Will be published

n, to provide a Com-,

higher is compiled afford ooth of doctrine and inhaving the opinion of mid very great."—N. Y. entary, now in course of chally deserving the pat-tial cheapness, beautiful in its comprehensiveness, all the commentaries, all

tion."—Christian Parlor rable notices from many denominations of this ch cannot be inserted in of their length; they T. SHANNON,

200 William-st., N. Y. ligil at the regular trade will be sent by express itting the amount for copying the above adweeks, shall receive a

paper, with the adver-

RECORDER. HODE ISLAND ly-Alex. Campbell,

ort-E.D. Barker. NEW JERSEY. Market W. B. Gillett. field=E.B. Titsworth./ Isaac D. Titaworth., David Clawson PENNSYLVANIA

gville Benji Btelle. port B. Babcock VIRGINIA. OM BORD kene J. F. Randolph

OHIO.

KACHORETU A DATE MICHIGAN A SIL Bethner Church-WISKONSASE BOTO WISKONSASE BOTO WISKONSASE BOTO Geoderate, una Latinua Coon La

DIO US. 2 ZLUERON verse experience to the thought the contrage to the total and the the the total and th PNEWSYORK tion, and their

tion; therefore, Maria San A

en payment is delay the time all subscrip colline retrum (Saturi is the pa-

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN.

VOL. III —NO. 45.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 29, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 149.

The Sabbath Recorder.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN NEW JERSEY. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: --

I recently received a copy of the Trenton day Baptists, delivered in the House of Asout of place.

wounding the feelings of the respectable petitioners who asked a modification of the Act for suppressing Vice and Immorality," is of very professions of respect, but by that studied hostility to the feelings and interests of the petitionno more mercy in its nature, than its prototype, Papal Jesuitism, when it has power to oppress posed to and contrasted with its apocryphal day, and let it take care of itself. observances. When it suits its purpose, it of its kind, whom he accused of being leagued and all who say Sunday is no Sabbath.

some value. Notwithstanding all the false issues he attempts, he unwittingly makes some impor- around us in full secular clangor. We are tant concessions, on which we may improve for satisfied with the law which protects religious another effort. He has read a pamphlet which worship on all days alike. Why is not Dr. "is calculated to have influence with some," whose hearts are not made impervious by other days of the week besides Sunday, without sectarianism. As that contains an "argument | fear of interruption? Why need a special law ad captandum," the Doctor, it seems, found it for Sunday worship, when there is adequate necessary to adapt his remarks pro re nátato the popular ear, but to gullable legislators is his reason: "The granting to the Seventh--an expedient for cutting off votes from a we must give him credit for his tactics, where bath, which is weak enough already." Ah he had no chance of carrying his point upon then it is not worship the Doctor wants protecttruly Christian and republican principles. Let us comfort ourselves with the hope, that a second edition of this "argument ad captandum" may day among those who cleave to the law of God yet attract sufficient attention to the subject to gain us a better hearing another time.

The Doctor says, "The Constitution of the United States in this case has has no reference." This is merely his ipse dixit. He has taken no notice of George Washington's Letter, contained in that pamphlet, which says the Constitution is designed to protect the rights of every religious denomination, and to avoid all religious persecution. Nor does he take any notice of the congressional exposition of it, contained in the Post-Office Committee's Report, in 1830, in which they say, "The framers of the Constitution recognized the eternal principle, that man's relation to his God is above human legislation." He treats in the same way that section of the Constitution which says, "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." It equally suited the Doctor, to pass over that part of the pamphlet, (which he claims to have "carefully read,") where it proposes this inquiry, which we would have him answer: "By what show of justice can any local tribunal punish a private citizen, for doing on his own account, that which the servants and officers of the United States are doing at the same time for the people?" If the State of New Jersey has the right to enforce Sundaykeeping, we call upon the Legislature to say why the servants and officers of the United States are excepted. We know of no aristocratic rights in New Jersey. Seventh-day Baptist citizens have as many rights in their private callings as have the Presbyterian servants of the United States Government. If the State of New Jersey is bound by the law of God to enforce Sabbath-keeping, it is bound to do it upon the servants of the United States Government, as much as upon private citizens. Why is not this done?

observance, compelling the inhabitants in every down, leaving no trace on the waters. But this town to lay aside their usual avocations on that book is still going about doing good-leavening day. What difference is there in principle? society with its holy principles—cheering the None at all. The difference in its practical work- sorrowful with its consolations-strengthening ing is that a common tradesman in England may the tempted-encouraging the penitent-calmhave to pay two or three dollars every year to ing the troubled spirit—and smoothing the pilsupport the Episcopal church; but in New low of death. Can such a book be the offspring Plaindealer, containing the remarks of Dr. Jersey fifty-two business days are exacted of of human genius? Does not the vastness of its Goble upon the Bill for the Relief of Seventh- every Seventh-day Baptist tradesman, to keep effects demonstrate the excellency of the power up the observance of Sunday. "It may be, that to be of God. these petitioners find themselves inconveniencsembly, March 4, 1847. A few animadversions ed," says Dr. Goble. Yes, and so long as the Leupon these precious "Remarks" may not be gislature can be controlled by the Doctor and his sect, the are noty likely to be relieved of that Dr. Goble's "sensitiveness about offending or inconvenience. Relief may arise, however, from some other quarter.

the social compact require every man so to ex- sent, in a cover to the London Committee, with ercise his own rights, as not to take away the only these words, "To relieve the wants of little weight with us, as it evidently was with rights of another; that is all that is meant by the metropolis,* and without any signature, the himself. We estimate his remarks, not by his the constitutional provision; it has nothing to sum of £20,000. do with the day." This is a precious admission. If the "constitutional provision" for religious rich, but who was really only in circumstances equality " has nothing to do with the day," what of mediocrity, he made use of this argument: ers, which he has shown through his whole right has the Legislature to decide upon and "When gold encircles the heart it contracts it to behind the curtain of the skies, taking down our unclose the gates of heaven to him. Prince, course in reference to this subject. We have fix the day; and then enforce its observance by that degree that no good can be issued from it learned long ago, that Protestant Jesuitism has statutory enactments? This is the very pre- but when the pure gold of faith gets into the mise on which our remonstrance to the Legisla- heart, it expands it so that the last drop of lifeture is based. We do not ask the establishment blood will flow into any channel of benevolence." of the seventh day, or any other day. We ask those whose sentiments and practice stand op- the Legislature to take its hands off from the After he had given liberally, she said, "When

sought virtually destroys it." From this it | Him who giveth both the clouds and the rain." from which a lamb sought to slake its thirst, at seems that the eyes and ears of Dr. Goble and the same time, but a little lower down. When his sect, are so keenly alive to worldly affairs, must soon render up my account; therefore I that accuser could not substantiate a charge that if a few Seventh-day Baptists should be will make my own hands my executors;" yet against the lamb, he could associate it with all allowed their right to trade and labor on Sun- he laid out £10,000 in estates, the rents to be day, they could not know it and worship in any divided forever between seven of the public of that scene where the oppressor saw it. As The true end of education is to unfold and dicomfort. They must have the day, "with all its charities of Bristol, to supply the wants of the poor. his eye fell on the picture, the rich man turned rect aright our whole nature. Its office is to call against his interests, and thus he carried his sacred stillness" without, or there will be a Being importuned by a friend to sit for his pale and trembled, and offered any sum to purpoint. So with Dr. Goble and the petitioners, turmoil within their souls which will mar all portrait, he at length consented. their devotions. Poor souls! Thank God, The Doctor's "Remarks," however, are of Seventh-day Baptists are not quite so sensitive on mundane matters. We keep a sacred Sabbath every week, while most of the busy world Goble? Can it be protection for religious wor- by faith, we have peace with God through our ship that he wants? Does he not worship on Lord Jesus Christ." law to protect ordinary public worship? Here day Baptists of the privilege to work on the Lord's day, or first day of the week, would be measure which was near being adopted. Well, to weaken the obligation to observe the Sabed, but the sentiment of his sect. He knows that the Legislature's secularizing the seventh day has not destroyed the observance of that But he apprehends that the public sense of obligation to keep the first day of the week for a Sabbath "is weak enough already; there would in time be no Sabbath," if the Legislature constitutional right to do secular business on the first day of the week! What a sad state of things! But the Legislature has already ad- which their own hands have made, which are mitted the privilege we ask in part; we usually unable to protect men, whose eyes cannot see, take the other part every week; and the Legislature came within one vote of legalizing the whole. We confidently expect, therefore, to get legal authority for the whole. What then they cannot protect themselves, how can they Goble is a true prophet, there will in time be gentlemen, God made heaven, earth, sun, none! He need not be alarmed; however, for Jesus Christ has said, "It is easier for heaven and earth to pass away than for one tittle of the

> "When men enter into society, and form a social compact for their protection, the majority must govern." Yes, but they must govern according to the fundamental articles of that compact. We call upon the Doctor, to show in but we are villagers, where can we worship what article of the national or state compact, the people of this country have ever voted the him? I said, 'There is no need of using incense Legislature the right to fix or enforce their re- sticks, candles, nor gilt paper, but to worship ligious observances! If the Legislature have the right to enforce the observance of a weekly love other men as yourselves, renounce the Sabbath, it of course must be the true Sabbath -the one specified in the law of God; and "in order to meet the whole question justly, it would be necessary to prove that the Sabbath has been changed from the seventh to the first day of the week. As this is a theological question," we shall claim the right to say something took my books. on it, whenever the Legislature is prepared to entertain the whole question. In the mean time, we are willing to discuss it through any respectable public medium.

Yours, as ever,

EFFECTS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The Doctors remarks about a State establish- ed by humble men, in a rude age, when art and to teach people to turn from sin unto righteousment of religion, are shallow enough. He ad- science were but in their childhood, has exerted ness, healing men's sicknesses, and to save the mits that England has a State establishment of more influence on the humble mind, and on the world, being willing to die on the cross to atone religion, but denies that we have any in New social system, than all other books put together? for the sins of the people of all nations.' I Jersey! Let us see what are the facts. In Whence comes it, that this book has achieved said, 'Gentlemen, if you are willing to believe England, the laws give to every person "the such marvelous changes in the opinions and hab- the true doctrine of Jesus, and conform to the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty its of mankind—has banished idol worship—has Gospel of God, you will obtain eternal hap-God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of abolished infanticide—has put down poligamy piness.' All were pleased, and I gave them meeting in London: "We live in the midst of Street and Park Row." his own conscience; nor, under any pretence and divorce—exalted the condition of women books. whatever, can he be compelled to attend any -raised the standard of public morality-creat- "8th.-Took some books out side the East greatness, and of the source from whence they Michael Angelo,-Afriend called on Michael place of worship contrary to his faith." If he ed for families that blessed thing, a Christian Gate to a tea shop, and preached to about 30 flow. We speak of our civilization our arts, Angelo, who was finishing a statue. Some time worships Almighty God, and prefers to worship home—and crowned its other triumphs by caus- men. A person said, 'This is good, according our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how afterward he called again; the sculptor was still him on the seventh day, by observing the Sab- ing benevolent institutions to spring up as with to what you say—whilst we derived our bodies large a share is due to Christianity. Blot Chris- at his work. His friend looking at the figure bath according to his law, he can do it, and the state church does not prevent him. In what, then, consists the compulsory power of the prejudice and passion obey it? What other able to believe the doctrines of Jesus, you can ization? Christianity is mixed up with our very have retouched this part, and polished that, state religion? Chiefly in state authority to engine of social improvement has operated so obtain eternal happiness, thus escaping perdibeing and our daily life; there is not a familiar have softened this feature, and brought out this

Dr. M'Culloch.

RICHARD REYNOLDS, OF BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

The following accounts of this extraordinary man are given on the most satisfactory authority:

During the scarcity of 1795, after relieving The Doctor farther says, "The principles of the wants of his immediate neighborhood, he

Applying to a gentleman whom he thought

A lady applied to him in behalf of an orphan. he is old enough I will teach him to name and But hear his complaint: "These petitioners to thank his benefactor." "Stop," said the good usually suits its feelings, to take the position of desire that this day shall not be a Sabbath for man, "you mistake; we do not thank the clouds Esop's wolf, who chanced to drink at a stream Christians, because the modification or repeal for rain—teach him to look higher, and thank

His maxim was: "I am only a steward, and

"How would you like to be painted?"

"Sitting among books."

"Any book in particular?"

" The Bible."

"Open at any part?"
"At the fifth chapter of Romans, the first verse to be legible. 'Therefore, being justified

A NATIVE CHINESE PREACHER.

The New York Recorder says that in a letter to the Rev C. G. Sommers of this city, Dr. Macgowan, Baptist missionary at Ningpo, China, translates an extract from the journal of a native preacher who is sustained by a gentleman in this country:-

"5 month, 5 day—Worship day.—I preached the Gospel from Luke, 14 chap., 1 to 16 verse. The worshipers were above 50 in number. Ching preached in the afternoon.

"5 month, 6 day.—Took some books to the men to act the man is an excellent thing.' said, 'We exhort men not to worship idols, whose ears cannot hear, whose mouths cannot speak-mere inanimate things, which in 20 or 30 years (if left alone) would decay. Now, if will become of the Sunday Sabbath? If Dr. protect men? This is a true doctrine. But, moon, hills and rivers. He gave us life, and bestows on us all that we enjoy. He also controls the birth and death of men. He discriminates exhorted to believe in Jesus's true doctrine, and to repent and do good, then in this life you will have tranquility, and after death escape destruction.' The men said, 'All this is very good, sir, God? what things must we use in worshiping God you must give up evil practices, be filial, worship of images, and with all your strength serve God early and late in your own house, and on worship days come to the Temple of the true God, in front of the General's office, where you will hear the doctrine explained from the holy book.' Each individual was pleased, and

Bridge, and preached in a tea shop there to mercy, and with their sins unrepented of, they about 20 men. Two persons said, 'Before we met you, sir, we thought that Jesus was a sage of England [lit. red-haired nation,] therefore we were unwilling to believe and practice this religion-there are many who hate the English; according to what you, sir, say to-day, God in How comes it, that this little volume, compos- his mercy sent his loved Son Jesus into Judea,

A MOTHER TO HER INFANT SON.

My darling boy, had I my wish, I ne'er would ask that thou May'st twine the wreath of deathless fame Around thine honor'd brow.

Thy mother's heart would rather far, That thou shouldst go to tell The story of redeeming love, Where the dark heathen dwell.

And could we part! Could I resign My boy, so loved, so dear? Ev'n now, in thought, the parting hour Draws down the burning tear.

Sweet prattling one, thou seem'st as if Thou even now didst know Of what I speak, and in reply, Saidst, "Mother, I will go!" [Ballantine.

THE PEN OF IRON.

words and acts for judgment.

since we can almost hear the all-recording pen sin. going every hour, since we know that every day we are filling a page in the books that shall be opened at the judgment, and the record is imperishable as eternity.

A rich landlord in England once performed an act of tyrannical injustice to a widowed tenant. The widow's son, who saw it, became a painter,

of the sun are made to form the exact portrait the sources of false judgment, is an essential of him on whom they shine. We are all living in part of a good education. the sun-light of eternity, which is transferring to plates more enduring than brass the exact porits attendant circumstances.

Interesting to the antiquarian is the moment when he drags out from the sands of Egypt some obelisk, on which the "pen of Iron, and Twenty Bridges, and entered the tea balcony of the point of a diamond," have graven the por-O transgressor, you must meet the record of your sin in eternity.

AN ALLEGORY.

· A aermit was conducted by an angel into wood, where he saw an old man cutting down boughs to make a burthen. When it was large, he tied it up, and attempted to lift it on his between the evil and the good. You are now shoulders and carry it away; but finding it very and heaped it on, and then tried again to carry Havti: it off. This he repeated several times, always longer, in the vain hope that they will by-and-by be able to accomplish it. Thus they go on adding to their burden, till it grows too heavy "5 month, 7 day.—I took books to the Azure to be borne; and then, in despair of God's lie down and die. Turn again, my son, and behold the end of the old man whom thou sawest heaping up a load of boughs." The hermit looked, and saw him in vain attempting to remove the pile, which was now accumulated far ottered over their burthen; the poor remains of his strength were fast ebbing away; the darkness of death was gathering around him; and after a convulsive and impotent attempt to lift the pile, he fell down and expired.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The late eminent blessings till we are utterly insensible of their maintain the forms of the Episcopal church in every parish; and in authorizing annual parish the land. The State religion of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion, of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion, of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion, of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion, of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion, of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion, of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion, of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion, of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion, of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their consists in State religion of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen and run their consists in State religion of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen and run their consists in State religion of New Jersey of jurisprudence have arisen and run their consists and total daily into a different constant and run their constant and run thei consists in State authority given to one of more course, and expired. Empire after empire has disciples of Jesus do not sell opium, they only tom which cannot be traced, in all its holy, trifles make perfection; and that perfection is no predominent sects, to maintain the Sunday been launched on the tide of time, and gone teach you and exhort you not to smoke opium." healthful parts, to the Gospel."

THE EMPEROR AND THE BISHOP

The Emperor of Constantinople was mortally incensed against St. John Chrysostom. One day, inflamed with anger, he exclaimed in presence of his court, "Would that I could revenge myself of that priest." Four or five of his courtiers assembled around him, venturing their opinions as to the manner in which his vengeance could be most effectually gratified. The first said, Exile him; the second? Confiscate all that he possesses; the third, Throw him in prison, and load him with chains; the fourth, Are you not all-powerful?—is not his life at your command?—give instant orders for his death. A fifth, possessed of more penetration than the others, and not fearing his master's displeasure, boldly said: You are all mistaken; if you exile him, what do you gain? Is not the whole world his country? Confiscate his possessions, you When Bishop Latimer was on his trial, he at but deprive the poor of them, not himself. Throw first answered carelessly. But presently he heard him in prison, he will bless his chains, and esthe pen going behind the tapestry, which was teem it a privilege to suffer. "Blessed are they taking down his words. Then he was careful that suffer persecution, for theirs is the kingdom what he said. There is an all-recording pen of Heaven." If you condemn him to death, you would you know the only sure means of revenge? It is a pen of iron. "The sin of Judah is writ- Force him to commit a crime. I know him well; ten with a pen of iron, and the point of a dia- "that man fears nothing except to sin." "Hic mond." It graves deep its records on the im- homo nihil timet nisi peccatum." No; he fears perishable tablets of eternity—a record of every neither exile, nor the loss of property; neither thought, word and act. How ought we to live, chains nor torture, of any kind. He fears but

THE END OF EDUCATION.

The multitude think that to educate a child is to crowd into its mind a given amount of knowledge; to teach the mechanism of reading and writing; to load the memory with words; to prepare a boy for the routine of trade. No wonand years after succeeded in placing a painting der, then, that they think every body fit to teach. forth powers of thought, affection, will, and outchase it. that he might put it out of sight. If ward action; power to observe, to reason, to every scene of wickedness through which a man judge, to contrive; power to adopt good courses passes, should be painted, and the painting hung | and to pursue them efficiently; power to govern up about him, so that he would always see the ourselves and to influence others; power to gain portrait of himself, with the evil passions express- and to spread happiness. Reading is but an ined on his countenance, and himself in the very strument; education is to teach its best use. act of wickedness, he would be wretched. Such | The intellect was created not to receive pasa picture-gallery there is; and in eternity the sively a few words, dates and facts; but to be sinner will dwell in it; for every feature and active for the acquisition of truth. Accordingly, lineament of the soul, in every feeling and act | education should inspire a profound love of truth, of wickedness, is portrayed imperishably, and and teach the processes of investigation. A will be exhibited to the gaze of the universe for- sound logic, by which we mean the science or art which instructs us in the laws of reasoning By the discoveries of modern science, the rays and evidence, in the true method of inquiry and

God knoweth what is best for us.—Prone trait of the soul in every successive act, with all as our earthly spirits are to cleave to the dust, what should we be if all our earthly hopes were realized? Wise and kind is that system of discipline under which we are all placed; and when. at the close of life we come to look back upon our mental history, we shall never be inclined the Yse family. Within were some 40 men traits, the attitudes, the dresses, and the pursuits to say of this affliction or that mortification, with (drinking tea,) to whom I preached the Gospel. of men, who lived and died 300 years ago. But might have been spared." We shall then see A Mr. Tsin and a Mr. Wan said—'This is a none can utter the interest of that moment when that our prayers for spirituality of mind were in time be no Sassain, if the Legislature good doctrine and true, and the exhorting of tablets thick-set with the sculptured history of tablets thick-set with the sculptured history of which produced a contrary disposition; and that a sinful soul, and men and angels, with the sin- when we desired that our "affections might be ner himself, shall gaze appalled on the faithful set on things above," our dearest friends were portraiture of a life of sin. Remember, then, taken there, that so heaven might become dearer and earth less attractive. Such weaning events must tend not only to reconcile our minds. to the shortness of life, but to make us rejoice in it. We feel that they are "light afflictions," because they are "but for a moment."

J. Taylor.

CATHÓLICISM IN HAYTI.—Rev. Mr. Graves. Editor of the Christian Reflector, in a letter in that journal, gives the following information in heavy, he laid it down again, cut more wood, relation to the Roman Catholic Religion in

The Haytien Catholics refuse any allegiance adding something to the load, after trying in whatever to the Pope of Rome. They regard vain to raise it from the ground. In the mean time, the papal authority as opposed to their national the hermit, astonished at the old man's folly, and civil liberty; and, in consistency with their desired the angel to explain what this meant. republican principles, they allow of no Archbish. "You behold," said he, "in this foolish old man ops, Bishops, Deans, or other church Dignitaries, an exact representation of those persons who, save the single order of Priests; and of the apbeing made sensible of the burden of their sins, pointing or disposing of these the President resolve to repent, but soon grow weary, and in- claims the right and power. The Roman Castead of lessening their burden, increase it eve- tholic Religion is, therefore, not only recogniry day. At each trial, they find the task heav- zed by the government as the State religion, but ier than it was before; and so put it off a little is subject to legislative regulations and executive

THE SUNDAY IN NEW YORK.—A correspond. ent of the Boston Traveler, writing from New York, on the 18th ult., says:-

"Yesterday I was much astonished to hear the newsboys announcing for sale, with a sharp voice, the Sunday papers. Even while in church I heard their cries; and after service; imagine my astonishment at beholding a stand beyond his strength to raise. His feeble limbs on the corner of the church yard, or sidewalk. covered with newspapers, and crying out 'Here's the Sunday Atlas, Times, Dispatch,' &c., &c! This would not be allowed even in London, where you know I have dwelt a few years. That it should be permitted almost under the eaves of an American church, I would not have believed, had I not witnessed it myself. You can see the stand to which I refer, fitted Judge Sir Allen Park once said at a public round a lamp post at the corner of Beekman

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, April 29, 1847.

THE SABBATARIANS OR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS. [Continued.]

The Reformation in the sixteenth century introduced and important era in the history of Sabbath-keeping. The great point upon which that movement turned, was the doctrine of justification by faith-a doctrine which had been nearly lost to the world. The unfolding of it necessarily led to the discussion of many kindred topics, among which was the subject of festivals. The Church of Rome had multiplied her festivals to a burdensome extent, and had taught that the days on which they occurred were inherently more holy than other days, and that there was great merit in observing them. In their zeal to oppose this doctrine, the leading Reformers went to the other extreme of maintaining that under the Gospel all days are alike. Accordingly they rejected the Sabbath. They soon discovered, however, that it was ne cessary to have some fixed times and public occasions for bringing the truths of religion into contact with the minds of the people. They could not go back to the ancient Sabbath, because that might subject them to the charge of Judaizing. Hence they advanced the doctrine, festivals as are necessary to its prosperity, and | kept is necessary and irresistible. may alter them to suit its convenience. The ment, but interpreted it so as to require only them. one-seventh part of time, or a day of rest after ever, are quite deficient, this field having never doubtless will be sooner or later.

tist minister, named Stephen Benedict, some- of it, which is now extant. what famous for baptizing during a severe perseventh day; in this she acquiesced, and it was ganized until about 1650. Within fifty years faith and right way in Christ." A number of bath-keepers, in different parts of the Kingdom. persons of this stamp organized a church and | These churches were located at the following emigrated to America in its early settlement. places :- Braintree, in Essex; Chersey; Nor-In Transylvania, there were Sabbath-keepers, weston; Salisbury, in Wiltshire; Sherbourne, in among whom was Francis Davidis, first chap- Buckinghamshire; Tewkesbury, or Natton, lain of the court of Sigismund, the prince of in Gloucester; Wallingford, in Berkshire; that kingdom, and afterwards Superintendent of | Woodbridge, in Suffolk; and three in London, there were Christians of this class, among whom | Church gathered by Francis Bampfield, and the was M. de la Roque, who wrote in defense of Pinner's Hall Church under the care of Mr.

One Nicholas Bound, D. D., of Norton, in the sketch. county of Suffolk, published a book in 1595, in which he advanced the modern notion concerning the Christian Sabbath, that it is a perpetuation of the Sabbath of the fourth commandment, but that the day specified in that comfrom the seventh to the first day of the week. This doctrine was very taking, proclaimed as it was at a time when there was felt to be so

Chamber. Paggitt's Heresiography says that prison under sentence of death, many persons ten years, from which he was released in 1673 issued by D. A. Woodworth, Clinton Hall.

'that the Seventh-day Sabbath is now in force."

first day of the week was chosen, because it mulgating the same doctrine concerning the ing-house stood. was already in common use. But it is said | Sabbath in the northern part of England. He that John Calvin once proposed to translate was educated in the Established Church, of Yard Church at the time when the present re- ducements offerded for pleasure trains on that the weekly festival to the fifth day of the week | which he became a minister. Having changed | cords commence, 1673. The church was then | day. There, nothing else seems ever to have as an instance of Christian liberty. In process his views respecting the mode of baptism and in a flourishing condition, the members were been expected, and few now or formerly have of time, these sentiments respecting the day of the Sabbath, he abandoned that quite numerous, and strict discipline was main- ever thought of remonstrating. Individual Diana and Ditcairn, of which he is Clerk, reworship were found to operate disastrously. church, and became a mark for many shots. tained. Mr. Sellers was probably the author of share-holders upon two or three lines have in-quests us to give notice, that at a meeting of Hence a class of Reformers sprung up, who ad- He held several important disputes about his a work on the Sabbath, in review of Dr. Owen, deed made motions on the subject, as if to ex- said church, on the 9th day of April, the hand vocated the morality of the fourth command- peculiar sentiments, and did much to propagate which appeared in 1671. He is supposed to onerate themselves, and meetings to memorial of fellowship was formally withdrawn from

James Ockford was another early advocate any six days of labor. This doctrine spread of the Sabbath in England. He seems to have rapidly on the Continent, and led to a contro- been well acquainted with the discussions in versy about the Sabbath, which soon became which Traske and Brabourne were engaged. The church records allude to a book upon the the falsehood of a first-day Sabbath of divine had been separated for two or three years, was the principal one of the age. At an early stage Being dissatisfied with the prefended conviction subject prepared by him, but no copy of it is appointment, has been more carefully instilled, still living. Although cited to attend the meetof it, we find several able and zealous defend- of Brabourne, he wrote a book in defense of ers of the Sabbath of Jehovah. Our materials Sabbatarian views, entitled, "The Doctrine of until 1710. for the preparation of a history of them, how- the Fourth Commandment." This book, which must have been published about the year 1642; been explored as it deserves to be, or as it was burnt by the authorities of the Established Church. One Cawdrey, a Presbyterian, and a Early in the sixteenth century there are traces | member of the Assembly of Divines, fearing of Sabbath-keepers in Germany. The old that this "sharp confutation by fire" would be Dutch Martyrology gives an account of a Bap- complained of as harsh dealing, wrote a review

Several causes combined to prevent the early secution in Holland, who is supposed by good organization of Sabbatarian churches in Engauthorities to have kept the seventh day. One land. The various laws passed to secure uniof the persons baptized by him was Barbary formity in worship, and to hinder the holding of von Thiers, wife of Hans Borzen, who was ex- religious meetings among all dissenters from ecuted on the 16th of September, 1529. At her the Established Church, were doubly oppressive trial, she declared her rejection of the idolatrous upon those who observed their Sabbath on a sacrament of the priest, and also the mass. different day from the mass of Christians. To "Relative to Sunday and the holy-days, she this and similar causes we must attribute the said the Lord God had commanded to rest the fact, that there were no churches regularly orher desire, by the help and grace of God, to of that period, however, there were eleven Sabremain and die as she was, for it was the true batarian churches, besides many scattered Saball the Transylvania churches. In France, also, viz. the Mill-Yard Church, the Cripplegate the Sabbath, against Bossuet, Catholic Bishop of Belcher. Eight of these churches have now become extinct, and hence a complete account The Sabbath controversy commenced in Eng- of them cannot be obtained. Of the three land near the close of the sixteenth century. which remain, the following is a brief historical

The Mill-Yard Church.

The Mill-Yard Church is located in the eastern part of London. The time of its origin is not certainly known. The records now in possession of the church reach back as far as 1673. mandment has been changed by divine authority But as they contain no account of its organization, and refer to another book which had been previously used, it is probable that the church dates from a period considerably earlier. Inmuch need of greater strictness in regard to the deed, there can be but little doubt, from its day of rest. According to a learned writer of location and doctrinal views, that this church is that age, "in a very little time it became the a perpetuation of the society gathered by John most bewitching error, and the most popular James, the martyr, which originally met in Bullinfatuation, that ever was embraced by the Steak Alley, Whitechapel. We think it safe, people of England." Dr. Bound's book was therefore, to put down John James as the first suppressed by order of Archbishop Whitgift pastor of Mill-Yard. On the 19th day of Ocin 1599. But its suppression only led to the tober, 1661, while Mr. James was preaching, publication of a multitude of other works, in an officer entered the place of worship, pulled of the church, was invited to conduct the which every variety of opinion was expressed. | him down from the pulpit, and led him away to While this discussion was in progress, several the police under a strong guard. About thirty preacher, became the pastor, and discharged advocates of the seventh day arose, who vindi- members of his congregation were taken before the duties of the office until he died in 1819. cated its claims with great boldness and ability. a bench of justices then sitting at a tavern in For many years after his death, the church was JOHN TRASKE began to speak and write in the vicinity, where the oath of allegiance was favor of the seventh-day Sabbath about the tendered to each, and those who refused it were time that the Book of Sports for Sunday was commmitted to Newgate Prison. Mr. James published under the direction of the Archbishop himself was examined and committed to Newof Canterbury and King James I. in 1618. He gate, upon the testimony of several profligate took high ground as to the sufficiency of the witnesses, who accused him of speaking trea-Scriptures to direct in religious services, and sonable words against the King. His trial took dowment, the benefit of which it now enjoys. is to be run by omnibuses in connection the duty of the State to impose nothing contrary place about a month afterward, at which he Mr. Joseph Davis was probably a member of to the Word of God. For this he was brought conducted himself in a manner to awaken much the church at the time that John James suffered before the Star-Chamber, where a long discus- sympathy. He was however sentenced to be martyrdom. Being a man of considerable insion was held respecting the Sabbath, in which "hanged, drawn, and quartered." This awful fluence, and very bold in the advocacy of his Dr. Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, took a sentence did not dismay him in the least. He opinions, he became obnoxious to the dominant prominent part. Traske was not turned from calmly said, "Blessed be God, whom man con- party, and was exposed to severe persecutions.

he "was sentenced, on account of his being a of distinction visited him, who were greatly by order of the King. Soon after being set Sabbatarian. to be set upon the Pillory at affected by his piety and resignation, and offer- free, he entered into business in London. Here, Westminster, and from thence to be whipt to ed to exert themselves to secure his pardon. notwithstanding the interruption of his business the Fleet Prison, there to remain a prisoner But of their success he seems to have had little occasioned by a strict observance of the Sab. mentary on the Bible, and find them to equal for three years. Mrs. Traske, his wife, lay in hope. Mrs. James, by the advice of her friends, bath, he prospered beyond his highest expectations our highest expectations. The complete work Maiden-Lane and the Gate House Prisons | twice presented a petition to the King, stating | tions. He soon found himself at ease, sur- | will contain the substance of the comments by fifteen years, where she died, for the same her husband's innocence, the character of the rounded by a happy family, and enjoying the Henry and Scott, together with the most THEOPHILUS BRABOURNE, a learned minister | majesty to grant a pardon. But in both in- the close of his life, Mr. Davis says his heart | dred other writers in the various departments of of the Gospel in the Established Church, wrote stances she was repulsed with scoffs and ridi- was drawn forth to do something for the pure biblical literature. As a help to Sabbath-school a book, which was printed at London in 1628, cule. At the scaffold, on the day of his execu- worship of his Lord and Saviour, and to man- teachers, and families engaged in the systematic wherein he argued "that the Lord's Day is not tion, Mr. James addressed the assembly in a lifest that outward blessings had not been be- study of the Scriptures, we know of nothing the Sabbath Day by Divine Institution," but very affectionate manner. Having finished his stowed upon him in vain. He felt that "the better. Published by Robert T. Shannon, No. address, and kneeling down, he thanked God for Lord had sent him, as a Joseph, to do something 118 Fulton-st., N. Y. This book having been replied to, he published | covenant mercies, and for conscious innocence; | for the cause of religion." Under the influence another in 1632, entitled, "A Defense of that he prayed for the witnesses against him, for the of this impression, he purchased, in 1691, the most ancient and sacred ordinance of God, the executioner, for the people of God, for the re- grounds adjoining the present Mill Yard church, Sabbath Day." For this he was called to ac- moval of divisions, for the coming of Christ, for erected a place of worship, and thus provided count before the Lord Archbishop of Canter- the spectators, and for himself, that he might for the permanency of the society with which bury and the Court of High Commission. enjoy a sense of God's favor and presence, and he was connected. This property was convey-Several lords of his Majesty's Private Council, an entrance into glory. When he had finished, ed to Trustees appointed by the church in 1700. and many other persons of quality, were present the executioner said, "The Lord receive your In 1706, shortly before his death, Mr. Davis beat his examination. For some reason-whether soul," to which Mr. James replied, "I thank queathed his property to his son, with an anfrom being overawed by the character of that | thee." A friend observing to him, "This is | nual rent-charge in favor of the Mill Yard assembly, or from fearing the consequences of a happy day," he answered, "I bless God church, together with seven other Sabbata rejecting its overtures, it is not possible now to it is." Then, having thanked the Sheriff for rian churches in England. He likewise say-he went back to the embrace of the his courtesy, he said, "Father, into thy provided, conditionally, that his whole estate Established Church. He continued to main- | hands I commit my spirit;" and was im- | might afterward become the property of that tain, however, that if the sabbatic institution mediately launched into eternity. After he was church, and be vested in Trustees for its be indeed moral and perpetually binding, then dead, his heart was taken out and burned, his benefit. that the church itself has power to appoint such his conclusion that the seventh day ought to be quarters were affixed to the gates of the city, and his head was set up in Whitechapel on About this time we find PHILIP TANDY pro- a pole opposite to the Alley in which his meet-

have continued his ministry until 1678.

which he exercised in defense of the Sabbath.

preached occasionally. But as there is no aged in this church.

In 1711, Mr. SAVAGE became pastor of the church. He had for an assistant, or co-pastor, been the pastor of a Baptist church in Goodman's Fields, which he left on account of having embraced Sabbatarian principles. After the death of Mr. Maulden and Mr. Savage, there was a vacancy in the pastoral office, the preaching brethren officiating on the Sabbath, in an order prescribed at the business meetings of the church. It was during this period, in 1720, that Dr. Joseph Stennett was invited to take the pastoral care of the church. He was then pastor of a Baptist church in Exeter, and after considerable delay he declined the call.

In 1726, the Lord seems to have provided them a pastor peculiarly suited to their condition, in the person of Robert Cornthwaite. He was originally connected with the Established Church. But becoming convinced that the Gospel did not prescribe any religious establishment, he identified himself with the Dissenters, and commenced preaching among the Baptists. When the Sabbath controversy came before him, he decided for the seventh day, and was chosen pastor of the Mill-Yard church, which post he continued to occupy until his death, in 1754. He was a man of great mental vigor, and a firm adherent to whatever he deemed true and scriptural. He published six works relating to the Sabbath, which contributed much to draw attention to the subject, and to improve the condition of the church over which he presided.

Daniel Noble, the successor of Mr. Cornthwaite, was a member of a Sabbath-keeping family. He became pious at an early age, and entered upon preparation for the ministry. His studies were pursued first in London, then under Dr. Rotheram at Kendall, and afterward at the Glasgow University. He commenced preaching occasionally at Mill-Yard in 1752, and took the oversight of the church when the pastoral office became vacant. His ministry continued until his death in 1783.

About that time WILLIAM SLATER, a member without a pastor, the pulpit being supplied by several ministers of other denominations, until the election of the present elder and pastor, WILLIAM HENRY BLACK.

The Mill-Yard Church is indebted to the liberality of one of its early members for an enhis opinion, but received a censure in the Star- demneth, God justifieth." While he lay in He was a prisoner in Oxford Castle for nearly

operation of the secretarial and the second of the second second property of the second property of the second

[To be continued.

SUNDAY RAILWAY TRAVELING IN SCOTLAND.

On all the English Railways which carry passengers, Sunday trains are run. On some WILLIAM SELLERS was pastor of the Mill- of them special facilities are afforded and in- O. Post, at 5 Beekman-st., Clinton Hall.

known. He ministered to the church and this, therefore, forms the scene-ground on which the battle has to be fought. No doubt Two persons named SLATER about this time have I, however, that even here Sunday trains will soon be run on all the important lines, and notice of their having become elders, it is quite | that legislative efforts to preserve the sanctifica likely that they were only "preaching breth- tion of the first day, stringent as they are in ren"-a class of persons always much encour- ancient enactments, will speedily be relaxed As regards Sunday railway traveling, a Bill has already passed both Houses of the British Legislature, which virtually annuls all the laws the venerable Mr. John Maulden, who had long | both of ancient and modern times prohibiting it. No company is thereby compelled to rm trains on Sunday; but so far are they from be ing in danger of pains and penalties if they should, that it expressly provides that any railway in the Three Kingdoms, which does run passenger trains on Sunday, must run third-class passenger carriages. It is matter of choice whether they shall accommodate the rich in the matter of Sunday profanation; but if such ac- | ing Starhas a straight-forward, unmistakable way commodation be granted, it must be extended of saying things, which deserves praise. In the to the poor also.

the House of Commons, showing which rail- comprehended by the party concerned :- "If ways run on Sunday. The Return lies before me, and I observe that on the Dublin and Kingston line, no less than one hundred and ten will publish it. It is enough to publish the trains have run on Sunday in the summer season. On the London and Brighton, &c., line, fifty-two trains run; and on the London and North-Western line, fifty-one Sunday trains are run. But I notice this Return specially for its bearing upon Scotland. It is made on the motion of Joseph Hume, with the avowed intention of founding upon it an Act making it and more majestic figure was seen making for compulsory to run passenger trains on all the lines in the United Kingdom on Sunday. He may not succeed in getting such an Act passed but I think it probable that he will.

The cause of Mr. Hume's motion avowedly is, the strong opposition which has been made to the running of Sunday passenger trains on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line. At the late meeting of shareholders of that Company, the contest was very close. For a week after, it was uncertain whether the decision was for or against the reopening of the line on Sunday, and when at length the vote was announced the scrutineers gave in two different opinions relative to certain proxics. The Chairman determined their application, and by a small majority, the line remains at present closed against passengers, although the mail trains and put several other Christians to the most continue to be run. Every effort had been made by different sections of the church, and memorials presented from the most distant parts of the country. It was an English shareholder. however, who by a circular secured the majority of votes for stopping the Sunday trains, purely as a matter of expediency, and against his own opinion, as he avows that he sees no harm in poor Christians who are yet alive. their being run. And I see it stated yesterday, that this same gentleman's carriage ran over a boy at Manchester last Sunday.

The Newcastle and Berwick line has been completed within twenty miles, and this space meanwhile. This joins Scotland with England, and may be regarded as opening more effectually the flood-gates of Sunday traveling, apart from legislative enactments. J. A. BEGG, GLASGOW, April 2d, 1847.

THE ECLECTIC COMMENTARY.—We have examined the first four parts of the Eclectic Comwitnesses against him, and entreating his confidence of a large circle of friends. Near valuable observations of more than one hun-

Publications Received.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE.—The May number of this popular monthly commences a new volume. It will henceforth be under the editorship of Rev. J. T. Headley, author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," Sacred Mountains," "Letters from Italy," &c. He promises to give it his exclusive care and attention, and we doubt not it will present stronger claims than ever to public patronage. The number before us contains, besides its usual variety of choice reading, a steel engraving of the Vale of Nazareth, a beautiful colored flower, and two pages of original music. Published by E. E. Miles, at 151 Nassau-st.

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE for May is out. Mrs. Whittlesey, its early editor, having recently withdrawn from it, the work will hereafter be edited by Rev. O. B. Bidwell, assisted by Rev. John S. C. Abbott. Published by G. W. & S.

CHURCH-FELLOWSHIP WITHDRAWN.—Brother Richard S. Geer, on behalf of the church in ize have in a few instances been held, but no Solomon S. Coon, a member with them, who HENRY Soursby succeeded Mr. Sellers. He one is surprised, that the motion made, and had received a license to preach the gospel. was a man of considerable controversial talent, possibly seconded, it is quietly allowed to drop. Mr. Coon is charged with having married a Not so in Scotland, however. Here, faith in second wife, while his first wife, from whom he ing of the church when his case was to be considered, he neither appeared nor communicated

> LETTER FROM FATHER MATHEW .- The Albany Evening Journal publishes a letter from Father Mathew, dated at Cork on the 31st of March. He says that "the magnificent humanity of the beloved brethren in the States, for the suffering Irish, has inspired every heart with ardent gratitude." The immense supply of Indian Corn received within a few days, had reduced the price from £19 to £10 the ton. In conclusion, he says, "I am resolved, God willing, to leave Ireland for the States next summer. It shall be my constant, anxious prayer, that the Lord may remove every obstacle, and allow me to indulge this darling desire of my heart."

A POLITE HINT.—The publisher of the Mornlast number of his 'Business Notes,' we find But a return has just been made by order of the following hint, which will no doubt be easily Wm. Howe, of Guildhall, Vt., will pay the postage on a notice of his marriage sent us, we marriages of non-patrons gratuitously, without paying postage on them."

> THE POPE IN THE PULPIT.—A foreign paper says that on the 13th ult., there was a great concourse in the church of St. Andrea della Valle. to hear a sermon by the Padre Ventura, the most eloquent of Roman orators. But a taller the pulpit; it was the Pope, who ascended the rostrum and preached a sermon; the first time that any occupant of St. Peter's chair has done so for three hundred years. He said that he could not help taking that opportunity of responding to the affections and loyality which had been manifested towards him by the people; a revival of old Roman reverence for the chair of St. Peter, however now inadequately filled. "The best return he could make would be by renewal of his efforts for their welfare political as well as religious; for the latter especially, as immeasurably the nearer and learer to his breast."

TURKISH MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.—Recent foreign papers state that the massacre of Christians by that monster Turk, Beder Khan Bey, has been renewed with horrible ferocity. A letter from Mosul, dated March 15, 1847, says that he had just beheaded a bishop and a priest, atrocious tortures. The Chaldeans were in hourly apprehension of a massacre. Nothing has yet been done by the General Government to suppress these appalling scenes. The Porte has flattered Beder Khan with presents, endeavoring thus to ensuare him; but the barbarous monster is too cunning, and now the Sultan promises to send 40,000 men to rescue those

A FACTORY GIRL'S BENEFICENCE.—By a statement in the Missionary Herald, it appears that a pious female in one of the Lowell factories has for several years furnished the means of educating a pupil in the schools of the Nestorian Mission-which pupil has now become a preacher. Of this preacher the missionaries say-'He is remarkably winning and impressive in his proclamation of the gospel. Though a mere stripling in years and in size, he is still manly in appearance, and mature in character; and it is not without good reason that the rude villagers, to whom he preaches, regard him with great respect, and many with strong affection. His au-THE YOUTH'S CABINET for May, has been diences are often melted to tears by the pertinency and power of his discourses.

Constitution in the contract of the contract o

of the wa tions in w Vista, and sions amo being hea proceed i gress of o his own l the city of .The tro ing towar sent forwa out loss, te other mil have been leave wit Mexican From N the wound of them a necessary towns an Camargo.

JHTLEEN

The ne

last, does

ceived, at Stockton of 500 n dragoons numbering ensued, bu with spirit loss to the resumed a the princip were arm but our r severe co broken, w with grea victory for and woun wounded, this discon but Com. S shoot him creetly sur fidelity and

From (

There h Indian con The suff land, and cieve any The dist is very gre and boats l nied by de from being The Mu a sum of 7 tickets for

The Ste

the evening

papers to th

tal during city had al the 10th of The com the relief Scotland n which nov includes & Secretary o part of a co Mr. O'C way to Ital papers have ants doubt appear in Prince J of Charles

tration pro at St. Ge of the 29th which he b The Jou at Nancy Count Die poleon sali iy, probity or to the e questhed ed in sets Allthel

in the gra-many (d) should be ر وا الله The Cal who had

treacheron The Em declaring t ed to rise t The Wi north of it had fallen. was arrest ediby forei spectfully i

Béldi, a n rel pointry

ARY.—We have exof the Eclectic Comd find them to equal The complete work of the comments by er with the most more than one hun-atious departments of elp to Sabbath-school ged in the systematic we know of nothing

oert 1. Shannon, No.

R. MAGAZINE.—The lar monthly comwill henceforth be ev. J. T. Headley, and his Marshals." tters from Italy," &c. s exclusive care and not it will present to public patronage. ontains, besides its ading, a steel engravh, a beautiful colored iginal music. Publ Nassau-st.

for May is out. Mrs. r, having recently k will hereafter be Il, assisted by Rev. hed by G.W. & S. Clinton Hall.

THDRAWN.—Brother If of the church in ich he is Clerk, rehat at a meeting of of April, the hand withdrawn from er with them, who preach the gospel. having married a wife, from whom he or three years, was to attend the meetcase was to be connor communicated

MATHEW.—The Allishes a letter from Cork on the 31st of magnificent humanin the States, for the every heart with nmense supply of a few days, had reto £10 the ton. In resolved. God will-States next summer. ious prayer, that the tacle, and allow me e of my heart."

disher of the Morni unmistakable way res praise. In the sa:Notes,' we find **Lno** doubt be easily concerned :—" If Vt., will pay the arriage sent us, we gh to publish the atuitously, without

t.—A foreign paper ere was a great con-Andrea della Valle, adre Ventura, the as seen making for , who ascended the mon; the first time ter's chair has done He said that he opportunity of re-and loyality which thim by the people; rence for the chair nadequately filled. make would be by or their welfare, us for the latter the nearer and Dogal (coerce) 1/15/

HEISTIANS.—Recent massacre of Christ-Beder Khan Bey, Hible ferocity. A rch 15, 1847, says ishop and a priest, itians to the most haldeans Were in dassacre. Nothing eneral Government scenes. The Porte rithi presents, en-m spotttie barbaalikow the Sultan o rescue those

By a state-it appears that ell factories has means of educate Nestorian Mis-Scome a preachér. He is say—He is the in his procHe in his procHe mere stripHe in his procHe mere stripHe in his procHe in his procHe in his procHe in his procHe in his process in the interval in th liby the pertiGeneral Intelligence.

WAR NEWS.

The news from the city of Mexico, since our last, does not indicate a very speedy termination of the war. Santa Anna has issued proclamations in which he charges his defeat at Buena Vista, and the loss of Vera Cruz, to the dissensions among the Mexicans themselves. These being healed, he expresses a determination to gress of our army inch by inch, and sacrifice his own life rather than make peace or allow the city of Mexico to be taken.

The troops under General Scott are proceeding towards the Capital. A detachment was sent forward to Alvarado, and captured it without loss, taking a great number of cannon and other military stores. Several Mexican ports have been taken, and Com. Perry was about to Mexican port on the Gulf.

From Monterey, news has been received that the wounded men are suffering much, and many of them are dying. Our army, as a matter of necessary precaution, has burned down all the Camargo.

From California information has been reof 500 men, met the enemy's artillery and | 'peculiar institution.' dragoons at San Gabriel, under Gen. Flores, numbering 700 or 800 men. A severe contest ensued, but the Americans charged the battery with spirit, and captured it with considerable Boston. First there are the two old night lines, loss to the enemy. Next day the contest was that by Stonington, with the magnificent boats, the principal attack against our seamen, who broken, were charged by our mounted riflemen sleep, and reaches Boston just noon the next feeding the pheasants alone." with great carnage, which gained a decided victory for our arms. We had sixteen killed and which we imagine will be a popular one. and wounded. Lieut. Rowan was slightly With all these six direct routes, one would wounded, being the only officer hurt. After suppose there would be no difficulty in getting ations. Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, this discomfiture, Flores wanted to negotiate, but Com. Stockton refused, and threatened to shoot him as a rebel, whereupon Flores discreetly surrendered to Col. Fremont, promising fidelity and obedience to the American author-

LATER FROM EUROPE.

papers to the 4th inst.

There has been a great decline in the price of Indian corn, and American provisions generally. They were fished out, without farther accident land, and on the Continent, does not appear to recieve any abatement.

The dispress that exists in all parts of France is very great, and in some departments carts and boats laden with Corn have to be accompanied by detachments of soldiers to save them from being pillaged by the people.

The Municipal Council of Paris had voted a sum of 750,000 francs to be employed in bread tickets for the indigent population of that capital during the first fortnight of April. The city had already granted for that object, since the 10th of November last, 3,221,145 francs.

The committee of the British Association for the relief of extreme distress in Ireland and Scotland made a report of the sums received, which now amount to above £240,000, which includes £50,000 received from her Majesty's Gazette, on passing the celebrated Galvanized Secretary of State for Home Department, being | Iron Wire Rope Works of Mr. Andrew part of a collection under the Queen's letter.

Mr. O'Connell had just quitted Paris on his way to Italy. He is not so ill as the London papers have represented, but his medical attendappear in public life.

Prince Jules de Polignac, the prime minister of Charles X. and whose unfortunate admin tration produced the revolution of 1830, died at St. Germains, near Paris, on the night of the 29th. He died of a gouty affection, from which he has suffered for the last two years.

ed in acts of beneficence.

All the inhabitants of the town of Eglesbach in the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, 1400 in number, have requested permis-

extensive preparations are making for emigra- ployed in Cincinnati. These bristles are sent tion to the States. Indeed, some districts are to our eastern cities, where they are assorted they are a year old. One half die before they

threatened with complete depopulation. who had joined the Russians. They did it lars. treacherously, while pretending friendship.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase, declaring that Jews in the army shall be allowed to rise to the rank of Lieutenant.

had fallen at Simla.

Galignani's Messenger says that a young man Baldi, a native of Fano, and in his lodgings seve- to twenty per cent. ral poinards, air-guns, and other prohibited arms tion, but at last stated that he had intended to liam Robertson, of Hanover, for mal practice as assassinate Pius IX. on the day on which his a surgeon, in which the jury returned a verdict Holiness should distribute religious banners to of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars

Regula I. Cores, No. 9 Spring St., New York

INCENDIARY PAPER.—The New York Tribune ry paper, in the following words:

"We, the Grand Jury, upon our oaths do present, that the New York Christian Advocate and Journal, a newspaper published in the City of New York, is a paper which is circulated through the post-offices of this County, and advises, and is calculated and intended to persuade persons of color within this Commonwealth to make fifty years. She left 14 children—60 grand souls, they never saw the face of a preacher till proceed towards Vera Cruz, contest the pro- insurrection, or rebel, and denies the right of masters to property in their slaves, and inculcates the duty of resistance to such right, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

"This presentment is made upon the examination of the paper itself.

LEWIS L. SNEAD Foreman."

One of the subscribers to the Advocate in Accomac Co. writes that they will be compelled in consequence of this presentment to forego the reading of the paper. A copy of the present ment has been served upon all the Postmas leave with the fleet, intending to take every ters in the County to deter them from delivering the paper to subscribers. The Advocate dares not even give the name of its correspondent, lest he should be thereby subjected to the operation of Lynch law! The authors of these proceedings are understood to be either members or partizans of the Southern Methodist towns and ranchos between Monterey and Church, and they are kept in countenance by the Richmond Christian Advocate, one of the organs of that Church. The paper thus pro-

> ROUTES TO BOSTON.—The New York Tribune says that there will be this summer no lack of conveyances between New York and there is the New Haven day route, which is day. Besides all these, there is the Fall River line, which is to commence early next month, to Boston.

SUMMARY.

The New York Tribune says that as one of the South Ferry Boats from Brooklyn was approaching the dock, and was within a few feet of the bridge, an impatient passenger endeavored to jump from the boat to the bridge; a young The Steamship Cambria reached Boston on man on the shore, equally impatient, at the same the evening of the 20th inst., bringing Liverpool moment attempted to jump from the bridge to the boat in order that he might be, a passenger on her return trip-the two jumpers met in mid air, and both plunged down into the water. The suffering from famine in Ireland, Scot- except that a spectator, laughing at the mishap in spite of himself, tumbled in after them, and was slightly bruised by the fall.

> The London Correspondent of the Boston Atlas says: Among the singular crotchets of the religious party has been a proposition from Liverpool to shut up the soup-kitchens on Sunday. Lord Brougham rose in the House, and with an energy worthy of the Henry Brougham of former days, denounced the supporters of this impious proposal, with the severity such fanaticism richly merited. Had their pious wishes been complied with, nearly 20,000 people. who now receive their only meal from these hours of the smallest sustenance.

A correspondent of the Atmospheric Railway Smith, Millwall, Poplar, witnessed the shipment of a wire rope, which the manager of the works informed him was no less than 3600 yards long, 3 inches circumference, and weighed 7 tons 15 ants doubt that he will ever be able to again cwts., and ordered for an inclined plane in Lancashire, between Blackburn and Bolton. This is, no doubt, the largest wire rope ever yet made. The wire was in bars of iron not more than ten days before.

Speaking of Lieut. Col. Clay, the N. O. Picayune says: "his last words where of his father When he was shot down a second time, he drew The Journal des Debats announces the death | a brace of pistols from his belt, handed them to at Nancy, in his 73d year, of the celebrated | Capt. Cutter and requested him to deliver them Count Drouot, Lieut. General of Artillery. Na- to his father, with this message—'Say to him poleon said of Count Drouot, that "his morali- that he gave them to me, and that I have done ty, probity and simplicity would have done hon- all that I can with them and now return them or to the epoch of Cincinnatus." Napoleon be- to him.' Here the enemy came thick around queathed him 100,000 francs, which he expend- him, and these were the last words he was heard

The business of bristle dressing is carried on in Cincinnati at three different establishments -Rutherford's, Whitaker's, and Zuter's-and sion to be allowed to emigrate to the United | gives, (says Mr. Cist,) occupation to more than one hundred hands, whose labors it engages From Bremen the number of Emigrants has during a part of the year, affording higher been really extraordinary, and in April and May wages, or rather netting to the laborer more will be yet greater. Throughout all Germany profits, than almost any other journeyman emfor various uses. The market value there of are twenty-one, and not one quarter reach the The Caucasians have massacred a whole tribe our season's supply is thirty-five thousand dol- age of forty.

It is a melancholy fact, that negroes have become the only reliable staple of the tobaccogrowing sections of Virginia—the only reliable means of liquidating debts, foreign and domes-The Winter has been unusually severe in the tic. They are sold by hundreds, under the north of India. Snow to the depth of three feet hammer of the auctioneer. The domestic cannot compete with the south-western demand for them, for the plain reason, that the tobaccowas arrested at Rome in a coffee house frequent. grower cannot make one-half of one per cent. ed by foreign artists, for having spoken disre- per annum upon slave labor, while the cotton spectfully of the Pope. He called himself Count | and sugar planters make, perhaps, from fifteen

An important law case was tried in Columbia were found. He at first would give no explana- County, Ohio, at the last term, against Dr. Wilcovered at Rome and Ancoma. resulted in amputation of the limb. house!

Lafontaine, the principal Chief of the Miami says that the Grand Jury of Accomac Co., Virginia, on the 29th ult., presented the New York the 13th. He had arrived there a few days be Christian Advocate and Journal (the organ of fore his death, with some 60 or 70 of his friends a very creditable manner, and to have received the requiring surgical operations, at his residence, Plainfield, N.J. the Methodist Episcopal Church) as an incendia and relatives, on his return from the West, and special commendation of the board of examinit had been his intention to reside upon his ers. Three of them have recently obtained estate near Huntington, and conform as near as diplomas as surgeons; the fourth was prevented might be to the usages and customs of the from receiving the same degree by a want of

> Mrs. Mary Hoffman, 107 years old, died in Hunterdon, and lived in Middlesex County 50 the children have never seen a preacher. years. The eldest son now living is 85 years old. Her youngest, Thomas W. Hoffman, Esq., is now 58 years old. She retained her reason until a few hours before her death.

Michigan by the Great Western Railroad in plainly as pen could make it, and sent the letter Canada West, is now surveyed, and about to be to England. commenced. It will unite with the Buffalo and Albany Railway. The time at present occupied in reaching Buffalo from Detroit is from 36 to 44 hours; by the proposed route, the same distance can be accomplished in ten hours, and probably in eight hours.

Speaking of the expense of living in Santa Fé, a correspondent of the Sun says: We have paid as high as \$10 for 140 lbs. of "crushed scribed is regarded by Abolitionists at the North wheat," \$1 50 to \$2 for sheep weighing from 20 ceived, that on the 8th of January, Com. as pro-slavery, and it certainly has said more to 30 lbs,; \$60 each for mules, worth in Stockton and Gen. Kearney, with a force against Abolitionism than it ever has against the the States about \$35; \$70 for a yoke of steers, worth in Missouri \$30; for corn \$3 50 per bushel, and other things at the same ratio. When these prices would obtain supplies we have freely paid them rather than levy forced contribu-

Few people in America are aware of the enormous expenses at which the game forests resumed at Mesa, and the Mexicans directed the Knickerbocker and the Oregon. Then on the estates of some of the English noblemen are supported. A correspondent of the London now in successful operation; the Long Island Daily News says, "I know a moderate sized eswere armed with boarding-pikes and cutlasses, day route will also doubtless soon be started tate, not many miles from Petersfield, Hampbut our men repelled them gallantly after a again. There is also the evening line to Hart- shire, where the keeper has twenty-one bushels severe contest. The Mexican lines being ford, which gives passengers a chance for a long of corn served out to him once a week for

> It is said by many able physicians that fasting is a means of removing incipient disease, and of restoring the body to its customary healthy senssays a writer, used to fast one day in every week. on horseback.

The Isaac Newton Capt. Peck, brought more than a thousand passengers from Albany, on one of her trips. The Captian, who was very attentive to his guests, remarked, that he never had expected to see the day when the largest steamer in the world could not fully accommodate the passengers making a voyage from Albany to New York!

The following problem was once the subject of dispute among the learned. "When a man says, Ilie, does he lie or does he not? If he lies he speaks the truth; if he speaks the truth he lies." Many were the books written by the philosophers on this subject.

The usefulness of the New York Prison Association is indicated by the fact that of 273 male recipients of its bounty, during the past two years, only five have been recommitted. The relief most commonly afforded by the society is | previous to the fire. the procuring of suitable employment.

'The Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D. of Philadelphia, says the last Christian Chronicle, 'has issued a challenge to Bishop Kendrick, of the Roman Catholic Church, to meet him in public discusnstitutions, would have been deprived for 48 sion of some points involved in the late Encyclical letter of Pope Pius IX,

> In the capture of Vera Cruz, less than a hundred Americans were killed. The loss of the Mexicans is estimated at one thousand, half of whom, it is thought, were women and chilren Bombshells did the work of blowing houses into atoms, with all their inmates. Such are the appliances of modern civilization.

J. K. Mills, Esq., of Boston, has purchased the entire water privileges and factories opposite South Hadle y, Canal Village, for a company who intend to enter largely into manufacturing. This, with the power opposite, is probably the greatest in this country. The villages will be undoubtedly connected by a bridge.

Mr. Joseph French, of Cabotville, Mass., aged 52 years, in a paroxysm of madness caused by intemperance, shot himself with a pistol in the side, on Wednesday of last week, inflicting a wound that caused his death in 36 hours. The deed was committed in the presence of his eases.

A mechanic in Philadelphia has invented an India rubber arm which weighs but little over a pound, for the benefit of those who have been obliged to submit to an amputation.

There appears to be no such thing as a recognized likeness of Gen. Taylor to be found Mr. Geo. Atwood, of Philadelphia, has gone to Mexico expressly for the purpose of painting a portrait of the hero.

One quarter of the children born, die before

The Treasurer of the school district in Richmond, Indiana, advertises that he will pay children a certain sum per day for every day they will attend school.

who chews \$14 worth of tobacco yearly, stopped his only newspaper because he could not afford

The British Parliament have passed the law land 275. forbidding the employment of women and children in the factories for a longer period than ten hours a day. George Duncan of Glasgow has invented a

machine for making confectionery. 1200 lozenges can be struck in one minute, by one of the ma-

the different quarters of Rome. He is said to for the plaintiff. The action was for mal-treat- the publication of a paper at the capital of a 50c. be implicated in the conspiracy recently dis- ment of a dislocation of the knee joint, which Michigan—a place where there is not yet a PROVISIONS.—There is no change of importance since www.commanures. 1 August mamputation of the first of the control o

On Theorem is Capterbary.

Four young men went from Calcutta to Engthe requisite age.

A colporteur makes the following singular South Brunswick, Middlesex County, N. J., on disclosure:-In one place in the Alleghany the 6th ult., where she had resided for the last mountains, settled in 1808, containing over sixty children-115 great grand chlidren, and 23 1840. There was neither a Bible or a spelling great great grand children. She was born in book, nor a page of reading, in the settlement;

A letter to the publishers of the New York Tribune, mailed at Andover, Mass., on March 1st, came safe to hand by the way of York, England and Liverpool, after having made a journey The Great Suspension Chain Bridge, near the Falls of Niagara, 700 feet long 200 feet above, astonishing Post Office Department evidently the river, to afford a continuous route from mistook the direction to New York, written as

> Benj. B. Colvin, a clerk in the Post Office at Buffalo, has been arrested on charge of opening and abstracting \$248 from a letter mailed by Wm. H. Doyle of Youngstown to Messrs. Coit & Farnham of Buffalo. He was committed to await his trial at the next term of the U.S District Court.

At the attack of Vera Cruz, it is stated positively by an officer in our army, that the daughter of the British Consul was killed by a bomb-shell, and also that the family of the French Consul were more or less injured.

It would seem, from the late advices from California, that a serious difficulty existed between Com. Stockton and Gen. Kearney, growing out of the question as to which of them was bound to obey the other as superior officer.

The Cayuga Tocsin says that during the whole forenoon of Sunday the horizon at that place was, much of the time, literally darkened by a succession of immense flocks of pigeons, vending their way from north to south.

The Chinese Repository for December says that the Chinese vessel, Keying, manned with about sixty hands, half of them Chinese and half European, sailed from Hong-Kong for England on Sunday the 6th inst., many wishing her shung fung shun shin, "favorable winds and favorable waters."

From the 1st day of January, to the 20th of Dr. Franklin, for a period, did the same. Na- April, inst., 713 passengers have been admitted ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be adpoleon when he felt his system unstrung, sus- to the Marine Hospital. Of these 713, 47 of pended his wonted repast, and took his exercise | them had \$643. The remainder of them had not one cent-many of them nearly destitute of

Mr. Edward Shield, of Cincinnati, informs the Signal that he has a pair of spectacles in his possession, which were once the property of Oliver Cromwell, who is said to have worn them on the great day of the dissolution of the Long

Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin, has called another session of the Legislature, that authority may be immediately given for the organization of a second State Convention to remodel the Constitution, that adopted by the previous Convention having been rejected by the people.

The house of Mr. Elnathan Atkins, in Westfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Friday night, and Mr. A. perished in the flames. He was an intemperate man, about 50 years of age, and had procured a jug of rum the day

The people of Knoxville, Knox Co., Illinois, have contributed the sum of \$226 60 to the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland. Knoxville is a town which does not contain more than six hundred inhabitants, and of that number but few are foreigners by birth.

It is said that a pigeon express is in training between New Bedford and Nantucket, by means think of entering the Institution. of which it is thought that intelligence may be transmitted between the two places in about thirty minutes. The experiments thus far have been entirely successful.

The whole number of miles of railroads radiating from Boston, which are completed and in operation at the present time, is 608; of those chartered, but not yet completed, 1424 miles; and the capital required to complete them is

The Oswego Daily Advertiser gives the names of 140 steamboats, schooners, &c., owned and navigated upon the American side of Lake Ontario, with a total tonage of 26,048.

The number of emigrants who arrived at New York between the 1st and 22d of April was 16,469. 310 of that number were admitted to the Marine Hospital, sick of all dis-

The Boston Bee says that Ole Bull has written to a friend in New York, that he will return to this country soon, with his family, and settle here for life.

John Quincy Adams holds his estates in the town of Quincy, under the original Indian deed; the old parchment deed, with its arrow-head follows:mark, being the only visible title.

At Syracuse, sixty carpenters are at work building canal boats. Twelve of the largest boats will be launched immediately.

It is said that the corner stone of the Smithsonian College will be laid at Washington about the first of May, with suitable honors.

The Canal Commissioners have fixed upon the first day of May as the time for opening the canals in the State of New York. John Ross and W. S. Cordey are rival can-

A father of an interesting family near Detroit, didates for the office of Principal Chief of the Cherokee nation. The average number of inhabitants to a square

mile in China is 230; in England 236; in Ire-Wano Esta, according to a letter from Saltillo,

is the Mexican pronunciation of Buena Vista.

Review of New York Market. MONDAY, APRIL 26.

FLOUR AND MEAL,—Western and Genesee Flour \$7,75; to arrive in May 6,50. Meal 4,50. Rye Flour 5,12. GRAIN.—The price of Wheat has fallen somewhat, and The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad-Booth & Burr have issued a prospectus for there is nothing doing. Corn 96 a 98c. Rye 93c. Oats 49 vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual

our last report. ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

with a long restail between the called

prepared to receive under his care a limited number of patients affected with diseases of the Eyes, particularly those

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Missionary Association will be held at the house of W. B. Gillett, New Market, N. J., on the second first-day of May, at one o'clock. P. M. W. B. GILLETT, Sec.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association will hold its Eleventh Annual Meetingwith the church in Rockville, R. I., commencing on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in the fifth month, May 20.

BEALES' DAGUERRIAN GALLERIES.

MR. A. J. BEALES invites the attention of the public to his Premium One Dollar Daguerrian Galleries, at Nos. 156 and 175 Broadway, New-York. Having adopted the latest improvements, he has reduced his prices one-half, and guarantees to take pictures equal to any in the city, in any position or dress, and with any desirable shade or color. Gold lockets of all descriptions constantly on hand. Attendance from eight in the morning until sunset.

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

JAS. R. IRISH, Principal GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department and Teacher of Mathematics. SILAS S. CLARKE, Teacher of Physiology. CAROLINE B. MAXSON, Preceptress. M. SAMANTHA NEWTON, Assistant.

AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music The Spring Term of the present year commences April

21st, and closes July 14th, embracing twelve weeks. terms, of fourteen weeks each:

Tultion, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Piano Music

Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture, Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board them Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the fall and middle of the winter terms, to continue seven weeks, in which special attention will be given to those intending to teach common schools, with a view to fit them for their

Every member of the school will be exercised in composition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and there-by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence.

The friends of the Institution have met with a success surpassing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laudable effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish dressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter, or Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY. Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and ex perienced Teachers-four in the Male Department. and four in the Female Department.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms. &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air.

method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical. Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings. under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibili ties of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most de sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's

2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exer-3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be

allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language. can not be permitted 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the

regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms. nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness.

and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals. Apparatus. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to

ferent departments of Natural Science.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hundred and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; a number much larger than from any other in the State. Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846. and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.
The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than

a term, extraordinaries excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the term.

\$1.00 Board, per week, 1 50 Room-rent, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 Tuition, per term,

Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte: Oil Painting,

The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense.

vance, at the commence payment or satisfactory arrangement.

SAMUEL RUSSELL,

President of the Board of Trustees.

mine. She gave het Ingest on

\$10.00

2 00

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

Marshall was noted for extreme plainness of person and address, and a childlike simplicity of character. His carelessness of his personal attire, in early life particularly, is well known, and on one occasion, (as stated in the Liberty Messenger,) while traveling, occasioned his being refused admittance into a public house. On the occasion which we are now to relate, it caused him the loss of a generous fee. Marshall, when just rising on the professional ladder, was one morning strolling through the streets of Richmond, attired in a plain linen roundabout and shorts, with his hat under his arm, from which he was eating cherries, when he stopped on the porch of the Eagle Hotel, indulged in some little pleasantry with the landlord, and passed on. Mr. P., an elderly gentleman from the country, then present, who had a case coming on before the court of appeals, was referred by the landlord to Marshall, as the best advocate for him to employ: but the careless, languid air of the young lawyer had so prejudiced Mr. P. that he refused to engage him. On entering court, Mr. P. was a second time referred to him by the clerk of the court, and a second time he declined. At this moment entered Mr. V., a venerable-looking legal gentleman, in a powdered wig and black coat, whose dignified appearance produced such an impression upon Mr. P., that he at once engaged him. In the first case which came on, Marshall and Mr. V. both addressed the court. The vast inferiority of his advocate was so apparent, that, at the close of the case, Mr. P. introduced himself to young Marshall, frankly stated the prejudice which had caused him, in opposition to advice, to employ Mr. V.; that he extremely regretted his error, but knew not how to remedy it. He had come into the city with one hundred dollars, as his lawyer's fee, which he had paid, and had but five left, which, if Mr. Marshall chose, he would cheerfully give him for assisting in the case. Marshall, pleased with the incident, accepted the offer; not, however, without passing a sly joke at the omnipotence of a powdered wig and black coat.

Marshall was accustomed to go to market, and frequently unattended. Nothing was more usual than to see him returning at sunrise, with poultry in one hand, and vegetables in the other. On one of these occasions, a would-be fashionable young man, from the North, who had recently removed to Richmond, was swearing violently because he could hire no one to take home his turkey. Marshall stepped up, and ascertaining of him where he lived, replied, "That is my way, and I will take it for you." When he arrived at his dwelling, the young man inquired, "What shall I pay you?" "O, nothing," was the rejoinder, "you are welcome it was on my way, and no trouble." "Who is that polite old gentleman who brought home my turkey for me?" inquired the other of a by stander, as Marshall stepped away. "That," replied he, "is John Marshall, the Chief Justice of the United States." The young man, astounded, exclaimed, "Why did he bring home my turkey?" "To give you a severe reprimand, and teach you to attend to your own business," was the answer.

A SLAVE AUCTION.

" DECEMBER 26th, 1846. "DEAR SIR-Myself and two others lately visited the eastern part of Virginia to see the cheap lands now so much talked of in agricultural circles, and there saw a slave auction. My friends were not Abolitionists before, and pitied my credulity when I told them the horrors of slavery; but one week in the Old Dominion has added two staunch adherents to our cause. I wish every pro-slavery man and woman in the North could witness one slave auction.

"We attended a sale of land and other property near Petersburgh, and unexpectedly saw slaves sold at auction. The slaves were told they would not be sold, and were collected in front of the quarters, gazing on the assembled multitude. The land being sold, the auctioneer's loud voice was heard, 'Bring up the niggers.' A shade of astonishment and afright passed over their faces, as they stared first at each other and then at the crowd of purchasers, whose attention was now directed to them. When the horrible truth was revealed to their minds, that they were to be sold, and nearest relations, and dearest friends forever to be parted, the effect was indescribably agonizing. Women snatched up their babies and ran screaming into the huts. Children hid behind the huts and trees, and the men stood in mute despair. The auctioneer stood on the portico of the house, and the men and boys were ranged in the yard for inspection. It was announced that no warrants of soundness were given—the purchasers must examine for themselves. A few old men were sold at prices from \$13,00 to \$25,00, and it was painful to see old men, with beards white with years of toil and suffering, stand up to tell of their diseases de terre and charbon de bois. They also sell (it and worthlessness, fearing they would be bought by traders from the Southern market.

A white boy, about 12 years old, was placed on the stand. His hair was brown and straight; his skin exactly the same hue as other white persons, and no discoverable trace of negro feature

sdi de Some coarse and vulgar jests were passed on his color, and \$5,00 was bid for him, but the auctioneer said, 'That is not enough to begin on for such a likely young nigger!' Several remarked. they would not have him as a gift.' Some said a white nigger was more trouble than he was worth. One man said it was wrong to sell white people. I asked him if it was not wrong to sell black people. He made no reply. Before he was sold, his mother rushed from the house upon the partico, crying in frantic grief, ing them to the café and the spectacle from the 'My son, oh, my boy, they will take away my fireside. dear --- .' Her voice was lost, as she was rudely pushed back, and the door closed. The sale was not interrupted for a moment, and

before leaving it with an old woman, and hastened mechanically to obey the call, but stopped, threw her arms aloft, screamed, and was una-

"One of my companions touched my shoulder, and said. 'Come, let us leave here, I can bear no more.' We left the ground. The man who drove our carriage from Petersburgh had two sons who belonged to the estate—small boys. He obtained a promise that they should not be sold. He was asked if they were his only children. He answered, 'all that's left of eight.' The others had been sold to the South, and he would never see or hear from them again.

"As Northern people do not see such things, they should hear of them often enough to keep them awake to the sufferings of the victims of their indifference.

Very respectfully, your friend, ELWOOD HARVEY.

THE BRAVE BOY.

I was sitting by a window in the second story of one of the large boarding-houses at Saratoga Springs, thinking of absent friends, when I heard shouts of children from the piazza beneath me. "O yes; that's capital! so we will! Come on now! There's William Hale! Come on, William, we're going to have a ride on the Circular Railway. Come with us!" "Yes, if my mother is willing. I will run and ask her," replied William. "O, O! so you must run and ask your ma. Great baby, run along to your ma! An't you ashamed? I didn't ask my mother !" "Nor I," "Nor I," added half a dozen voices. "Be a man, William," cried the first voice, "come along with us, if you don't want to be called a coward as long as you live. Don't you see we are all waiting?" I leaned forward to catch a view of the children, and saw William standing with one foot advanced, and his hand firmly clenched, in the midst of the group. He was a fine subject for a painter at that moment. His flushed brow, flushing eye, compressed lip, and changing cheek, al told how that word coward was wrangling in his breast. "Will he prove himself indeed one, by yielding to them?" thought I. It was with breathless interest that I listened for an answer, for I feared that the evil principle in his heart would be stronger than the good. But no. "I will not go without I ask my mother!" said the noble boy, his voice trembling with emotion, "and I am no coward either. I promised her I would not go from the house without permission, and I should be a base coward if I were to tell her a wicked lie." There was something destiny is in your own hands; nor would all the commanding in his tone, which made the noisy children mute. It was the power of a strong soul over the weaker; and they involuntarily yielded him the tribute of respect. I saw him in the evening among the gathered multitude in the parlor. He was walking by his mother's side, a stately matron, clad in widow's weeds. Her gentle and polished manners, and the rich full tones of her sweet voice, betrayed a southern birth. It was with evident pride she looked on her graceful boy, whose face was one of the finest I ever saw, fairly radiant with animation and intelligence. Well might she be proud of such a son, one who would dare to do right, when all were tempting to the wrong. I shall probably never see the brave, boy again, but my heart breathed a prayer that that spirit, sullied by worldliness and sin, never, in coming years, be tempted by the multitude to evil. have scorned to be false and recreant to duty. Youth's Companion.

FUEL IN PARIS.

It is quite cold to-day, and I have been obliged to have a fire; I therefore purchased two francs' worth of wood. There is a marchand | The music ceased, and the child wept. de bois across the street, who occupies not a spacious wood-yard, as you would probably imagine, but a small shop, and that shop, small as it is, is large enough to stow many thousand francs' worth of this precious article. They would no more think of exposing it to the depredations of the needy and unprincipled, in ability should equal its susceptibility to the conthe open air, than a silver-smith with us, would | cord of sweet sounds, we should hear of it pile up his wares in a yard; why, while the again. The denouement of the affair is yet to marchand de bois was looking away, some be told. A day or two since, we met the scoundrel might fill his pockets and be off. For identical mother and daughter, the latter a two francs I got twenty-three sticks, rather sprightly girl of ten, with an eye full of soul. small: and for two sous each I purchased two and a voice full of melody. She presides at the bundles of kindlings in fagots. It is, I believe, piano as though it had been her companion from about a franc and a half for fifty pounds. When infancy, and sings like a bird. May her song a fellow was going to buy a foot, they hardly thought him sane, and inquired if he would pay on the spot. The shop of the marchand de bois is decorated outside with paintings of piles of wood in perspective, presenting a perfect El Dorado, like the piles of gold in the brokers' windows, only less real; they sell also charbon will make you laugh to hear) small pine cones, four for a sous, for fuel. In the winter they burn English coal, which is dear too, mixed with wood. The forests in France are mostly consumed, and great complaint is made of the high duty on English coal. - astonished his barber by telling him that he had burnt up while champaigning out many thousand francs worth of wood in one night! Their manner of gineer, used to make them sometimes go down sawing wood expresses the value they put upon it : instead of subjecting it to the rude contact of a saw-horse, they hold it carefully in their hands, and rub it up and down the saw! The sawdust is of course carefully preserved; they would as soon waste gold dust. A good deal might be said on the influence which the scarcity of fuel has had on the French character, driv-Paris Cor. Salem Gazette.

BEET BREAD.—Letters from Vienna state that none of that crowd of ruthless tyrants appeared a baker in that city has made a discovery of religion, implies the assumption of a power that yourself unless you are certain to destroy it; to be in the least degree affected by the scene. great importance—the use of the beet in the ought not to exist, that in itself is tyranny. It The poor boy, afraid to cry before so many manufacture of bread. Two loaves of bread, implies that you, an earthly authority, an earththan ever.

strangers, who showed no signs of sympathy or one composed of half beet, the other fively power, say to me, so condescendingly, I per
It is said that water in pity, trembled, and wiped the tears from his eights, and the rest of wheat flour, were sent to mit you the free exercise of your religion. You cheeks with his sleeve. He was sold for \$250. the French Government. Although when re- permit me! And what authority have you to The monsters who tore this child from his moth ceived, they had been prepared three weeks, permit me God commands me; and do you er would sell your child and mine if they had they were still in a good state of preservation, dare to say that you tolerate me ? Who is he sounded with cries and lamentations that made water and more salt. The Government had say Yea or Nay? Your toleration itself is ty- Journal, that shout fifty Millerites have recentmy heart ache. A woman was next called by given directions to have the value of this dis- ranny, for you have no right to meddle with the y turned Shakers, and united with the Society directed, post paid, to name. She gave her infant one wild embrace covery tested by experiments.

GOD SAVE THE PLOUGH.

See, how the shining share Maketh earth's bosom fair, Crowning her brow; Bread in its furrow springs, Health and repose it brings, Treasures unknown to kings-God save the plough.

Look to the warrior's blade, While o'er the tented glade, Hate breathes his vow Strife its unsheathing wakes, Love at its lightning quakes, Weeping and wo it makes— God save the plough.

Ships o'er the deep may ride, Storms wreck their banner'd pride, Waves whelm their prow; But the well-loaded wain Garnereth the golden grain, Gladdening the household train-God save the plough.

Who are the truly great? Minions of pomp and state, Where the crowd bow? Give us hard hands and free, Culturers of field and tree, Best friends of liberty-God save the plough.

[Col. Herald.

SAYINGS OF JOHN RANDOLPH.

THE GENTLEMAN.—The character of the real rentleman is the most respectable among men. It consists not in plate, and equipage, and rich living, any more than in the disease which that mode of life engenders, but in truth, courtesy, bravery, generosity; and learning, which last, although not essential to it, yet does very much to adorn and illustrate the character of the true gentleman.

VANITY AND INDIFFERENCE.—Self-conceit and indifference are unfriendly, in an equal degree, to the attainment of knowledge, or the formation of an amiable character. The former is more offensive, but does not more completely mar all excellence than the latter; and it is truly deplorable that both flourish in Virginia as if it do you verily beleive that I can do it?" "Cer were their native soil. The vanity of excelling tainly, certainly," answered a hundred voices. in pursuits, where excellence does not imply merit, has been the ruin of many a young man. I should, therefore, be under apprehensions for a young fellow, who danced uncommonly well, and expect more hereafter from his heels than

Self-Education.—We, all of us, have two our fate hereafter. Yes, dear Theodore, your professors and teachers in the world make you a wise and good man without your own co-operation; and if such you are determined to be, it is not the want of them that can prevent it.

MARRIAGE.—One thing, at least, is true—if natrimony has its cares, calibacy has no pleasures. A Newton, as a mere scholar, may find employment in study; a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom friend, and children around him, to cherish and support the dreariness of old age. Suitability is the true founda-

SINGULAR SENSIBILITY TO MUSIC.—Some years since, when the steamer "Cleaveland" was one now so strong in its integrity, might never be of the "crack" boats on Lake Erie, we took passage one beautiful morning for Detroit. A fine band stationed upon the hurricane deck Then will he be indeed a joy to the widow's discoursed most delightful music, and contributheart—a pride and an ornament to his native ed not a little to enliven the party. Among the land. Our country needs such stout, brave passengers were a lady and her infant. The hearts, that can stand fast when the whirlwinds child was lying listless upon its mother's lap, of temptation gather thick and strong around when, the moment the music struck up, a them—she needs men who from infancy upward | singular change came over its little frame. Its | eves brightened, its lips were parted, its hands elevated, it vibrated throughout its whole frame like a harp-string to the time of the tune. A livelier air was played, when it was affecting, almost painful, to behold the quiverings of the little creature. Every feature was wrought up to an expression of the most intense interest.

> So far as our limited observation in such matters avails us, it is rarely that a mere child weeps. It squalls, balls, and yells outright, but the silent tear seldom trickles down its cheek. The little incident made an impression upon our mind, and we then thought that if the child's never be softened by the touch of sadness.

Chicago Jour.

MILTON'S HOUSE IN LONDON.—This memorable dwelling is yet standing. It no longer opens into St. James' Park. The ancient front is now the back, and overlooks the fine old, but house-surrounded garden of Jeremy Bentham. Near the top of this ancient front is a stone, bearing the inscription-'Sacred to Milton, the prince of poets.' This was placed there by no less distinguished a man than William Hazlett. who rented the house some years, purely because it was Milton's. Bentham, when he was conducting people round his garden, which is very slow, and has not doubled in a century and now in the occupation of Mr. Gibb, the en- a half. In 1700 it was nearly twenty millions. upon their knees to this house. The house is the principal thoroughfares of London, justifytall and narrow, and has nothing striking about ing himself from the charge of ruinous dealers it. No doubt, when it opened into St. James's said very naively, "This is the fourth time with-park, it was pleasant; now it fronts York street, in two years that I have sold off my stock at Watson—Wm. Quibell. Westminster Abbey. It is No. 19, and is occupied by a cutler. The back, its former front, is closed in by a wall, leaving but a very narrow court; but above this wall, as already said, looks into the pleasant garden of the late venerable philosopher. Howitt.

Toleration.—Toleration itself, applied to Dr. Cheever. | n Canterbury.

VARIETY.

and London papers, between Alex. Dumas and the Marquis de Maleville. Mr. Dumas, feeling himself insulted by some remarks of the Marquis in the Chamber of Deputies, sent a challenge by M. Viennet, Peer of France. President of the Society of Men of Letters, to learn the day, the sent the following humorous reply: "Sir, I thank you for having afforded me the opportunity of seeing the agreeable and excellent M. Viennet. As to the proposal which you are good enough to make, to cut my throat, I am chagrined beyond measure at not being able to accept it. I have not the honor to be a gen-

ago in one of the Boston Hotels, showing the peculiar regard which some men have to rank or title in office. Several members of the House of Representatives were seated at the dining table, (feeling rather dignified, we suppose,) when one of them said, "Will the gentlemen from Andover please pass the butter this way." Pretty soon another spoke, "Will the gentleman from Worcester please pass the salt this way," when one of the city wags, taking the hint, turning round to the black waiter and said distinctly, "Will the gentleman from Africa please pass the bread this way."

The famous Jemima Wilkinson, who, with a number of her followers, had fixed her residence at the head of Seneca Lake, announced to them that on a certain day she would walk on the the Lake, and she thus addressed them—" My to embellish a Commentary, and executed by the most emi-"Very well," replied the prudent impostor, "if you believe it, that is enough—there is no need of my doing it, and we will go quietly to our

The railway between Shipley and Keighley, Ireland, is progressing rapidly, with the exception of that part near Bingley Church, called the in society, which determines, eventually, our ac- dropped into the gulf at both ends, all is swalblack spongy embankment on both sides.

> Catch a rat in a wire trap, keep him until night, then procure a preparation of phosphorus in oil, apply it all over the rat, except his head, and turn him loose into his hole. Such a scampering and getting out of the house as occurs, as his phosphorescent majesty pursues his alarmed friends who he is anxious to overtake, afford certainly a security against the return of the depredators for a long season.

In the vast prairies of Texas, a little plant is always to be found, which, under all circumstanstances of climate, change of weather, rain, frost or sunshine, invariably turns its leaves and flowers to the north. If a solitary traveler were making his way across these trackless wilds, without a star to guide or compass to direct him, he finds an unerring monitor in an humble plant, and he follows its guidance, certain that it will best scholars, on each passage, in course. The text being

passed by the Legislature of Maine, at its last terpretation, while the advantage of having the opinion of session. It prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks, under the penalty of from one to twenty dollars for the first offence, and from five to twenty for the second, with a bond of fifty dollars to abate the nuisance for six months. Money paid for liquors can be recovered back again, even by the heirs or widow and orphans of the unfortunate drunkard.

in badly ventilated stables; and we are informed by Mr. Edward Chadwick, that a discovery was only lately made as to the effect of defective ventilation on the cavalry horses in some of the Government Barracks of England; and it is stated that a saving of several thousand pounds per annum was effected by an easy improvement of the ventilation of the barracks near the me-

kets are all open on Sunday, and so also are the retail stores and mechanic shops of every description, particularly among the French. The military parade the streets with music, and the places of amusement are put in better trim, and more frequented on Sunday than any other time.

the British invasion of China. The natives expected that their idols wold repel the invaders, but seeing them unable to make the least resistance, even to save themselves from the hands of an excited soldiery, veneration gave way to their worthlessness, the Chinese refused to worship them, and the shrines and priests were deserted.

result of the recent census of France. It is 35,400,486 souls, an increase of 1,170,308. The increase of population in France is therefore

considerable loss, with considerable profit."

istence to American enterprise.

existence. The action was roll . Himiste on rol

A correspondence is published in the Paris place, and the hour, "ou il vous convenient que nons couperons la gorge." To which the other

A rather laughable affair occurred a few days

educations; one which we recieve from others; Bingley bog. Sixty tons of earth and stones another, and the most valuable, which we give are cast into this bog every hour of the day. men of all ages have arrived in their critical study of the ourselves. It is the last which fixes our grade Notwithstanding this immense quantity is being Holy Scriptures. Reference has been had to the wants of tual value in this life, and perhaps the color of lowed up every morning; the heavy matter sinking thus forces the lighter up, and makes a ligion more greatly needed a safeguard against attacks which

Horses are liable to consumption when kept

A correspondent of the Christian Intelligencer vrites from New Orleans and says that the mar-

Dr. Gutzlaff records a remarkable effect of

The Moniteur of February 29, publishes the

such a thing as a railroad in any country where the Spanish language is spoken, with the exception of the short one in Cuba, which owes its ex-

Calumny is like the wasp, that teases, and otherwise it returns to the charge more furious - or as angulated TERMS

It is said that water in which potatoes have been boiled, sprinkled upon plants of any kind, is sure death to all insects, in every stage of their

CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH. THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have Just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject. tion of the subject, any other work of its size extent. Its original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New York, will be promptly attended to.

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION!

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

MURNEY'S PREMIUM DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, 189 J Broadway, opposite John-st., and two doors blow the Franklin House, New York. Being furnished with apparatus of the greatest possible power for reflecting light and shade. and possessing other advantages in no ordinary degree in lo-cality, materials used, and scientific application of all the means necessary to the security of perfect likenesses, presents attractions to amateurs and patrons of the art rarely offered. In again presenting his invitation to Ladies and Gentlemen to visit his gallery, Mr. G. assures them of his confidence

from past success of giving entire satisfaction.

As in every art and science, years of study and practice are necessary to success, so especially is it indispensable in an art that has progressed so rapidly as Daguerreotype. Mr. G. being one of its pioneers in this country, his claims upon the confidence of the community cannot be questioned. Particular attention is requested to the life-like appearance of his colored likenesses.

N. B. No charges made unless satisfaction is given.

COMMENTARY FOR THE PEOPLE!

NTOW PUBLISHING, THE ECLECTIC COMMENTA. RY ON THE BIBLE, from the works of Henry and about one hundred other writers. The work is printed on fine paper, and with large, clear type. It will be completed in twenty-four parts, of eighty pages each, imperial size, all of which is now stereotyped. It will be beautifully illustratwater. Hundreds collected on the shore of ed by accurate views of scriptural scenes, designed especially dear friends, it will be of no use for me to attempt this miracle, unless you have faith. Say, as valuable a series of illustrative engravings and embellishments as have ever been united in any similar work. It may be used with any edition of the Bible. Will be published

semi-monthly. Price, 25 cents per part.

The design of the Committee of the London Tract Society, under whose supervision the English work was prepared, has been to cover that ground where all evangelical denominations meet, and to make a plain and practical exposition of eligious truth and duty.

This work is based on the Commentaries of Henry and Scott, and more than one hundred other writers in the various departments of Biblical Literature; the most important observations of these eminent divines being quoted, constituting a digest of the most valuable results at which the learned Sunday School Teachers, and of families engaged in the systematic study of the Scriptures.

Perhaps there never was a juncture of time are both boldly and insidiously aimed at her vital principles; perhaps true religion was never in a more perilous position between open enemies and pretended friends, than at this particular crisis; and surely never was it more incumbent than now, on every true friend of her holy precepts, every concientious master of a household, every anxious parent, guardian and protector, to be provided with antidotes to the poison which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument against each dangerous fallacy which is propounded to the injury and detriment of that religion, which is the faithful oracle of the Divine Creator, and the best exponent of His

The object of the compilers has been to provide a Commentary compact in size, moderate in price, and suited to

Christians of every station, rank, and denomination. their possession a store of biblical science and practical instruction, of more value than gold. The republication is a great undertaking, and we hope it will receive an adequate support."-New York Observer.

This Commentary has enjoyed extraordinary popularity as a practical exposition of God's Word. It differs from any other, presenting the best exegetical, illustrative and practical omitted, it is enabled to present a vast amount of learning in a small space. The sources from which it is compiled afford The best liquor law we have seen yet, is that a perfect guaranty of its soundness, both of doctrine and inlifferent commentators, is apparent and very great."—N. Y.

"We regard the Eclectic Commentary, now in course of publication by Mr. Shannon, as especially deserving the patronage of Protestant Christians. Its cheapness, beautiful finish of mechanical workmanship, and its comprehensiveness, embracing, as it does, the cream of all the commentaries, all entitle it to very high consideration."-Christian Parlor

We have received the most favorable notices from many distinguished clergymen of various denominations of this country, and also from the press, which cannot be inserted innewspaper advertisement on account of their length; they will be found on the cover of each part.

ROBERT T. SHANNON,

* * Booksellers and Agents supplied at the regular trade rices. The numbers, as published, will be sent by express o any part of the United States, by remitting the amount for

he same at the time of sending the order. Any respectable newspaper copying the above advertisement once a week for twelve weeks, shall receive a copy of the work, by sending us the paper, with the adver-Dec. 11, 1846.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER

NEW YORK. Westerly—Alex. Campbell Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred-Maxson Green, S. P. Stillman. Hiram P. Burdick. Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer, A. B. Burdick James H. Cochran. Berlin-John Whitford. Newport-E. D. Barker. Brookfield—And'w Babcock NEW JERSEY. Clarence—Samuel Hunt. Darien-Ethan Saunders. New Market—W. B. Gillett. DeRuyter—B. G. Stillman

Durhamville-J. A. Potter. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth, Edmeston-Ephraim Maxson Salem — David Clawson. Friendship -R. W. Utter. Genesee-W.P Langworthy PENNSYLVANIA. Hounsfield-Wm. Green.

Crossingville—Benj. Stelle. ndependence—SS Griswold, Coudersport—R. Babcock J. P. Livermore Newport-Abel Stillman.

MICHIGAN.

New London-C. M. Lewis: Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. New Salem—J. F. Randolph. Portville Albert B. Crandall Preston-Clark Rogers. Persia—Elbridge Eddy. Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Northampton—S. Babcock. A highly respectable retail dealer in one of Richburgh—T. E. Babcock. Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis.

> Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. Oporto-Job Tyler. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN. Mystic Br. - Geo. Greenman. Milton-Joseph Goodrich, It is remarkable that there is not in the world Waterford-L. T. Rogers. Wm, Maxson, Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke.

The Sabbath Recorder.

against which you will not attempt to defend NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance.

\$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa-

per so as to indicate the times to which they reach. the power. During the sale, the quarters re. They were made as other bread, only with less that dare come between me and God, either to level and more sale, and large the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be

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

On the third Lewis Co., and tice through the

approx the

Living thems

ing majori-

Wor Megniso.

Contra Rook

EDITEDIBY

ning. I lad mostly of your not all, non-pro ber of inhabita people, and bu all the towns w Many of the old many are backs mon. Indeed, ground. I staid visited in the d I found the stat eral thing, alth and devoted. ally determined gion; still for entertain, such ant to success. one of the p churches in th want of more probably for th scattered over have not the

On sixth-day Diana, and met borhoods at the cairn, St. Lawn We had an in seemed quite gl were united, an persons; for awa many fervent p their communic present, and to solemnity mark I preached aga

On first-day.

to Fullervilleri

ed on a deac

found there the

to preach in the

which many of

have; and the

preached word

These embarra

learned during were Seventh-d termission we h Sabbath question to do so it the we came togetl gregation if th subject, and the did. I accordi in the afternor commenced by and took up i by which it is them. On him proposition, I peared sound the congregation in a whisper sitions exami showed that de gregation. In keeping, and d an appointmen tion were leavi members asked me to preach; said she, he ha He told her no back one in the as the one I ha the congregati time. I proce place, that It second, that i third, that h in the day has

from point co to what I have cussion of an views of the ce much good fe protessed the iger of our c BEECH VE be wished a

matter and