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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 21, 1859.

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The Sabbath Recarder.

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> For the Sabbath Recorder. The Journey of Life. BY P. CELESTIA BURDICK.

We are travelers, and our journey Lies through rough and broken scenes; There are many turns and changes, Many fond unfinished schemes.

Oft we pass through tangled hedges, But sometimes through leafty bowers— Where the transient gleams of sunshine, Wake the birds, the bees, and flowers.

Fitful winds, and floating clouds And our sun in darkness shrouds.

But the beacon light—the Bible. Lights the way through deepest gloom-Ita bright promises illumine E'en the darkness of the tomb

And this light will burn more brightly 'Till our home appears in sight, 'Till the gates for us swing open,
And we're clothed with heavenly light.

Pause a moment—Oh, ye sinners, Where's your light?—Oh, tell us where? Angels droop their wings, and sadly Deepest echo answers where?

Oh, why will ye grope in darkness, When the light is free for all? Tarry not, but hasten sinner.

> For the Sabbath Recorder. To the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.

This text-"Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated"-points out the two classes of men from the beginning, whom God designed to save and damn, in your opinion. That this distinction was made in God's purposes, irrespective of their works.

To understand this text we must consider— 1. That the word translated hate means also subordinate love: that this is one mean-

and hate referred to related to this life only. Esau, the hated one, was the first born. In had a birth-right which no other one had. | when he saw that it was the mind of God that This birth-right was the lineage of the Sav- he should confirm it.

in favor of your views.

thing at his hand. Jacob knew that his pre- proved their uprightness of heart by being tension of being about to die with hunger was | willing to learn. only a plausible excuse, and that in a jesting | St. Paul's design in this epistle, was evidentway too, to get rid of what he despised; ly to show that God's purposes and promises

which his brother despised.

not affect the equity of the trade on Jacob's works should be. part, since it was well understood, and hearty. In the first part of his epistle, he shows by

ward, aided by his mother, to see that right mind. an undue fondness for the provider of his sweet as Israel had done. meals had betrayed his better judgment. Ja- A few hints more on God's hardening Phacob's mother interposed. She acted in this re- raoh and others. spect, as good Sarah, Jacob's grandmother, had done before. Abraham was very loth to give For a square of 16 lines or less—one insertion, \$ 75 | up Ishmael his first born, and have the elected line (the birth-right,) reckoned for Isaac, as 6 00 his wife Sarah directed; but God told him that Sarah, his wife, was right in this case, and he must do as she directed. So now in this terrors, he comes as a messenger from God to dence no longer; and then must the just exconfirm the birth-right to Jacob: and so did pared for this summons, having his loins girt you, and that to the uttermost and forever. Isaac their father, when he came to look at and his lamp trimmed to go and meet the He cannot forget you as a guilty transgressor, the subject in all its bearings, and knew what | Bridegroom. But though death may have its | deserving his holy wrath, but only to withhold Jacob and his mother had done. We see, sting torn from it, yet it is not in most cases from you the mercies which you have enjoyed now, if Rebecca and her son Jacob deceived unattended with fear and some degree of doubt, all your days. Then must you begin to exand lied, so did Isaac, and so did God himself; even to those who have made the high attain- perience the fearful consequences of sinning

> has made millions of human beings, on pur- of Christ—an acquittal in judgment—and per- hypocrites and unbelievers forever. pose to punish them eternally, without any re- | fect blessedness with God forever, should have | Then again, if you will not now consider. gard to their works, should suppose that the no fear in death. "What! fear to leave this the time will soon come when you must. "In same God should sanction lying and deception | world of trouble and go to that land of the latter days, ye shall consider it perfectly." in Jacob and his mother; but such as see the delight!" But he fears the passage, to all When your life is drawing to a close, or blasphemy of the one, will find means to avoid he may have full faith in the promise that he eternity, you will consider. But then it will

lize this subject:

1. There had been a fair and decided transfer of the birth-right. Suppose this transfer had contained a thousand acres of good tillage land, on which were as many persons, consisting of parents and children, and the owner of the birth-right was to be their governor, provider and teacher. Would there not be a ously in his way, causing him to dread the Spirit have departed, and the last ray of hope vast difference between having one to own passage and fear the danger of it; yet does expired. Your considering—your repenting and see to them, who understood, honored, and loved them, and one who despised, and of moment doubt his love to home and kindred? you will be abandoned of God and given up

2. Suppose, next, that this transfer had been registered in the archives of the nation, the whole of whom were much concerned in

That this is the meaning, is evident from the the legal heir by birth; but he sold it to Ja- Lord." But with all his fear to depart and forewarn you of the end of your ways, if you use our Lord makes of the word, as well as cob. Jacob, therefore, is now the legal heir, desire to remain, the true Christian will say, will not consider and be reconciled to God. from the grammatical definition of it. Our in the sight of God and man-in view of law "Thy will, O God, be done;" and in full resig- As fearful and perfect destruction to the body Lord uses it to show that we should love our and Gospel. As he is the legal heir, by trans- nation to the divine will, he will renew his would result from being torn to pieces, as a nearest and dearest friends, in subordination fer from Esau, he must go for it in Esau's covenant with God and begin to look about wild beast would destroy his prey, with none to Him. His words are. "Except a man hate name, must step into Esau's shoes, put on him for the evidences of his union to Christ to rescue or deliver him; so by this figure does father and mother, etc., he cannot be my dis- Esau's dress, and his fur hands. The question, and his title to the inheritance beyond the God express the awful and terrible destruction ciple." Why our translators translated the Art thou my very son Esau? was the same grave. In the hour when heart and flesh do that must come in the execution of His holy word hate was best known to them. This we as if he had said, Art thou the very one to faint and fail, having set his house in order, law upon incorrigible transgressors. And can know, however, that they were all prepossessed whom I am to convey the birth-right? Jacob he calls his life in review before him; and, you think that God threatens what is not 2. We must secondly consider, in order to said before, as wise as a serpent, wedded to a right conception of the text, that the love the harmlessness of the dove. In doing it he slighted and many precepts violated, yet he is must they be thus destroyed who forget God. to make: which Isaac thanked him for after- man sin, we have an Advocate with the Father, | ciled through the cross of Christ? Is final God's economy for that people, the first born | wards, or, what was the same, he confirmed it | Jesus Christ the righteous."

iour. This was confined to the generations of Now come in here very harmoniously, the men. That it was confined to this life we have remarks of St. Paul, in the words of our text, further evidence from St. Paul's remark to the | and its connections. At the beginning of the Hebrews, that, By faith Isaac, the father of 9th chapter, he laments the desolate state of these two brothers, blessed them both concern- Israel. He then comforts himself by saying, "Not as though the promise of God had taken 3. We must next consider that Esau sold | none effect: for they are not all Israel that are this birth-right, which was his by birth, to his of Israel. Neither because they are the seed brother Jacob. That this was a fair bargain, of Abraham are they all children, but in Isaac well understood by both. We know that some, shall thy seed be called." Not only so, but and even many, in order to make God the when Rebecca had conceived, before the chilworst of beings, by confirming the blessing to dren were born, or had done good or evil, Jacob, when he and his mother conniving to- that the purpose of God, according to election gether, had got it for him by lying and decep- might stand, not of works, (yet done but foretion. But a little common sense, in reading seen, as is always understood, and as is exthe account shows the mistake. No doubt | pressed afterwards on the same subject, and in they both had often conversed upon the sub- the same connection,) but of Him that calleth, iect, and Esau as often manifested his hatred it was said unto her, The elder shall serve the to the birth right, and his wish to get rid of vounger, as it is written, Jacob have I (honit, while Jacob expressed a regard for it, and ored above Esau). Now, with much consisa wish to have it. It came to pass, after this, tency, he adds, It is not of him that willeth, that Esau came in from the field, perhaps a nor of him that runneth, but of God that shewlittle late dinner time, and pretended to be eth mercy. Abram willed and run for Ishmael starving to death, and brought that as an to be the child of promise, but God said no. excuse for selling his birth-right to his brother | In Isaac shall thy seed be called, though he for a part of his dinner. Jacob was cunning, was not yet born, and both his parents past to be sure, but it was a harmless cunning. It the age of issue. And now Isaac begins to was that cunning that our Lord refers to when | will and run the wrong way, and dotes on | he said: "Be ye, therefore, wise as serpents Esau; but Jacob was God's chosen, so that and harmless as doves." Jacob knew very Isaac's willing and running did not succeed. thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" well that his brother was in no starving con- But their wives, in both instances, were God's dition; the son of a rich father, and every instruments to correct their mistakes, and they

(for both Testaments say that he despised his were not thwarted by Israel's rebellion and birth-right.), Jacob, therefore, very wisely apostacy; but that his councils, by the attritook this opportunity to relieve his brother of bute of foreknowledge, sailed sublimaly above a burden, and do honor to the birth right all the varying clouds and winds of mon or perance, then you may be sure his vows are devils, so as to make the wrath of men praise written only in water-effervescing water-

understood on both sides, and Jacob gave his very careful to show that nothing like your brother all he asked, and more than what Esau views of exclusive election irrespective of works. thought it was worth. The fact that it was a was intended, but that God had no respect of small consideration for so great a blessing, did persons, but would give to every man as his are you not inclined to forget God, as well as

on both sides. All who sell their title to many conclusive arguments, that God instruct-Christ, do it in the same way. ed the heathen for their salvation; that some We come now to an important fact in the of them, by improving the light they had, case, which is this—THE BIRTH-RIGHT WAS would rise up in judgment against the Jews. Jacons. His it was by legal right and moral who abused their greater blessings; that right. And mait was a blessing that was de-others of them, when they knew God, glori-lighted for the whole world, it was meet that fied Him not as God, but changed the glory every proper measure should be used to aid its of God into images, etc. Therefore, on this operations. Hence, when the time comes for account, not because he never designed mercy the blessing to be confirmed, Jacob comes for- for them, He gave them over to a reprobate

took place. Isaac, their father, who was pre- In the closing part of the epistle, he sums possessed in favor of Esau, because he partook up the whole by telling the Gentiles that, as of his venison, was about to give the blessing he had made the stumbling of the Jews an to him. He had forgotten, or never knew, occasion of good to them, a worse purishment how the blessing had been transferred; or else would be their lot, if they abused His mercies. being, you can consider; as such, you ought

The Christian at Death.

trust in his promises, for though he fears, yet | undone.

he " fears no evil."

was a right direction? The answer is ready. for whom he has an account to give, renders and to wail in anguish forever. The very direction which the mother and son him desirous to remain in his field of labor. Here then the warning voice of Justice,

his interest in Christ and is comforted by the Consider so as to believe in Christ and be fact, that he has maintained a godly walk and saved. conversation. A living, active faith in the Redeemer has caused him to live soberly, righteously and godly in this evil world, looking for the glorious appearing of his Saviour; and now that He is about to appear he can rejoice at his coming. But it is not every professing Christian who can call up such a review, and how awful must death be to such! Their careless lives, spent in walking after the flesh, are drawing to a close. leaving scarcely an evidence of their interest in the Redeemer's righteousness. Hence, Christian, look well to your life, while you are now living, for soon you too must die and its events will crowd in quick succession before you; and your negligence in duty and transgression of law will appear in a different light from that in which you now see these sins. Therefore as you value the peace and comfort of your soul at the hour of death, live a life of faith in Christ and obedience to Him. If this be done you can lie down in peace, having hope in your death. Although you may have passed through much tribulation on your way to the kingdom, and had many difficulties to encounter, and many enemies to fight, yet now the last enemy shall be destroyed, and you can sing this tri umphant song of victory, "O death, where is

Thus the Christian closes his eyes in the sleep of death, and quietly slumbers in the grave, till the morn of the resurrection, when he shall awake and stand before the judgment bar of his God. Hence Christian "prepare to meet thy God." Messenger.

When you hear a drunken man vowing tem-The bargain was fair, because it was well Him. But in both ends of his epistle, he is with a very strong portion of brandy in it.

Consider. Ye that Forget God.

Reader, if you are not a true friend of His. to sin? That you in common with others of like character and relations, do really forget Him, is plain as a matter of human experience. It accouls with your own consciousness. So the conduct of impenitent men everywhere. their diabedient, prayerless, ungodly lives, show that they would fain forget Him. The word passages conservation also in several passages conservation and true character of men.

But God calls on those who forget Him to consider. Consider how evil and bitter a thing sin is: consider how richly it deserves the holy and endless displeasure of Him they forget and disobey; consider that his forbear ance will not always last-his justice will not always sleep. As a rational, intelligent, moral to consider; these are strong motives of duty and interest to induce you to do it, truly, and to some good purpose.

Remember, then, that if you will persist in the way of evil, and thus continue to forget God, the time must come soon for Him to for-The Christian, like other men. must die. but | get you. Forget you to do you good; forget death to him is divested of its sting, and in. you as an object of mercy and forbearance; stead of appearing before him as the king of forget you, to grant you blessings of his provifor they both confirmed what Rebecca and ments in faith and practice; and these fears are against God and forgetting Him. Then must Jacob did, and partook of the effects; and God no evidence that faith and love are wanting, you reap the fruit of your own folly. Then styles himself the God of Jacob, as well as of Some would tell us that the Christian, animat- will He that made you, no more have mercy ed by the glorious hope of a triumphant victo- on you. Then will He remember your trans-It is not strange, that such as suppose God ry near at hand—a resurrection in the image gressions, and assign you your portion with

shall be borne in safety to his eternal home. be too late. If you have warning of death To decide the doubting mind, we will ana. Standing upon the brink of Jordan, whose and are not left to insensibility and hardness dark waves roll before him, into which he is of heart, with the most intense anxiety of soon to plunge, it is no wonder he fears, though mind, will you consider all your way of transhe may have a strong hold by faith of his Re- gression, and the fearful doom that awaits deemer's arm. A man may be from home, in you. Then will you rush forward—hurry to a foreign land, far from kindred near and dear every avenue for escape from impending wrath; to him, and when ready to return he sees the and with mad and fierce despertion, hasten waves of the stormy Atlantic rolling boister- to find some ray of hope. But then will the any one hearing him express these fears, for a then-your anxiety will be all in vain; because No; nor should any one, noticing the Chris- to perish; to eat the fruit of your own way tian's fear at death, doubt his love to God and and to be filled with your own devices—forever

Again, the Christian has a desire to remain what you now refuse to consider. Then with a little longer, even after the summons of bitter and unavailable regret will you forever 3. Suppose, finally, that Isaac, either by a death has been placed in his hands. He would review your present life; your attachment to want of consideration of the transfer that had stay a while for the good he wishes to do, and worldly things; your life of sin; your forgetfulbeen made, or some partiality in Esau's favor, which he feels that he has not yet accomplish- ness of God, and your refusal to consider—to was about to convey the whole to the wrong ed. He says, with Paul, "For to me to live consider, so as to forsake the way of evil, and one, where so much consequence was involved. is Christ, and to die is gain. For I am in a embrace the great selvation. Then what bit-Would it not be the duty of Jacob and his strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart terness of anguish will fill your soul in view of mother, who were the only ones who could and be with Christ; which is far better; never- your life of sin, impenitence and ungodliness; turn the wheel where so much was involved, theless to abide in the flesh is more needful for your own conscience will be on the side of to do what they honestly could, to give the you." The Christian minister desires to go God; you will be self-condemned and be concern a right direction? Well, then, what and receive his crown, yet a love to his flock, obliged to remember God, to feel His wrath,

gave it. But did they not do evil that good | The Christian parent has a desire to go and you will not be won by Mercy to consider and may come? Not unless they wronged or de be with his Father in heaven, yet the care of turn from your own sins. "Now consider this, ing of it. I do not mention this for your in- ceived some one; this they did not. The ques- his children whom he leaves exposed in a sinful ye that forget God, lest I tear you in pieces, formation, but for the information of such as tion at issue was-whose is the birth-right? | world fills him with desire to stay and train and there be none to deliver." By this and have not the means of knowing the original. All readily answer, Jacob's. But Esau was them in the "nurture and admonition of the other terrible figures and threatenings does He gave a proper—a wise—answer. It was, as though he then sees many opportunities misim- right, or what sin does not deserve? Does proved, many privileges neglected, many duties God threaten what He will not perform? And corrected the mistake which Isaac was about | comforted with the assurance, that "if any and will not consider their sin, and be recondestruction inevitable? Then consider and Further, the Christian finds an evidence of turn to God. Consider to day as He requires.

> The Director of the Statistical Bureau of Ber-000,000; America, 59,000,000; and Australia. | was kept a prisoner above eight years. 2,000 000. The population of Europe is thus 922; Sweden and Norway, 5,072,820; Sardi- | a church even in this place of confinement. and 'Heathens' (the Gentiles proper,) at persecutors. 200,000,000."

Biographical.

Sketch of the life of Francis Bampfield from Crosby's History of the Baptists:

The reverend and very pious Francis Bampfield, M. A., was also a divine of great note among this denomination of Prostestants. He descended from a very ancient and honorable family in Devonshire, and was by his parents designed for the ministry from his birth, and educated accordingly. When he was but a child, he discovered a great delight in books and learning, and from his own inclination con-After he had been instructed by some of the the latter part of which was: "The day of ablest masters in grammar-learning, he was about the sixteenth year of his age sent to the and eight years, made great improvements, fore the Lord Mayor. When the constable and commenced master of arts. When he left the University, he was ordained first a deacon, then a presbyter of the Church of England; the former by Bishop Hall, the latter by Bishop Skinner; and was soon after preferred to a living of about £100 a year in Dorsetshire, where he took great pains to instruct the people, and promote true religion amongst them. And having an annuity of £80 a year for life settled on him by his friends, he spent all the income of his place in acts of charity among his case, God sanctioned what Rebecca did, to summon him home; and the Christian is pre- hibition of his holy indignation come upon parishoners, as in giving them Bibles and other good books, setting the poor to work, and relieving the necessity of those that could not, and suffered not knowingly one beggar to be in his parish.

While he was here, he began to see that the Church of England needed reformation in many things, not only in doctrine and worship, but more especially in discipline; and therefore, as became a sincere Christian, and faithful minister, he heartily set about it, making the laws of Christ his only rule in this case. But he met with great opposition and trouble for so

About the same time, the people at Sherbourn, one of the most populous towns in Dorsetshire wanting a minister, did earnestly so- Bampfield down from his pulpit. Whe, after prospect of doing more good, and finding many thousands of the people, as well as the neighboring ministers, very desirous of his removing, after about two years waiting, he accepted their call. And in this parish he continued, till the act of uniformity took place, to labor with great success, and was universally beloved by

One thing was very remarkable, if not singular in him, that though he joined heartily in the reformation of the church in those times, vet he was zealous against the parliament's war, and Oliver's usurpation; constantly asserting the royal cause under all those changes. and suffering for it. But after the restoration, being utterly un-

of conformity, he took his leave of his sorrow- to the view of the people, who flocked after ful and weeping congregation, the Lord's day before St. Bartholomew in 1662, and was quickly after imprisoned for worshiping God in

So soon was his unshaken yelty to the King forgotten; nay, so far was he from having any favor shewn to him on this account, that he was more frequently implifying, and exposed to greater hardships for his non-conformity, than most other dissenters, as will ap-

In all the changes of the times till now, every party was for having a man of such piety, seriousness and learning kept in the ministry. Besides his being approved and ordained by the bishops before mentioned, when that hierarchy was uppermost; he had the approba tion of the associated ministers, both of the Presbyterian and Congregational persuasion. When Oliver took the supreme power upon him, he voluntarily gave him license and authority under his hand and seal. When the Tryers were set up to examine and approve it, gave him their approbation and testimony also. And besides all this, he had an authority and license for preaching under the hands and seals of two kings, not of his own seeking, but procured for him by his friends. But as he did not put any value upon human authorities, so now they were of no service to him.

He was resolved however to be faithful to the commission he had received from Jesus STATISTICS OF POPULATION AND RELIGION. - | the least to decline it.

Mr. Bampfield was a famous Baptist. He lin furnishes the following curious statement: was in this reign first committed to Dorchester "The population of the whole earth is esti- goal; and a considerable fine laid upon him. mated to be 1,288,000,000; namely, Europe, | for preaching, praying, and refusing to conform 272,000,000; Asia, 755,000,000; Africa, 200,- to the Church of England, in which place he were thrusting them away. Mr. Bampfield said.

He bore his long imprisonment with great subdivided: Russia contains 62,000,000; the courage and patience, being filled with the joys Austrian States, 36,398,620; France, 36,039,- and comforts of the Holy Spirit. Nor did he came. 364; Great Britain and Ireland, 27,488,853; cease to preach Christ, and promote his inter-Prussia. 17,089,407; Turkey, 18,740,000; est, by prayers and exhortations. And so suc-Spain, 15,518,000; the Two Sicilies, 8,616,- cessful was he in his labors, that he gathered

Switzerland, 2,494,500; Denmark, 2,468,648. tunity. But it was not long before he was friends and acquaintance. In Asia, the Chinese Empire contains 400,- taken up again, for preaching to a congregation One of whom was Dr. John Griffith, who 000,000; the East Indies, 171,000,000; the in Wiltshire. He was apprehended and im- published his case under his own hand, which Indian Archipelago, 80,000,000; Japan, 35,- prisoned at Salisbury. A certain fine or mulct is as follows, viz: "The case of Mr. John 000,000; Hindoostan and Asiatic Turkey, each laid upon him, he continued in prison about Griffith, minister of the Gospel, and now pris-15,000,000. In America, the United States eighteen weeks. From hence he wrote a letter oner in Newgate. Being a true and impartial are computed to contain 23,191,876; Brazil, to the Saints, which was quickly printed; account of what he spake at the Session-house 7,677,800; Mexico, 7,661,520. In the sev- wherein he gave a brief account of the occa- in the Old Bailey, on the 18th day of this ineral nations of the earth, there are 335,000, sion of his imprisonment, and declared what stant April, 1683, before the Lord Chief Jus-000 of Christians, of whom 170,000,000 are satisfaction and joy he had in his present suf- tice Saunders, and three judges more, the Lord Papists, 89,000,000 Protestants, and 76,000, ferings for the sake of Christ. After his re- Mayor, Recorder, and several Aldermen of the 000 followers of the Greek Church. The num- lease from hence, he came to London. And city of London. ber of Jews amounts to 5,000,000; of these, the heat of persecution being somewhat abated, "On the day and year abovesaid, about four 2,890,750 are in Europe, namely: 1,250,000 he here enjoyed liberty for several years to in the afternoon, Mr. Bampfield and myself

[Advocate and Journal. On the 17th of Feb., 1682, when they were end for that time with him.

met together in the forencou at their usual hour. Mr. Bampfield being in the pulpit, a constable with his staff, and several men with a halberts, rushed into the assembly. The cost stable commanded him in the king! same to give over and to come down. To which to answered, that he was in the discharge, of the office, in the name of the King of kings. I have, said the constable. a wanted Boat the Lord Mayor to disturb your meeting. I have, says Mr. Bampfield, a warrant from Chiles who is Lord Maximus, to go on and to the proceed in his discouns: curred with the design of his pious parents. Upon which Mr. Bampfield repeated in the vengeance is in his heart, and the year of the redeemed ones is come, and he would pull down University, and educated at Wadham College his enemies." After they had seized Mr. in Oxon, where he continued between seven Bampfield, they carried him and six more behad given an account to his Lordship, of the occasion of his bringing these men before him; the Lord Mayor examined him first, and afterwards the other six: after several of them were fined ten pounds a man, were bid to depart. And Mr. Bampfield, who was detained last,

was soon after told he might be gone also. In the afternoon of the same day, they went to their meeting place again, at the usual time of assembling. As soon as Mr. Bampfield, and a few with him were gotten into the place, the officer immediately came, shut the door against those that were without, and required: those within to depart. But they kept their places for some time, and took this opportunity to tell the officers of the sin and baseness of persecuting men thus for religion. This seemed to touch their consciences: for they all declared their unwillingness to meddle in such a work. but that they were by their places obliged

Hereupon one demanded of the constable to produce his warrant for what he did, but it seems he had none; only he told them he would send to the Lord Mayor for one. At length no fresh warrant being produced, the constable commanded one of the officers to pull Mr. some time tremblingly, and with a pale face; took hold of him, and so led him out into the street, where there was a great number of peonle got together. The constable not caring to proceed any farther. Mr. Bampfield with a great company went to his own house, and there performed those duties of worship, which they designed to have done in their meeting-

On the 24th of the same month, they met together again at Pinners-hall; but they had not long been assembled, and Mr. Bampfield in prayer, before another constable with several officers rushed in upon them. Mr. Bampfield continued his prayer, till one of the officers came and pulled him away. Then they carried him under a guard of officers to the Lord Mayor. As he went along the street. he carried his Bible in his hand, exposing it him in great numbers. He endeavored briefly to declare, practically as well as verbally, that. it was for the sake of Christ and his word. that his liberty was taken away. When they came to the Lord Mayor, he was gone to the Sessions: and thither now they were resolved to drag him. The spectators as he passed along, passed different verdicts upon him: some condemning him, others speaking in his favor. One called him a Christian Jew, another said, see how he walks with his Bible in his hand. like one of the old martyrs.

Being brought to the Sessions, after examination, he and three more were sent to prison. Next day in the afternoon, he was brought to the bar with three or four more, who were examined on the like case, and remitted to New-

On the 17th of March 1683, he with some more who were committed for not taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, were brought before the Sessions Court in the Old Bailey: public preachers, they without his seeking for indicted, tried, and by the jury, directed by the judge so to do, brought in guilty.

March 28th, they were again brought to the Sessions to receive their sentence. And when at the bar, the Recorder, without asking whether they would take the oaths, or whether they had anything to offer, why sentence should not be given against them; after odiously aggravating their not taking of the oaths, and casting reflections on scrupulous consciences. Christ, and esteemed it more reasonable to read the sentence, which was: That they were obey God than man; so that all the opposition out of the protection of the king's maiesty: and sufferings that he met with, neither dis- that all their goods and chattels were forfeited couraged him in his work, nor caused him in during life; that they were to remain in goal during their lives, or during the king's pleasure.

Upon this Mr. Bampfield would have spoken something. But there was a great uproar. crying. Away with them, put them away from the bar, we will not hear them. While they The righteous Lord loveth righteousness, the Lord be judge in this case. And then they were returned to Newgate, from whence they

Mr. Bampfield being of a tender constitution, could not long bear the hardship to which they exposed him. He was kept at his last trial, ten hours in the bail-dock, a cold and nia, 4,976,034; Belgium, 4,607,066; Bavaria, Upon his being discharged from hence, in loathsome place, where he received great hurt: 547,239; the Netherlands, 3,487,617; Por- the year 1675, he went up and down in several and soon after died in Newgate, very much latugal, 3,471,199; the Papal States, 3,100,000; counties, preaching the word as he had oppor- mented by his fellow-prisoners, as well as

in European Russia, 853,304 in Austria, 234, preach the Gospel, though privately; but with were sent for by the Court, and soon after we sent for by the Court, and so on after we sent for by the Court we sent for by the Germany, 62,470 in the Netherlands, 33,953 a people unto Christ, who submitted to be- Mr. Bampfield was first required to take the in Italy, 73,995 in France; 36,000 in Great liever's baptism, and soon after entered into a oath of allegiance; it being again tendered Britain, and 70,000 in Turkey. The followers church-state, and hired Pinners-hall in Broad him, according to the statute in the third of of various Asiatic religions are estimated at street, for the meeting-place. Which being so King James. After some discourse between 600,000,000; Mahommedans at 160,000,000, public, soon exposed them to the rage of their the judges and the Recorder, had with Mr. Bampfield, he refusing to swear, they made an

"The Clerk of the Peace, I took him to be. said unto me, Take off your glove. I asked him what to do? He answered, to lay your the Bible. 1684. hand on the book, which book he had in his hand, and held it out unto me. I then spake with a loud voice, and said, My Lord. I hope you will give me the liberty to speak for myself in my own defence. One of the judges replied, that my friend, meaning Mr. Bampfield, had spoke for me, or to that effect. I said again, that I desired to speak for myself, for had other things to offer, as my reasons why I could not take that oath. Having liberty granted, as I took it from their silence. with an audible voice said unto them, I am in the Scripture commanded, when I take an oath, to swear in truth and judgment, and in righteousness; unto which the Church of England doth agree. It is one Article of their Faith. that he that taketh an oath, being required of the magistrate, ought to swear, so he do it in truth, in righteousness, and in judgment. Now for me to swear, as my duty is according to the Scripture, and as the Church of England directs, I cannot, should I take this oath; because I cannot know, but must be ignorant of, what I bind my soul to perform; and then it is impossible I should swear in truth, in judgment, and in righteousness.

"I cannot know, but must be ignorant, both of what hereafter by law I may be required to do. and also to whom I swear to be obedient; for it is not possible I should foresee what laws may hereafter be made. And I do not only bind my soul to obey the king, that now is, but his heirs and successors also. And I know not what his successor may be; for ought I know he may be a Popish successor, a Papist; and I cannot swear to obey laws not yet in being, nor to be obedient to a Popish successor. Therefore. I cannot take the oath of al-

Upon these words there was a hum in the court. Which being ceased, after a little pause. one of the judges made this short reply. I saith he. doth he stick in there? I then went on, and said, I cannot conform to the Church of England. Should I take this oath. I swear to conform; for I am bound by an oath to obey all the King's laws, as much those laws which respect the worship of God, as those relating to civil government. And then I am sworn to hear common-prayer once a month. Here one of the judges said, so you are; and to receive oft as the law requires; yea, and to conform to all the rites and ceremonies of the said Church. To this it was answered, so you are; and not to frequent private meetings any more, for there are laws that forbid it. It was again answered, so you are. "Therefore, I cannot take this oath.

"I then prayed the judges to give me all their opinions, whether it were as I had said or not. They answered with one consent as e man, that it was as I had said, viz. that I turned them thanks, that they were pleased to give me their opinion and judgment in the case. And withal added these words: I am well satisfied and settled in my religion; and the more confirmed by what you said. And if it be so, the oath of allegiance.

"Then I desired to speak a few words more. Which being not denied, I said: Be it known where I remain the Lord's prisoner: and am ready further to bear my testimony for him, transactions of the Society. against Antichrist, the Pope, and See of Rome. and for his Holy Word, the purity of the Gos- and a resolution passed giving directly to Geo. John Griffith.

preached sometimes every day, and gathered a though, by law, the members were made per- amend the present Constitution of the Society church even under his confinement. And when sonally liable for all debts incurred by the Gen- by striking out the words, by the General he was at liberty, he ceased not to preach in the eral Agent. Fears were early entertained name of Jesus. And he had the courage of belin the minds of members who apprehended ing one of the first that set up separate meeting | what was to take place from the constantly acin two or three counties in England. In the lat- cumulating debts of the consern, notwithstand- was proposed and adopted in place of that in question as the doners shall give no direc- him with every needed comfort besides an adter part of his life he came to London, where he ing the flattering reports of prosperity which heretofore in force: soon gathered a congregation, which met at were from time to time presented to the Socie-Pinner's-hall, so whom he was pastor, and con-ty. Out of this state of things, arose unpleasstantly preached, when the evil of the times ant controversies in the Society and in the would permit. But he met with the same ill- Board. It is not necessary here to inquire treatment here, as he had done in the countries, who were the most to blame in these controand was often carried from his meeting to versies; or whether the evil grew out of the prison, and at last died in Newgate, Feb. 16, condition of the organization, or the disposi-

was a man of great piety. And he would in matter, on his part, of sufficient importance, to all probability have preserved the same charac- decline a re-appointment and to publish a letter ter, with respect to his learning and judgment, on the occasion in justification of his actions, had it not been for his opinion in two points, which should have been explained by the writer viz.: That infants ought not to be baptized, before he could properly ask it to be restored and that the Jewish Sabbath ought still to be to the former confidence and regard of those

kept.

He hath published several tracts. As,

oner; a sheet written when he was a prisoner er to the successful prosecution of plans for the members whose duty it shall be to attend to nal mind is tortured into negative propriety. 4. A Name, a new one; or, an historical

declaration of his life, especially as to some bers of the Board gave occasion for insinua- ploy the necessary assistance in the printing. cuffs—whether he will wear the Presbyterian eminent passages relating to his call to the tions of so serious a character as that set forth piblishing, or editing department of the office; handcuffs, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, or

5. The House of Wisdom, &c., for the further promoting of Scripture knowledge. 1681. 6. The Free Prisoner; a letter written from Newgate. 1683.

Earth, to the highest Courts in Heaven. 1683. peal. 1683.

9. A Grammatical Opening of some He- in the letter of the General Agent, nor do they

The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, April 21, 1859.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD. Proceedings of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, held in New York, Jan. 7th, present, W. B. Maxson, N. V. Hull, E. Lyon, T. B. Stillman, and J. Croffut.

were read.

2. The Treasurer's report was presented and accepted. An abstract of which shows the expenditures to be Receipts.

3. The Publishing Committee presented its quarterly report as follows, which was accept-1. That they have continued the publica-

tions of the Society as usually published, with no considerable change in the number of subscribers. 2. The Treasurer's report shows that the ex-

pense for the quarter ending Deccember 4. 1858, was Receipts.

Leaving excess of expense, \$28 07.

4. The Committee has made arrangements with Eld. L. Crandall to make collections and dispose of books and publications and agreed to pay him for his services a commission instead of a salary with expenses as heretofore. which the Committee think will be attended with a saving to the Society.

In pursuance of this arrangement, Eld. Crandall has traveled through the Eastern section of the denomination, and has collected from the sacrament with the Church of England as the accounts due on Sabbath Recorder, new subscribers, and publications sold, \$249 70.

4. The Committee not being satisfied with the room now occupied at No. 100 Nassau-st., on account of the dark and limited accommodations, have requested the Treasurer to look out for other rooms at his convenience.

5. The Committee presented the following as their report on the matter referred to them at the last meeting in relation to appointing a 6. The Committee on settlement of the did, in taking the oath, swear to obey all the General Agent* which was accepted, and the claims of Geo. B. Utter, presented the followking's laws without exception. Then I re- resolution annexed thereto adopted and order- ing report which was accepted. ed to be made a part of the Annual Report to the Society.

do with me what you please. Come life, come of the Publishing Society, to whom was refer. the Society held against subscribers as selected death, the Lord assisting me, I will never take red the resolution of the Society passed at its by bimself and the Committee appointed to the Society, while it is thought advisable not uncle by marriage. She had lived in the fam- corroborate it. But this was not all. The last annual session, in regard to the appointment of a General Agent, respectfully report: ciety, and which was an acknowledgedment of might at present be obtained for it.

The distance of the appoint of the appoin

contained therein against the authority of the Board, in May, 1849, a Committee was ap. receipt. Pope, or the See of Rome; but do in all points pointed with authority to make all necessary therein with you agree. And further I do de- arrangements for the Publishing Department clare, that I do believe the pope hath no pow- of the Society; including the fixing of salaries er, nor authority over the king's person, nor of a General Agent, and such assistants as his government; no, nor over the meanest sub- might be required in the editorial department ject in his kingdom. And do yet further de- of the paper. In appointing this Committee. clare; that I believe in my conscience, popery the Board acted in harmony with the usages of to be idolatrous, damnable and devilish. I other Societies of the kind. And had the

was then had back again to the Press-yard. Committee been continued, a kindly influence would have been exercised over the official Nevertheless the Committee was discharged

pel, and the ordinances thereof, against Popish B. Utter, the General Agency, without andarkness, filthy idolatries, fornications, blas- swering his inquiries as to the discretionary powphemies, and abominations, and all traditions ers to be conferred, or the extent of responsiof men; as one made willing, through the free bility to be assumed by him. This appointmercy and rich grace of God, my heavenly ment he accepted on condition that he should Father, to forsake all for Christ, who hath be at liberty to vacate the office before the exloved me, and given himself for me; not count- piration of the year for which he was appointing my life dear to myself, so I may finish my ed, by giving three months' notice. Subsecourse with joy, and the ministry I have re- quently the By-Laws of the Board were so were on motion adopted: ceived of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gos- framed that it was made the duty of the Presan account of what I spake, and was said to the office of agent or editor, during the recess wards the constitution of the Society was alrage and malice of the persecuting clergy of eral Agent. Thus the Board of Managers it- each other; therefore, those times; and by imprisonment lost his life. self was left without power to restrain the ac-When he, (Mr. Bampfield,) was in prison, he tion or limit the expenditures of the office, the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society to

tion of its members. All that knew him will acknowledge that he It is known that the General Agent deemed the members of the Board whose conduct is the subject of it. For in the letter, he says "that 1. A letter, containing his judgment for the things connected with the discharge of his offiobservation of the Jewish, or Seventh-day Sabbath. 8 vo. 1672.

things connected with the discourse of the Board."

"The discourse of the Board."

9. Adjournment.

Sec. 3. There shall be appointed by the satisfaction which was at first grounded upon Board at its first meeting after the annual able arts in one book of Jehovah, &c. Folio supposed reasons only, changed to a personal dismeeting, an Executive Committee of five perenlarged usefulness of the Society."

appointment of General Agent of the Society.

brew Words and Phrases in the Beginning of feel satisfied that the allegations are wellfounded. But whatever grounds there may have been for the supposed necessity of the course then pursued the Committee are not able to find any evidence of a change in the

circumstances of the case, that would tend to make the Agency more agreeable than before; and therefore they conclude it to be unwise in the Board to comply with the request of the

Beside this, there is a financial reason why the Board at the present time, should not make such appointment. The expenses of the office during the general agency had gradually in- Dickson to visit the city at the expense of the the person she claimed to have been her huscreased the indebtedness of the Society, till Society, that an opportunity may be had to band, had intermarried with Junkin Jacobs, of the prospect had become discouraging to some members of the Board, notwithstanding the unusual financial prosperity of the country during that itime. How, then, can the Society, Le The minutes of the last regular meeting now hope to be able to bear such expenses when money has become so difficult to collect, that the Treasurer does not realize enough to pay the comparatively small expenses of the concern under its present management?

But the Board must judge of its own ability in this respect, for upon its members rests the responsibility. They must therefore, for their own protection, if for no other reason, be allowed the liberty of consulting their own judgments as to the amount of expenditure incur red. In the present arrangement of the office, the services of General Agent are quite unnecessary and useless. For upon the Treasurer devolves the duties of attending to the financial matters of the Society; and upon the Foreman and assistants the work of the office The editorial duties are at present performed by the Publishing Committee without additional assistance. So that the salaries of General Agent and Editor, are saved to the Society. Though the duties of both are performed with great sacrifice of time and labor, they are, nevertheless executed with zeal, and in entire harmony among the members of the Commit tee, and employees of the Board. And your Committee do not learn that the patrons of the Society, have any reasonable cause of dissatisfaction or complaint with the appearance or character of the publications.

Your Committee therefore recommend for adoption the following resolution.

Resolved, That while the Board deem it to be their duty to comply with any reasonable demand of the Publishing Society, they must denomination in regard to the present condicate with the demand of the Publishing Society, they must denomination in regard to the present condicate with the demand of the Publishing Society, they must denomination in regard to the present condicate with the demand of the Publishing Society, they must denomination in regard to the present condicate with the demand of the Publishing Society, they must denomination in regard to the present condicate with the demand of the Publishing Society, they must denomination in regard to the present condicate with the demand of the publishing Society, they must denominate the present condicate with the demand of the Publishing Society, they must denominate the present condicate with the demand of the publishing Society, they must denominate the present condicate with the pres to acceed to its request to employ George B. Utter, as the General Agent of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. B. MAXSON,) T. B. STILLMAN. > Committee. E. LYON. L. CRANDALL. WM. DUNN.

the Publishing Society for his signature ex. that property. For a while past however, there ing,) of the man with whom she lived in a his heart, for making such a statement, true The Committee of the Board of Managers pressing his acceptance of the list of accounts ment of a General Agent, respectfully report: ciety, and which was an acknowledgedment of might at present be obtained for it. In these fication of her conduct, hatred and ill-will to man are becoming Protestants, and nobody unto you, that I do not refuse to take the oath attention, and find the following considerations signing it unless the conditions appended to of allegiance in any dislike I have of any thing worthy of notice. At the first meeting of the said list of accounts were also inserted in the

> clude those conditions, the settlement desired was not effected.

WM B. MAXSON. Committee. 7. The following resolution was proposed and adopted:

Resolved. That the old accounts which were formerly put into the hands of Geo. B. Utter by the Special Committee appointed by this Board, ed immediately to the Treasurer, A. D. Titsamounting to the sum of \$1053 02, be and worth, Plainfield, N. J. the same are hereby appropriated to the payment of the sum of \$552 96 which was said to be due him on the settlement alleged by him full of all demands; and that he be allowed corder with his own signature.

8. The following preamble and resolution

Whereas. The Constitution of the Seventhpel of the grace of God. Thus have I given ident to fill any vacancy that might occur in day Baptist Publishing Society has been modified, and an article from the By-Laws of the me, to the very best of my memory, though it of the Board. Thus the Board was relieved Board of Managers introduced among its promay be not word for word. Yet for the sub- of executive duty, and no Committee was left visions, whereby the title of an officer of said has been raised as to the disposal of these an only child. The circumstances of his early in charge of the affairs of the Society. After- Board was inserted in the 11th article of the Not long after this, the famous and learned tered so as to make it the duty of the Treas- in relation to the duties and responsibilities of

Agent, from the 11th article thereof.

9. The following amended code of By-Laws

SEC. 1. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held during the second week of January, April, July, and October, on such days of the week as the Board may appoint at a previous meeting.

SEC. 2. The following shall be the order of

1. Reading of the Minutes. 2. Report of the Freasurer.

3. Report of the Corresponding Secretary. Report of the Publishing Committee.

5. Report of the other Standing Committees.

Report of the Special Committee. 7. Unfinished Business.

8. New Business.

examination when required to do so by them. | mould of age upon them."

10. On motion it was-

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it does so to meet on the second Tuesday in April next, in the City of New York. 11. A letter from Walter Dickson, late of

Jaffa, Syria, was received by the editors of the RECORDER, and read, in relation to a paper which was published in the RECORDER, said letter complained of the injurious character of turned out upon investigation that he had hit and if not altered, to discontinue my paper, as the representations contained therein. The upon the place where his father had last lived, matter was on motion referred to the Publish ing Committee with authority to invite Bro. confer with him on the subject of his griev-

12. Adjourned. WM. B. MAXSON, Pres't. T. B. STILLMAN, Rec. Sec.

20th, of the present year, a communication from Walter Dickson, complaining of an article in our paper of Oct. 22d, 1857, while Mr. Morgan, as he called himself, sickened and mon, who will commit to your trust the true Dickson was in Palestine. The article contain- died. His steady habits and courteous demea- riches? and if ye have not been faithful in that Charles Saunders in Jaffa. which Mr. D. made communication there were some words itali- posed her to be. cized. In some remarks subjoined by the undersigned, it is stated "the italicizing certain save herself, and under our laws she would inphrases, we suppose was not chargeable to Bro. S." We have recently been informed that the italicizing was made by the author of the let- began to cut what the boys call "quite a ter. We have therefore, our supposition corrected, and we trust that no person will be charged with having surreptitiously made a word in Bro. S.'s letter emphatic, which he has lived, through one of those agencies always book-store, and the occasion was a religious not himself made so W. B. MAXSON.

Circular.

Seventh day Baptist Missionary Society, held the news, his eldest son, now about twenty the Armenians, who had violated their preon the 13th inst, the undersigned were aption of the Society's finances, and also to call with demanded of the pretended widow the religious subjects. The Pasharlistened to the attention to the manner of disposing of certain property left by his father. We are told that | c mplaints patiently, until he understood fully funds contributed for special objects.

past two years, it will be seen that the contri- dollars which deceased took with him at the munity who were present, saying, It is the butions of individuals and churches to the time he left his home in New York, with Miss will of our sovereign ruler, the Sultan, that funds of the Missionary Society have been Emma Lanfrheir (that being the name of the there should be religious liberty throughout smaller than in previous years, while the de- twelve hundred dollars. The bereaved widow, he pleases on religious subjects. Even Mumands on the Society have been steadily in- not forgetful of the man she called husband, selmans may now become Christians if they creasing. Thus far the deficiency in the receipts procured tombstones, and inscribed upon them please. Is it not so, my lords?' (turning to from individuals and churches has been made Alonzo Morgan, instead of his true name, Al- the judges;) upon which they all gravely up from the earnings of property owned by onzo Green, had his age set at 40 instead of bowed assent and stroked their long beards be taken in the several churches to gather up the free contributions of the brethren, and that this money, with any now on hand, be forward- we cannot tell. We are told, whether true or

In regard to funds for special objects, it tions about before that time.

A. D. Titsworth, Treasurer, Cor. Sec'y, Com. G. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec'y,

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL.—W have now at the bindery the "Seventh-day SEC. 2. The following snall be the order of Baptist memorial.

business at the meetings of the Board, after be bound in one, in half morocco, and may be dren a son and a daughter are still living in

> lish was the History of Troy, translated from the French by William Caxton at Cologne, terest in his domestic duties were painfully thing," and who, let us be well assured, will and by him printed in that city, A. D., 1471.

the liberal orthodox divine, thus scourges our popular Sectarian Institutions:

"Liberty of opinion in our Theological Semsatisfaction, more difficult than any other to sons, to be styled "The Publishing Committee." inaries is a mere form, to say nothing of the which are revealed above. N. V. Hull. 3. The open Confessor, and The Free-Pristremove, and quite as embarrassing as any oth- of which the President and Treasurer may be thumbscrew of criticism by which every original confessor, and the Free-Pristremove, and quite as embarrassing as any oththe general business of the Society, under the The whole boasted liberty of the student con-Your Committee do not find that any mem-direction of the Board, and especially to em-sists in a choice of chairs—a choice of handpreserve such books or periodicals received by other Evangelical handcuffs. Hence it has *Geo. B. Utter moved the following preamble and resolution, which on motion were referred to the Publishing Committee for consideration and report:

| Preserve such books or periodicals received by them in exchange or otherwise, as may be used to pass that the ministry themselves dare of the Bible. Large portions thereof cle purporting to give the substance of a letter the hills afford to the wandering tribes and villagers. The light resolution and report in leben or sourced to the purporting to give the substance of a letter the hills afford to the wandering tribes and villagers. The light resolution is the purpose of the substance of a letter the hills afford to the wandering tribes and villagers. The light resolution is the purpose of the substance of a letter the hills afford to the wandering tribes and villagers.

Communications.

From the Rochester (Ind.) Gazette. Found Out.

On Saturday of last week a couple of gentlemen made their appearance in our town, one of whom was in search of his lost father. It and where he had died. Here he found a lady who claimed to be the widow and only heir of paper is continued; the mistake remains. the deceased father, who, since the demise of

The facts as we learned them from the son

are about as follows: Some time in the year 1854 the lady referred to, and deceased, came the order and harmony of a Christian spirit to this place together, claiming to be man and wife: he calling himself Alonzo Morgan, and by that name he purchased a small farm on MISTAKE CORRECTED.—In our issue of Jan. the borders of Lake Manitau, a mile and a half or two miles east of this place, where they through the RECORDER, unless it had less of moved and took up there abode, where they the present worldly interest. "If therefore ye resided until about one year ago, when Mr. have not been faithful in the unrighteous mamed an extract from a letter written by Mr | nor had won for him a large circle of warm | which is another man's, who shall give you that friends, and his funeral was attended by a large which is your own?"—Luke xvi. 11. 12° exceptions to as injurious to himself. In this lonely and bereaved widow, as they then supconcourse of people who sympathized with the

She stated that Mr. Morgan had no heir herit all his property. She sold his personal property, took out letters of administration, collected debts, dressed herself finely, and soon

one hundred and fifty dollars in money, secured the midst of his grey-bearded judges, he ad-By reference to the Annual Reports for the by her husband. Out of over three thousand dressed the chief men of the Armenian comwoman,) his heirs will receive a thousand or his empire. Every man is allowed to think as

That they prepared a receipt in behalf of the Society, and from the sale of portions of But worst of all, the wife, (who is still live every one of them was cursing the Pasha in has been but little income from the property of state of adultery; is her own aunt and he her though it be, and then appealing to them to circumstances, the Board feel justified in call- her aunt. What! break the heart of an aunt, | molests them; and if my own son should come ing upon the friends of missions to contribute blast the happiness of children, destroy the re- to me to-morrow and declare himself a Protwhat they reasonably can for the promotion of putation of a father and husband, compromise estant, I could do nothing.' He then exhort-Your Committee not being authorized to in- the cause. In some of the churches, money the love of revenge? Even devils damned, her own reputation and happiness in life for ed the Armenians to live in peace with the contributed for missionary purposes is said to it seems, should be ashamed to own the deed, presence. He afterwards privately exhorted be lying on hand, while in other churches it is though guilty. But it seem that her work was believed that the brethren stand ready to con. not yet done; not content with the mischief not with hammer and saw, for they make a tribute. It is therefore requested, that steps she had wrought in the family of Green, she great noise and alarm people—'But work,' drew into her guilty meshes an unsuspecting said he, as if with an augur, and bore, and citizen, and involved the innocent in trouble.

not we are unable to say, that her husband intends to abandon her and apply for a divorce. Sic transit gloria mundi.

seems that money has been pledged, and in The foregoing from the Rochester (Ind.) to have been made on the 9th of Jan. 1858, in some cases paid into the Treasury, for the pur- Gazette, is the "beginning of the end" (in this -at least, for some time to come-a question and worthy parents. He was an only son and funds shall be returned to them, or applied to were unemployed to give him a desirable start Resolved, That this Board recommend to some other object in connection with the Socie in the race of human life. His parents, though ty's operations; and for the sake of closing not wealthy, were nevertheless far better off those accounts before the next anniversary of than the average of their neighbors. A suffi- talize his name, when Sevastopol is forgotten. the Society, it is proposed to apply to general cient amount of property was given to Alonzo missionary purposes such portion of the funds on his coming to years of maturity to furnish ditional sum which came to him on the death of a good mind, was nevertheless inclined to be idle, and although a professor of religion, never showed much heart in the cause. He married the daughter of Jonathan Palmiter, an estimathis town. Alonzo's habits of idleness as he The first book known to be printed in Eng. grew older, at least, did not diminish, and a general innattention to his home affairs and in- taketh up their armaments "as a very little manifest. In the mean time the health of his wife became quite poor, so that at times it was SECTARIAN INQUISITION.—H. W. Beecher, impossible to get along without female help in who though far from the scene, are not far wife's niece grew up-the consequences of Alfred Center, April 7, 1859.

Letter from John Davis.

BURLINGTON, COFFY Co., KANSAS, To the Editors of the Sabhath Recorder:-

lishing Committee for consideration and report:

Whereas, The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Sociemake quarterly reports of the business and are seldom touched. It lies useless lumber; or from me. Now it happens, I presume, through lagers their chief support in leben or sourced. Newgate. 1683.

7. A Just Appeal from lower Courts on questing this Board to employ Geo. B. Utter as the General Agent of the Society; therefore—

8. A Continuation of the former Just Appeal from Lower Lo 8. A Continuation of the former Just Ap- | Resolved, That we proceed to comply with the re- quest of the Society by tendering to Geo. B. Utter the account, and submit them to the auditors for is shocking to utter words that have not the the article fails to represent what I said, and of promise.

represented some things I did not say. What I said is this: The claimant could not buy but one land warrant before the land sale, and then, and not till then, is land subject to private entry.

I wrote to you in Dec. 8th, to alter the mistake, for land warrants were plenty and cheap and that land was not subject to private entry, I wish to pay in advance if continued. The

I am sorry the spirit of emigration has altered the design of your paper_

I was glad you did not publish the metaphor to R. B, as it had to too much levity in it. I am pleased to see your paper governed by and it would not have been an error or digression in the alteration. Notwithstanding, I should not have answered any of our friends

JOHN DAVIS.

Turkey.

A TUREISH PASHA ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The Beacon gives the following singular narrative of a recent trial in Turkey affecting the rights of Protestants and Armenians: "A quarrel between some Armenians and

swell" about town, and a couple or three months some Protestants occurred in Yozgat, the capsince married as above stated. But ere the ital of a pashalic in the very heart of Asia close of the honey money, the news of the Minor, at least 400 miles east from the capital death of the man with whom she had formerly The scene of the quarrel was the Protestant least to be suspected, found its way to the fam- discussion. The Armenians, to give weight to ily and former home, in the State of New their argument, (rather weak in themselves,) York, of Alonzo Green alias Morgan whose proceeded to blows. The next day the Pasha's whereabouts, since 1854, had been to his fam- Court was the scene of complaints from both At a meeting of the Executive Board of the i'y unknown. Immediately on the receipt of sides—the Protestants demanding redress from two years of age, and a friend, started for his mises, and also the law of religious liberty, as well as the civil law; and the Armenians deshe surrendered notes and other property, and the bearings of the subject; when, seated in Protestants, and dismissed them all from his the Protestants to keep at work, but quietly bore, and bore, and at last you will get the What the sequel of her course will reveal hole entirely through, and nobody will know

PEACE CONGRESS-RUSSIA-Every philauthropist will rejoice at even a postponement of the horrors of European war. We have expressed heretofore, a strong hope that it would be averted, and although the opinion prevails pose of sustaining "Mrs. Wardner's School in life,) of the fulfillment of Paul's words in Rothat the counsels of wisdom and moderation and required to acknowledge the same as col- China," and also to purchase a Melodeon, mans vi. 23: "For the wages of sin is death," will be heeded. Europe and the world are inwhich it was supposed would add to the in- and of James i, 15: "Then when lust hath debted to the large-minded ruler of Russia for terest and attractiveness of the Chapel ser- conceived it bringeth forth sin and sin when it the present proposition. "Let us not plunge vices in Shanghae. As Bro. Wardner, who is finished it bringeth forth death." The writer into this fratricidal, suicidal barbarity," he cries, was expected to use the Melodeon, and sister was well acquainted with the said Alonzo ufactures, destroying our commerce, and deci-"desolating our harvests, paralyzing our man-Wardner, who was expected to teach the Green alias Morgan. He was born in Alfred, mating our population, without first meeting school, have concluded not to return to China, Allegany county, New York, of respectable and reasoning together if by any means these evils may not be averted." There is much that is worthy of American—not to say worldwide—sympathy and admiration in the attifunds, which have not yet been called for, and life were such as made its closing career doubly tude and measures of this monarch, who disprobably will not now be. The Board have mortifying to his friends and disgraceful to hu- plays so many of the qualities of a great king, Mr. Thomas Delaune, fell a sacrifice to the urer to pay all bills duly certified by the Genthe Board, thereby rendered inconsistent with voted to request the doners to say whether the manity. No means afforded by the country not only in the present crisis, but in the general conduct of his foreign relations, and especially in the firm, humane and far-seeing domestic reform which he has introduced in that magnificent scheme of emancipation which will immor-

> Christians should nowhere forget that the hearts of Kings are in the hand of God, and that "He turneth them" as easily as He controls the "rivers of waters." The great powers of Europe are now settling the preliminaries of his father—his mother having previously of their Congress, deciding whether Piedmont gone to the land of fest. But Alonzo though shall be represented, with other questions. They will probably soon meet, and to the world the spectacle is fraught with fate, and is simply and grandly this—the great powers of the world in consultation—"the kings took counsel together." But, in truth, it is only the instrumentality of God: and while Alexander and Napoleon bristling with bayonets and with black-mouthed batteries, discourse proudly together, there is One who sitteth with them unseen, in whose hand their breath is, who overrule all they purpose or do, to His own glory, the honor of His kingdom, and the eternal joy of His Saints. With this faith, let us, the family, and it was under these circum- from Him, pray for His good Spirit's influstances that the intimacy between him and his ences, that even in this very Congress, the nations shall begin "to learn war no more." [New York Chronicle.

> > THE PROMISED LAND .- A recent traveler in the Holy Land says, that while the desolation of the land of Israel could scarcely be more complete, it is a remarkable fact that the ancient words which were used to characterize the country, should still be accurately true.

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A CLERGY THEIR OWN S several days : Ford and his Marquette C press gives the "The son's His father stooped to pic struck him a head, near to the axe into on the temple The mother, a rence Tence Tence The son's press to the axe into the

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General Intelligence.

The Fugitive Slave Case.

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OHN DAVIS.

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The Commissioner overruled a motion of the counsel for the defence to remove the case on the ground that the Commissioner had perindged it.

The Court-House was crowded this after- publican, says: noon to hear the decision of Commissioner

the winter of 1853, and the spring of 1854. a difference of three inches. He confessed he an insane asylum." was not satisfied with the point of identity.

The prisoner was discharged. The decision was greeted with immense applause. It was

THE Crops -The Knoxville Whig says: The Wheat Crop all through East and Middle Tennessee is very promising. Our prospects are. that we shall have an immense yield, should no misfortune befall the growing crop.

in a similar manner throughout the county.

The Keokuk (Iowa) Gazette, of 7th, says: So far as we can learn the crop of winter wheat did well and looks remarkably promis-

part of the country will have its full share.

the peach crop. In Florida the weather still continues changeable, with more or less rain. As yet, planters have made very little progress in preparing for the next crop.

THE SICKLES CASE.—The second week of this very important trial is over, and there is still no immediate prospect of its conclusion. When the cause was commenced there was a tested by counsel on both sides. Indeed, so time have ample testimony upon the subject. strong is the personal feeling, that counsel of proverbial coolness have lost their tempers and engaged in bitter wordy wars, hardly suited. as the Court remarked, to the dignity of the profession. It must be remembered, however that the case is rather a remarkable one in its personal aspects. A new District Attorney is trying a lawyer for killing another lawyer, and he the predecessor of the prosecutor. The Washington lawyers are straining every nerve to justify the memory of their former confrère; while the New York lawyers are the intimate personal friends of the prisoner at the bar. From the questions of law and fact already raised the case has assumed an aspect of the deepest importance. It is so regarded throughout the Union, and both lawyer and layman are deeply interested in the precedents which it will establish. We should not be surprised to see new evidence introduced and new issues

A CLERGYMAN AND HIS WIFE MURDERED BY THEIR OWN Son.—The telegraph announced Several days ago the murder of Rev. Jonathan Ford and his wife, by their son, at Harris, Marquette Co., Wisconsin. The Oxford Ex- publications of the State. press gives the following particulars:

"The son was chopping wood at the door. His father went out to the wood-pile, and head, near the neck, sinking the entire bit of rence, ran out, and when within a few feet of where the father lay, was met by the son, who struck her a heavy blow, sinking the blade of

in regard to it. A large police force was in He was cool, and not excited by the sight of troversy. his murdered parents. Blood was found upon The "vexed question" of the existence or

"A singular affair occurred in Pensacola, a Longstreet on the fugitive slave case. Crowds few days ago, the particulars of which I of whites and blacks were also gathered out-learned from a private letter, addressed to a gentleman of this city. Miss Susan -The Commissioner said his duty as an officer daughter of one of the most distinguished jurwas a plain and simple one, laid down by law. ists and politicians of Florida, entertained a dusky, Ohio, there has been an exposure within He discountenanced all attempts of counsel to most vielent passion for Mr. G., Mayor of Pen- a few days, of another impostor belonging to appeal to private sympathies at an early stage sacola, who had paid her some attentions pret the technical spiritualists. A Miss Vincent of the case. He was satisfied that it was in- vious to his marriage with another lady. She had obtained great celebrity as the medium tended for a show case, but he believed in the took no great pains to conceal from Mr. G. through whom one King, who lived on the largest liberty to speech. After explaining the nature of her feelings, and had, on several earth 4000 years ago, was able to speak by his connection with the case before the arrest occasions, conducted herself in rather an ex- means of a tin horn. The manifestations were of the fugitive, which was merely in accord- travagant and startling manner, but he proba- always in the dark, of course, when King would ance with law, he said there were three things bly supposed nothing serious would come of it. utter his sepulchral voice through the horn with to be proven by claimant, to wit:—Debt of One day, recently, however, she went to his startling effect. At one of Miss Vincent's exlabor, the escape of the slave, and his identity. house and called for Mrs. G., and when that hibitions, a company of gentlemen arranged a He reviewed the testimony on both sides, lady came to the door, drew a pistol, ready scheme to test them, agreeing that when a cerand believed that the two first points were sat- cocked, from the folds of her dress, and fired tain question was asked, a light should be lit. isfactorily proven. He disagreed with the counat her rival. The bullet missed, and Mrs. G. While the spirit was asking that question the sel of the claimants, on the time of the escape. bravely rushed upon the desperate girl, and room was suddenly lighted, and Miss Vincent It was material in the case, and is in evidence wrenched the pistol from her; but prepared was found leaning over the table with the horn that the claimant says that the escape was and determined to shed blood, Susan drew a to her mouth. She dropped the horn, fell made in November, 1854, while it was proven, knife, and before she could be disarmed by back into her chair in confusion, and so her that Daniel was in Harrisburg at least in the others who interfered, succeeded in inflicting a mission ended. slight wound upon Mrs. G. The letter states The power of attorney was also defective. In that her father, in order to shield her from a the point of the height of the negro, there was criminal prosecution, was about to send her to Several weeks since a clergyman named Har-

> signal to start. The invaders' plan of opera- New York detective has gone after him. tions is to disembark at some point on the large reward is offered for his capture. south side of the island, to gain Puerto Principe, and there to establish themselves.

This stand-point once gained, they will there In vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., crops have await the breaking out of the insurrectional suffered seriously by the recent frosts. The movements upon which they believe they can fruit in one section is blighted past recovery, reckon in various parts of the island." The and it is the opinion of experienced fruit growers that the fruit crop in general had suffered agement of the hopes of this project there is a ers that the fruit crop in general had suffered agement of the hopes of this project, there is a secret understanding with official departments will probably be elected at the next trial. The Honey Springs Herald, of the 2d inst., at Washington, and that "the leaders of the This will give New England a unanimous Resays: On Thursday morning the ground was project have the assurance that so soon as the covered, in many places, with a heavy frost. flag of the 'lone star' floats over Cuba, the publican delegation in the next Congress, in It was feared that the fruit and early vegeta- government of the United States will consider tion were seriously damaged by the frost; but the struggle as a war of independence, and it did but little damage to the fruit. The cold will give free course to the 'active sympathies' spell, however, is doing the planting interest of the citizens of the Union for the insurgreat damage, as neither corn, nor any other gents." The Courrier continues to say that and that government has been satisfactorily vegetation, can make much progress, until the it might speak more explicitly, but that it reseated. The arrangement is said to have been

CLERICAL CAR ACQUAINTANCE.—J. H. Riching. But there was but very little of it put ardson, of Erie Co., N. Y., recently landed at into the ground last fall. Thus far the season New York city, from a three years' venture in has been very unfavorable for sowing spring California He had \$1600 in gold dust in his wheat, seed has been scare and a considerable valise, which to make secure he placed between portion of what has been sown failed to grow his feet during the railroad trip to Albany. Staten Island, in consequence of information from some defect in the character of the seed. Behind him sat a clerical looking gentleman, received by them which led them to believe We cannot expect a very abundant crop of with a white choker on. He made the ac- that an attack was intended in case the Legiswheat or oats in Iowa the coming season, and, quaintance of Mr. R., and they talked of Cali- lature adjourned without passing the bill protherefore, greater efforts should be put forth fornia, its gold, etc. The white choker gave viding for the removal of Quarantine, held a Mr. R. abundant counsel and pious exhorta- special meeting Saturday, and directed the St The Maysville Eagle, of the 6th inst., says: tion, and before leaving the cars at Hudson, General Superintendent to assemble a force of St The fruit in this neighborhood yet remains unin- presented him with a copy of Baxter's Call to 120 policemen and hold them in readiness to jured, notwithstanding the temperature of the the Unconverted." Mr. R. received it with proceed, if necessary, to Quarantine. The atmosphere has been below the freezing point gratitude and promised to make the book his policemen were kept under arms all night, but on two or three nights the past week. The indica- constant companion. When the cars reached no outbreak took place, and in the morning, O tions are certainly very flattering for a large Albany, Mr. Richardson took up his valise, when it was ascertained that the Legislature crop of every kind of fruit, and unless some and was thunderstruck to find that white had not adjourned sine die, they were dismissed. very cold weather sets in at an early day, this choker had "converted" a bag of gold dust In Cincinnati, Ohio, they have large manuworth \$325, by a skillful cut in the back of factories of old barrels to contain good old In Georgia, the late frost has done compara- the valise. Richardson and an officer started Madeira wine and brandies, that have made tively little injury, beyond the destruction of back the next train to find his pious friend, the circuit of the globe and land for many whose motto is "watch and prey."

K. T., in a letter to the Beaver Argus, says hoisted up to the upper stories; in a few mohe has taken pains to ascertain relative to the ments it is returned to the lower floor with the gold at Pike's Peak. He says there it is diffi- unmistakable evidence of great age—all stained, cult to find any one who knows anything about dusty. The veritable marks of the French the gold; there are big stories everywhere of and Spanish custom-houses, and the imperial rich placers in this and that place, but when arms nearly worn off, and even the cobwebs you go there, it is like the milk sickness, somedrawn across the bung. general impresson its hearing would be con- where else. He says: I would advise all who cluded in a week or ten days, and that it was think of going, to wait till 1st of May; if the pre-judged to a great extent. But we find, on mines are really rich, they will keep till after ceived. The Peace Congress, it was underthe countrary, that every step is closely con- that time, and if they are not, we will by that stood, would meet at Baden Baden on the 1st

> [Pittsburg Gazette. The above is thus endorsed and commented on by the Pittsburg Christian Advocate:

"We have from the first note sounded in be- to take place on the 31st ult. half of Pike's Peak, regarded the matter as a monstrous fraud upon the laboring portion of Advices from Mexico represent that Mirathe people of this country. We so regard it still, and have given our views several times in these columns. We do not say that there is no gold there, but we do say, that many statements published for a consideration are transparent fictions, designed to mislead the unwary, and to replenish the exchequers of knavish speculators. Starvation, and ruin

AN HONOR WELL BESTOWED.—The N. Y. Legislature on Tuesday elected Rev. Geo. B. house on fire. He has made a full confession, Cheever, D. D., of this city, a Regent of the his excuse for the horrible crime being that raised; so that the trial might last two weeks University. The ancient office has been held the family had threatened to turn him out of in days past by such men as the Clintons, the doors The Judge on Monday morning, delivered Livingstons, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, C. Verplanck, James S. Wadsworth, Rev. Dr. | children have died from the effects of poison | eighteen others. It has charge of all the Col- nickel cent. As the coin is small and easily lege and Academies in the State, the State swallowed, there is great danger in allowing Library, the Normal School, and the various young children to have them in their posses-

> The votes given for Dr. Cheever (viva voce) were as enthusiastic as they were deserved. [N. Y. Anti-Slavery Standard.

from the nose to the vortex. A second blow Rensselaer claim to rents from lands conveyed against him being an elder daughter.

was struck, opening the head of the outer in fee, in this county, have been decided by The house at Cohoes, N. Y., formerly occuangle of the crown to the eye, and scattering the Court of Appeals. The decision is adverse pied by Michael O'Brien, now under sentence the bones of the head, and the brain. A per- to the Tenants. All the Judges concur in the of death for the murder of his wife, was deson who lived twenty miles distant saw the opinion that the rents and arrears must be paid. stroyed by fire on the 9th inst. It is supposed son chopping wood at the door that morning. This action of the Court of last resort is ne- to have been fired at the suggestion of respec-Some two hours afterwards the bodies were cessarily final. It has been looked for with table parties, to get rid of the blood-stained Chickens, choice, 14@15c.; Spring Chickens, & pair, discovered, and the alarm given. On entering deep interest by the parties concerned and the habitation. noon. There is no abatement of the excitement the house the son was found in his chamber. public, and terminates a long and exciting con-

> his person, and the axe was found to be the non-existence of such a county of Schuyler, is at last settled. The Court of Appeals pronounces the act creating it to be constitutional. EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR AT PENSACOLA.—A and thereby solves a great number of litigated letter from New Orleans to the St. Louis Re- points that had arisen out of the claim that the territory within its limits still belonged to the counties whence it was taken. Five of the Judges concur in the decision. Judges Selden. Gray and Allen dissent.

[Albany Evening Journal.

den, in Hackettstown, N. J., was suspected of Panama, 17. Pacific Mail absorbed the interest of the killing his wife by poison, and while a coroner week; it gained 4 per cent. on par between the First Invasion of Cuba.—The Courrier des Etats was investigating the case, the suspected party and Second Board sales of the 7th, and closed the Unis of the 5th inst., reiterates its statement fied. It is now reported that Harden was in week at 7 per cent. advance. somewhat unexpected from the tenor of the that a new expedition for the conquest of Vermont on Sunday, 26th ult., and preached Cuba has been formed in New York. "Not a sermon in one of the Methodist churches in souris and Tennesees, the former reaching \$261,000, Church at Walworth, Daniel was carried on the shoulders of his only," it says, "does it exist; not only is it that State. It is stated that he exhibited his and the latter \$99,000. In the aggregate, they were Caroline Champlin, (for China,) friends, through the streets, amid a large organized; but even at the time we write, it is papers, showing that he was a clergyman of \$125,000 less than the previous week, and the Pacific already partially carried ont. One ship, at that denomination, and stated that he was Mail alone nearly \$4000. The Abolitionists propose a public celebration. least, has sailed from New York with a choice poor, whereupon a collection was taken up for selection of 'emigrants;' others wait only the him in the church, after which he left. A

> RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The State election took place in Rhode Island last week. The Republicans elected all their State ticket, except one or two minor State officers and one both the Senate and House.

Paraguay.—By an arrival at New York, intelligence has been received (not officially.) frains, as the whole affair will in a few days brought about through Gen. Urquiza, President of the Argentine Confederation.

SUMMARY.

The Police Commissioners, apprehensive of another attack on the Quarantine buildings at

years, amid dust and cobwebs in some ancient cellar. The process is an extraordinary one. PIKE'S PEAK.—A writer at Leavenworth, A new barrel just from the cooper's hands is

Foreign news to the 30th ult. has been re-

of May. The preparations for war still continued to be prosecuted with energy, especially by Austria. The Continental news was not of special interest. In the English Parliament, the vote on 2d reading of the Reform Bill was

mon had backed out of his threatened attack on Vera Cruz, and was being pursued toward nati, Detroit and other cities in the West. the city of Mexico by Ampudia, who had a strong force. Minister McLane had recognized the Juarez government. On the 2d inst... Degollado attacked the capital, but unsuccessfully, five hundred being killed on each side.

Marshal Potter has been arrested at St. death of his mother, two brothers, and a Cheese is quite limited. nephew, at Lee, Me, by beating their brains out with a maul. He subsequently set the

Washington Irving, &c. The Board of Re- It is stated that several instances have ocgents now numbers among its members Gulian | curred in different parts of the country where Campbell, Gov. Morgan, E. C. Benedict and taken into the system by swallowing the new sion. The metal which composes it has had a | 75 to 50 cents \$ 1b. fatal effect, and would seem to be poisonous.

At Paw Paw, Mich., a man was sent to jail In the Senate he received 15 to 11, and in the for thirty days, for disturbing a baptism by Fair to good, do., 17@19c.; Ordinary to good, 15@ Assembly 88 to 25, or 103 of the 139 in both throwing a dog into the river, and repeating 17c.; Ohio or Western, common, 10@12c.; Grease Butstooped to pick up some wood, when the son Houses. This flattering vote was particularly over it the usual form for baptism, with prosignificant, following as it did a demonstration fane additions; and while a relative of the against Dr. Cheever's views of slavery made offender by marriage, was being immersed, the axe into the head. He then struck him the previous evening in the Capitol by Judge hallooing, "Duck him again, he'll need it;" on the temple, breaking in the crainal bone. Nott, at the invitation of the pro-slavery members besides using insulting language to the officiated 102. ing clergyman.

THE COURT OF APPEALS—IMPORTANT DECIS- victed in Wabash county, Ind., of the murder | Pork, carcasses, corn-fed 8@82c.; Shoats, prime fat, 8 the axe into her forehead, laying the head open ions.—The several cases involving the Van of his child by burning it, the chief witness @9c.; Veal, carcasses, 6@8c.; Calves, live weight, 4 100 Fulton Street, New York.

A little daughter of a Mr. Conckling in Warwick, N. Y.. while running up the stairs of her house with a sugar bowl, stumbled and fell, breaking the bowl, one of the pieces cutting her jugular vein, causing her to bleed to death in a few moments.

John McLaughlin has been arrested at Chicago on a charge of murder, he having maliciously misplaced a switch on a railroad, causing an accident by which the fireman of the train

Joseph M. Corwin. of Elmira. N. Y., committed suicide on Sunday last by hanging himself in a barn. He leaves a wife and four children. Cause-pecuniary embarrassments.

FINANCE AND COMMERCIAL.

The bank loans increased a little over one million of dollars during the past week, the deposits less than | \$\partilengthan \text{brl.} half a million, and the specie remained stationary.

The money market is barren of any peculiar interest. Rates are low, being from 5 to 6 per cent. for call loans, and averaging 6 for discount in the larger

Gold continues to arrive from California in large

The Security sales of the week show a less active market as compared with preceding weeks, with no also, for good, and sase, for old. change in prices of the stable class, and but little in the fancy. United States securities are unaltered. The leading Railway shares show a silght improvement. New York Central sold at 76 on the opening of the week, and 763 at its close; Chicago and Rock at 104c. cash. Island advanced 1 per cent.; Galena and Chicago, 3

The commercial intelligence from Claifornia is not

Speculations in real estate is going on in Broadway and around Central Park; the first for business pur poses and the last for private residences. The whole city is disturbed by the present movements.

The market during the past week has been desultory, though with a general tendency to easier rates, Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are still in moderate supply, but are more freely offered at prices slightly lower. Bleached Goods are in moderate demand, and, with one or two exceptions, prices tend downward. are firm at 83 @9c. for bleached, 83c, for brown, and 103c. for blue. Cotton Jeans are selling quite freely, but they are not so active as they have been. All oth er Domestic Cotton Goods are in moderate request. Woolen goods continue in moderate request, but holders being confident of an increased demand they remain firm. Foreign goods are quite active.

FLOUR AND MEAL

The market for State and Western has become more steady, and prices have advanced about 5 cents & bri., M. T. Freeman, which served to check sales. The receipts during the Benj. Stelle, week have been much heavier than some time previous. The demand for export has been moderately active. The sales amount to about 36,000 brls. the maret closing firmly at advanced prices. Canada flour

ontinues dull.					,
nsound 😝 brl		\$3	75@s	34	•
tate, superfine brands,		. 4	05(a)	5	
tate, extra brands		. 5	85(a)	6	4
lichigan, fancy brands :		. 5	15@	5	
hio, common brands,		. 5	60(a)	5	•
hio, fancy brands,		. 5	80(a)	5	
hio, fair extra		. 6	15(a)	6	
hio, g. & c. extra brands,		. 6	70(a)	7	,
ichigan and Indiana extra		6	10(a)	7	
enesee, fancy brands		. 5	50@	6	
enesee, extra brands		6	75@	8	ı
issouri		. 7	(a)	9	
anada	.	6	50@	7	
Southern Flour is dull, without	not	icea	ıble cl	ar	1

n prices. The receipts are heavy, and the stock accumulating. Rye Flour is dull and nominal, with small sales. Corn Meal is in moderately active request, and prices are firmer; sales at \$3 90@3 95 for Jersey, and \$5 35 for Brandywine; also, 50 punchons at \$19 75. At Chicago, the receipts of produce during the past

week were as follows: 9726 brls. flour, 43,424 bush wheat, 176,920 do. corn, 10,593 do. oats, 128 do. rye, 3633 do. barley-equal to 283,328 bush. grain, against 356,426 bush the corresponding week in 1858. The total receipts of flour and grain since the 1st of January are equal to 1,797,874 bush., against 2,713,006 bush received during the same period in 1858—a falling off of a million bushels. The shipment of produce during the last week were: 14,456 brls. flour, 75,206 bush. wheat, 93,846 do. corn, 1105 do oats, and 1640 do barley. The total shipments of wheat since 1st of Jan. are 156,219 bush. of which 59,284 bush. have been shipped into Illineis, Michigan and Indiana, by railways, to supply western millers. The total shipments of corn since the first of January foot 212,799 bush.-92,153 bush. have been shipped by railway to Cincin-

COUNTRY MARKETS.

The trade in Butter has been to a fair extent. Choice

old Butter is nearly or quite out of the market. New Butter is arriving more freely, and is a little lower. with a downward tendency. Much of it is selling, in soul and body, awaits many men at Pike's Stephen, N. B., charged with causing the we are told, at the cost in the country. The stock of Consignments of Butter and Cheese from the City

> of New York have recently been offered for sale in Cleveland, Ohio. The papers of that place note a ship ment of 234 barrels of Flour, thence to Detroit. The monopolizers of our market may take a lesson from these facts. They are now, at the end of the winter, ceived from it at the beginning. The price of Butter has been kept at a high notch all through the season, with an abundant stock on hand. Several of its chief who exert themselves to please, and are instructed not monopolizers have been pushed to the wall by the burden of heavy stocks, which the market has not required. Fresh Butter in California has fallen from BUTTER—Orange County, pails. # b, 25@28; new

Butter, choice, 23@24c.; do. fair, 20@22c.; State, ex. ter, 81@91c. CHEESE—Extra quality, \$\mathcal{P}\$, \$\mathbb{h}\$, 10@10\frac2c.; Fair to

good quality, 81@91c.; English Dairy (Gosh). 11@ 121c.; English Dairy (Ohio), 10@12c.: New Cheese, 9

MEATS—Beef, sides, good, \$\ \text{lb, 71\@81c.; Mutton} A man named William Joy has been con- carcasses, 8@11c.; Lamb, Spring & head, 4 00@7 00

LIVE POULTRY-Fowls # pair, 75@1 00; Ducks, live, \$\mathre{A}\$ pair, 1 00@1 25; Turkeys, live, \$\mathre{B}\$, \$\mathre{D}\$, 14@15c.; Geese, L. I., \$\mathcal{H}\$ head, 1 50@1 75. Poultry by the Package—Turkeys \$\,\ \text{lb}, 16@17c.;

Geese, choice, 11@12c.; Ducks, fatted, 16@18c. 87@1 00; Capons, 22\$25c. Wool-American Saxony Fleece, 53a62c. \$\mathcal{B}\$ b.; do.

full blood Merino, 55a58c.; do: native and $\frac{1}{2}$ Merino, 42a45c.; extra Pulled, 43a45c.; sbperfine Pulled, 43a 45c.; No. 1 Pulled, 33a65c.

Hides-Flint dry, Western, weighing 18a24 lb, 21a 22c.; Dry salted, Western, 20a26 b, 16a17c.; Wet salted, State and Western, 40a60 fb, 111a22c.

SEEDS-Clover, Ohio, 8a81c. \$ b.; do. Penn., 71a Bc. # lb.; Timothy Seed, Illinois, \$2 40a2 60 # bush. Timothy, Ohio, \$\pm\$ bush., \$2 62a2 75. FEATHERS-Live Geese, 45a48c.

Eggs—The arrivals are quite large, and prices are a fraction lower. We quote State and Phila., \$\mathcal{B}\$ doz. 131a14c.; Ohio and Western, 131a14c.; Jersey and L. I., small packages, 141a15c. BEESWAX-33a40c. \$\pi\$ fb.

Potatoes-Continue dull. Mercers, best % brl \$1 62a1 75; do common,\$1 25a1 50; Northern, \$1 75 Western Reds. \$1 00.

ONIONS-White, \$4 \$\mathre{B}\$, brl., red and yellow, \$2 56a3 MAPLE SUGAR-Extra 10alle.; do. common, 8a9c. APPLES-Western apples from first hands, at \$3 500

; common apples at \$2 50a3. DRIED APPLES-We quote: Southern, 71,48c.; State, 81a9c. \$ 1b.

CRANBERRIES-We quote: first quality, \$15a17 # brl.; good prime \$10a12; Western, \$7a7. Hops-A moderate demand exists. We quote at 10

Sugars—The demand is better, and prices are sustained: New Orleans at 5%a7%c.; Cuba at 6%a6%c.; Porto Rico at 7a71c.

Tallow—The market is quiet; small sales of prime

MISSIONARY RECEIPTS.

Receipts of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Societv since the last report in the RECORDER: Dividend from Market Bank.

A. D. TITSWORTH, Treasurer. Special Notice.

The Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association will hold its Twenty-third Anniversary with the Church in Plainfield, N. J., commencing on Fifth-day before the fourth Sabbath (the 26th day of the month,) in May. 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by W. B. Gillette; S. Burdick, alternate.

E. G. CHAMPLIN, Rec. Sec'y.

LETTERS.

E. Forsythe, J. C. Green, N. C. Babcock, Amos Langworthy, John Utter, jr., H. Hunting, Harriet W. Stillman, W. B. Gillette, John Davis, Erustus Clarke, E. Gwith one or two exceptions, prices tend downward. Champlin, L. D. Ayres, F. F. Randolph, S. Marsh, F. Drills are in request, mainly for exports, and holders Wilson, R. G. Burdick.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: John Forsythe, Jackson Center, \$5,00 to vol. 17 No. 26 J. C. Bassett, Independence, 2 00 Gabriel Cornelius, Alfred Center, 2 00 James Stelle, Edinboro, Pa., Samuel Stelle, Crossingville, Pa., 2 00 I. T. Chipman, Saugerties, Samuel Dunham, Metuchin, Seeley Tomlinson, Shiloh, N. J., 2 00 Stephen Munroe, Indian Creek, 2 00

R. G. Burdick, Utica, Wis., Isaac D. Titsworth, New Market, N. J., Amos Langworthy. Hopkinton, R. I.,

L. D. Ayers, Fulton Center. Ill. ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer.

MARRIAGES.

In Pleasant Spring, Wis., on the evening after the Sabbath, April 2d, by Eld. Russel G. Burdick, Mr. HENRY WILLIAMS and Miss Lucy A., daughter of Dea. Zina Gilbert, both of Pleasant Springs. In North Stonington, Ct., April 10th, by Eld. Chas C. Lewis, Mr. B. F. Burdick, of Stonington, and Mrs.

ROSINA R. SPRAGUE, of New Shoreham, R. I. In Higginsville, N. Y., April 12th, by Samuel Marsh, Esq., Mr. WILLARD DOTY and Miss VERGINNA MERCEL-LUS, all of Verona.

DEATHS.

In Fulton Center, Ill., Feb. 26th, Lucy M., wife of L. D. Ayres, in the 43d year of her age. She had for many years been laboring under a combination of diseases, induced mainly by severe toil and exposure dur-ing the early period of her life. Although she was during the greater part of the time, enabled to attend in some degree, to her domestic duties, she was compell. ed to drag out a life of debility and suffering. In consequence of the nature and severity of her disease, which, though complicated, came under the general name of consumption; she could not, during her last sickness, lie down in the usual manner, but was compelled to remain in a sitting, or reclined position, during the whole of seven weeks. During the most of which time, her sufferings were extremely severe. But that faith in Christ, and hope of eternal life through him, which had been her support, almost from early childhood, did not forsake her in this trying time. In Independence, N. Y., March 26th, of a disease o the lungs, Clarke A., son of Pardon and Caroline M.

In Independence, N. Y., April 10th, of scarlet fever, LYDIA, daughter of Lewis B. and Fanny Fish, in the

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BOARD OF INSTRUCTION. REV. J. R. IRISH, Principals. MISS FANNIE A. ROGERS, Preceptress. MISS FIDELIA D. BROWN, Teacher of Music.

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Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling, &c. Courses of Lectures will also be given, on important subjects, pertaining to the Teacher's Profession. Tuition in Teachers' Class, Tuition in other branches, \$4 00@6 00 N. B.—It is important for those wishing to secure

the full benefits of the term, to be present on the day of opening the term. By order of the Trustees. CHARLES H. MAXSON, President. DeRuyter, Feb. 17, 1859.

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Miss M. Bryant. The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the benefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions—an advantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called urgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro

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Miscellaneaus.

Business Men's Promises.

The easiest things to make or break are promises. They are more brittle than glass. It is surprising to what extent a loose morality on the subject of keeping one's word is prevalent among business men. Many a merchant, in good standing, would care less for breaking his promise than for breaking his watch crys-This general laxity has largely contributed to make the distinction which now unhappily exists between mercantile and common

Many men imagine that the only instances in which they can dishonor their word is by telling a falsehood, or breaking a contract. They are truthful only so far as to avoid lying, and honest only according to a written bond. But when honesty has no other virtue than policy, it is not of a kind fit to be at the foundation of business.

How many persons regard a verbal promise a man should honor his mere pen and ink, but about it; but tell me more, uncle. How did that the rage for luxurious and ostentations dishonor his own lips! Yet how common is it to give a verbal promise without the least whose honesty and promptness had made his notes as gold, had occasion to solicit a moderate loan from the bank. He accordingly went to one of the directors, and asked, "Will the plied the director; "to-morrow is discount day; other director, and asked him the same question. "Of course, sir," was the reply. He hearty assurance. But having some suspicion he went quietly to every member of the board. and received from each a separate answer to the same effect. The next day, the board met, and his application was made; but as the monev market happened to be tight, and the directors themselves were in want of funds, he was refused! Thus, the board repudiated, as a body the unanimous promise which they had made on their honor as individuals! Now. how many thousands of men, in banks and out, in boards and out, in counting-houses and in the street, make and unmake such promises every day of their lives!

ically "I promise to pay," without any thought back to his work. Growing every instant more Jefferson, the great patriot statesman of our mising! When we look at a bank bill, the warning him that all would be lost if the ves- on which he wrote, there would not be a single crisp paper, engraved, registered, and signed, sel was not righted instantly; but he only got copy of the Bible in America, except one in entirely absorbs in itself our idea of its value, a volley of oaths for his pains. The lieutenant, some old library, kept as a literary curiosity. easily written and easily made to slide through the market—giving no due heed to the signifisymbol. But when a man gives or takes a pro- ready the water was rushing in; she filled rap- replied the bookseller, "and the time will soon

equate conscientious regard to the import of And to perish on a fair day, in sight of land, that time, said to Mr. Bradford, the Attorney their indorsement. They do not mean to "take surrounded by a fleet of ships, all aggravated General of the United States, that he thought the risk", but only to "do the favor." Now, the terrible disaster. As an English poet, an indorsement, to be worth anything, must be Cowper. has it: in equal good faith with the drafting of the note. The drawer and the indorser are in copartnership in the transaction. We cannot see how it is less wrong for a man to break his word on the back of a piece of paper than on

It is well known that many men are more punctual in paying a note due at a bank, than due at a counter. But an obligation to a corporation cannot possibly be more binding than to an individual. Others pay their notes promptly through fear of a protest by a notary, when if the protest were to come only from their own conscience, they would give it no heed. Many others, who cannot afford not to "pay their notes." think there is no wrong in delaying to pay their cash bills. But if it be dis reputable to allow a note to go a day over the time, why is it not equally disreputable to de- "money-column" of the Independent, contains fer a cash-bill? Yet, how often is a note at just as good morality and sound religion as if thirty days sooner settled than a so-called cash it had appeared under the regular editorial indebtedness? But cash ceases to be cash, head: when it is long deferred, and to call it so is a mere pretense and dishonest use of terms.

of a note when due, by renewing it to a future upon themselves a failure which was no fault of date, contains a large element of "sharp prac- their mode of business, but only of their man- did not then gather its more than three milltice." This cannot be so extensively done in a ner of living. It is not safe to look only at a great city as in other places, yet it is done far man's store to know his standing in business: to often everywhere. In New York, a fre- you must look also at his house. His splendid quent renewal destroys a man's credit; but in profits may entirely merge themselves in his word. There were then no boards of foreign some parts of the West (we need not mention splendid dwelling; so that, if he should sudwhich I) and also in the Pritish Provinces. so denly fail, his assets would be found to consist disastrous a system of procrastination prevails, chiefly of carpets, mirrors, frescoes, pictures, that in hundreds and thousands of instances a marbles, furniture, and a variety of similar arnote regularly given at four or six months is ticles, all belonging to the inside of a 'brownnot finally paid till at the end of two or three stone front.' Now, if what is poured into the go to some destitute region and build up years! This practice belongs to a species of top of a pitcher runs out of a hole through churches where none existed, he must go at his promise-breaking known as "telling white-lies." the bottom, it will take continual pouring to own charges. What a marked change has But we have long believed in "no distinction keep it full; a sudden stoppage will leave it come over the country in this regard ! of color"-either in lies or in men! A note empty and dry. We need hardly say that it should be paid on or before the day it is due; takes a large business to support a fine house: a year, a month, or a day afterward is too and when the fine house taxes the business to late for an honest fulfillment of the promise, its utmost, a small reverse, which otherwise a And whether it be dated in New York, Illi- man would hardly have felt, may now occa- grave that opens its deep bosom to receive and nois Canada, or Nova Scotia, the moral oblision his ruin. The foundation of a man's fortune shelter from further storms the worn and for- Give them plenty of good books and papers,

verbal agreements are as good as his written the State Arsenal.

Too Proud to Take Advice.

A boy took his uncle down on Long Wharf was an old ship-master, and Harry was at some pains to show him round, partly to show him passed the hatches, "Mind ye, mind ye," he said. "don't fall into the hold, or ye'd never see daylight again."

"There is no danger of my uncle," said Harry proudly, "he knows a ship from stem to stern; and so do I too."

As they came down the ladder and walked away, "I was so provoked with that old salt," said he, "he seemed to think we were know uncle; I was provoked."

"I should be very sorry to take offence at well meant advice," said the uncle. "Did you ing more! But the least pretensious houses in careful that it enter not their own heart. ever read about the Royal George, Harry?" "You mean that big ship which foundered one pleasant day in some English harbor, and on the whole, an improvement in the increased as of less force than a written one! Just as if all on board perished. I know something beauty of the city; yet it cannot be denied

it happen?" "It was at Spithead, where the English of this new element in our private architecture, thought of fulfilling it—merely, oftentimes, to fleet were at anchor. The Royal George was has never before been so great as now. In get rid of importunity, or to avoid a seeming the flagship, and the Admiral Kempenfelt's fact, nine out of every ten opinions given in discourtesy? For example, some time ago, in blue flag floated from the mizzen. She was a accounting for the late commercial crisis, alone of our large cities, a well-known merchant, fine ship of a hundred guns. She was about leged this general extravagance as the cause of ready for sea, when the Lieutenant discovered the revulsion. When one-third of the merchants that the water-cock was out of order. It was of a great city hang one-third of their fortunes not thought necessary to haul her into dock for repairs, but keel her over until the damaged bank favor me with fifteen hundred dollars, on part was above water and repair her there. it is not at all surprising that the ghost of a my note at three months?" "Certrinly," re- Keeling a ship, you know, is making her lean over on one side. A gang of men were sent the guests after they leave in the dead hours send your paper." The merchant went to an- from the Falmouth dockyards to help the ship's of the night. The expense of a well-dressed carpenters. The larboard guns were run out wife or daughter, in the simple article of jewas far as possible, and the starboard guns in then went to a third, and received a similar midships, which made the ship keel to larboard, so that her starboard side was far up out of that these promises were thoughtlessly given, the water. The workmen had got at the Stuyvesaut. When the 'little bills' for these mouth of the water pipe, when a lighter, laden with rum, came alongside, and all hands were pined to clear her. Now the port-sill of the Ghost. larboard side was nearly even with the water before the lighter came alongside, and when the men went down to take in her casks, the ship keeled more than ever; besides, the sea had grown rougher since morning, washing the water into the lower deck ports. The carpenter saw there was danger. He

ran to the second lieutenant, who was an officer of the watch and told him the ship must be righted. The lieutenant, angry that the Then, too, how often a man writes mechan- carpenter should dictate to him, ordered him of the words he is writing, and consequently convinced of the imminent peril of the ship, Revolution, is reported to have put upon record without any thought of the payment he is pro- the man went a second time to the officer, the prediction that, in fifty years from the day so that we handle it a hundred times, as paper, however, at last ordered the drummer to beat In exactly fifty years from the date of the prewithout once thinking of the gold it represents. to quarters; but before the drummer had time diction, the American Bible Society resolved In the same manner, a merchant may from to lay hold of his drum, the ship keeled over a to put a copy of it into every family in the long habit look upon his notes as mere paper, little and a little more, and the men began to United States. A prominent member of the scramble down the hatchways to put the heavy | American Congress, whilst sitting in Philadelguns in their proper places. Alas, it was too phia, stept into a bookstore and inquired for cation of which the paper is only the mere late. Men may begin their duty too late. Al- a Bible. "We do not keep the book for sale," missory note, without stopping long enough to idly, settled fast and almost before help or res- come when one will not be sold in the whole entertain a due sense of the meaning of its cue could be thought of, down went the Royal city." "Sir," replied the indignant Congresspromise, and of the responsibility which re- George, carrying her admiral, officers, men, man, though himself a wicked man, "the Bible sults from having made it, he is preparing him- and many nobles and strangers on board, to will be sold and read in Philadelphia for a self by gradual insensibility for final moral dis- the number of a thousand souls, down, down, to thousand years after you yourself have been a watery grave, so awfully sudden, that a few broiling in hell." A leading and influential So, too, men indorse notes, without any ad- only on the upper deck could save themselves. | member of the House of Representatives, about

No tempest gave the shock, She sprang no fatal leak.

"Awful," said Harry shuddering: "and to have it owing to the pride of that foolish lieutenant. Too proud to take the carpenter's advice; that was the worst of all. I suppose you told it to me on that account. I thank you uncle. Oh, that poor lieutenant. His own life, and the life of a thousand others, staked upon his feeling proud. I am sure it makes the Bible account of pride awfully true: "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

Living Beyond One's Means.

The following article, though taken from the

"We have once or twice, recently, alluded to a practice prevalent among business men, are. Tract societies were wholly unknown. Moreover, the custom of avoiding payment living beyond their means—and thus bringing gation is not altered by the physical geogra- is laid on two corner-stones—one in his store, lora-pilgrim who "rejoices exceedingly and is make home pleasant, and keep them there until the other in his house. If he builds too heav- glad" when he can find its repose; but cruel they are of age and have the wisdom to resist A. respectfully inform the citizens of Alfred and The advantages in business, which accrue to ily on either of these, he will have the whole as the grave when it yawns and swallows down the temptation of the high wages on the road or vicinity that he has opened a DENTAL OFFICE at a man who is always true to his word, can roof down upon him. Many a man who has hardly be overestimated. Character is better been known as the 'architect of his own forcredit than capital? A man whose statements tune,' has built unwisely upon one or the other many eyes and hearts. Jealousy is a two-headmay always be taken without question, whose of these foundations, and has at last been sur- ed asp biting backwards and forwards. Among The State of Syria—Safety of Missionaries. the profession, he solicits patronage of all who wish promises are made never to go unfulfilled, whose prised with a worse fall than the tumbling of the deadly things upon earth, or in the sea. or

contracts, whose integrity is of more value in | "It is true, the line of difference between ous regions, few are more noxious than is jeal- American Board at Homs, Syria, writes as his own eyes than any mere fortune which he living within one's means and living beyond ousy. And of all mad passions, there is not follows, to a friend in the United States, in could barter for it, will be astonished to find, them, may sometimes be difficult to draw, so as one that has a vision more distorted, or more reference to some very exaggerated and erroin his hour of need, with what strength he is to give the greatest proper limit to free expen- unreasonable fury. To the jealous eye, white neous statements which have been published proved style of teeth, with Allen's Continuous Gum ical is sent, is responsible for payment, if he received braced up on every side, and how often he will diture. For instance, a man may be able to looks black, yellow looks green, and soft sun- in America, respecting disturbances there: be able to stand firm as a rock, when other keep a horse and buggy, and live within his shine turns deadly lurid. There is no innomen tremble and fall! Five years of such con- means, who, if he were to keep two horses and cence, no justice, generosity that is not touch. American journal to gather up reports from sistent rectitude will be worth, in credit, more a carriage, would be living beyond them. A ed with suspicion, save the jealous person's Oriental lips—reports true or false, no matter will be carried to and from the Alfred Depot, free of publisher that he does not wish it.

then a doubled capital without the confidence man may keep a fine house in the city, and be own. And jealousy is an utter folly for it which—and send them upon the wings of the than a doubled capital without the confidence man may keep a fine house in the city, and be own. And jealousy is an utter folly, for it which—and send them upon the wings of the charge. which such character inspires! It is a good able to afford it, who, as soon as he builds an helps nothing, and saves nothing. If your wind into all parts of Christendom? What rule, in building up such a credit, when a pay- other in the country, is going farther than his friend's love is going, or gone, to another, will right has this man, for the sake of bread or of ment is once due, never to suffer ones self to money will follow. A man may give an ice- you making yourself hateful and vindictive, stay fame, to cause my widowed mother to spend be asked for it twice! Every man who as cream party, and not feel it, who, when he it or bring it back? If it is not leaving you, sleepless nights, when in fact I am as far from pires to honorable success in business should gives a fancy dress ball, will, suffer for it a is there no risk in rendering yourself so unloved danger in Homs as she is in her Ohio home? remember that he must hold to his promise month afterwards. A man may pick his teeth ly. Commend me to all bereaved bears rather In reference to the alarm felt for the safety ed on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from as a ship holds to her anchor, and that the on the steps of St. Nicholas, and be living fru- than to a jealous person, especially a jealous of Americans in Turkey—would that our \$5 to \$500, and 5 per cent. on sums over \$500. moment he breaks from it, he is in danger of gally within his means, who, if he were once to woman. There is neither reason nor mercy in friends in America could bear in mind the disaster to his fortune and wreck to his charac- pay for his dinner at the hotel would not have her, once thoroughly struck through with this following facts:

vorable and also an unfavorable influence on she has once appeared. the community—favorable, so far as the pro- But let not any too rigorously judge the con- right; you can have no quarrel with us." Fifth avenue are solid brown stone, or solid white marble—nothing less! This change is, living, incited and fostered by the introduction upon the lace mantles of their wives, merely to make a glitter by gas light at a grand soiree. mercantile crisis should be seen stalking behind elry, for a single evening, is oftentimes as much as would originally have bought the entire island of Manhattan, before the time of Peter imagined as bringing up the rear, like Banquo's

"We write a true epitaph when we say that many a man's failure has resulted, not from loss in his business, but from losses to which he is blind because they are hidden in parlor carnets, enameled furniture and gilded cornices, or in pearl necklaces, topaz brooches and diamond

Progress in our Country.

Take a few facts in proof of this: Thomas the time had nearly come for the United States to dispose of their clergy as the French were doing. The French were then guillotining and drowning them by thousands. Dr. Ashbel Green wrote to Dr. Keith, of London, that such was the furor against religion and its ministers that he thought it not at all improb able that the clergy of this country would soon be called to seal their testimony to the truth by their blood. Dr. Archibald Alexander remarked in our hearing, some years since, that where he grew up in Virginia, it was considered a remarkable phenomenon for a young man of respectable talents and education to make a profession of religion. The influence of the French Revolution came in like a flood, and seemed ready to sweep all vestiges of religion before it. These were not better days than we are now enjoying, much as croakers may tell us to the contrary.

Religious knowledge had not then been cheapened and put within the reach of all, by means of the improvements in the art of printing. Bibles were not then multiplied by thousands, and put into every family as they now The Sunday School, which has not inaptly been styled "the railroad to the millennium, ion of children into the house of God every Sunday, and impress upon their young and tender minds the solemn truths of God's and domestic missions, sending out by the hundreds, their missionaries to preach the Gospel to the destitute, either at home or abroad. If a minister of the gospel, with a heart yearning over the condition of the perishing, desired to

Jealousy.

flying through the deadly night air of malari-

scious that he is straining a point for a splen- repulsive by it—an object more of dread than a subjected class. There is an old proverb, | Paplications of the American Sabbath Tract Society did house, or a fast horse, or a grand soirce, or affection to those who have loved her best. that there can be no sympathy between a slave THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY an extravagant table, he may be sure that he And if she regain not her self-command, and and his master. An Irishman finds it hard to to see a new ship that lay there. His uncle is the man who is 'living beyond his means.' return not to her senses, she frequently destroys love an Englishman; a Carolina slave impossi-"Temptations to such extravagance, in such utterly the attachments she most prized. Her ble to love his master. In Turkey, Moslems pains to show him round, partly to show him his own knowledge. There was only one sailor on board, and as the visitors passed and reon board, and as the visitors passed and reone pains to show him round, partly to show him a city as this respect, friend may, indeed refuse to forsake her; but rule; and if matters get into a snarl, we say Christian public; 23 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scripton to them: "Set your wits at work and give us tural Observance of the Sabbath; 52 pp. 3. Authoron board, and as the visitors passed and reone pains to show him round, partly to show him rule; and if matters get into a snarl, we say Christian public; 23 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scripton to them: "Set your wits at work and give us tural Observance of the Sabbath; 52 pp. 3. Authorone pains to show him rule; and if matters get into a snarl, we say Christian public; 23 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scripton to them: "Set your wits at work and give us tural Observance of the Sabbath; 52 pp. 3. Authorone pains to show him rule; and if matters get into a snarl, we say Christian public; 23 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scripton to them: "Set your wits at work and give us tural Observance of the Sabbath; 52 pp. 3. Authorone pains to show him rule; and if matters get into a snarl, we say Christian public; 23 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scripton to the improved architectural taste exhibited in the improved architectura

> gress of art and the culture of the people is duct of a jealous woman or a jealous man. Re- 2. Turks are not braves. If you wish peace a desire for ambitious display, in which men the suffering is from selfishness-often it is out of sight, but if with a Moslem, either Turk seek to indulge themselves beyond their means. without the shadow of a cause, but still it is or Arab, let him see it, and understand that it

> or elder brothers ever thought of building- whims of jealousy, all should be patient with Moslems that their political rule is very near are now mere respectable brick fronts—noth- its victims; and also should be watchful and its end. They are real Millerites, in their way;

What to do in Case of Accidents.

If a man faints away, instead of velling out like a savage, or running to him to lift him up. lay him at full length on his back on the floor, loosen the clothing, push the crowd away so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone. Dashing water over a person in a simple fainting fit is a barbarity, and soils the clothing unnecessarily. The philosophy of a fainting fit is, the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain, and if the person is erect, that blood has to be thrown up hill, but if lying down it has to be projected horizontally; which requires less power, is appar-

If a person swallows poison, deliberately or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudinous and incoherent exclamations.despatch some one for a doctor; meanwhile run to the prints in the Bazaar. Moslems are not so kitchen, get half a glass of water in any thing greedy of gain as you Occidentals, but the Seventh-Day Baptist Publishing Society's Publications that is handy, put into it a teaspoonful of salt and as much ground mustard, stir it in an intrifles are sent in and paid, the crisis may be stant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the order. mouth will open, then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. This will answer in a larger number of cases than any other. If, by this time the physician has not arrived, make the person swallow the white of an egg. followed by a strong cup of poisons than any other accessible articles,) an antidote for any poison that may remain in the left the proverb among the people is an old ledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the en

ly cut, and the blood comes out by spirts or Government has been declining for a long time, and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recordes If a limb or other part of the body is severejerks, per saltem, as doctors say, be in a hurry, or the man will be dead in five minutes; there is no time to talk or send for a physician; say and its savor of sanctity, and like a scare-crow nothing, out with your handkerchief, throw it serves to keep the wicked in comparative around the limb, then twist it round, tighter and order. The future is known to God alone, tighter, until the blood ceases to flow. But and we may hope that those who have come stop, it does no good. Why? Because only a here to bring to these benighted ones God's severed artery throws out blood in jets, and best gift to man, will be watched over by Him to stop the flow, the remedy must be applied the weakest and most exposed of them all. will. between the heart and the wounded spot-in been severed, the blood would have flowed in a who would wish to live? Aye, safer do I feel other words above the wound. If a vein had regular stream, and on the other hand, the tie should be applied below the wound, or on the other side of the wound from the heart. because the blood in the veins flows to- you will. wards the heart, and there is no need of such great hurry. [Hall's Journal of Health.

An Appeal to Farmers. gard to their settlement in our large cities. transcribed it for the Missionary: Agricultural pursuits, when industriously pro- "Megak, a Greenlander from the south, who Adams—Charles Potter. secuted, are for the most part moderately pro- had hearkened very earnestly to our discourses, fitable, as well as safe. It is true they may be came to me of his own accord, to talk with subject to losses and reverses, but not in the me; and I was much struck with what fell from Brookfield-R. Stillman. same proportion as other avocations. One of him, as it certainly surpassed what I have Clarence—Rouse Babcock. the advantages of a diligent culture of the soil heard before among these people, and seem to State Bridge-John Parmelee. is the comparative freedom from temptation. prove that, stupid and sottish as they are, they Men of vicious propensities may be vicious any are not so devoid of all reflection as to be where, while it is notoriously true that our wholly incapable of reasoning upon spiritual cities afford the widest scope for wickedness, subjects. After he had lamented the sad igand hold out allurements to the comparatively norance of his countrymen, he said: 'You innocent and inexperienced, which may prove must not, however, imagine that no Greenlandtoo strong for their virtue. When young men er thinks about these things. I have myself leave the paternal farm to seek fortune in the often thought a Kajak, a Greenlander's fishingcity, we have reason to apprehend the worst boat, with all its tackle, could not grow of consequences. How many of them have had itself, but must be made by some man; now reason to deplore the decision which led them the meanest bird is made with far more skill to abandon the plow for the store and count- than the best Kajak, and no man can make a

the following extract. Judge Marvin, in the thought me of his parents, from whom he pro-Circuit Court of Chantauque county, New York, | ceeded, and they from theirs; but some must was officially called on to pronounce sentence have been the first parents. Whence did they on a number of young men and boys for vari- come? 'Tis said they come out of the earth; ous misdemeanors, and finding they were gen- but, if so, why does not the same thing happen erally the sons of farmers, he took occasion in now? And beside, from whence did the earth the course of his remarks to give the following come, and the sun and moon and stars? Cer sensible admonition and advice to farmers:

ty, the agriculturalists in particular, some of Who has ever known or seen him? None of us whom are here to day looking on the saddest poor men; yet, possibly, some men may know scene it has ever been my lot to see in the something of him. Oh! could I but speak county: so many boys, farmers' sons, all of with such.' I marveled to hear him, says the them to be sent to the penitentiary for stealing missionary who relates this, and bethought me and burglary. Farmers of Chautauque coun- of the words of the Apostle. 'That which ty, when your boys get large enough to work, may be known of God is manifest in them, be- Utica-Z. Campbell. find work for them at home; on no account let ing understood by the things which are made; them go into the city or village to work; nor for God hath showed it unto them.'-Rom. i. let them go to teaming; I care not if they get 19. Megak afterwards added: 'Therefore, as fifty dollars a month, it will be a dead loss. soon as ever I heard you speak of this Great They will just as surely follow the example of Being, I believed it directly with all my heart, Jealousy is as cruel as the grave—not the these boys now before you, as they leave the because I had so long desired to hear it." sacred and restraining influences of home.

Rev. D. M. Wilson, a missionary of the

"What right has this correspondent of an

[N. Y. Tribune. a cent left for his supper. When a man is con-fearful passion. She renders herself altogeth r 1. Moslems in Turkey are not, as in India,

eat the figs. If the Sultan is wrong, set him

gress of art and the culture of the people is duct of a jeasous woman or a jeasous man. Reconcerned; but unfavorable in having incited member that the maniac suffers. To be sure, with an Irishman you must keep the cudgel the First-day; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-six Plain Question presented; but unfavorable in having incited member that the maniac suffers. To be sure, with an Irishman you must keep the cudgel senting the main points in the Sabbath Controversy; a What would have been an elegant residence suffering and it is intense. Pity it—bear with is not for ornament but for use. Claim nothtwenty years ago, is now regarded as a mere it. You may yourself fall into temptation. It ing beyond your due, accept nothing less. common three story house. Compare old, aris- is a sorer curse, a more certain and fatal blight Doing this, you may be a ruler without the

> nor need we believe they will fight against fate to the end; but that rather, like Cæsar, they will meet their end in composure. A company of the grandees of Tripoli were once discussing the prospects of the State, when they concluded, in view of their coming under Frank rule, that "the man who should marry their mother. they would call their father!" No mean philosophy that, and there is a good deal of it among Moslems. Not unfrequently do Mos- 64 pp. lems, in public, too, wish that some of the Frank nations would take the helm. and give the country something besides the shadow of a government. England would be preferred by the Moslems, Russia by the Greek Church. France by the Papists.

4. Trade creates bonds among men. Durland and Syria has grown beyond all conception. Other nations come in for a share. The first time I was in Homs. I saw the Lowell almighty dollar has a charm for them, and the whole strength of that charm is on the side of 5. Last of all—do not suppose that because

every one says, and says truly, "There is no government," that there can, of course, be no safety. The simple truth is, that in the East, day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital custom is law, and from time immemorial men piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time have been accustomed to dispense with laws that it urges obedience to the commandments of iust as the cattle have dispensed with fences. God and the lattn of Jesus. Its columns which seem the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem one, that a royal decree published in the morn- slaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, ing is dead and forgotten before noon. The who stilleth the tumult of the people; and that in spite of fanatical Moslems, be immortal till his work is done. Beyond that point of time in Homs than I could in Boston, if, like Dr. Parkman, I had bad debts to collect. Such is the simple truth, but call it presumption if

The Moravians in Greenland.

In reading some accounts recently of the efforts of the Moravians during the last century to evangelize the poor degraded Green-We have had occasion not unfrequently, to landers, my attention was particularly arrested dvise, publicly and privately, the farmers of by the following passage, which seems to me our country to be cautious in the choice of oc- to be such a clear illustration of the 19th verse cupations for their sons, and particularly in re- of the first chapter of Romans, that I have

bird. But how much better is a man than a Another form of the danger is referred to in bird? Who was it that made him? I betainly, there must be some mighty, knowing, "Before sentencing these boys I have a few wise Being, that made all these. Ah! did I but words to say to the men of Chautauque counknow him, how would I honor and praise him?

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4. The Sabbath and Lord's Day: a history of their observance in the Christian Church; 52 pp. 5. A Christian Caveat; 4 pp. 6. Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh-Day, instead of the of Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian: Counterfeit Coin; 8 pp. 8. The Sabbath Controversy; the True Issue; 4 pp. 9. The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition; 4 pp. 10. The Sabbath Embraced and Observed; 16 pp. (In English, French and German.) 11. Religious Liberty Endangered by said he, "he seemed to think we were knownothing landsmen, with not sense enough to keep from pitching into the first danger. I wonder you should thank him for the advice, which were the finest that our fathers with no sense enough to keep from pitching into the first danger. I wonder you should thank him for the advice, which were the finest that our fathers with no other backing than your to the heart on which it seizes, than it can be to the heart on which it seizes, the heart on which it seizes, the heart on which it seizes, the heart on which it s Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Con ference; 40 pp.

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The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited:

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