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R SALE.

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and the transfer Sabbath Recorder.

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"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

PUBLISHED AT NO. 9 SPRUCE ST.

WHOLE NO. 99.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MAY 14, 1846.

Miscellaneous.

VOL. II-NO. 47.

THE CHIP-GATHERERS.

Well, says one, on perusing the title, what can be said of this class of our city denizens? Much might be saidbut wishing this sketch should be read attentively, I will condense as much as possible.

Accompany me in imagination to the corner of Avenue D and \_\_\_\_ street. Cast your eye on the group approaching us; see, there are five girls with bags of chips on their heads, sauntering with a reckless gaiery toward ways of the porter houses and groceries on their routecan I do them? Perhaps none, but attend-it will give you a subject for thought at least. Well, they have passed by us with their loads, but here are other specimens of hiirs and palsied limbs, at least seventy years of age, one of perhaps fifty-five or sixty, and the other somewhat un-

go yourself for these chips? have you no children you could send for them, if you must have them?"

"I prefer to go myself, for my children are girls, and I am trying to bring them up to school, instead of running about the ship and spar yards, to hear bad language, and see bad actions."

"Are you a widow?" "Yes, and have an infant at home tied down in her cradle, and must hurry," and she picks up her burden, and hastens away.

wonder at the attention we are bestowing upon the chipgatherers. See, here are some children whose parents care less about them, than the widow cares for hers. We will observe them for awhile.

The group of several girls and boys are noisily insisting on the right of some of them to a particular ship yard, and threatening to expel by force any child that shall dare fill basket or bag at their depot, unless they have given permission. They appear to be waiting the appearance of some one who has infringed upon their territory. The boys are preparing to fight, having placed their property under the care of the largest girls. Ah, here come the/depredators-two puny little boys whose looks would lead one to suppose they had never had a full meal. Hark to the oaths and curses of the attacking party as they fall apon the poor little fellows. See! their baskets are rifled by some, and themselves kicked and beaten by the others, but their sole anxiety seems centred in retaining their hold upon the baskets, and they plead earnestly to be permitted to retain them.

Now the girls interfere, but listen! they swear the boys of their party ought to keep the baskets, but for once they're willing they should give them up-and away scud the little chaps, heartily glad to get off thus.

Here comes a little fellow alone. He is about eight years of age, and is gazing anxiously around at the areas

and windows. We will address him.

"What makes you look round so, my little boy?"

"Why, I want to sell my chips." "What do you ask for your basket full?"

"Three cents, but I'll let you have them for two, is you'll take them now, for the carpenter has promised me another lot as soon as I get rid of these."

"But why do you sell them? why don't you take them

" Mother has enough to last a day or two; she wants

Let us pass on now, and see where the chips are obtained. Don't say you cannot climb up the side of that ship by that uncouth ladder. All that we have seen pass us loaded, both women and children, have clambered up

"What, and carried their chips down?"

"Certainly; they would not dare pitch them over lest some one should steal them ere they could descend."

"But the men at work are swearing at being annoyed by them; let us look from where we stand."

Hark those shrill agonizing screams! they seem to proceed from the inner part of the ship. What can be the matter?—there! again and again. Now all is still. There must have been some one badly hurt; but look! see that man hurrying a little girl down the ladder; the child seems scarcely conscious that he holds her hand, or that tween the principles and purposes of the Reformation of she is moving a step. See, he cuffs her ears soundly as he leaves her safe on the ground.

"Man, what was the matter? who screamed so on board the ship just now, and why do you beat the

"The little hussy, I beat her for frightening me so. I happened to look off my work just before she gave the first scream, and saw her falling where it seemed she must be crushed to pieces, but she clutched with one hand at the coping of the hatch, and there hung till I could get to her. I boxed her ears to make her remember and not go into such danger again. The little reprobates tease us so much, and run such risks, if I had my will I would flog tnem all out of the yard. The other day a boy fell off the ship, and was carried off senseless."

The man returns to his work, and the little young one, seemingly still somewhat bewildered, remains sitting where he left her, rubbing her shoulder, and gazing at her bloody hand. Here they are hewing a spar for some stately vessel. See how the broad axe glistens in the sun. Let us go near enough to see what the workman is pushing with his foot away from the side of the spar.

a true stroke, it would lay her scull open. But he has found in this, that it " has again fallen into the arms of

in houses tenanted by eight and ten families; in cellars, dren to mingle in the giddy dance, and even suffer the

damp, dark and miserable; in attics accessible only by waltz to be introduced within their own doors at a fashfilthy ricketty stairs, that threaten to give way beneath the tread, and where the elements find a ready entrance. The furniture of such places usually consists of a table, one or two broken chairs, a bedstead with an apology for a bed, two or three dilapidated cooking utensils, a few bits of crockery, and it may be in some instances a Bible. I have seen however, many of their abodes where a barrel supplied the place of a table, some straw for a bed, a piece of rag carpet for bed covering, a tea kettle to cook in, and a tin basin for table service! But when so destitute as this, they rarely have a Bible. I remember but one such tenement where I saw one, and that an antiquatheir homes. Their ages vary from fourteen to twenty. ry would have been delighted to possess, it being one of grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles." Does it practically Listen to their remarks, watch their glances as they pass the first edition in the sixteenth century. It had been in admit the power of the Gospel to sway the human mind? groups of idle lads and men congregated about the door- the family nearly two hundred years, and by various data to impart peace and joy and love, where other resources inscribed upon its sacred pages, its former owners must prove futile, to elevate the affections and least and fill the don't blush, don't refuse to notice them, they are women! have passed through great vicissitudes of fortune. I asked Ah, but say you, I feel disgusted, annoyed, and what good its possessor if she derived any spiritual comfort from its abase self, to become of no reputation, to put on the whole perusal, and after some equivocation she acknowledged armor of the Gospel-in a word to render a cheerful obethat she seldom looked at the quaint spelling of the print- dience to all the Divine precepts? (John 4: 1.) Is not ed matter, but busied herself mostly in decyphering what | this the only type of Christianity that can be made inthe class nearing us. Yes, three women, one with grey her ancestors had written therein, and said she, "When any body looks down upon me, or insults me, I can proud- in our sin-cursed world? ly tell them I have in my possession a book that I would der thirty. The two eldest seem like vagrants of the not part with for a thousand dollars." Oh, had she but lowest order; but the younger woman is neat and tidy known that the pearl of great price was within its pages, in her appearance, and judging from her faded mourning how might her aged heart have been gladdened. Are there dress and rusty black shawl, she is a widow; and by her | not many equally benighted? In some of these wretched carrying her bag of chips in her arms rather than upon her apartments I have found praying, humble Christians, head, she is an American woman. Let us speak with communicants at God's table; His poor. The question "You have a heavy load to carry; may I ask why you of Christians guiltless, who permit such squalid poverty to they counted principle dearer than life—and when the eat into the very vitals of those who have given, and con Adv. Moral Reform. ment of God's presence?

### AN EXTRACT FROM D'AUBIGNE'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION—WITH COMMENTS.

"The Reformation was accomplished in the name of a spiritual principle. It had proclaimed for its teacher the Word of God; for salvation, Faith; for King, Jesus Christ; for arms, the Holy Ghost; and had by these very established by the law of a carnal commandment; the Reformation, by the power of an endless life. Heb. 7: 16. "If there is any doctrine that distinguishes Christianity from every other religion, it is its spirituality. A heavenly life brought down to man-such is its work : thus the opposition of the spirit of the Gospel to the spirit of the world, was the great fact which signalized the entrance of Christianity among the nations. But what its founder had separated, had soon come together again; the church had fallen into the arms of the world; and this criminal union had reduced it to the deplorable condition in

which it was found at the era of the Reformation. "Thus one of the greatest tasks of the sixteenth century was to restore the spiritual element to its rights. The Gospel of the Reformers had nothing to do with the world and with politics While the Roman hierarchy had become a matter of diplomacy and a court intrigue, the Reformation was destined to exercise no other influence over princes and people than that which proceeds

"If the Reformation, having attained a certain point, became untrue to its nature, began to parley and temporize with the world, and ceased thus to follow up the spiritual principle that it had so loudly proclaimed, it was faithless to God and to itself.

"Henceforward its decline was at hand. It is impossible for a Society to prosper if it be unfaithful to the principles it lays down. Having abandoned what constituted its life, it can find naught but death.

"It was God's will that this great truth should be inscribed on the very threshold of the temple He was then raising in the world; and a striking contrast was to make his truth stand gloriously forth.

"One portion of the Reform was to seek the alliance of the world, and in this alliance find a destruction full of "Another portion, looking up to God, was haughtily to

reject the arm of the flesh, and by this very act of faith secure a noble victory. " If three centuries have gone astray, it is because they were unable to comprehend so holy and solemn a lesson.

There are "thoughts that breathe" in the above paragraphs. Truth that the Christian should study and en grave on the heart's tablet. Read and contemplated in connection with the History in which it is found, it arrests the mind as a towering eminence in a variegated landscape. By the way, those who have read the three first volumes of D'Aubigne should not fail to read the fourth, and those who have not read either, should read all. The advanced Christian needs to read this invalua-

ble history to increase his sense of personal obligation, and refresh his memory relative to the origin of our reli gious liberty, the sacrifices made to obtain it, and the struggles, privations, and sufferings of the early Reformers. The young Christian should read it for the valuable

information it cannot fail to impart. The thoughts in the above extract that struck us most forcibly, were, 1st. The power of the true Gospel; 2nd. The necessity of a firm and unwavering adherence to right principle; 3rd. The danger of an attempted Christian alliance with a wicked world; 4th. The analogy bethe sixteenth century, and those that now claim the adherence and support of every true Reformer. Let us contemplate for a few moments these several points.

1st. The power of the Gospel. Well is it said "the opposition of the spirit of the Gospel to the spirit of the world was the great fact which signalized the introduction of Christianity among the nations." This is truly THE great fact that has stood out in bold relief, and been at the foundation of every aggressive movement made upon the kingdom of darkness down to the present era.-This fact has appealed so forcibly to the human heart. that it has not been in the power of men or of spirits lost, to counteract its influence. Said an infidel to us once, when writhing under the conviction that after all the Bible must be true, "Well, if I should embrace Christianity, there is one command I can never obey. It is this-'Love your enemies.' The human heart," he continued, "is so made, that this is impossible." It was easy to meet him on his own ground, and pleasant to refer him to the source whence the command came, and the example of its glorious Author. Why, it may well be asked, has the Christianity of the present age so much less practical power over the hearts of men, than when Paul stood on "As I live, it is a child! She is crouched down almost | Mars Hill, and when Luther, Zwingle, and their coadjuas close as she can get to the spar, leaving barely room for tors and early converts, bore testimony to the truth as it the axe to ply; and were it to vary a hand's breadth from is in Jesus? Is not the solution of the question to be the world" in such a sense that its strength is compara-I am obliged to you, kind reader, that you have allowed | tive weakness? If not, why do we hear of many churchyour imagination to go with me among the chip-gatherers | es which, while they number a few devoted living Christhus far, and beg you now in fancy to go with me to their | tians, embrace a mass of worldly, time-serving, God-dishomes. Homes! Yes, for they have homes. Some live | honoring professors, parents who encourage their child-

ionable party!! "Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord." What testimony do such witnesses bear for their Redeemer? Look at much that is called Christianity now-a-days, and mark on what principles it is based. True, it dis courses much of "love," and goodness-of human kind ness, sympathy for the race, benevolent and high aspirings-but does it in reality proclaim for its Teacher the Word of God? for salvation. faith? for King, Jesus Christ? Its sympathy for the fallen and guilty is well, so far as i is genuine; but would it reclaim and save by convincing of sin, of righteousness, and a judgment to come? "By their fruits ye shall know them." "Men do not gather soul with foretastes of uncreated good? Is it willing to strumental in producing the great reforms so much needed

2d. The necessity of a firm adherence to right principles. Truly this constitutes the life and strength of all poor to pay for a religious newspaper. reform. Where a principle is clearly understood and embraced under the conscious teachings of the Word and the Spirit, departure from that principle must bring dark- trash and falsehoods, and yet be too poor to take ness and moral death upon the soul, and prove fatal in its a religious newspaper. results. Why was the blood of the martyrs shed, and often arises in my mind whether God will hold any body why was it the seed of the church? Manifestly because one or the other must be sacrificed, the suffering and tortinue to give evidence of a saving change, and the enjoy ture of the stake could not induce them to yield the former. Their example was a living epistle-men's hearts did it homage-Conscience affirmed it to be right-and ter's paper, and hear him say he is too poor to the TRUTH had free course and was glorified. Volumes take a religious newspaper. might be written on this important topic, but we must

3rd. The danger of an attempted Christian alliance with a wicked world. There has been no period since the gious newspaper for them to read. fall when this has not proved a deadly snare. Take the sordid ends have courted such an alliance. The breath of pay for a religious newspaper. Omnipotence has cursed them. Blasting and mildew have been in their borders. The God of our salvation will not give his glory to another, nor his praise to graven images. The sentiment of the texts, "What communion hath light with darkness?" or "what fellowship hath he which believeth with an infidel ?" and "ye cannot serve God and mammon," remains unchanged. There is no middle ground. True, the professed Christian may conform partially to the world, and in alliance with the devotees of fashion may engage in this or that reform, this or that work of benevolence, and run well for a time, but unless the root of the matter is in him, and the love of Christ the ruling motive, an nour is at nand when he will fall beneath the power of temptation, and fully disclose the true springs of action that have governed his conduct-" the day shall try every man's work of what

4th. The analogy between the principles and purposes of the Reformation of the sixteenth century and those that now claim the adherence and support of every true Reformer. Do we err in supposing we discern this analogy? Was the spirit of Reform buried in the grave of the last martyr, and destined to know no resurrection? Has our holy Religion made such rapid strides during the last three centuries, that the soldier of the Cross may dare to look abroad, and sound the clarion note of victory?

Reader, behold our world-according to the latest published statistics, of the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants that dwell upon its surface, but 70,000,000 are found in Protestant countries, and of this number but 10,000,000 are supposed to be even nominal Christians.

What doom will most of these 190,000,000 fellow bengs inherit who are to stand at the Judgment in less than thirty years? As they pass away unrepentant and unforgiven, does echo bring back no appeal touching the chords of compassion in truly Christian hearts—and pleading that the continued influence of a pure Christianity may bless the world more widely than it has ever done? Behold the opposition to vital godliness among gospelhardened sinners. Behold their cherished vices. How are they blinded and led captive by Satan at his will? Is this much less to be dreaded than the vain trust reposed in the form of godliness by the devotees of the Romish Church ? Behold the Christian churches of our Lordhow many tares grow with the wheat! How many of the precepts of God's word are practically set at naught? Might we not in view of this adopt the language of the Prophet, "O that my head were waters, and my eyes a fountain of tears." Is there not as much need of the martyr spirit and the martyr faith now as in the days of the Reformation? Need of it, not to nerve the true disciple o endure the thong, and wear a heavenly smile amid the burning faggots, but to enable him to do and dare, endure and suffer, all that Gospel obedience, love to truth, and love to souls may require, in the full discharge of the high responsibilities that every Christian of the nineteenth century is privileged to sustain? Christian reader, do we feel our need of this faith? Do we ardently desire it in order to be made useful in the highest degree to the age in which we live—and may we not have it?

" Why that look of sadness, Why that look of sales,
Why that downcast eye,
Can no thought of gladness
Lift thy soul on high?
O, thou heir of heaven, Think of Jesus' love, While to thee 'tis given All his grace to prove.'

Adv. Moral Reform.

When Darius offered Alexander ten thousand talents to divide Asia equally with him, he answered, The earth cannot bear two suns, nor Asia two kings .- Parmenio, a friend of Alexander's, hearing the great offers Darius had made, mination. said, Were I Alexander I would accept them.— So would I, replied Alexander, were I Parme-

but the royal stamp set upon base metal.

### TWELVE INCONSISTENCIES.

Mr. Editor:—There are twelve things which so far outrage every principle of propriety, good sense, and religion that I cannot endure to see or hear them.

1. To hear a Christian man say, he very mucl lesires to know how matters are going on in the religious world, and yet he will not take a re ligious newspaper.

2. To see a Christian man of a family, with large plantation, and extensive stock; one of good trade or lucrative profession, and not take a religious newspaper.

3. To see a Christian man at every monkey show, or farcical exhibition of every wag who may advertise that he will make people laugh for the cheap sum of one, two, or even four bits, and yet too poor to pay for a religious newspa-

4. To see a Christian man lay by money, in order to catch a good bargain which may chance to come in his way, and still too poor to pay for a religious newspaper. 5. To see a Christian man dress his children

in fine or superfine clothing, and still plead too 6. To see a Christian man take a half-dozen, or even one newspaper, filled with all sorts of

7. To see a Christian man spend time enough in one week in gossiping, and things as bad or worse, if industriously employed to pay for, and

yet he can't take a religious newspaper. 8. To see a Christian man of wealth, read reg ularly a poor man's, and what is worse, a minis-

9. To see a Christian man's family reading novels and miscellanies, and attending parties at great (or even no) expense, and have no reli-

10. To see a Christian man lay up money and operty for his children, and pl

11. To see a Christian man exhibiting to his friends and visitors, his fine farm, stock, orchards, and have no religious newspaper to exhibit.

pay for a religious newspaper.

a Christian man take, and regularly receive, but never pay for a religious newspaper.

Those things are so obviously inconsistent. that when I approach such men, to try and convince them of the wrong, I feel that I almost offer an insult to their intelligence and Christian fidelity, But I must never mind that. I must be faithful to God and my brethren.—Cumberland Presbyterian.

# CHRISTIAN PARENTS.

ters of your children for an everlasting state. The combined agency of ministers, Sundayschool teachers and books is feeble in comparikeep them from temptation, yours to instruct them, yours to watch for them, yours to pray for them, yours to direct their opening minds to God; nay, there is a sense in which it is yours to say whether they shall be saved or lost. Oh fearful responsibility! It cannot be declined. The decision cannot be evaded, it cannot be deferred.—And is it a case to be supposed that a Christian parent should decide against the salvation of his own child? In this case, as in that of the personal acceptance of Christ, he who does not decide for decides against. It is a practical case, and is to be decided by a series of acts and influences; and he who does not exert these in a manner which he conceives most conducive to the salvation of his child practically decides against it. Let the question come home Naval Establishments, was \$10,925,470. This to the parental heart. - Shall I, either by sum in his view, met all the necessities of presentations of the parental heart. sins of commission or omission, be the cause of paring for war in time of peace. He asked no the everlasting destruction of my own child? It more to put the country in an attitude of defence, seems that the thought would embitter heaven at a time when it was most exposed to invasion. tself, that if I could know that my own offspring if the principle be true, that a nation is most exmust suffer forever in hell the consequences of my sin, not all the songs of the new Jerusalem could console my spirit.

It is not unlikely that these lines will be read by parents whose children are under the inflution, there is much reason to fear that the deci-

Nobility is to be considered only as an imagin- be prepared to show them in ways which they people of this country shall number sixty-four ary distinction, unless accompanied with the connot mistake, that you regard this world and millions, then the appropriations for their defence, practice of those generous virtues by which it all it can give as lighter than vanity, in compar- for eight years, will amount to \$2,560,000,000 ! ought to be obtained. Titles of honor conferred ison with their immortal interests—that you reupon such as have no personal merit, are at best gard their salvation as infinitely transcending all things? earthly objects. Let them see that you are af-

flicted and oppressed in spirit on account of their disobedience to God, and their exposure to everlasting death. Carry their case to the mercy seat, confess all their guilt, and plead for their pardon on the same ground on which you would ask it for the vilest of the vile—the infinite merits of the Redeemer. Pray for them. Prayer is the mighty instrument which God has put into your hand to accomplish the object which you profess is of all others most dear to your heart. He has exhorted you to use it, assuring you of its power.—Ask and ye shall receive.

> "Wrestling prayer can wonders do, Bring relief in deepest straits, Prayer can force a passage through Iron bars and brazen gates."

It has stayed the pestilence, cast out devils, aised the dead, stopped the sun. It "moves the hand which moves the universe," and which plone can snatch your children from the verge of nell. PRAY FOR THEM. spirits while they are liable every moment to be eternally separated from God. Their case is doubtful, extremely doubtful, and so you are to regard it, remembering that brighter hopes than yours for them have ended in despair.

Rest not securely in the belief that their present conviction will have a happy issue. Deeper convictions than theirs have been lost. Rest not too securely in the hope that God will spare you the trial of a separation from your dear children. Eli has parted with his sons for ever, and Samuel with his, and David with his. To part with the hope of meeting can be endured, but O, to part to meet no more, this gave the sting to paternal anguish. When Absalom died in his sins the king was much moved and went up to the chamber over the gate and wept, and as he went thus he said: -Oh my son Absalom, would God I had died for thee. Oh Absalom, my son, my son!—Episcopal Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

ed such veneration of Christian Governments as the one that heads this article. To such an exhis new and splendid assortment of goods-his tent have Great Britain, France, and the United well-furnished office or store, as the case may be, States followed the teachings of this doubtful proverb, that their preparations for war in time 12. I cannot endure to hear a Christian man of peace, cost more than the entire profits of their boasting of his liberality to the church and not united commerce. As the venerable name of Washington is made to father this maxim, let us And finally, for a "Baker's dozen"—I cannot refer to him as the true expounder of it, during above every other inconsistency, endure to see his administration. Let us see how he "prepared for war in time of peace." When that illustrious man acceded to the Presidency, the country had just emerged from a long, wasting war. The age was warlike, and the moral power of commerce, and of inter-national intercourse, facilitated by steam, had hardly come to be felt as a ligament of brotherhood between nations. The Democratic principle had hardly been acknowledged as a fixed fact in human government, and was never more exposed to be crushed out of existence, under the heel of European despotism, than during the first years of American in-Yours is a post of responsibility, with which dependence. The people were peeled and few, few others on earth can compare. Yours is the and scattered over a vast territory. They nummighty influence which is forming the charac- bered scarcely four millions, young and old, bond and free. Powerful tribes of disaffected Indians surrounded the republic with a cordon of dangerous foes. If military defences render a nation son with yours. These can be but assistants secure from foreign invasion; or if a nation is and helpers in a work, the burden of which must | most exposed when least able or prepared to reever be yours. It even remains with you to sist a foe, then at no period of our national exsay how far these shall be permitted to assist in istence should there have been greater preparthe formation of their characters. It is yours to ations for war in time of peace, than during the administration of Washington. And we may assume that none could have been more deeply impressed with the importance of such preparations, than he and his compatriots of the Revolution. Nor can we suppose they withheld a dollar in their expenditures for this purpose, from any reluctance of the people to vote adequate defences for their country. We have no reason to believe that the Government under him would have appropriated a larger sum to the Army and Navy, if its revenue equalled that of the present time. How did he prepare for war in time of peace. "so precarious?" During the eight years of his administration, and while surrounded by perils which have long since ceased to exist, the whole amount appropriated to the Military and

posed when least able to resist. Now let us turn to another chapter of our national history and see how this maxim, attributed to Washington, has been carried out. During the eight years ending with 1843, a period ence of the Holy Spirit. Truth, by the power of profound peace in the civilized world, this of this divine agent, has assumed such distinct- Government expended \$163,336,717 on the Milness in their view as to involve the necessity of a litary and Naval Establishment!!! Taking the decision. And if this decision should be against average population of the country during these the acceptance of the terms of salvation, either eight years, it must have been nearly 16,000,000 literally by a direct resolution of the mind, as is \_\_four times the number of the people under sometimes the case, or virtually by procrastina- Washington's administration. Can his example, then, sustain the present course of this Govern sion will be final, whether they so intend it or ment in preparing for war in time of peace? Is not. When Felix sought relief from conviction a rapidly increasing population an element of by a promise of future obedience, it is probable weakness; or is a country more exposed to inthat he felt as he had never felt before, and as he vasions in proportion as the number of its men never felt afterward. And so of your children and means for defence? It would seem so from now convicted, by the same Spirit, if they take the course of our Government; for while the the same course you may expect the same ter- population of the country has multiplied itself by four, the appropriations for their defence have: And now while so awful a case is pending been multiplied by sixteen!—thus \$10,000,000 must you stand idly and silently by, deprived of for a population of four millions, and \$160,000 all power to influence the decision? First, re- 000 for a population of sixteen millions, during flect upon their sad condition, and then you will a period of eight years. At this ratio when the

Is it not time for the people to think of these

Worcester, U. S. A. April 22, 1846.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 14, 1846.

### OUR PETITIONS FOR LEGAL PROTECTION.

In three States of the Union-New-York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania-petitions have been presented to the Legislature during the past winter, for laws to protect Sabbath-keepers in the enjoyment of the Sabbath, and in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations on the first day of the week These petitions differed very widely from the pe titions which had been presented from time to time for laws in favor of the first day of the week. They did not ask that our fellow-citizens who differ from us, should be required to observe the day which we regard as sacred. Nor did they ask the Legislature to express any opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of our practice. They simply asked, in one case, protection against the annoyance of answering to civil suits or discharging civil duties on the Sabbath; and, in the other cases, protection against laws which forbid us to work on a day which our consciences re quire us to devote to labor. They asked nothing, therefore, but what might have been granted with perfect safety to the State, and without infringing to the least extent upon the religious opinions and privileges of any other body of men. Yet these petitions, so inoffensive to the interests of others, either evaded or denied by each of the Legislatures to which they were addressed. Thus Sab. bath-keepers are left precisely in the position which they have occupied heretofore-exposed to annoyance on the Sabbath, and liable to penalties for working on Sunday.

In view of this result, some of our friends may think there is little encouragement to exert themselves, while some of our opponents may think they have occasion to rejoice. If so, we beg leave to differ from them entirely. For our part, we think we see in the history of this movement for a few months past, great encouragement for renewed exertion, and much reason to hope for future success. It was not to be expected, that men who had from their youth been taught to reverence the Sunday as a sacred day, would readily grant to an organized body of men, be they never so religious, the privilege of working on that day. Nor was it to be expected, that they would be ready at once to pass laws for the protection of those who openly differ from them. The discussion of the subject, however, has exerted an influence, and brought to light facts and principles, which must prepare the way for securing, sooner or later, the result which we desire. Let us look at this mat-

Nobody can deny, that the influence of our petitions has been to bring the claims of the Sabbath before the public mind. We have for a long time directed our efforts mainly to the religious portion of the community, and been content to furnish them with the arguments by which our practice is sustained. But they, instead of listening to us have closed their ears against our appeals, have shut us out from their pulpits and newspapers, and done all in their power to prevent the discussion of the subject. When, however, the matter was brought before the different Legislatures by numerously-signed petitions in favor of granting Sabbath-keepers the privilege of working upon Sunday, the political papers took it up, and, without designing to do us any good, actually did more to enlighten the public mind than was ever done by all the religious papers in the land. From the political newspapers the subject soon passed to the mouths of politicians, and became a theme for more or less discussion in public and private-in railroad cars and steamboats, not less than in neighborhoods and families. The influence of such discussion cannot be lost, and it can hardly fail to be useful. Only let our arguments be known, and they challenge the approval of unbiased minds, and find not a few advocates, even among those who, while they acknowledgedge their soundness, are unwilling to deny self sufficiently to put them in practice.

Again, the presentation of our petitions has brought to light facts of great importance. It but a few years since Sabbath-papers were represented, or rather mis represented, as being unsound in their doctrines, and by no means praiseworthy in their practice. But in the course of the discussions growing out of their petitions, this calumny has been once and again denied, by men who had no other reason than a sense of duty for speaking in our favor. Such men have pronounced the observers of the Sabbath a most upright, consistent, and religious people, whose character would | The Anniversary of this Society was held in stand a comparison with those of any other denom- Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 28, when an ap- darkness, and the certainty that it will be deination on the face of the earth. Indeed, scarcely propriate sermon was preached by Rev. John a single individual has been found, who has dared Dowling. The Treasurer's Report showed that to express a doubt on this point. The great mass the pecuniary affairs of the Society were in an of legislators have been unbounded in their ex- encouraging condition. During the past year pressions of confidence. Thus they have given \$23,728 had passed through the Treasury, of on Monday evening. The building was densely Eastern Association.—The Seventh-day Baptheir testimony that we deserve protection, not- which \$19,833 had been in the appropriate busiwithstanding they have been deterred by fear of a ness of the Society. About 50,000 volumes, of corrupt public opinion from granting it.

has developed principles extensive in their appli- colporteurs, whose duties embrace both preaching for the past year, have been \$28,930 30. cation and most salutary in their influence. In to the destitute, and circulating books and tracts Pennsylvania, for instance, the ground was taken, to all classes, especially the members of Baptist that if Seventh-day Baptists are allowed to work churches. These men are supported by a small on Sunday, then there is no propriety in dictating salary and a percentage upon the books they sell. by law on what day any man shall work or rest. A plan was introduced at the Anniversary meet-This we believe to be the true doctrine. It is no ing, to raise \$10,000, as a special fund, to be more the business of legislators to dictate what invested in the publications of the Society, and day a man shall keep, than it is to dictate what the interest to be appropriated annually in donachurch he shall attend, in what way he shall be tions of libraries to poor ministers, destitute Sunbaptized, or how often he shall partake of the day Schools, and needy individuals. Five percommunion. It is God's prerogative to decide sons present put down their names in sums what day men shall set apart for the Sabbath, amounting to \$2,000; and there is little doubt years ago. The moral phenomena of the sea are and it is the duty of the Legislature to protect that the plan will be carried out.

them in carrying out this decision, each man in view of his own accountability. We know that many persons will demur at this doctrine. They have been so long accustomed to regard the statute laws in favor of Sunday as right and useful, that to doubt it seems to them almost sacrilegious. We believe, nevertheless, that if all laws compelling men to observe one day in seven were abol- and all our services every day belong to the ished, and the command of God was made the Lord. But Jehovah is a God of order. He rule of duty, and pressed home upon the consciences of men, Sabbath-keeping would be altogether more general and acceptable. But as it now is, the law of God and the law of the State clash with each other; hence men take occasion to deny the binding authority of both, and so release themselves from all sense of obligation. This principle, to the discussion of which our petitions have given rise, will, in due time, be acknowledged and allowed to exert its proper influ-

We say then, with all confidence, that the course pursued by the Legislatures of the different States in regard to our petitions, affords no good reason for discouragement, but ought to increase our exertion. If legislators refuse to grant our acknowledged rights, because they do not know the wishes of their constituents, let us bring our claims before those constituents, and secure their voices and their aid. If they will not act on our behalf, because we are so few, let us show them that though feeble in numbers, we are strong in the truth. Let us, on no account, cease to agitate the question, until our rights are acknowledged, and our religious privileges guarantied. In this way only can we ensure our own safety, and justly expect the blessing of God.

### BELIGION IN THE SOUL.

The religion of Christ in the soul, is represented by its author to be progressive and perpetual in its nature. He compares it to a "well of water springing up into everlasting life; "-to a shining light, which increaseth in brightness to the perfect day;-to a plant disclosing "first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear;" and to an exceeding small seed, which gradually becometh a great tree. 'Tis not a stream from which issueth pure and healthful waters to-day, and anon dryeth up or sendeth forth poisoned wablaze, and then waning to eternal night; but a Farther accounts we hope to give next week. reflection of the rays of the Sun of Righteousness, constant and increasing. 'Tis not a hot-house plant, living and flourishing only in the sunshine of popular favor, but an evergreen of more than coldness of popular contempt cannot blight it, referring to the precious character of the Bible nor storms of persecution destroy it. It flourishes and the inestimable advantages enjoyed by those in all its freshness amid the raging of the elements, who possess it. He then dwelt upon the characgathering strength from the storm, and beauty teristics of the Bible, as adapted to the lowly and from the whirlwind, and living in glarious contrast with the desolation which surrounds it.

grace and in the knowledge of his Saviour. He will "add to his faith, virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity." He will study to have not the Sacred Word. know Christ and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, and to be made conformable unto his death."

How dissimilar is the character of the true Christian as exemplified in Christ and portraythemselves Christians. For a little time they seem to run well, to be fruitful in good works, and manifest a commendable zeal for Zion's welfare; and then they turn to the world, and labor as arduously to secure its honors, wealth, and pleasures, as the veriest worldling, and God, if in any of their thoughts, holds a subordinate place. Many of them have set times to be religious. The leisure of winter affords, as they suppose, a very favorable opportunity to renew their religious zeal, and to make amends for their neglect of God and his proffered salvation threefourths of the year; but the winds of March, or showers of April, are quite certain to extinguish the flame which they have kindled. These, with all the ungodly, God compareth to "wells with out water," to "trees whose fruit withereth, with out fruit, twice dead, plucked up by the roots;" to wandering stars, to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness forever." GORDON. Stonington, Conn., May 4th, 1846.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY .various sizes, have been put in circulation. The "IN THE SPIRIT ON THE LORD'S DAY."

so obviously the offspring of a caviling spirit, that some of our most able Christian writers do not condescend to notice them. Of this nature is the objection of the Lord's day, founded on the plea that all days are the Lord's. True, all our time made every seventh portion of time the most appropriate season to lay aside worldly business cares, recreations, and thoughts, to meditate or his word, and to examine our prospects for the world to come.

we ask, to what then did he refer? What other day or time could so appropriately be termed the Lord's day? It is the Lord's day, not only as set apart for our worship, but also as a time when the Lord visits his people with peculiar mercy. On no other day does he so often pour out his Spirit to convince the world of sin, and to comfort his people. On no other day is he so often manifestly present by the refreshment of his grace. Those who, on each returning Sabbath, are visited by the refreshing and guiding influence of the Holy Spirit, have the best kind of evidence that this is the day the Lord has madeand that he hath made it a Sabbath—a day of natural and spiritual rest.

The above is taken from an editorial column of Zion's Advocate. We fully agree with the editor, that no other day " could so appropriately be termed the Lord's Day" as the Sabbath. Now it is well known, that the passage here quoted is the only instance in which the term Lord's Day is used in Scripture, and that at the time this was written, no day was spoken of as the Sabbath but the seventh day of the week. Hence we conclude, that when St. John the Revelator said he was in the Spirit on the Lord's Day, he meant that he was in the Spirit on the seventh day of the week. If we are right, then another conclusion naturally follows, which is, that to call the first day of the week the Lord's Day, and to represent the Lord's Day as different from the Sabbath, is unscriptural and wicked.

### THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The present week in New-York is by genera consent appropriated to the Anniversaries of the ters; but 'tis a pure and living stream, and they | various Benevolent Associations of the country. who drink of it never thirst. 'Tis not the light of We give below some account of the principa the flaming meteor, discovering a momentary meetings held up to the time of our going to press.

THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY held its Anniversary at the Tabernacle, on Sunday evening, May 10, when a sermon was preached by Dr. earthly beauty, strength, and fragrance. The Kennedy of Albany. The Doctor commenced by ignorant, as well as the elevated and intellectual and more particularly as adapted to the condition The possessor of this religion will grow in of man in his social, political, and religious relations. The discourse was eloquent and instructive. It was followed by some remarks from the President, who stated that this Society covered the whole field of operations in this city, supplying the poor, the emigrants, the shipping, and all who

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISsions held a meeting on Sunday evening, when the Annual Discourse was preached by Rev. Dr. Murray. An abstract of the Annual Report was ed by him, to the character of many who call | read, from which it appears that the receipts of the the Chippewas and Ottewas. It has also thirteen missionaries in Liberia, thirteen in India, two in Ningpo Mission. A missionary to the Jews has also been engaged, who will soon enter upon his million inhabitants of the world, which is fifty work. Besides the labor of these missionaries, persons to every Bible printed by these Societies, much has been done through the press, several million pages having been printed and circulated in the printing and distribution of Bibles.

> THE FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY Was addressed on Sunday evening by Rev. Dr. Cheever. His discourse was founded upon the text, "And then shall that wicked be revealed," and was aimed at the evils and abominations of the Romish hierarchy. He maintained that the great question of our age is the practical distinction between the principles of Romanism and those of Protestantism. From this he passed to a lengthy review of the tendencies of Romanism, showing its love of stroyed by the brightness of the Lord's coming.

THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY held its eighteenth anniversary at the Tabernacle, Adams, Seamen's Chaplain at Havre, by Messrs. Clark and Leech, sailors, and by the Rev. Dr

Perhaps no field is now yielding a richer har vest of moral improvement than the sea. At the foundation of this improvement is the establish-60,000 members. The Sailors' Home in New York has had, within the year, 3826 sailor board. A. M., from Arch Street Wharf. ers, and in four years, 14,837; at least one-third pledged temperance men. Five times as many seamen attend church now as were present ten church Episcopal party in New-York-comes to among the greatest wonders of the present age.

EXPULSION OF BAPTIST MISSIONARIES .- It is Many of the objections to the principles and generally known, that a Baptist mission was esprecepts of the gospel are so unreasonable, and tablished some years ago on the Island of Fernando Po, as a point from which to carry on efforts for the civilization and evangelization of Af- found him cheerful and happy. He spoke of rica. In the year 1843, the mission purchased his death in view with faith and resignation. such lands and tenements on the island as were necessary for its purposes. Towards the close of 1845, however, one Don Adolfo de Guillenardo arrived on the island, in the character of Royal Commissioner or Consul General of Spain, with full powers to carry out the instructions of his government, one item of which was immediately If any should doubt whether John by the ex- to expel the Baptist missionaries from the island. pression, 'the Lord's day,' referred to the Sabbath, He has been faithful to the spirit of his instruce tions; and it is arranged that the missionaries shall quit the island before January 1, 1847, and just sprung up in Avon, Oakland Co., Mich. A that without one farthing's compensation for the man named Uri Adams has established himself loss of property estimated at about \$15,000. there, and claims to be the Lord Jesus Christ The occasion of this hostility to the Baptist mis- come to the earth a second time. He has fitted sion is not definitely stated. It is generally thought, up a room which he calls the "Sanctum Sanctohowever, to be two-fold-1st. To get rid of an rum," where he spends much of his time, appaobstacle to the slave trade, which the Spanish government is not particularly desirous to sup- are required to put off their shoes and bow press; 2d. To subserve the design of the Pope of Rome, by extinguishing the light which Protes. tants have kindled on the dark shores of Africa.

> Missions.—At a recent missionary meeting in New-York, the Rev. Dr. Armstrong stated that twenty odd years ago, two vessels sailed from this country, each with a company of missionaries. They continued the same track to the Equator, when they separated; one went Eastward, around the Cape of Good Hope, landed her missionaries at Ceylon, among an ancient, proud and superstitious people, where they have preached Christ with great success. The other vessel proceeded Westward around Cape Horn, and thence Northward, and landed her missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, among an ignorant, savage and deeply degraded race. There they began to make known the gospel. Now, said Dr. A., I have just received a Jetter from the Sandwich Islands, with a draft from the Church of Molakai, the contribution of the natives, derived from the sale of mats, &c. of \$100, to be paid to the Ceylon mission for the education of pious natives there for the ministry. Is not this indeed a wonder? | corvette Carlsoronie, from Havana, bound to Christians of the Sandwich Islands, twenty years | Sweden, which vessel had been capsized in ago in thickest darkness, now raising funds to educate the youth of Ceylon!"

has been a very great diminuition of the churches | them to this port." of the Christian denomination within a few years past. Twenty or thirty years ago, it is said, large sections of the State of Maine were dotted over with their churches, scarcely one of which now remains. A writer in one of the papers of that denomination is attempting to account for this go out, in company with Dr. Judson, and reside unprecedented falling off. His opinion is, that it in his family. is the legitimate result of a lack of knowledge among the ministry. This, he says, has driven away from the churches those intelligent and educated laymen who should have been their strength, and has also given occasion for internal quarrels a great deal of truth in what he says. Christians are represented as the light of the world and the is a fair specimen: salt of the earth. But when they allow themselves to be notoriously ignorant, they ought not to be surprised that their enlightening and saving influence is but little felt.

Number of Bibles .- The number of Bibles distributed in one year by the three principal year have been \$91,764 28. The Board has four Bible Societies—the British and Foreign, the missionaries in Texas, four among the Choctaw American, and the American and Foreign-was Indians, five among the Creeks and Seminoles, 1,414,945. The whole number distributed by giant, and that each drop of blood that issued six among the Sacs and Iowas, and four among these three Societies since their organization, is not far from twenty-one millions. Of course this would do but little more than to furnish one Bible couraged with her slow progress she opened her Siam, one at Canton, two at Amoy, and ten at the to each inhabitant of the United States. When mouth and swallowed them all. Who would we consider that there are nearly one thousand think of Jonah and the whale after such an acthere seems to be a plenty of work yet to be done

> BAPTIST MISSIONS.—The Baptist Missionary the year ending April 1, 1846, exclusive of the grants of the United States Government for Indian Reform, and also of sums received from Bible and Tract Societies, exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The pecuniary condition of the Board is better by at least \$30,000 than it was a year ago. Should the pledges which have been so generously given, be promptly redeemed, the Board will soon have extinguished its debt, and be in a condition not only to meet existing engagements, but also to forward speedily reinforcements to several of the suffering missions.

crowded. Speeches were made by Rev. E. E. tist Eastern Association is to meet with the Church a little man. His youthful enthusiasm begins in Marlboro, N. J., on fifth day, the 23d instant. A letter from Eld. David Clawson informs us. Nor is this all; the discussion of our petitions plan of operations is to employ missionaries and Tyng, of this city. The receipts of the Society that at a special meeting of the church on the strength by which to batter down the strong holds 5th inst., a resolution was passed, assuring the of Hindooism. He exclaims over and over again, delegates and friends that they will be cordially what can I do! O how strong is this system welcomed, and that a number of brethren will be at Salem when the Philadelphia steamboat arment of some fifty temperance boarding houses rives on fourth-day, with carriages to convey action; devils must have racked their ingenuity for seamen along our sea-board, and the various them from that place to Marlboro, a distance of to the utmost, and the GREAT DRAGON himself Marine Temperance Societies, numbering about some twelve miles. The steamboat for Salem leaves Philadelphia every day at 10 o'clock

> "THE CHURCHMAN"—the organ of the highus this week in an enlarged form, in a new dress, and greatly improved.

DEATH OF MR. TORRY.—Rev. Charles T. Torry departed this life at three o'clock on Sabbath afternoon, May 9th. His friends who visited him in prison near the close of the scene, He spoke also of the kindness of Jesus, in making "sick and in prison" the climax of his specifications when he noticed the positions in which his disciples might administer to his wants. "He may have thought of me," said he.-On Monday his remains passed through New-York on their way to Boston, where a funeral is to be held.

Another Delusion.—A new delusion has rently in great dignity. All who approach him down and worship him. His followers, about thirty in number, do this.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY is about to take down the building at the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets, now occupied as the Tract House, and erect a larger and more substantial building in its place. This was erected about twenty years ago, but its walls spread soon after they were put up, on which account it has not been considered safe to do much press work on its floors. The building will be paid for principally by subscriptions raised in New York for that express object. When it is completed, the Society will do its own printing exclusively.

SHIPWRECK AND Loss of LIFE.—The Phila delphia Correspondent of the New-York Tribune, under date of May 11, says:-" The bark Swan, Capt. Snell, arrived at our port this morning in 17 days from New Orleans. Capt. S. reports that on the 4th inst. lat. 25 11, long. 79 42, he fell in with a large cutter containing 17 persons, who stated they belonged to the Swedish violent gale on the 1st inst. when only a few days from port, and out of 137 souls on board 120 perished at the time of the disaster. Capt. INFLUENCE OF AN IGNORANT MINISTRY.—There | Snell took the survivors on board, and brought

> A TEACHER FOR BURMAH .- It is stated that Miss Lydia Lillibridge, now a teacher in the Female Seminary at Utica, has devoted herself to. the work of teaching in Burmah, and expects to

# HINDOOISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Rev. E. Noyes, late a missionary at Orissa, has just published a little work on Hindoo Mythology, which shows some of the immense difficulties and divisions without number. There is no doubt presented by this system to the conversion of the Hindooo to Christianity. Thy following extract

"Hindooism is strong on account of its deeply exciting subjects. Their books abound with top. ics which are calculated to keep the passions of the soul constantly boiling over. The most tragic examples of self-sacrificing and suffering recorded in our books are ordinary occurrences compared with the penances of their gods and sages. We can tell them how Sampson slew the thousand men with the jaw bone of an ass, but they can tell us how Doorgo wounded a mighty from the veins became a monster as powerful as himself, and while she went on slaving the number still increased, till at length becoming discount? Sampson upset the temple of Dagon, but their sages and gods have long been accustomed to tossing mountains at each other as easily as did even Milton's supernatural warriors. We can tell them how the Saviour wept, but they can as an offset point us to sages who have wept tears of red hot iron; or if we point to his agony in the garden and to his death on the cross, they Magazine says that the receipts of the Board for can tell us of their own divines, who for centuries have rolled on red hot plates of iron, and have lived and fattened upon melted lead and brass.

"What can we do with people whose sympathies have been steeped to such an extent? What corner of the heart is left for the reception of common seuse? By what avenue shall the reasonable, the philosophic truths of Christianity enter the Hindoo mind? The missionary may indeed exhaust his store of eloquence—he may destroy his lungs with loud declamation, and weary his hands in thrashing the atmosphere, but make no more impression upon the Hindoo mind than he has made upon the idle wind. The Hindoo stands unmoved before him, and his countenance seems to make the cold reply, 'We have been used to all this and more too.

"The missionary now begins to feel himself to cool, and his neck becomes accustomed to the yoke. He begins to feel confident that neiof abominable idolatries! To form this ingenious plan for the destruction of souls, surely all the resources of hell must have been calledin to must have become insane with deep meditation.

"But while the missionary is almost discouraged, and is ready to give up the work as unfeasible, a still, small voice whispers in his ear, 'Among the gods there is none like unto thee, O Lord.'"

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of Michigan, abolishing capital punishment

The Senate w week, having adj Monday for the p to be put in orde than private busin Revolutionary Pe The House of

Post Office Appro retrocede the Cou trict of Columbia, was reported for/th poses to set apart fi tity of land equal t ed from any public proceeds from the cure the printing use of the Blind, w among the States a the number of bline

From papers rec urday evening last Mexico has actuall men have been kil been taken prison Extra, of April 3d " On Thursday n

came into General 2,000 Mexicans cro miles above. Th Hardee and Thorn panies of cavalry, 6 On Friday morning the enemy, when I were killed, Capta Captain Hardee an urday afternoon the man who made the cans, it is stated, w and Carabajal. Af on this side of the ed, and have surrou cutting off all comm at which place is th longing to the army on hand over ten at Point Isabel 90 B about 250 teamsters laborers; and the e

The editors of the vored with a person Doane, bearer of d an account of the e that from the Galvest it as follows:

"Capt. Thornton f ered to be a scouting which proved to be t strong body of the en the chaparral, immed Taylor's camp. Cap advice of his Mexica guard, who retreated lowed by Capt. Thor found himself and co enemy, who fired up posed, Capt. Thornton and some twenty-six Capt. Hardee and th mand prisoners."

Gen. Taylor has ca of Texas, Louisiana, the Governor of Louis tion for 2,500 volunt in the streets of New May 2d, actively pr Louisiana Legislature

for the service. Action of Congres May 11, the Presiden gress a message in rel fairs, in which he says and that open hostilitie ed. He recommends a war, and to give him body of volunteers into States, to be enlisted that liberal provisions supplies. In the Sena that the position taken correct, and that no in the sense implied. was voted, however, by ize the enrolling of 50 appropriate ten millions expenses of a war with

is equivalent to a decla

THE ANTI-RENT BI New-York has passed reported by Mr. Tilden. tress for rent—the entire pressed in its title, and v by all. The second bil It subjects the reserved lords to taxation, the sai other charge on lands. vast amount of property to the tax already levied tional tax on the revent yields. But the most im and the prominent meast half of the manor tenant Devises and Descents an Certain Tenures. This agricultural lands for ears, and provides that ly, or any number of the lication to the Court of lord, of the interest of the actual value of such right

A SINGULAR SUICIDE W · C., last Monday night ner who worked in Ral our for the arrival of the

Rev. Charles T. Toro'clock on Sab-His friends who visitclose of the scene. ppy. He spoke of faith and resignation. iness of Jesus, in makle climax of his specifipositions in which hister to his wants, of me;" said he. resed through Newon, where a funeral

House.

Post Office Appropriation Bill. Also a Bill to

retrocede the County of Alexandria, in the Dis-

trict of Columbia, to the State of Virginia. A Bill

was reported for the benefit of the Blind. It pro-

poses to set apart for that class of persons, a quan-

tity of land equal to three townships, to be select-

ed from any public lands in the United States, the

proceeds from the sale of which shall go to pro-

use of the Blind, which books shall be distributed

among the States and Territories in the ratio of

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

From papers received in New York on Sat-

urday evening last, it appears that a war with

Mexico has actually begun, and that fourteen

men have been killed, and forty-six more have

been taken prisoners. The Galveston News,

and Carabajal. After the fight, the Mexicans

on this side of the river were largely reinforc-

ed, and have surrounded Gen. Taylor's camp,

cutting off all communication with Point Isabel,

on hand over ten days' provisions. There are

at Point Isabel 90 artillery men, 20 dragoons,

Doane, bearer of dispatches, that paper gives

an account of the events somewhat fuller than

ered to be a scouting party of the enemy, but

which proved to be the advance guard of a very

strong body of the enemy, who were posted in

the chaparral, immediately in the rear of Gen.

Taylor's camp. Capt. Thornton, contrary to the

advice of his Mexican guide, charged upon the

owed by Capt. Thornton, when in an instant he found himself and command surrounded by the

enemy, who fired upon him, killing, as it is sup-

posed, Capt. Thornton, Lieuts. Cairn and Mason,

and some twenty-six of the men, and taking

Capt. Hardee and the remainder of the com-

Gen. Taylor has called upon the Governors

of Texas, Louisiana, &c. for 8000 troops, and

the Governor of Louisiana has issued a requisi-

May 2d, actively preparing to depart. The

Louisiana Legislature appropriated \$100,000

Action of Congress.—On Monday morning,

May 11, the President communicated to Con-

gress a message in relation to the Mexican af-

a war, and to give him authority to call a large

body of volunteers into the service of the United

States, to be enlisted for twelve months, and

that liberal provisions be made for the requisite

supplies. In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun argued

that the position taken by the President was in-

correct, and that no such state as war exists

in the sense implied by the Constitution. It

was voted, however, by both Houses, to author-

ize the enrolling of 50,000 volunteers, and to

appropriate ten millions of dollars to defray the

expenses of a war with Mexico. Of course this

THE ANTI-RENT BILLS .- The Assembly of

New-York has passed the three Anti-Rent Bills

reported by Mr. Tilden. The first abolishes dis-

pressed in its title, and will at once be understood

it subjects the reserved interest or rents of land-

lords to taxation, the same as mortgages or any

to the tax already levied on real estate an addi-

tional tax on the revenue which that real estate

half of the manor tenants, is the bill in relation to

Jears, and provides that leaseholders in perpetu-

The second bill is to equalize taxation.

is equivalent to a declaration of war.

guard, who retreated toward the main body, fol-

it as follows :-

mand prisoners."

for the service.

the number of blind persons in each.

Extra, of April 3d, says:—

new delusion has akland Co., Mich. s established himself Lord Jesus Christ time. He has fitted e." Sanctum Sanctoch of his time, appal who approach him seir shoes and bow His followers, about

Society is about to the corner of Nassau cupied as the Tract and more substantial was erected about Als spread soon after account it has not much press work on I be paid for princiin New York for it is completed, the ing exclusively.

LIFE.—The Phila he New-York Tri-Bays: "The bark cour port this mornrieans. Capt. S. re-L 25,11, long. 79 42. containing 17 perged to the Swedish Havana, bound to een capsized in a when only a few 137 souls on board the disaster. Capt. board, and brought

LIt is stated that teacher in the Fes devoted herself to mah, and expects to Judson, and reside

RISTIANITY.

ionary at Orissa, has Hindoo Mythology, mmense difficulties e conversion of the y following extract

count of its deeply s abound with top. ep the passions of The most traand suffering renary occurrences their gods and sa. ampson slew the ne of an ass, but wounded a mighty blood that issued ter as powerful as slaying the numth becoming diss she opened her Who would after such an acemple of Dagon, long been accusshother as easily I warriors. We wept, but they who have wept point to his agony n the cross, they ho for centuries iron, and have

chose sympathies extent? What he reception of enue shall the of Christianity missionary may uence—he may lamation, and he atmosphere. on the Hindoo le wind. The rand his counoply, 'We have

to feel himself Godustomed to Walter Nathelmagic seriong holds nd over again, is this system methis ingenilest surely all calledin to neit ingenuity Agon himself meditation. 🕬 🕬 Imost discourork, as unleasi-† 🕮 in his est, was a self the self these of the self the sel

and hari, jud en il

W. Lague

our for the arrival of the freight train of cars excuse by General Taylor.

actual value of such right at 7 per cent.

General Intelligence. for Petersburg, he went on the track, laid him-DOINGS IN CONGRESS. the opposite rail! In this awful situation, he tion. awaited the approach of the locomotive, having The SENATE was in session only a part of last attached thereto twenty-five heavily laden cars week, having adjourned over from Thursday to -all of which passed over his neck, producing, Monday for the purpose of allowing the Chamber of course, instant death. He had placed his hat to be put in order for summer. Not much else at a convenient distance, in which was found a than private business was done, except to pass the letter, announcing his determination to "shuffle off this mortal coil," and asking certain gentle-Revolutionary Pension Bill received from the men named therein, to make some provision for his destitute wife and three children. This is

Petersburg.

Mysterious Disappearance.—We learn from he Rome (Oneida Co.) Citizen, that much concern is felt in that county in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of one of the most distinguished citizens. It appears from the Citizen, that Bencure the printing of a Library of Books for the on the 30th March, by railroad for Albany, from whence he left for Newburgh, but came on to this city the same night. The clerk of the boat recollects that on her arrival at the foot of Warren street, about two o'clock on the morning of the 1st of April, Col. Johnson went ashore with his carpet bag, (the only baggage he had with him,) in his hand. Since that time, nothing has been heard of him. When he left home, he informed his family and others, that he should only be absent a few days. His continued absence is very mysterious, and has involved his family and friends in the greatest distress.

third story window of the Bollingbrook Hotel,

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of "On Thursday morning, 23d ult., a Mexican Ohio decided against the validity of every title accame into General Taylor's camp and reported quired at the great sale of lands in that State, for-2,000 Mexicans crossing the river some twenty feited for non-payment of taxes in 1843. The miles above. The same afternoon Captains Legislature, for the purpose of getting rid of the Hardee and Thornton were sent with two com- vast amount of tax arrearages which had accumupanies of cavalry, 63 men in all, to reconnoitre. lated, had resorted the session previous to unusual On Friday morning they fell into an ambush of efforts to fortify the sales, and inspire purchasers the enemy, when Lieut. Cairn and thirteen men | with confidence. The sales were consequently were killed, Captain Thornton missing, and very heavy. The Court has pronounced the pro-Captain Hardee and 46 men prisoners. On Sat- ceedings entirely unauthorized, by reason of an urday afternoon the Mexicans sent in a wounded informality in the absence of the signature of the Collins, who stood at the head of the Community man who made the above report. These Mexi- Auditor of the State to the warrants authorizing cans, it is stated, were commanded by Canales the county auditors to sell.

QUANTITY OF BREATH IN MAN AND WOMAN.-The French are the most experimenting race, and at which place is the train and all the stores be- their discoveries in the arts and sciences proverlonging to the army—Gen. Taylor not having bially in advance of other nations. By experiments made at the Paris Academy of Sciences, and arrived at by an ingenious species of mask about 250 teamsters, and about 150 citizens and being placed over the face of the person whose laborers; and the entrenchment not half-finish- breath was to be examined, it was ascertained, that man gives out a larger quantity than woman, and that this difference is most striking between the The editors of the Picayune having been fa- ages of sixteen and forty, at which latter period vored with a personal interview with Colonel the quantity of carbonic acid given out by the any serious consequences. The sound produced male is double that of the female. In the male, the quantity goes on increasing from the age of eight to thirty, after which it begins to diminish; that from the Galveston News. We copy from and, as a man becomes older and older, the diminution goes on in an increased degree. In old "Capt. Thornton fell in with what he consid- age, the quantity is not greater than it was at the ting from Baltimore, tells us that the trial of four

> an egg will kill all the vermin and the moss that ber, after one or two continuances already grantgather on young trees. Apply it in May or June, ed, that their bail was 'reduced by the Court, service than in cold weather. One pound of pot- the principal witness, the victim of the outrage, ash, dissolved in one gallon of water, will form a was again remanded to prison for six months as a noise, steam and smoke of the locomotives in their not injurious to the bark.

# SUMMARY.

Grove, Morris county, N. J., on Saturday the (against the United States) to about 40,000 acres 25th ultimo, by one of Cochran's six barrel of land on Black River, derived under a grant to ting a cap. He expired in ten minutes.

tion for 2,500 volunteers, who were all ready in the streets of New Orleans on the morning of out of the Eastern packet pier at Boston on Sat- will be recollected, recently fled from New Or. was instantly killed. He belongs to Philadelphia, and has a wife and two children.

In the single county of Mercer, Penn., there fairs, in which he says that a state of war exists and one thousand miners are now wanted to are now erecting fourteen new iron furnaces, and that open hostilities have already commenc- mine iron and coal in the valley of the Chenaned. He recommends Congress to recognize go. Men that have some experience in mining are most needed, yet all are sure of employment, and in a region proverbial for its healthfulness.

Among the passengers by the Columbiana, from Boston for Liverpool, are six boot and shoe makers, who are about to establish themselves in Manchester, England, to make "pegged soles" for John Bull. What next?

It is stated in the Newfoundland Times that the whole of the island in and about the neighborhood of Conception Bay, very probably the whole island, is rising out of the ocean, at a rate which promises, at no distant day, to materially effect, if not to render useless, many of the best harbors. It seems on a part of the coast that rocks, over which schooners could pass forty years ago, are now approaching the surface, and there is scarcely enough water over them for a

The work on the Girard College buildings, is going on with great rapidity, so that within a year, the institution will probably be ready for the reception of orphans.

other charge on lands. This taxation reaches a J., on the 4th inst., which burnt Gibbons' Hotel, on earth. The population is 400,000, viz: 100, There was a destructive fire in Morristown, N. ast amount of property in this city, superadding originally built at a cost of \$120,000.

yields. But the most important bill of the three, by that body May 4. The two bills before the Assembly of New-York, known as the Anti-Rent bills, were passed

Devises and Descents and the extinguishment of of New-York, making provision to submit the A bill has been introduced into the Assembly the Neapolitans. Certain Tenures. This bill prohibits the leasing question of Abolishing Capital Punishment to the of agricultural lands for a term longer than ten direct votes of the people.

plication to the Court of Chancery, for a commulation and activation without much injury, cestor. ord, of the interest of the heirs therein, paying the after the accident. and arrived at Boston on the Tuesday morning

McCook, for an attempt to bribe a member of again at 7 next morning, having been one self down between the rails crosswise, his neck the Pennsylvania Legislature, has been sentenced day away from his business, traveled nearly 500 on the iron bar, and his feet firmly braced against to pay a fine of \$600 and the costs of the prosecu-

> There arrived at this port, on Thursday last from Liverpool, 1488 steerage passengers, viz: by the Garrick 357, Macedonia 165, Southernor 466, Rochester 213, Cambridge 297-1488.

There will be a handsome office created by forming Oregon into a State. The "mileage, at the present rates, will be about \$12,000, as it is 15,000 miles, via Cape Horn, to that most de-The House of Representatives passed the the same man who, last year, jumped out of the lightful country.

The Marlborough (Md.) Gazette, noticing the death of Mr. Ashcom, says :- It was found impossible to extract the ball from his head, it having entered at the back part and worked round the skull, and lodged just above the nose. The pressure upon the optic nerve caused blindness some days before his death.

The whale ship Manhattan, Capt. Budd, of Sag jamin P. Johnson, Esq., of Rome, left that village | Harbor, lately visited the port of Jeddo, in Japan, for the purpose of restoring to their homes 22 Japanese who had been picked up on board a wreck, and on a desolate island. They were, contrary to the usage of the Japanese, treated hospitably, a court to pay \$10,000 damages for assaulting

A man named Barron, living at the Community in Northampton, killed his wife on Sunday morning, by beating her brains out with a hammer, as ured over seven feet in length, was lately caught and was found dead in his cell on Monday morning, having hung himself with one of his suspenders.

A Cape of Good Hope paper of March 13, announces, with great rejoicing, what it declares to be an ascertained fact, that copper ore of rich 4,000,000. quality exists in several places—six at least—in South Africa; that it can be worked easily and cheaply, lying near the surface, and that the land carriage to the shipping post, less than one hundred miles, is over a level and easily traveled

The last Skaneateles Democrat says:-The Skaneateles Community has ceased to exist. Mr. so long, retires, and Samuel Seliers, a gentleman who has been with them, we believe, from the beginning, assumes the liabilities of the Community and receives all the property belonging to it. Mr. S. is a plain, practical man, was educated a farmer, and no doubt will make a profitable estab-

The Wire of the Magnetic Telegraph, in Lantimes during the thunder storms of last week. No damage was done, nor is it believed that, in case of a recurrence of the accident, any injury contain a sufficient quantity of fluid to produce to a provision of the law regulating mails. by the stroke, in the interior of the Telegraph Office, was similar to that of the report of a pistol, which was accompanied by the emission of a

A correspondent of one of the newspapers, wriyoung men, charged with knocking down and violating a German girl who had been only a few Wash for Fruit Trees.-Lye that will bear days in the country, was postponed to next Octolye that will be strong enough for the vermin and witness!! If this statement be true, it discloses a degree of judicial profligacy which might challenge the world for a parallel.

An important case has just been decided in the Luther Pool, jr., a young man 22 years of age, U. S. District Court of Louisiana, by which Rice was accidentally shot in the neck at Walnut Garland and Thomas Curry establish their claim pistols, in the hands of a friend who was adjus- Louis Bringler, in 1796. A portion of the land having been sold by the United States, it is decided that plaintiffs are entitled to scrip for such As the brig Will, Collins master, was warping portions. Judge Garland, one of the plaintiffs, it urday morning, the first mate of the brig, (James leans under very painful circumstances. When by experienced persons in every part, to ascertain last heard from he was in Texas.

> The Hon. David Yulee, late Senator from Florida, has married a white woman. Yulee's grandfather was an officer of one of the petty monarchs of Africa, who emigrated to Cuba and took the name of Yulee.

The annual consumption of milk in London, amounts to \$5,200,000, the supply of which requires 40,000 cows.

John Jacob Astor has lately made a donation estimated at \$75,000. of \$350,000 for a library in New-York, limiting the cost of the edifice to contain it to \$60,000.

Madame de Witt, of Hanover, has just completed, after twenty-two years' arduous labor, a globe of the moon, in which all the discoveries that have been made in the lunar planet, are set by paying 75 cents annually. forth with the minutest particularity. The globe and of the King and the aristocracy. It has been purchased for the Royal Astronomical Society of

The Austrian censorship has placed the whole stock of a Leipsic bookseller under sequestration. and forbidden the Viennese booksellers to purchase any part of the same. The cause of this extreme measure is a pamphlet issued from the shop of the above publisher, and circulated clandestinely in Hungary, containing, as is alledged,

000 thieves, 100,000 beggars, 100,000 soldiers and priests, and the balance decent people, who are made up of foreigners, (chiefly English,) respectable persons and shopmen, with the nobility and fishermen, who rank as the most honest of

When honest industry raises a family to opulence and honors, its very original lowness sheds The Steamship Cambria, which went ashore at when it has given a wound, and domest as its anlustre on its elevation; but all its glory fades

On Wednesday evening of last week a New-York merchant took the steamboat Traveler A SINGULAR SUICIDE was committed at Gaston, men had been killed by the Mexicans. The cars for Boston, arriving at 10; did business army in Texas, was, that Lieut. Taylor and four morning, transacted business there till 8; took the are worth, 10d. for Ribs, and 1s. for Porter-house. C, last Monday night, by a tailor named Pal
Mexican Commander denied all responsibility for there till 2; took the cars for Worcester; where mer who worked in Raleigh. Just before the the outrage, and his denial was received as an he arrived at 4; did business there till 7; took he arrived at 4; did business there till 7; took the Norwich cars for New-York, and was home are scarce at 20s@\$3 50.

miles, and spent eleven hours in transacting business in three different places, each forty miles from both the others.

At a meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society last week, among other interesting relics exhibited for the inspection of the members, were the original parchment deeds from the Duke of York to Wm. Penn and his memorable associates, and the parchment volume of "Concession" which they, as Proprietors of the territory, subsequently issued under that title, inviting settlers, containing their own proper signatures, and dated August 6th, 1680. These valuable old papers belong to the Surveyor's General's office, and are in a good state of preservation.

The Magnetic Telegraph is now complete from New-York to Washington with the exception of the gap across the Susquehanna River. It will be completed to Boston in about a week.

An emigrant in Oregon, writing home to one of his friends, says, "We are getting on finely here, and have already laid the foundation of a jail."

A man near Baltimore has been sentenced by and so injuring a man that he had lost the use of one of his eyes.

A seal, the skin of which, when stuffed, measshe lay in her bed. He then attempted to drown at Brunswick, Me. The Portland Argus says, himself, but was rescued and committed to jail, it was the largest animal of that sort ever taken

At the commencement of the war with Great Britain, in 1812, the entire population of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, was only 275, 000. Now, the same area, it is stated, embraces

A cotemporary says:-"I would as soon license a man to kill outright generally, when and how he pleases, as to license him to kill by poisoning in particular. Disguise it as we may, and mouth the language as we will, a license to retail alcoholic liquor is a license to murder.

A short time ago, a vessel arrived at Hull, in England, laden with human bones, gathered from the field of Waterloo, to be sold for manure to grow turnips. What a commentary on human

Mr. Esterly, late sheriff of Buck's county, Penn., was robbed on the 4th instant, of \$2,600, a gold and silver watch, while the family was attending the funeral of his brother. The house was entered by the second floor window. The money was concealed in a vault, which was broken open and the money abstracted.

The proprietors of the Steamboat Brunswick, have been fined \$100 in the United States Court, could be sustained, the wire being too small to sitting in St. Louis, for conveying letters contrary course will be preached by Eld. Lucius Crandell; Eld. A.

More than thirteen thousand barrels of flour were shipped for England, at Baltimore, during last week, besides corn, beef, pork, &c., in large

There is at Bellville, Canada, a man named Wm. Ketcheson, 87 years old, who has now living six sons and two daughters, seventy-two grandchildren, eixty-cight; great grand-children, and one great great grand-child.

A late English paper says that a farmer has demanded compensation from the Cork and Branwhen the vermin are to be seen. It will do more without a hearing, from \$5000 to \$3000, and that don Railway Company for injury which would be done to the milk of his cows, by reason of the

It is said that the Post Office Committee in the House of Representatives will report in favor of making the same amount of postage payable on one fourth of an ounce as now payable on half an ounce. They will also report in favor of creating an additional rate of postage, or fifteen cents for all additional distance over 600 miles, to continue during the existence of the mail contracts already made. It is as yet impossible to say what the rate of these proposed changes will

if she was damaged, and they cannot find that she sustained even the slightest strain. The inner planking was taken off for that purpose, and it is found that she is in as perfect condition as when she first came off the stocks. She will not even be obliged to go into dock for any, the most trifling repairs.

There was a great fire at South Hadley, Mass., a few days ago, which burned up a grist and plaster mill, and the great paper mill of David Ames. Loss

A bill has passed both branches of the N. Y. Legislature, to abolish imprisonment for militia fines. Another bill is now before them for the reorganization of the militia. It provides that every body liable to do military duty can commute

There are about six hundred ships of the has excited the admiration of the scientific world, United States employed in the whale trade. Four hundred of these fish in the Pacific ocean.

> known—they have been known to cure a bad sore throat, are very cooling and efficacious for removing inflammation.

Capt. Samuel Scott, a pilot on James River, was knocked overboard on Saturday evening, by No. 5the main boom of the schooner Carpo, and was

Foster, the editor of the Pittsburg Despatch, No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pasays, "We will never consent to conduct a political paper while there is coal to be heaved into the No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main

None is a greater self-tormentor than a malicious and revengeful man, who turns the poison of his No. 8-The Sabbath Controversy-The True Issue. 4 pp. own temper in upon himself.

Review of New-York Market,--Monday, May 11 BUTTER-Good Goshen is not plenty at 21@22 cts. There is little good Western in market. What there is cannot be bought for less than 10@11 cts. EGGS—Are 14 for a shilling.

CHEESE-Fair qualities 9@10 cts. CHICKENS-Good Chickens were worth 5s@6s per

BEEF-Cattle are worth 6@7 cts. the latter price ruling for the better qualities. There are very few Cattle

VEAL-Calves are not as plenty as they were, and are

DAVID SHEPPARD, in the 76th year of his age. In Lincklaen, N. Y., on the 29th April, of consumption, Mrs. Esther C. Burdick, wife of Benj. S. Burdick, in the 28th year of her age. Mrs Burdick was hopefully converted in early life, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Lincklaen, of which she remained a worthy member until her death. Her illness, which last-

MARRIED.

In New-York, on Thursday evening, May 7, by Eld.

Geo. B. Utter, Mr. Thomas H. Foggin, to Miss Mary

At his residence in Shiloh, N. J., very suddenly, Mr.

JANE VOSBURGH.

suffering, which she endured with patience and resignation. She died in hope of a glorious immortality. J. c.

ed but a few months, was attended with considerable

LETTERS. W. B. Gillett, David Clawson, Joshua Clarke, I. D. Titsworth, H. P. Burdick, James M. Saunders, Ephraim Maxson, Levi H. Bond, Lorenzo D. Ayres.

RECEIPTS. Lost Creek, Va.-Richard C. Bond, Wm. Battan, Abraham Battan, Moses Vanhorn, \$2 each. Pennsboro, Va.—Lewis Bond \$2. Hamilton-James M. Saunders \$3. Poland-Abel Stillman \$2. Newport-Daniel Truman \$2. Clarence-Lorenzo D. Ayres \$2. Cowlesville-Jeremiah Barritt \$2. Alfred-Jonathan Palmitor \$2; Ezra Crandall \$1.

Milton, W. T.-Eld. Daniel Babcock \$2. Shiloh, N. J.,—Seeley Tomlinson \$1. Vienna Cross Roads, O.—Azel Davis \$2. Stonington, Ct.—Charles G. Beebe \$1. Portville-M. M. Crandall \$6, A. P. Stillman \$2.

### NOTICE.

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will hold its Anniversary at Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on the sixth day of the week before the first Sabbath in June, (June 5th) at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Sermon by Eld. N. V. Hull; Geo. B. Utter his alternate.

W. B. GILLETT, Rec. Sec. New Market, N. J., May 10, 1846.

### NOTICE.

The Fourth Anniversary of the American Sabbath Tract Society will be held in Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on the fifth day of the week before the first Sabbath in June, 1846, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. W. STILLMAN, Rec. Sec.

### CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Central Association will be held with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in June, (June 10,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Introductory discourse by Eld. C. M. Lewis; James Bailey, alternate.

JAMES BAILEY, Rec. Secretary.

EASTERN SEVENTII-DAY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. The Tenth Anniversary of the Eastern Seventh-day Bap tist Association will be held with the Sabbath-keeping Church at Marlborough, West New Jersey, on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in the fifth month, (23d of May,) at ten o'clock, A. M. The Introductory Dis-

As the Secretaries have had to pay \$10, the past two As the Secretaries nave had to pay \$10, the past two years, for printing the Minutes, above the amount appropriated, it is suggested that the several churches in the Association appropriate to the Treasury of the Association \$3 for every 100 members in their respective churches, from which fund the Treasur-

er shall pay their actual cost. PAUL STILLMAN, Ass't. Rec. Sec.

# A FARM FOR SALE,

TN the township of Piscataway, State of New Jersey, lying north-east from New Brunswick, half a mile from the Bridge, half a mile from Snyder's Mills, and in full view of the railroad car-house. Said farm consists of about ninetyfive acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to raising grain and vegetables. It has a good variety of fruit trees, considerable wood, and five acres of salt meadow. The house is in good repair, and has a well of water at the door. There is also a new barn, sheds, &c. For farther particulars call on Dr. Nelson Stelle, No. 146 Grand-st., N. Y.-Mr. Burris, No 1 Oliver-st.-or on the JONATHAN S. DUNHAM.

# DE RUYTER INSTITUTE

Will be opened for the reception of Students, Wednesday,

Rev. J. R. IRISH, Principal, and Teacher of Languages and Moral and Intellectual Science. GURDON EVANS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural

Science, and Director of the Primary Department. J. R. HARTSHORN, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology; Illustrations with a MANIKIN, in the Fall

Mrs. LUCY M. CARPENTER, Preceptress, and Teacher of Modern Languages and the Fine Arts.

The Academic Year will be divided into three Terms of 14 weeks each. The First commencing April 29, ending Aug. 5. The Second, Sept. 16, ending Dec. 23. The Phird, Jan. 6, ending April 14. TEACHERS' CLASSES, for the special benefit of those de-

signig to teach, will be formed at the commencement of the Fall Term, and continue aeven weeks, with daily Lectures, and Model Classes. Tuition, to be arranged at the commencement of

each Term. Primary Department, \$2 00 Academic, from \$3 00 to \$5 00. Music on the Piano \$5 00 per term of twelve weeks. No Extra Charges for Drawing, Painting, Lectures, or Incidentals. Convenient Rooms for study, or private board, at moderate prices. Board in the Hall, or in Private Families, from \$1 00 to \$1 50.

IRA SPENCER, M. D. Agents. Rev. LUCIUS CRANDALL, DeRuyter, March 6, 1846.

# SABBATH TRACTS.

The SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publish the following SABBATH TRACTS, at 15 pages for one cent. No. 1-An Apology for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pages; Price single 3 cts.

The virtues of cranberries are but imperfectly No 2—The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts. -Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sab

bath. 28 pages; price 3 cts.

No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day—A History of their observance in the Christian Church, 52 pages -A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbata

rians.—[Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pa-

points in the controversy; A Dialogue between a

Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun terfeit Coin. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment. False Exposition. 4pp.

The Sabbath Tract Society has also published An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, instituted in Paradise and enjoined in the Fourth Commandment; in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference." pp. 24.

Remittances for Tracts, addressed to the General Agent, PAUL STILLMAN, New York, containing full directions how and where to be sent, will be promptly attend-

# TRACT NOTICE.

The Edition of Tracts Nos. 1 and 2 of our series being The last news received from the American Eastward, and was in Providence at 4 next having come from the West. Choice cuts from the stalls furnished at present. Such as have ordered tracts to be forwarded by mail, are informed, that by the new postage law each tract of 4 pages is subject to 2½ cents postage, equally as if it weighed one ounce. In future editions such SHEEP.—Good Sheared Sheep are worth \$4. Lambs, mail at reasonable postage when full sets of the publications

### FOR THE CHILDREN.

### ORPHAN HYMN.

He to whose side we fondly stole, And sate upon his knee, When infant pleasure filled our soul, Our father! where is he?

She, too, who bore us on her breast With unremitting care, And on our cheek warm kisses pressed, Where is that mother?—where?

Our suffering lot would aid, And strive that fearful chasm to fill That in our joys is made;

O ye who fain with angel-skill

Who for our orphan wants provide, And with protecting arm, Still shield us from the world's neglect, And from the tempter's harm-

God be your strength in trouble's day, And from his heavenly throne, The bounty and the love repay That ye to us have shown. 1 L. H. S.

### A True Story from History.

Rome was a war-like nation, she was brought into existence by war, lived by war, and died by war. Yet all her rulers were not equally fond of blood; Antoninus, the seventh Emperor of Rome, prefered peace to war, yet the martial spirit of the people and repeated disorders among tributary provinces often forced him into the field against his will and his better feelings.

One hundred and seventy-four years after the birth of Christ, this best of Roman Emperors was called to the field with his army, to suppress a rebellion near the banks of the Danube. He found himself surrounded by wild tribes in a wild country, where it was difficult to procure food and water for his men and their horses. There was no rain for a long time, and the brooks and streams were dried up, so that man and beast were likely to perish. The enemy closed them in to prevent their approaching either fountains or rivers, and pressed upon them to force them to battle.

The Romans stood in their ranks, with parched lips, and enfeebled frames.-They were almost suffocated with dust, and consumed by thrist and famine, beneath the rays of a burning sun. When the Emperor saw the fierce barbarians drawing nearer and nearer, he had no resource but to apply to his heathen gods. Advancing to the head of his army, he spread forth his hands and cried, "By this hand which taketh no life away, I desire to appease thee: and I pray unto thee, Oh, Giver of Life."

This was as good a supplication as this heathen emperor knew how to make. His faith had never been taught to rest on the true God, and the blessed Redeemer. A child in one of our Sunday Schools might know better how to pray in time of trouble, than did this wise prince. He indeed held a high rank among Stoic philosophers, but "the world by wisdom knew not

It was told Marcus Aurelius, that in the camp was an Egyptian, who said that the Gods of his country could give rain. Hastily summoned, the swarthy man came forth, and, at the Emperor's command, commenced his rites of devotion. Bowing his turbaned head to the earth, he in self. voked Isis, to pour water from her overflowing urn. Becoming excited, he used strong incantations and wild cries, till his features became convulsed with demoniac expression. But in vain. 'For can all the vanities of the heathen give rain ?-or can the heavens give showers ?'

In that Roman army was a legion of soldiers that were called Christians, and though it may be thought they were engaged in a bad business for Christians, they knew better how to pray than their heathen Emperor, or the blind Egyptian who succeeded so poorly. Falling on their knees, they with one consent, implored the Almighty for the sake of their dear Saviour, to hear and grant relief. Solemnly rose up the voice of their prayers, in that time of great adversity. All around was despair,-yet in their lowly hearts was a trust in Him who is mighty

The hour of battle could no longer be delay-The barbarians rushed on, exulting to see the Romans worn almost to skeletons, and faint with thirst.

Suddenly the skies grew black. A few large drops fell. Then, the precious rain came in torrents. The Romans catching it in their helmets and the hollow of their shields, were inspired with new strength. While they were moistening their parched lips, the foe attacked them and blood was mingled with the water that allayed their thirst.

The tempest became terrible, with lightning and thunder echoing from cliff to cliff. The af frighted barbarians, exclaiming that the gods were fighting against them, with fire from heaven, turned and fled.

Marcus Aurelius received this unexpected deliverance with gratitude. Connecting it in his cutions of that sect to cease. The events of that day with other historic memorials, were sculptured on a beautiful marble pillar still standing at Rome and known as the Antonine column.

We do not relate this story to prove that it is proves any such thing, yet it does prove two never drew such a part; she has sometimes made things. It proves that war is dangerous and a fool, but a coxcomb is always of his own maleads to much suffering. It also proves that it king. is better to trust in God than in the strength of It is the infirmity of little minds, to be taken arms, and that prayers are better than swords.

# Joseph and Josiah.

" Mary," said Albert one day when he and in the parlor. I believe Josiah Hale is the most generous boyan the world."

while they are empty; but when full and swelled with grain, they begin to flag and droop.

"Do you," said his sister, "I think I know one more generous, even in our village."

" A boy in our village as generous as Josiah Hale! Why I don't see who he can be. What is his name?"

"His name is Joseph Page. You know him very well. He lives in the little old house, at the lower end of Penny lane."

"Joseph Page," repeated Albert, his countenance expressing a great deal of surprise, "Joseph Page more generous than Josiah Hale? Why sister, you are making fun of me!"

"No," replied Mary, "I am quite serious. Joseph Page is the most generous boy of myacquaintance."

"But Mary," said Albert, "Joseph Page has nothing to give. His mother is very poor. His clothes are all over patches, and I have seen him without stockings in very cold weather."

"And I remember," said little Charlie, looking eagerly up in his sister's face, "when you gave him some of Albert's stockings to keep his feet warm. What can he have to give away? But, perhaps," said he, turning towards Albert, and his countenance brightened as if he had caught a happy thought, "perhaps sister means that he would be generous if he had anything to

James laughed a little at the self-satisfied tone with which his little brother spoke, and Mary smiled as she replied,

"No, Charlie, that is not my meaning. I suppose that if Joseph Page was rich he would do more good than he can at present but he gives more now than any boy whom know. I will relate something about him, which I am sure is true, and then you can judge yourselves of his generosity. He sometimes does errands for Mr. Hill, the store-keeper. The money which he obtains in this, and in various other ways, he carries directly to his mother, nor will he accept from her a single cent to purchase any little thing for himself, though she often urges him to do so. Sometimes Mr. Hill on pay day, will give him two or three apples, or a gingerbread cake, but he never eats them himself.—Sometimes his mother will refuse to eat the cake, or an apple, unless he will share it with her, and then he will put his arms about her neck, and coax her so affectionately, telling her how much happier he shall be to see her eat it, than to eat

"Once when his mother had persuaded him to take part of a gingerbread cake, he put it in his pocket, and she supposed that he afterwards eat it. Instead of that, however, he carried it to Old Katie, who you know lives in an upper room of the same house. And she says that he often brings her a rosy-cheeked apple, which no doubt his mother has obliged him to take for himself. The giving up of an apple, or of a gingerbread cake, may not, my dears, seem to you like much of a sacrifice, for you have enough of both, besides many other luxuries; but if, like Joseph, you had very seldom anything but potatoes, and a little salt to eat, you would understand how much self-denial he practises. Josiah sented in the Recorder. of which he has more than enough. His allow- name is RAMMOHUN Roy. He was a Hindoo, translated into a language he could read. How the Sabbath day, and invited him to attend pub-Hale gives cakes, fruit, marbles, and other things ance of pocket-money is large, and he makes no and one of the learned priests of the Hindoo resacrifice by his gifts." The boys had listened ligion, called a Brahmin. He was born in Ben- ful did it appear to him, in contrast with the from his presence, and threatened to punish him with much interest, and as soon as Mary had gal; and from very early life manifested an ar- vile and false books of the Hindoo religion! if ever he talked so again. The child went away finished, James exclaimed: "Yes, that's the dent love of knowledge. When he was but a He drank it in like water. And in order to be sorrowful. Not long after this, as the little boy true generosity," and little Charlie, with the boy, he could speak the Arabic and Persian able to read the whole of it, he commenced studytears standing in his large blue eyes, said, "That's languages—which are very difficult to learn. ing the English language, and soon mastered it. ed over his father's shoulder, and observed that a real good boy, and I mean to ask father to let He also studied mathematics—became very Soon he published another book, which he call- he was reading Hume's History of England. me give him my quarter of a dollar."—Ch. versed in Euclid, and in the logic of Aris- ed, "The instructions and precepts of Jesus He went into the middle of the room, and said,

## Maxims for Youth.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than hose that are most forward in doing them.

By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over he is superior.

To err is human: to forgive, divine. A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than this, that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should be-

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs him-

We should take a prudent care for the future, but so as to enjoy the present. It is not part of wisdom, to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to be so to-morrow.

mourn at all, insensibility.

Some would be thought to be great things good sense told him it must be so. who fancied he played upon the organ, when he the Hindoo religion, he began to write against prove those who hear and know the gospel all be blessed with such a child.—Facts for Boys. only blew the bellows.

his own wisdom

It is ungenerous to give a man occasion to blush at his own ignorance in one thing, who perhaps may excel us in many.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged; nor any music so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The coin that is most current among mankind is flattery; the only benefit of which is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set a value on his esteem. The wise man applauds him who he thinks most virtuous; the rest of the this show and parade that appears wrong, or that world, him who is most wealthy.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular: and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

for but to kill and murder others? John is A good man will love himself too well to lose, by gaming. The love of gaming will corrupt and brother trains. He wishes he were old the best principle in the world.

morrow that same company should be called An angry man who suppresses his passions, thinks worse than he speaks; and an angry man

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to saw them leave their happy homes, their chilspeak ill, requires only our silence, which costs

It is to affectation the world owes its whole run after them and shout and wish he could be right for Christians to fight, we do not think it race of coxcombs. Nature in her whole drama a soldier? If other soldiers from other countries

with every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles; but great minds have but little admiration, because few things appear new

It happens to men of learning, as to ears of his little brother Charlie were with their sister | corn; they shoot up, and raise their heads high,

He that is truly polite, knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation; and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance, and a low familiarity.

The failings of good men are commonly more published in the world than their good deeds; and one fault of a deserving man shall meet with more reproaches, than all his virtues praise, such is the force of ill-will and ill-nature.

It is harder to avoid censure, than to gain applause; for this may be done by one great or like him. wise action in an age; but to escape censure, a man must pass his whole life without saying or doing one ill or foolish thing. heed thereto according to thy word."



Here is a strange looking man, with his ample, to kill him. This is the way the wicked heart turban and folding robes. Are our young read treats all truth. ers anxious to know who it can be? Perhaps they cannot make out what the name is—or if, The rage and malice of the Hindoos only con-

of a wealthy trader, and on the death of his fa- markable production. ther became very rich. By his study and inand good. He had no Bible to teach him this. in Christian lands may well follow. To mourn without measure, is folly: not to He had never heard the name of the true God,

it. His first work was against the "idolatry of their lives, yet never obey it! Surely he will Though a man may become learned by an- all religions." It was written with such great rise up in judgment againt them. other's learning, he can never be wise but by force, and was so clear and conclusive in its Rammohun Roy visited England in the latreasonings, that it produced great effect, and ter part of his life out of curiosity, and died made the Hindoos very angry. It nearly cost | there. him his life. Even his own mother threatened

Soldiers and War.

My young readers have often been delighted

to witness the military parade. They are pleased

with the sound of soul-stirring music, the glitter

of bright guns and swords, and the tramp of the

march through the streets, and hasten to the

muster-field to see the sham-fight. They wish

they were old enough to train, that they might

have a drum or a gun. They see nothing in all

can do any harm. But think, reader, what are

the soldiers learning? Are they not practising

the art of war? And what is this but learning

to kill men? What are the guns and swords

proud to follow the company in which his father

kill others and probably be killed themselves.

friends, never to see them again? Would he

learn all this.

with their mother's help, they can spell it, per- vinced him the more that what he said of the cannot imagine why his portrait should be pre- from his persecutors, and began to write again.

totle. We are apt to think that all the heathen Christ, the guide to peace and happiness." In "Father, where do you expect to go when you are very ignorant and benighted—so they are this he says, "he found the Christian doctrines die?" Such a question from such a boy could in respect to the highest and best kind of knowl. more conducive to moral principles, and better not be borne. "Away," said he, "from my edge. But they are not ignorant of what we adapted for the use of reasonable beings than presence immediately, or I will whip you. call learning. Some of these Brahmins are ex- any other which had come to his knowledge." The child retired, but the father was troubled. ceedingly learned. They know how to reason | There may be many essential errors in his book, | He went out to take a walk, but still a load was very acutely; and they are well taught in all but considered as the work of a Pagan, who had pressing upon his agonized soul. He thought the branches of their learning, some of which no acquaintance with Christianity but what he of attending public worship, for nothing else is very difficult. Rammohun Roy was the son received from the perusal of the Bible, it is a re- seemed so likely to soothe his troubled feelings.

quiry he became convinced that the idolatrous impartiality, and love of truth which the Brahreligion in which he had been brought up, was min showed. He reasoned honestly and fearnot true. That religion teaches that there is a lessly, and then told what he thought. He was life. number of Gods, and inculcates some of the not deterred by personal dangers, or losses, by worst vices men can commit, as parts of re- the reproaches of his friends, or any earthly conlious worship. This he saw at once could not sideration, from doing what he thought was right. be right. He saw everywhere the evidence that He had a noble mind, and an honest heart, and

or of Jesus Christ-but his own conscience and ligion. It commended itself with such force to we have no reason to doubt, into the mansions the mind of an honest pagan, that he could not of glory. Happy child! to be the instrument of As soon as he became convinced of the falsity of resist its claims. And how does his conduct re- saving his father from death. Happy parent, to

From Nott's Sermons for Children.

# Filial Motives to Piety.

"A foolish son is the heaviness of his mother." "A foolish son," says another proverb, "is a

war horse. They follow the company on its grief to his father? "You have a power over the happiness of your

You can by your folly outdo all common forms of trouble. You can, by your folly, pierce your mother's heart, and send into it a pang, even worse than the agonies of death. And by your mere continuance in folly, you can embitter every day, and even her whole life, while she is daily surrounded with prosperity; you, yes you can hide comfort from her soul, while nature smiles around her, and while the bounties of Providence are poured lavishly upon her. And had she not a refuge, a very present help in every time of trouble, your folly could make her wish that she were not a mother, could drive her

out to go to the battle field, where they must to despair. All this you can do, because she loves you. How would John feel as he heard the music, and Could she cease to love you; could she break the tie that binds you to her heart; could she sufdren, their wives, their farms and their dearest fer you to break that tie; could she forget that you were her son, she might be eased of ther heaviness; but now she must be doomed to daily, unchanging sorrow, if she loves a foolish, har-

should come and kill his mother, and murder his dened, accursed son, the heaviness of his mother. brothers and sisters, and burn his house and A vicious and abandoned son is the heaviness village, would he think it a fine thing to be a of his mother, a grief to his father. In a mere soldier? No. But this is their business. They worldly point of view, how unhappy his case and ing learning; for he has thereby more ways of march, and exercise, and fire, that they ma how afflicting to his parents! He has broken the restraints which bound him to them; he is be-See an army marching to meet their enemy, coming every day more careless of right and with powder and balls, with cannon and swords, wrong; he fears neither man nor God; his evil to kill and conquer. Would you like to be with passions wax stronger and stronger, and one them? Would you like to have your father or vice and folly succeeds rapidly to another. He is pursuing his swift way to all the ruin of which NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. brother among them, and hear that they had died on the bloody field and been trampled to the man is capable in this life. He bids fair to be earth by the fierce war-horse? Think before poor and wretched; to destroy his bodily health; you choose and pursue any course, what it will to have a disturbed and unhappy mind; to be an \$2,00 per year, payable in advance. example of all that is evil, and an injury to all \$2,50 per year will be charged when payment is delibert is good. lead to, and whether God will be pleased with that is good. There are such children. Yes, What does the bible say? How should we and I could point you to a mother, whose heart feel and act towards all men? How should we dies within her, when she hears the horrid oath; treat our enemies? What is gained by war? or fixes her eyes upon the bloated face and What is lost? Does it prepare men for heaven? drunken staggering of her son. Yes, and I could What feelings have those who wish to fight, or walk with you to a grave, where a mother lies, wish to have others fight? The Saviour came whose eyes sometimes wept for hours, and someto save men, to do them good. We should be times could not weep, for depth of agony, and [S. S. Treasury. who sunk in sorrow to the grave killed-yes, KILLED, by the daggers which the son's vices "How shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking

planted in her heart."

SONG OF THE SUMMER WINDS

BY GEORGE DARLEY. Up the dale and down the bourne. O'er the meadow swift we fly: Now we sing and now we mourn Now we whistle, now we sigh.

By the grassy-fringed river, Through the murmuring reeds we sweep 'Mid the lily leaves we quiver, To their very hearts we creep,

Now the maiden rose is blushing At the frolic things we say, While aside her cheek we're rushing Like some truant bees at play.

Through the blooming groves we rustle, Kissing every bud we pass, As we did it in the bustle, Scarcely knowing how it was.

Down the glen, across the mountain, O'er the yellow heath we roam, Whirling round about the fountain Till its little beakers foam.

Bending down the weeping willows

While our vesper hymn we sigh;

On our weary wings we hie. There of idlenesses dreaming,

Then unto our rosy pillows

Scarce from waking we refrain, Moments long as ages deeming Till we're at our play again.

# The Good Boy and Wicked Father.

In the city of New York lived a little boy, who appeared to take little or no interest in learning, so that he was pronounced by his teacher a very dull scholar. He learned to read but very slowly, and finally neglected the school thinking he should never succeed. There was a Bible class organized, which he was induced to attend. And here he soon began to manifest an interest in the study of the Scriptures. He learned to read very well, which much astonishhaps they never have heard of such a being, and falsity of their religion was true. He fled away ed his father, who was a very wicked man. One About this time, he came across a portion of mer, to nail up a fence, when he was reproved Well, read on a little, and you will see. His the Bible. It was only a small part that was by his little son, who spoke about working on He entered while the minister was at prayer, Every body must admire the independence, and that day was the beginning of better days

A few years passed away, and the old man was on his dying bed. His son attended him, constantly ministering to his spiritual wants. To a Christian minister the father said, "I am there was but one God, and that he was holy affords an example which many a person born dying, but I am going to heaven; and my son has been the instrument of saving my soul." What a proof this affords of the Christian re- Soon his spirit was released, to be welcomed, as

# The Little Missionary.

A very profane and profligate sailor met a pious little girl in a street of New York, and tried to injure her feelings by using vile language. The little girl, looking earnestly in his face, solemnly warned him of his danger, and reminded him that he must shortly meet her at the bar of God! The sailor was greatly affected at this unexpected reproof. 'It was,' said he 'like a broad-side raking fore and aft, and sweeping by the board every sail and spar prepared for a wicked cruise. He returned, confounded, to his ship. The little girl's language and look were constantly in his mind. In a few days his heart was subdued, and he became a consistent disciple of the Saviour.

> THE BIRDS AND BOYS. Spring is here, with its warbling throng, And the Robin is on the tree; She sweetly sings her morning song, As small birds chipper on the lawn, And seek their summer home with thee.

Spring is here, with its sports and glee, So come, my lads, and promise me, For sure that boy will crue be If he one little nest disturbs.

Wickedness, condemned by her own witness, is very timorous, and being pressed with conscience, always forcasteth evil things; for fear is nothing else but a betraying of the succors which reason offereth.

He who wants good sense is unhappy in hav-

# The Sabbath Recorder,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

TERMS.

subscriptions for the year will be considered due Payments received will be acknowledged both in the paper and by an accompanying receipt.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to

GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

TOBITT'S PRINT, 9 SPRUCE ST.

EDITED BY GEON

VOL. II

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Letter of the

DEAR FRIEND,

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we leave the reader to

subject of the Seven what surprised that culty on that subjec ing the first day of t apostolical churches the personal superin selves,—the knowle ascertained, not by records. There churches kept the the week, Acts xx. 7 which are recorded tional customs, obs &c., such as washin the distribution of a nity of goods, exhort here is a practice at toms, against all t therefore, no reason done in obedience the Jews were to t they were to all dared to establish a toms, if they had no origin ? The argui able. You alledge but the practice of the rection of the apostl Were they inspired in their hands, and churches? Were t directions which Were a Quaker to not be surprised. an ill grace from equal to command, which the Baptists umphantly advancif baptism of men and of the baptism of h stronghold of the Ba tize is easily explain easily and plausibly baptism of infants. to do with the examp tament? It is pur persons would have cy if their parents ha practice of the church direction of the ap mand, your great ba ground. The exho custom of the syna its being practiced therefore a comman turn it into a standir the community of But the keeping of not a national cust ment of national c the first churches, n injunction. You w point by reasoning

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