EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN

VOL. III -NO. 46.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MAY 6, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 150.

The Sabbath Recorder.

ELD. HULL'S MISSIONARY REPORT. [Continued.]

visited in the day time, and preached evenings. that he had not asked the question on his own I found the state of religion quite low as a gen- account, but on the account of others. eral thing, although some seemed established and devoted. The church here seemed generally determined to maintain the cause of religion; still, for some cause, they seemed not to entertain such hopes of increase as are important to success. In fact, it seemed to me that for the evils or difficulties I have mentioned.

On sixth-day I went with the brethren of cairn, St. Lawrence Co., in covenant meeting. they passed through the corn-field, is perfectly seemed quite glad to welcome me there. They ever, in occasionally taking a little wine, could persons, for whom much anxiety was felt, and as it is to be inferred from several portions of their communion season. Eld. Robinson was solemnity marked the interview. In the evening | part of the globe to which Scripture history re-

I preached again. to Fullerville, in the town of Fowler. We called on a deacon of the Baptist Church, and to preach in the after part of the day. It was multitude and variety of their prophecies. It learned during the forenoon exercises, that we were Seventh-day Baptist ministers, and at into do so if the congregation desired it. When we came together the minister asked the congregation if they desired to hear us on that commenced by examining the claims of Sunday, them. On finishing my objections to the first invariably to increase with their regular use. proposition, I asked them if their doctrine appeared sound on that point, to which some of the congregation responded audibly, and some that this display of his divinity afforded a warin a whisper, No. So of all the general propositions examined. Their hearty responses of it is certainly deducible from the fact that showed that deep feeling prevailed in the congregation. I finished my objections to Sundaykeeping, and dismissed the congregation with could it have been known that it was wine at an appointment for evening. As the congrega- all? And hence, where would have been the ters. tion were leaving the house, one of the church knowledge of the miracle? Can this reference members asked their former pastor, who invited to Christ's converting water into wine in any me to preach, saying she did not like it, for, Sciptures in defense of his practice, or even the said she, he has taken our Sabbath all away. use of ardent spirits at all? It must be allowed He told her not to mind that, as I would bring by any candid man, that in this case there is no back one in the evening that would be as good appeal for him. Nor do I think many drunkas the one I had taken away. In the evening in the presence of any sensible person. No, the congregation was larger than in the day sir, the drunkard has no appeal from the sacred greatly mistaken, as we write not with inditime. I proceeded to defend the Sabbath of the word—that denounces him in the most alarming vidual reference. fourth commandment, by showing, in the first language. place, that it is not Jewish in its character: second, that it is universal in its claims; and, third, that it is perpetual in its obligation. As mind. Now I must acknowledge that this is a in the day time, so in the evening, when I passed kind of logic I cannot understand. I thought it to what I said I think I never attended a dis wide difference between the use and the abuse a pious woman, sincerely devoted to the Lord. cussion of any doctrinal question, where the of a thing. I know of no one blessing of When she rocked the little girl in the cradle, or suppose; sometimes you have company; and views of the congregation were opposed, and so deacon. One member of the church said she he wished the whole church would consider the matter and turn; another, that she was extremely troubled. I did not hear of any who

ister wanted to know how we would get along

to our views, which rested with equal force On the third of February, I went to Diana, this case I would do it. I stated, in the first I would not encourage a man in drinking who Lewis Co., and arrived just in time to give no- place, that there was no part of the earth where it has no command over his appetite—because I tice through the school for a meeting in the eve- was impossible to distinguish and reckon days; ning. I had a good congregation, composed second, that those portions of the earth to which mostly of young people, who were generally, if the objector alluded were mostly uninhabited not all, non-professors. There is, for the num- third, that such an objection could hardly be adber of inhabitants, a large proportion of young mitted by a Baptist, who would not yield to the people, and but very few of them professors, in objection of Pedobaptists, that there are porall the towns where I preached, which was five. tions of the earth where immersion cannot be Many of the old people are non-professors, and administered; and fourth, that if there are any many are backsliders. Infidelity is quite com- places on the earth where men cannot keep the mon. Indeed, I felt as if I was on missionary commandments of God, they had better keep ground. I staid in this place through the week, away from them. He assented fully, and said

> V. HULL. Preston, N. Y., April 27.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

REPLY TO "D. E. M." ON TEMPERANCE.

I almost determined not to reply to the last one of the prevailing difficulties in all the communication of "D. E. M." in reference to churches in the region which I visited, was a the point in hand; but perhaps I am justifiable probably for this state of things. Our church is My antagonist remarks, that all the proof I adscattered over a large territory; the members duce in favor of my position, consists in two have not the conveniences for getting together quotations from the Bible. I observe, that which many of our churches in an older country other passages may be quoted, but even now I have; and they are seldom blessed with the have the advantage of him, as he produces no preached word oftener than once in two months. scriptural proof at all, and therefore, he is driven These embarrassments will probably account to argue from expediency or propriety, to neither of which I object.

The idea that I should in any case have a Diana, and met the brethren of the other neigh- scriptural warrant to rob my neighbor of his borhoods at the house of Bro. Burdick, in Pit- corn, because the disciples plucked the ears as We had an interesting season. The church ridiculous. I might feel myself justified, howwere united, and traveling together, except two I obtain the unadulterated juice of the grape, many fervent prayers offered. On Sabbath was holy writ that it was commonly done. It is present, and took part in the exercises. A deep | was used in that age of the world, and in that fers, except the wine made from their rich grapes. On first-day Bro. Robinson and myself went That this sort of drink was plentifully made, is evident from the fact that vineyards were as common as our gardens and orchards. A fail ure was considered a divine judgment, as may be found there the minister, who invited one of us seen by a perusal of the prophets in a great would be superfluous to quote the many texts on this point, as every habitual reader of the Bible has them in his recollection. It may be termission we were requested to preach on the fairly supposed, that what we call ardent spirits Sabbath question. We expressed a willingness were not manufactured, and of course not in use. We may imagine that wine was so plentiful that no other kind of stimulant was thought of, neither rum nor whisky. Respecting the last-mentioned drinks, I should suppose most subject, and they by the show of hands said they people know, that they produce a deleterious did. I accordingly preached two sermons, one effect on the human system when used in a readers. in the afternoon and one in the evening. I regular way, and it is doubtful whether they are not injurious altogether, taken alone. I have and took up in order the general propositions use of ardent spirits is a most dangerous exby which it is sustained, and labored to disprove periment, as the thirst for them seems almost

What "D. E. M." says in answer to my reference to the Saviour's turning water into wine, be overlooked. is no answer at all. I neither said nor thought he did make it for the purpose of being drank. their clumsy sentences. How could it have been known that it was the best wine, had they not drank it? Yea, how sense encourage the drunkard to appeal to the

It is said and believed by some, that there is no medium between drinking and drunkenness, and it seems that my friend has this notion in his reputation, break up domestic peace, injure ceive for her a strong attachment. acknowledgement After sermon I gave liberty for any candid question to be asked. The min-

it was six months day and six months night. I that I am in the habit of taking stimulants, or replied, that I did not like to answer objections of using them at all. I am a total-abstinence man, not because I think the Bible requires it -nor because I have any fear of getting over a truthful delineation, if hundreds in this matter against the observance of any day, unless the the line—nor because I think a glass of good may be permitted to bear their testimony. We objector should take no-Sabbath ground, but in wine occasionally would hurt me-but because am determined on countenancing every society which I think has a tendency to correct the prevailing evils of the time-and because I am per- | cuniary, to the other cares and anxieties of the suaded that it is the duty of Christians to make every effort in their power to reform the world.

SALEM, N. J., April 12, 1847.

THE POWER OF TRUTH.

How simply and beautifully has Abd-oll-Kadir, a story of his childhood. After stating the vis- the year; at any rate, I do. ion which made him entreat of his mother to go to Bagdad, and devote himself to God, he thus dred dollars a year, and I should think that proceeds:—

I informed her of what I had seen, and she wept; then taking out eighty dinars, she told me I had a brother, half of that was all my inheritance; she made me swear, when she gave | year to support your family? it to me, never to tell a lie, and afterwards bade me farewell, exclaiming-

"Go, my son, I consign the to God; we shall not meet until the day of Judgment."

I went on well, till I came near Hamandnai, anything like five hundred dollars. when our Kafillah was plundered by sixty horsewant of moral courage. There are causes in showing that I have something more to say. men. One fellow asked me "what I had got?" "Forty dinars," said I, "are sewed under my garments." The fellow laughed, thinking no hundred dollars a year? doubt I was joking with him. "What have you got?" said another; I gave him the same answer. When they were dividing the spoil, I and four children? was called to an eminence where the chief stood. "What property have you got, my little fel- hundred dollars or so.

> low?" said he. "I have told two of your people already," I year? replied; "I have forty dinars sewed in my gar-

He ordered them to be ripped open, and found | you?

to declare so openly, what had been so carefully concealed? "Because," I replied, "I will not be false to a year?

my mother, to whom I have promised I never "Child," said the robber, "hast thou such a

sense of duty to thy mother at thy years, and am | for what you take from the butcher's cart? very doubtful whether any kind of stimulant I insensible at my age, of the duty I owe to my continued, "that I may swear repentence upon day, mutton, thirty-five cents; on Saturday,

And they instantly, at his order, made restitu-History of Persia.

A CHAPTER ON MISTAKES.

1. Persons who write long articles for family newspapers, make a great mistake, when they expect them to be generally read.

2. Writers who select subjects of controversy, you? are greatly mistaken if they suppose that a protracted discussion will interest a majority of

3. Writers who extend obituary notices much over half a column, are greatly mistaken if no hesitation in saying now, that the regular they imagine that they secure the attention of one half the general readers.

4. Those who write only a few lines to indicate respect for the deceased, are greatly mistaken, if they suppose their brief notices will

5. Writers, of careless habits, are greatly mistaken if they suppose an editor has nothing rant for the improper use of wine; but the use to do, but to correct their miserable punctuation and orthography, and remodel one half

6. Writers, of indolent habits, are greatly mistaken, if they think that printers can decypher scratches as readily as they can well-formed let-

7. Writers of verses are greatly mistaken when they suppose that an editor will always think as highly of their productions as they do themselves. His taste may be at fault.

8. A writer whose article may be declined, is greatly mistaken when he charges the editor with prejudice and partiality.

9. Any reader who may suppose we mean

10. Unless we are greatly mistaken, it will be well to stop at this point. [Methodist Prot.

STRENGTH OF EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

from point to point, they would audibly assent was understood by every body, that there is a ployed a Christian nurse in his tamily. She was

mankind, and expose us to everlasting destruc- The seed sown in the heart of the child was B. Stop-stop-I give in-I give in. You could not keep Sunday any more; another, that tion. I am perfectly satisfied that God has not lost. Hidden from the eyes of men, it need not go any farther. capacity of discerning it so strong, that he can ask the privilege of becoming a Christian. She \$500 a year? not cross that line without knowing it or feeling would take no rest until a Protestant took her B. Ive changed my mind on that subject: and expressed their feelings, who did not acknowl- guilty. I do think, then, that I am the for under his instructions, and soon after, she had I will tell you another thing-I'll keep an account who was so fond of displaying on his sideboard edge themselves convinced. Still I presume tunate discoverer of the line of demarkation the pleasure of being admitted to the holy sacrathere were those who would not make such an between the moderate use of ment of baptism. Often she attested afterward, another thing at our next society meeting, I ed his spurs to the shining heap. anything. I do think, too, that when persons talk that her nurse was the principal instrument of shall make a motion that your salary be increased about being a little drunk by the use of wine, her conversion. The hymns sung to her in here ed to \$600 a year; and one thing more, and I work to two more described. with the observance of the seventh day, where brain Do not suppose from what I have said, sel to pious parents. I I [N. Y. Observer of friends of the seventh day, where brain Do not suppose from what I have said, sel to pious parents.

MINISTER'S EXPENSES.

The following, copied from the Advocate, is believe that many a church might trace an abgrace, to the want of a disposition to give them an adequate support. It is too bad to add peminister of Christ.

church, to his pastor, 'you ministers must be plain that you can't live on your salaries.'

Brother. - Well, how is it? you have five hun-

enough.

P. How much does it cost you a year?

B. I don't know; I never kept an account. P. Well, how much do you think it costs a

B. I can't say—but nothing like five hundred

P. Are you sure of that?

B. Why—yes, I'm sure it can't amount to

What do you pay for rent?

Eighty-four dollars. P. Can you keep your horse for less than a

No-I cannot-that would be moderate. P. What does it cost to clothe yourself, wife,

B. Can't say, exactly; but I should think one

P. How many barrels of flour do you use a Four or five.

P. How much butter do you think you use the effort.

B. Well—let me see—perhaps about one hundred and fifty pounds.

B. O yes! I should think so. Let me see-God? Give me thy hand, innocent boy," he last week, on Tuesday, beef, 61 cents; on Thurs-

corned beef, forty cents. I don't know-I guess He did so. His followers were all alike struck the average would be a dollar a week. "You have been our leader in guilt," said Jones's store? What do you think your coffee, first epistle of John, in which these words occur.

they to their chief, "be the same in the path of teas, sugar, molasses, oil, and every thing else you On that page the man had found the gospel. get at his store amount to, in the course of a year? B. Well-I-you had better stop-I ain't tion of their spoil, and vowed repentance on his so sure, after all, of coming much inside five hun-

dred dollars. However, I know what my bill was last year, for I let it run. It was ninety-sev en dollars.

P. Do you know how many cords of wood you used.

B. Last year we used seven.

What do you pay the girl that lives with

B. A dollar a week. P. Now let us see:

House rent,	-		\$84,00
Expenses of horse and carrie	ige,	-	100,00
Clothing,	•	• ,	100,00
Four barrels of flour, at \$6,		-	24,00
Milk,	-	-	21,00
150 lbs. butter, at 15 cents,	•	-	22,50
Groceries,	• •	•	97,00
Seven cords wood, at \$5,	-	-	35,00
Girl, at a dollar a week,	•	-	52,00
Butcher's meat,		-	52,00

\$587,50

There-according to your own estimate, you already have run up to \$587,50. B. You don't—(looking over the items, and casting up.) Yes-you have cast it right. Well

-I declare-I couldn't have thought it. P. You never have any sickness in your

family, do you? Now and then, a small fee for the doctor, eh?

B. I forgot that.

P. I suppose you sometimes buy vegetables, such as potatoes, beets, beans, peas, turnips, &c. Dr. Johnson that he had not been a clergyman: &c., and occasionally a barrel of apples. Now because he considered the life of a clergyman and then it don't come amiss to buy a good book an easy and comfortable one, the doctor made him in any one of the above paragraphs, will be or two. You are fond of reading the papers, I this memorable reply:—"The life of a conscireckon, from the number you often take from the entious clergyman is not easy. I have always Post Office. Then, too, you want to give some- considered a clergyman the father of a larger thing handsome every year to good objects, for family than he is able to maintain. No, sir, I you know you told the church, the other night, do not envy a clergyman's life as an easy life; that Christians ought to be liberal. Once in a nor do I envy the clergyman who makes it an while, a new piece of furniture does not particu- easy like. larly wound your conscience, I guess, judging A right and respectable Jew of Silesia em. from that new sofa I saw going in your front

Your children need books for their school, I providence which may not be so abused as to bore it in her arms, instead of singing silly songs, sometimes your wife goes a visiting, and, if I turn it into a curse. Water, bread, and meat, she repeated in a mild voice the solemn and mistake not, once in a while, you journey a little much good feeling prevailed. Quite a number our fruit, and all the produce of the earth, may harmonious hymns of her Church. As the little by railroads and steamboats; and, if I may make so most likely that he saw very few, his friends and professed themselves convinced of the truthful be so abused as to ruin our health. Our child grew, she seemed to take pleasure in the bold, the last time you came from New York, ness of our cause some half a dozen at least. appetites and our passions may be so gratified hymns, and as the nurse remained several years somehow or other a gold watch came with you among whom were their former minister and as to produce disease in our bodies, ruin our in the service of her father, she had time to con- for your wife, and no small variety of presents for your children; and then, too, you recollect-

> drawn a line so plain between the use and abuse sprouted and grew under dew from on high. P. Well then what do you think now—is it of every thing, and has endowed man with a At the age of sixteen, the young girl was led to such an easy matter for a minister to live on the heat of wearing silver buttons, when he

THE YOUNG PRUSSIAN A TOTAL TOTAL

Frederick, King of Prussia, one day rang his bell, and nobody answering, he opened his door, and found his page fast asleep in an elbow chair. He advanced toward, and was going to awaken him, when he perceived a letter hangscence of blessing on the words and means of ing out of his pocket. His curiosity prompting him to know what it was, he took it out and read it. It was a letter from the young man's mother, in which she thanked him for having sent her a part of his wages to relieve her misery; and finished with telling him that God 'I think,' said a worthy brother in a Baptist would reward him for his dutiful affection. The King, after reading it, went back softly to somewhat extravagant, or else you do not know his chamber, took a purse full of ducats, and how to manage very well, for you most all com- slipped it with the letter into the page's pocket. Returning to the chamber, he rang the bell so Pastor.—That is true enough. We do find it | loudly that it awakened the page, who instantly of Ghilon, impressed us with the love of truth in somewhat difficult to square up with the end of made his appearance. "You have had a sound sleep," said the King. The page was at a loss of how to excuse himself; and putting his hand into his pocket by chance, to his utter astonishment he there found a purse of ducats. He took it out, turned pale, and looking at the King, shed a torrent of tears, without being able to utter a single word. "What is that," said the King, "What is the matter?" "Ah, sire," said the young man, throwing himself on his knees, "somebody seeks my ruin! I know nothing of this money which I have just found in my pocket." "My young friend, replied Frederick, "God often does great things for us, even in our sleep. Send that to your mother; salute her on my part, and assure her

VALUE OF ONE LEAF.—There was once a caravan crossing, I think, the north of India, and numbering in its company a godly and devout missionary. As it passed along, a poor old man was overcome by the heat and labors of the journey, and sinking down, was left to perish on the road. The missionary saw him, and kneeling down at his side, when the rest had passed along, P. You take a quart of milk every day, don't whispered into his ear "Brother, what is your hope?" The dying man raised himself a little B. We always take three pints; but we get to reply, and with great effort succeeded in an-"And how came you," said he in surprise, it rather low; my brother lets us have it at four swering, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin;" and immediately expired with

that I will take care of both her and you."

The missionary was greatly astonished at the answer; and in the calm and peaceful appearance of the man, he felt assured that he had died P. Can't you get along with a dollar a week, in Christ. "How, or where," he thought, "could this man, seemingly a heathen, have got his hope?" And as he thought of it, he observe ed a piece of paper grasped tightly in the hand of the corpse, which he succeeded in getting out. What do you suppose was his surprise and delight, when he found it was a single leaf P. I wonder what you pay a year at brother of the Bible, containing the first chapter of the

[Children's Missionary Newspaper.

THE PRIZE POEM.—When Milton was going to St. Paul's school in London, at one of the public examinations, the subject for poetical composition happened to be our Savior's first miracle, the turning of water into wine at the marriage feast. Folios were written and handed in on the subject. When it came Milton's turn to hand in his poem, from which not much was expected, he merely wrote on a slate one

' The conscious water saw its God, and blushed.'

The Judges looked at each other in astonishment; the laconic beauty of the line, and simple sublimity of the idea, were so striking. After bestowing ecomiums upon the more elaborate: productions, according to their merits, they awarded the prize to the future bard of 'Paradise Lost.'

Due Estimate of Affliction.—Richard Baxter prosecuted his manifold labors as an author and preacher, under the constant embarrasses ment of bodily weakness and disease. His com-. ment upon the case of the man whom the Saviour healed at the pool of Bethesda, is not ess affecting than singular:-

"How great a mercy it was to live thirty-eight years under God's wholesome discipline. Oh: my God, I thank thee for the like discipline of fifty-eight years; how safe a life is this, in comparison with full prosperity and pleasure!"

To a person who regretted to the celebrahted

A celebrated writer on the side of scepticism and irreligion, in a book published since his death, to recommend atheism to the world has been pleased to say, that all the devout persons he had ever seen were melancholy. This might very possibly be; for, in the first place, it is acquaintances, being of another sort; and secondly, the sight of him would make a very devout person melancholy at any time. [Horne.

The way in which vanity displays itself in little things, is often amusing. Every body has heard of the warm farmer, who complained of found those he sported unnoticed; in like manner, Dr. Johnson related an anecdote of a man

of the smallest possible quantity, that they have childhood had left on her mind impressions so have done; please give this (handing him a \$50 ant, in an action of law, to two men duck us quanted some spirit which has intoxicated their deep, that nothing could efface them. A coun billy to your wife, with the kind regards of a their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain longest under water.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 6, 1847.

THE SABBATARIANS OR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS

The Cripplegate Church. The congregation of Sabbatarians in London, commonly known as the Cripplegate or Devonshire Square Church, was gathered in the reign of Charles II., by the learned Mr. Francis BAMPFIELD. Mr. B. was descended from an honorable family in Devonshire, and was brother of Thomas Bampfield, Speaker in one of Cromwell's Parliaments. Having been from childhood designed for the ministry, he was at sixteen years of age sent to Wadham College, Oxford, from which he received two degrees at the end of eight years. He was soon afterward provided with a living in Dorsetshire, and was also chosen Prebend of Exeter Cathedral Thence he was transferred to the populous town of Sherbourne, where he exerted an extensive influence among the adherents to the Established Church. While there, he began to doubt the authority of his church to prescribe forms of worship, and finally became an open non-conformist. The consequence was his ejection from the ministry, and his imprisonment in Dorchester jail, for preaching and conducting religious services contrary to law. During this imprisonment, which lasted about eight years, his views upon the subjects of baptism and the Sabbath underwent a change, and he became a firm Seventh-day Baptist. He preached his new opinions boldly to his fellow-prisoners, and several were led to embrace them. Soon after his release from Dorchester, Mr. Bampfield went to London, and there his 'liberty to preach the Gospel continued, like his former imprisonment, about ten years.' His labors were at first in the vicinity of Bethnal Green, in the eastern part of London, where he preached and administered the Lord's Supper to a company of brethren in his own hired house. At the end of one year, on the 5th of March, 1676, to use the language of the record, they "passed into a church state, on these two great principles, viz: Owning and professing Jesus Christ to be the one and only Lord over our consciences, and lawgiver to our souls; and the Holy Scriptures of truth to be our only rule of faith, worship, and life." Mr. Bampfield continued to labor as pastor of this church until 1682, when he was brought before the Court of Sessions on a variety of charges connected with his non-conformity. He was several times examined, and at each examination the oath of allegiance was tendered to him, which he constantly refused, because his conscience would not allow him to take it. The result was, that the Court declared him to be out of the protection of the King, his goods to be forfeited, and he to be imprisoned during life, or the King's pleasure. His constitution had always been feeble, and the anxieties of his trial, together with the privations which he endured, brought on disease, of which he died in Newgate Prison, on the 15th day of February, 1684, at the age of sixty-eight years. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Collins, one of his fellowprisoners; and his body was interred, amidst a large concourse of spectators, at the burial place of the Baptist church in Glass-house Yard, Goswell-st., London.

After Mr. Bampfield's imprisonment, the church was dispersed for a season. But the times becoming more favorable, they reunited in church fellowship on the 14th of October, 1686, and invited Mr. EDWARD STENNETT, of Wallingford, to take the oversight of them. He acceded to their wishes in part, and came to London at stated periods to preach and administer the ordinances. He still retained his connection with the people at Wallingfield, however; and finding it difficult to serve the church in London also as he desired, he resigned the pastoral care of them in 1689, recommending the appointment of some one to fill his place. Mr. Stennett is described as "a minister of note and learning in those times." He is distinguished as being the ancestor of the famous Stennett family, who all kept the seventh day, and were for several generations an ornament to religion, and to the cause of Protestant Dissent. The part which he took in the civil wars, being on the side of Parliament, exposed him to the neglect of his relatives, and many other difficulties. His dissent from the Established Church, deprived him of the means of maintaining his family, although a faithful and laborious minister. He therefore applied himself to the study of physic, by the practice of which he was enabled to provide for his children, and to give them a liberal education. He bore a considerable share in the persecutions which fell upon the Dissenters of his time. Several instances are recorded, in which his escape seems altogether miraculous, and affords a striking evidence of Divine interposition.

In 1690, Mr. Joseph Stennett, the second son of Edward Stennett, was ordained pastor of this church. With a view to usefulness in the ministry, he early devoted himself to study, mastered the French and Italian languages, became a critic in the Hebrew, and made considerable proficiency in philosophy and the liberal sciences. He came to London in 1685, and was employed for a time in the instruction of youth re But he was at length prevailed upon, the earnest solicitation of his friends, to appear in the pulpit, where his efforts attracted

ed to succeed his father. His ministry was disinherited him because he persisted in keep eminently evangelical and faithful. His labors | ing the seventh day as the Sabbath. Notwithwere not confined to his own people; but while | standing this, it pleased God to bless him in the he served them on the seventh day, he preached little he had. He became a reputable farmer frequently, if not constantly, to other congrega- as did many of the most worthy ministers o tions on the first day. Among the Dissenters | that time, and reared up a large family of chil of England, he maintained a high standing and dren, who "all walked in his steps." The ed by the dissenting ministers of London to congregation. Mr. Purser was a faithful and presented in 1706. He also prepared a paper of his life in 1720. of advice, which was presented by the citizens of London, to their Representatives in Parlia- in the church who gave promise of considerable ment, in 1708. When David Russen published | usefulness-Mr. Philip Jones and Mr. Thomas his book, "Fundamentals without a Foundation, Boston. Mr. Jones was chosen pastor of the or a True Picture of the Anabaptists," Mr. Sten- | church, and discharged the duties of that office nett was prevailed upon to answer it, which he until his death in 1770-a period of nearly fifty did with so much ability that his antagonist years. never thought fit to make any reply. The he fell asleep, in the forty-ninth year of his tist preacher from Tewkesbury. age, and the twenty-third of his ministry.

Stennett, the church was without a pastor, meetings were held with the Mill Yard Church. But on the 3d of December, 1727, accordnot an educated man, he was a faithful and useful minister, and was much esteemed among his own people and others with whom he associated. He seems to have been sent to London as a churches, in the Mill-Yard Chapel, until invited to take the pastoral care of the Cripplegate Church.

After the death of Mr. Townsend, the church Baptist ministers, until Mr. THOMAS WHITEwood was chosen pastor, in June, 1767. His preached three times, and administered the Lord's Supper once, he was laid aside by severe illness, of which he died in October of the same | the standard of piety, even among Dissenters,

grand-son of Edward Stennett, and son of Dr. of Sabbath-keepers should as gradually dimin-Joseph Stennett, was pastor of the Baptist ish. But aside from this, there have been inchurch in Little Wild Street, London. As his fluences at work in the churches themselves principles and practice corresponded with those of the Cripplegate Church—"his judgment, as | is well known, being for the observance of the been the practice of Sabbatarian preachers to seventh day, which he strictly regarded in his accept the pastoral care of first-day churchesown family"-he was solicited to accept the thus attempting to serve two masters at once, pastoral office. There is no record, however, and practically proclaiming a low estimate of of his having done so, although he performed the doctrine by which they were distinguished the duties of a pastor, administered the Lord's Closely connected with this, and perhaps a Supper, and preached for them regularly on the | natural result of it, has been an almost total Sabbath morning. The afternoon service was neglect, for a long period, to make any energetic conducted by four Baptist ministers in rotation, efforts to promulgate their views. Take into

wenty years, until, in 1785, ROBERT BURNSIDE | ganizations were ever formed to promote acwas chosen pastor of the church. Mr. Burnside be- quaintance and brotherly feeling among the longed to a Sabbath-keeping family, was receiv- churches, and their existence at all seems more ed into the church in 1776, and was afterward a matter of surprise than their gradual diminueducated for the ministry at the Marischal tion. College, Aberdeen. He sustained the pastoral relation to the church forty-one years. Meanwhile he was occupied more or less in giving instruction in families of distinction, and in preparing several works for the press, among which was a volume on the subject of the Sabbath, and two volumes on the Religion of Mankind. He died in 1826.

John Brittain Shenstone succeeded Mi Burnside. During the early part of his public life, he labored as a minister among the Baptists. For more than forty years he was connected with the Board of Baptist ministers in London, and by many was regarded as the father of that Board. Having become convinced of the claims of the seventh day, he commeneed observing it as the Sabbath in 1825 Soon after Mr. Burnside's death, he was called to the pastoral care of the church, and continued to serve them until his own death on the 12th of May, 1844. Since that time this church h been without a pastor.

The Natton Church is located near Tewkesbury, in the west of England, about ninety miles from London, and fifteen from Gloucester. The exact time of its organization is not known. It is certain, however, that it existed as early as 1660; and it is quite probable that there were Sabbath-keepers in that region as early as 1640 who were prevented, by the unsettled state of the country, and their exposure to persecution, from forming a regular church.

The first pastor of this church, of whom any satisfactory account can be given, was Mr. John Purser. He is spoken of as a very worthy man, who suffered much persecution for conscience's sake, between 1660 and 1690. He was

considerable attention, and led to his being call- heir to a considerable estate, of which his father exerted a powerful influence. In the reign of principal place of meeting in the early days of King William, he was chosen by the Baptists | the church, was at the house of Mr. Purser in to draw up and present their address to his Asston; but other meetings were held at differ-Majesty on his deliverance from the assassina- ent places within a range of twenty-five miles, tion plot. On another occasion, he was appoint- for the accommodation of the widely-scattered prepare an address to Queen Anne, which was laborious minister among them until the close

About that time there were two young men

He was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. popularity which he gained by this work, led to Thomas Hiller, who, although a Sabbatarian, many solicitations from his friends to prepare a became also the pastor of a first-day Baptist complete History of Baptism. This he intend- church in Tewkesbury. His ministry is spoken ed to have done, and he was several years en- of as having been "successful at Natton as well gaged in collecting materials for it. But the as at Tewkesbury." He died a few years ago, feeble state of his health prevented his carrying since which time the church, now dwindled to out the plan. Early in the year 1713 he a mere handful, has been destitute of a pastor, began to decline, and on the 11th of July but has enjoyed the assistance of a worthy Bap-

It may be well here to state, that in 1718, Mr. For fourteen years after the death of Mr. Benjamin Purser, a son of the first pastor of this church, purchased an estate at Natton, on during which time the pulpit was either suppli- which he fitted up a chapel for divine worship ed by ministers of other denominations, or the on the Sabbath. It is a small room, with a board floor, a pulpit, one pew, a row of benches, a communion table, and a gallery. He also ing to the record, "the church gave themselves | walled in a corner of his orchard for a place of up to Mr. Edmund Townsend," who continued burial. When he died, in 1765, he left the to serve them until his death in 1763. Although | chapel and burying place to the church, together with a small annuity from his estate to observance of the first day of the week. Who all succeeding ministers.

three Sabbatarian churches now remaining in the Lord's Day? Baptists, certainly, have no-Messenger from the church at Natton. For a England, out of the eleven which existed there thing to fear from such an examination. They while he preached to both of the London one hundred and fifty years ago. Their decline has been gradual, but certain and unchecked. Sufficient causes for it may be assigned, however, without supposing any unsoundness in their doctrines. There can be little doubt, that was for about four years supplied by various the observance of the Sabbath upon a different day from the one commonly observed, is con- lic Herald to point out anything which Baptists nected with greater inconveniences than results race, however, was short; for after having from embracing the peculiar doctrines of any other Christian denomination. It would not be very surprising, therefore, if in England, where has been gradually adjusting itself to the At that time Dr. Samuel Stennett, a great- notions of the Established Church, the number exactly adapted to produce the results which are witnessed. From a very early period, it has among whom were Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Rippon. | account these two considerations, together with This state of things continued for nearly the fact that no missionary or associational or-[To be continued.

CONCERTS OF PRAYER FOR THE HEATHEN.

It is instructive to notice how intimate a con ection there has been between the monthly concerts of prayer for the heathen and Christian efforts for their salvation. These concerts were commenced, it is said, in 1784, by the North | the case." Hampton Association of Baptist ministers in England, with Ryland, Fuller, and Sutcliff at their head. It was not long before Dr. Carey appeared among them, and asked to be sent to India. That was the starting point of modern protestant foreign missions. Who can estimate the wondrous results of this agreement among Herald first asserted that "all consistent Proa few country ministers to meet on a certain day of each month for prayer? Missionaries are laboring in nearly every quarter of the globe, and there is scarcely any body of orthodox Christians who do not now have a monthly season of special prayer for the spread of the gospel in heathen lands.

How is it with the monthly concert in our own churches? The first Sabbath in each month was long ago chosen as a fit time for this object. Is it observed? In some places we know that it is, and with great profit. It should be so in all. We solicit the attention of ministering and lay brethren to the subject. There has never been a time when the occasion for faithful attendance upon the concert seemed greater than at present. Our missionaries are probably says nothing more about the matter, and now on heathen ground, surrounded by many trials, and anxiously laying their plans for future labor. Let them be remembered in earnest and frequent prayer before Him who alone can guide and protect them.

The American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, in this City, received in donations and subscriptions from March 15 to descended from an honorable family, and was April 15 the sum of \$381 94,

A SABBATH DISCUSSION—ALMOST.

Recently there like to have been-and we eally began to hope there would be—a Sabbath Discussion between the editor of the Catholic Herald and the editor of the Christian Chron icle. As it may gratify our readers to know how the matter began, progressed, and termi nated, we will give them the particulars, and eave them to make their own reflections.

The editor of the Catholic Herald was the ggressor, and he commenced the aggression by publishing in his paper the following paragraph :---

"The Sabbath Recorder attributes the religious observance of the first day of the week instead of the seventh, to the 'working of the mystery of iniquity, which had begun its movements even in the times of the Apostles.' It is also stated in the same paper, that 'those who observe the first day of the week,' are to be regarded as 'symbolizing with Popery.' Our Protestant brethren will not relish this much. But there is certainly much truth in the latter part of the paragraph. It is impossible for them to defend the change of the Sabbath, without resorting to the very arguments which Catholics employ with still greater force, to defend other points which Protestants deny. There is certainly no express authority in Holy Scripture for the change. Consequently, al consistent Protestants should be Sabbatarians."

Thus far the Catholic Herald, published in the city of Philadelphia. Now the Christian Chronicle, a Baptist paper published in the same city—(and of course a staunch vindicator of Protestantism, as all Baptists are)-could not allow such an assertion as that "all consistent Protestants should be Sabbatarians," to pass unrebuked. Hence it copied this paragraph, and accompanied it with the following remarks:

"We quote the above from the Catholic Herald of this city. It is worthy of note. It will show that it is necessary for those who do not wish to be regarded as 'symbolizing with Popery,' to know on what grounds they rest the is so fearful of results, that he shrinks from a The foregoing is a brief sketch of the only | Scriptures teach in regard to the Sabbath and profess to cling to nothing which the Bible does not teach and command. They make no laws to bind the followers of Christ; they only enforce what they find made by the Head of the Church, and recorded in the Scriptures. Hence they reject infant baptism-and hence they are ready to reject all that does not spring from the Scriptures. We shall be obliged to the Cathoadvocate by resorting to the very arguments which Catholics employ to defend other points which we deny. We shall regard it as

"The Herald probably has not examined the uestion in regard to the Sabbath and the Lord's Day very fully, or he would hardly have affirmed so confidently, that the absence of express authority in Holy Scripture for the change would compel all consistent Protestants to become Sabbatarians. This is assuming what he might find it difficult to prove."

To this the editor of the Catholic Herald replies in the following mild and gentlemanly manner, showing a willingness to engage in the sary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society is discussion just as soon as his opponent will commit himself by stating on what ground he street Baptist Church, on Tuesday evening, the

"The Christian Chronicle takes some exceptions to a paragraph in our paper two weeks ago, in which it was asserted that 'all consistent Protestants should be Sabbatarians.' His strictures, however, have left us in doubt as to the ground on which he advocates the abolition of the Jewish Sabbath, and the institution of Sunday in its place. And as this is the main point, we must be fully enlightened in regard to it before we can attempt a reply. We must therefore, inquire whether he professes to find in the Holy Scriptures alone a sufficient warrant for the change? If so, let him give us the passages on which he relies, not forgetting at the same time to prove that his interpretation of such passages is correct. We are, of course, familiar with the passages to which Protestants generally appeal in regard to this question, but in our judgment they are so utterly irrelevant that their bare citation proclaims the desperate nature of

To the above question, the editor of the Christian Chronicle has not yet deigned to reply, although several weeks have passed since the question was asked. We must confess our- cribed, stated to me, in a conversation upon the selves somewhat surprised at this, inasmuch as he evidently provoked discussion. The testants ought to be Sabbatarians." Chronicle expressed doubts on that point, and requested the Herald to "point out any thing which Baptists advocate by resorting to the very arguments which Catholics employ to dethat this request might be intelligently granted, the Herald asked to be informed whether the Chronicle "professes to find, in the Holy Scriptures alone, a sufficient warrant for the change" of the Sabbath;—as much as to say, 'If you do, then I am ready for you.' But this is coming right back to the point from whence they started, and brings the question a little too close home. Hence the Chronicle, thinking no doubt that "discretion is the better part of valor," evidently hopes that it will blow over. We should be sorry to believe that the editor of a Baptist paper could be frightened at so simple a question as this, especially when presented by one whom he is accustomed to regard as a representative of Antichrist. May we not hope, that he will yet rally, and put to flight this follower of the "beast," by showing that his own prac-

RUM TRIUMPH.—The recent vote upon the license question shows a lamentable revolution since last year. Many towns which then went against all licenses, with overwhelming majorities, have this year given majorities for license. Such a revolution was feared by some, in view of the very similar turn which things once took in Massachusetts and Connecticut. But still their fears have been more than realized. There is reason to believe, however, that this result has been brought about by an extraordinary effort on the part of the rum-selling and rum-drinking portion of community, and that the sober second thought of the people will put things right again at the next trial.

-It occurs to us here to correct an impression which some may have, that this has been a general vote on the license question. It is not so. Last year almost all of the towns went against licenses, and that verdict was final unless one-fourth of the legal voters in any town should unite in demanding a new trial. In most of the strong anti-license towns this has not been done, and of course there has been no vote in such towns upon the question. The vote has been taken only in those towns where, the friends of licenses had reason to hope that they could carry the day. In too many of these places, it is true, they have succeeded. But this does not prove, by any means, that a majority of the people in the State are in favor of granting licenses.

TESTIMONY AGAINST THE WAR.—The Third Presbytery of New York, at a recent meeting, adopted a series of resolutions in relation to the war with Mexico, in which they declare, among other things, that it is against the principles of the Word of God, and the law of humanity, for a Christian nation to engage in war, unless it be strictly in self-defense; that the prosecution of war cannot be justified for the sake of conquest, or for any ends of mere pecuniary or territorial advantage; that they view with mourning and horror the great candid and full examination of all that the slaughter of the Mexicans, as well as Americans, and especially of defenseless women and children, in the recent battles and sieges against, Mexico; and that every consideration of humanity, justice and duty, calls upon our government to stay the farther progress of these desolations, and to offer peace at once, on terms of the most complete generosity and forbearance.

> Missions in Germany.—Letters recently received at the Baptist Mission Rooms in Boston. show that a good work is going on in Germany, notwithstanding there have been some exhibitions of intolerance. Mr. Oncken reports seventy-three baptisms at Hamburg during the past year; Mr. Lehman, the same number at Berlin and its outstations, with twelve candidates for the ordinance. Mr. Doerkson recently baptized two converts at Memel on the Baltic. Mr. Steinhoff, in a tour through parts of Germany and Switzerland, baptized thirty-five be-

> BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.—The 15th Anniverto be held in the meeting-house of the Oliver-11th of May. The American and Foreign Bible Society will hold its anniversary in the morning of the same day, at the First Baptist Church in

> Sabbath Law in New York.—The Albany correspondent of the N.Y. Tribune, under date of April 26, says that "a bill is in progress to prevent the commencement of lawsuits against persons on Saturday, who religiously keep that day as other folks are taught to keep Sunday." He thinks it will become a law.

> THE SUNDAY MAIL REPORT.—Barnabas Bates, Esq., in a letter to the Boston Chronotype, denies that he is the author of Col Johnson's celebrated Sunday Mail Report. He says:

"Justice to that gentleman compels me to say, that although I concur with him in opinion, yet I did not write the report, nor did I see it until it was published in the papers. I would also add, that the reverend gentleman, with whom the Colonel then resided, in Washington, and to whom the authorship has also been assubject, that 'Colonel Johnson was as truly the writer of that Report as his namesake was of 'Honor to whom honor is due,' the Rambler.'

British Anti-State-Church Association.— Such is the title of an association recently organized among the Dissenters of England with a view to secure the separation of the church fend other points which they deny." In order from the State. Its first triennial conference will be held in London early in May. The following are the fundamental principles upon which it is based:-

> "That in matters of religion man is responsible to God alone; that all legislation by secular governments in affairs of religion is an encroachment upon the rights of man, and an invasion of the prerogatives of God; and that the application by law of the resources of the State to the maintenance of any form or forms of religious worship and instruction, is contrary to reason, hostile to human liberty, and directly opposed to the Word of God."

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—The Boston Atlas says that the Rev. Charles Robinson, of Lenox, Mass., for sixteen years a missionary at Siam, died on the passage home—which he undertook on account of his health—on board the bark Draco, of New-Bedford, when one week from St. Helena. His widow and four children arrived at New-Bedford in the Draco, on Friday evening. Mr. Robinson was a missionary of tice can be vindicated by the Scriptures alone? the American Board. It occurs reads only they

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WAR.—The Third Tecent meeting, in relation to the ich they declare, against the princiand the law of nation to engage in self-defense; that not be justified for any ends of mere antage; that they horror the great as well as Amerinseless women and es and sieges against sideration of humanion our government of these desolations. terms of the most Dearance.

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The 15th Anniversaionary Society is ruse of the Olivereaday evening, the and Foreign Bible iry in the morning Baptist Church in

The Albany bune, under date of n progress-to prewauits against perigiously keep that t to keep Sunday."

Barnabas Bates, on Chronotype, deol. Johnson's cele-He says: compels me to ith him in apinion, one did I see it papers. I would gentleman, with d in Washington,

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ion of the church nennial conference in May, The folprinciples upon Manage to acies. on man is responedition is an en-God; and that resources of the Reston Atlas/ General Intelligence.

Advices from Gen. Taylor, to the 28th of March, report that communication has been again established between Monterey and Camargo. All was quiet at Saltillo and Monterey, and the inhabitants of both places were generally returning to their homes, and in the country they were engaged in planting their crops. The troops are said to be in good health, and the wounded are recruiting.

From the division of the army in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, the news is more stirring, as will be seen by the following letter of the correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, dated at San and privileges of the other passengers, and be-Juan, April 14:-

The division of Gen. Worth, from the excessive heat and wearisome road, suffered incredibly.

An express has come down from Gen. Twiggs to the effect that Santa Anna was before him at Cerro Gordo, with fifteen thousand men, as near goons.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnson had been severely but not mortally wounded, while examining Santa Anna's works, which appeared to be a succession of breastworks, on an eminence in the vicinity of Cerro Gordo.

Every thing would go to show that Santa Anna is determined to make a bold stand.

A dragoon, who had been sent down expressly by Gen. Twiggs, was yesterday found shot by the road-side just beyond this; his papers had not been touched.

The Mexicans are playing a bloody, and at the same time a bolder game than is usual for them, as it is thought they have killed no less than fifty of our men within the last three days on the road.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Sarah Sands arrived at New York on Thursday evening last, bringing two days later foreign news. The Tribune thinks her news will generally be regarded as favorable to trade.

There was a fire in London on the 5th ult., which destroyed considerable property.

From Ireland, the accounts of suffering continue. But the opening of spring has somewhat alleviated it. The Cork Constitution gives a dismal account of the devastations committed by fever, the victims to the contagion filling the graveyards to overflowing.

The same paper says that hundreds of comfortable-looking farmers, of young men and women, all decently clad, continue to arrive daily, with the view of emigrating to America. In such numbers do they come, that the rapidity credible. A curious fact connected with the desire to emigrate, is the large quantities of potatoes that some of these emigrants have found a verdict for the plaintiff for six hundred

The Crown Solicitor for Cork says, that the anxiety of the prisoners at the assizes for that county is, not that they should be acquitted, but that they should be found guilty! The learned gentleman has made a report to that effect to Government. The jails of the county are crowded by a class of offenders created by the

We learn from Munster (Westphalia) that on the 29th of April the Bishop of that diocese while walking in the corridors of his cathedral, between six and seven in the evening, was struck with apoplexy, and died in a very few minutes. His last words were, "My hour is come. O God! have mercy on my soul!" He was raised to the see only on the 10th of December last.

The royal court of Amiens decided lately that the Evangelical Baptist Society is beyond the pale of the religions authorized by law, in France, and, consequently, an illicit association.

Mr. George Thompson, the President of the Anti-Slavery League, has been bound over for trial, on a charge of assaulting one William Wardell in an omnibus.

According to a letter from India, a boy, seven years old, was lately discovered near Forozepore in the den of a she-wolf, who is supposed to have "nursed and done for him' as an ancestress of her's is said to have done for Romulus some centuries ago. The boy is quite savage and will touch nothing but raw

Upward of 6,000 German emigrants have within the last fortnight, passed through Co logne, on their way to Bremen, Havre, and Antwerp, where they will take their departure

More than 30,000 negroes in Africa and the West Indies have subscribed toward the statue of their benefactor, Sir T. F. Buxton.

Mr. Anthony, surgeon, of Brixham, was lately called to a young female, about 19 years of age, who had taken about 100 grains of oxalic acid. He administered milk, with a view to form a coagulum, which succeeded in the most effectual way by producing trantane. badly. We attributed the entire exemption, in tion from the stomach, Mr. A. repeate the dose of milk, in quantities of a pint, and meetimes half a pint, until vomiting ceased, and the pulse was restored to its natural tone. Milk being a decided antidote to the poison, too much publicity cannot be given for the information of the public.

RARA Avis.—A white pelican was shot on Burlington beach, a few days since. Its wings measured 7 feet nine inches from tip to tip—from the point of its bill to the tail it measured four feet ten inches—the bill itself, to the opening of the mouth, was fourteen inches—the perpendicular hight of the bird was two feet eight inches. This is the first bird of the kind that we have ever heard of being shot in North America. The white pelican is a native of Africa, and the pelicans of America, according to Buffon, are brown; so that this wanderer must have flown a long way from his native shores before he made his final descent on our beach. Orni-

leave their resting place except when impelled

[Hamilton Spectator (C. W.)

DISGRACEFUL PERSECUTION.—Under this head the Liverpool Mercury states that Mr. Frederick Douglass, the fugitive slave, was denied the privileges of a gentleman on his passage home in the Cambria. Mr. Douglass engaged his passage of the agent in London. He first inquired for a second class passage, but was told that no such distinction was recognized by the company. He then asked if his color would prove any barrier to his enjoying all the rights ing assured that it would not, he paid the usual price for berth No. 72. On reaching Liverpool, however, he found that his berth had been given to another, and was told that the agent in London had acted without authority in selling the ticket. The Liverpool agent would not allow Mr. D. to go on bóard the Cambria unless made all his arrangements to return home, and Tribune.

THE WANTS OF IRELAND.—Maria Edgeworth, well known in this country as an authoress, has

residence in Ireland, I never knew of distress equal to the present. I will not give you any private instances; some might touch you deeply, but none can or ought to strike you and influence your feelings and your action so much as the general information—the positive facts of greatest magnitude and awful consequence. Famine, disease, deaths innumerable, are in all parts of the kingdom—putrefaction and pesti-lence in some—and if the people are not im-mediately relieved by supplies of food, and enabled by supplies of seed to sow the land, be still more dreadful next year."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A case was lately decided in the Court of Common Pleas, in the Kershaw District, South Carolina, involving considerations of vital interest to the slave owners to the work have been paid more than \$100,000. of that State. It appears that a grog-dealer sisted out-that he lay out all night, and was with which the bakers' shops in the vicinity of found dead near the road the next morningthe quays are cleared of bread is scarcely that his death was caused by the intoxication, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather. The Jury, under the charge of the judge,

SUMMARY.

and fifty dollars.

this city, has invented a new mode of constructing the fore-wheels and axle of carriages, by the lightning from heaven—the other gave it Academy of Science of Stockholm. which the wheels move in turning the carriage voice and bade it speak to the world." independent of the axle. It is said that the strength and cheapness of the carriage, as well as safety in turning, are all increased by the plan, while at the same time it is more elegant than the ordinary mode. Mr. Roemer has also invented a new mode of hanging carriages, by which a more agreeable motion is secured.

The Chronotype tells a story about some recruits for the new regiments who lately came from Maine, in a Kennebec steamer, and got drunk on board of her, kicking up several rows, guess where they got the liquor. It seems that a man was on board who had a barrel of specimens of animals, packed in New England rum, which he was collecting for the museums and tapped by the "patriotic" recruits, and the liquor | the victories in Mexico.

partment at Washington, that there are now en route for the army in Mexico forty-one companies | their wives. The Paymaster here thought a of the ten new regiments of regulars, compris- while ago that a certain woman came often for the Washington Union, that nearly six thousand seamen. new troops will be placed on the banks of the Rio Grande before the close of May.

sea-weed, used as manure in potatoe hills, effectis believed to produce the same result. We unaffected by the rot, while other lots around us were more or less affected, and some of them | the sun?" per centage of lime.

an account of the death of a race rider who was throwing him and falling upon him. The Picay- of the same County, during the present month. une says his name was 'Jim,' and he belonged to Mr. Kirkland Harrison, who within the past fortnight had purchased him expressly as a rider, for the sum of \$2500.

Prince Murat has resided in this country since fall. 1821, living without austentation as a citizen of the Republic he had adopted. He died at the age of 46 years.

The Commisioners on the part of Rhode by hunger, which seems not to be very seldom. Island and Massachusetts to settle the boundary tery," of Pittsburg, has been fined \$150 for a Their nights are confined to the coasts or over line between the two States have agreed upon libel. The alleged offence consisted in publishthe shallow water where small fish are to be the line of division, which now awaits only the ing one Johnson, a colored man, as a slavefound in large quantities; and how this one hap-sanction of the two Legislatures to be confirmed. catcher. It was not denied that the charge was pened to make its way to Canada, is a mystery This line makes scarcely any changes, and we true, but human law is a queer thing sometimes. think will prove acceptable to both Legislatures. The boundary has been in dispute ever since the whole editorial corps of the city, with other 1791, and a resort to the Supreme Court at distinguished citizens, united in a petition for Washington would have entailed great expense his pardon. Governor Shunk immediately com-

> The Scientific American says that Mr. P. M. Droyer of this city has invented a very ingeniously constructed piece of furniture, which will unquestionably be brought into general use, for left the whole of his property, valued at not its manifold excellent qualities. It is called less than a hundred thousand dollars, to be "The Magic of Transformation Table," and can divided equally between the Perkins Institution be changed, in a moment, from a table into a for the Blind, at South Boston, and the McLean bedstead, settee, sofa, a musical instrument, and Asylum for the Insane, at Somerville. Onea settee and table-stand in one. The construct third of this sum is to be paid over immediately, tion is not liable to get out of order, and the and the remainder at the decease of his two objectionable features of the settee and sofa-bed- sisters. steads now in use, are obviated.

Green, the reformed gambler, has been challenged to a discussion by a man named Freeman, who acknowledges himself one of that proscrib- Congress but the XXVIIth for the last twelve he would agree to take his meals alone and not ed fraternity. He intends to show that gambling | years, and just reëlected by 21 majority, after a as could be judged from a reconnoisance made to mix with the saloon passengers. Having is not fifty per cent. below stealing. Mr. Free-spirited contest. He fell a victim to a violent man has undertaken the most difficult part of the attack of pleurisy, at his residence in Brunshis luggage being on board, Mr. D. had to discussion, but between him and Mr. Green the wick, Co. Va., after a very brief illness. submit to these disgraceful conditions, though uninitiated public stand a fair chance of learnhe had paid the full price. The Mercury speaks ing some of the mysteries of the craft, or of seeof the conduct of the agents in terms of great ing how dextrously the unsophisticated can be fleeced of their money.

> It is stated in the Dublin Herald, that Lord Ashley, Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, and others, have written a letter to New York, in which she the employment of a new body of Scripture raised nearly one hundred thousand dollars for to have been picked up in an open boat by a states that the published accounts of suffering readers in Ireland. Seven hundred colporteurs in that country are in no degree exaggerated. are thus to be immediately dispersed among the poor of that afflicted nation, to read the Word "I assure you that, during my sixty-six years of God, and instruct the people from house to

> > The number of emigrants arriving at this port on the 26th, 27th, and 28th ult. was 1609. O these, 307 came from Antwerp, 48 from Rotter dam, 13 from Norway, 177 from Irish ports, 853 from Liverpool, (all Irish, doubtless,) and 211 from London. On the Liverpool ships, four in all, 20 deaths took place on the voyage, and 13 of their passengers were sent to the hospital at the quarantine on arriving.

The expenses of compiling, editing and pubthe famine, disease, death and pestilence must lishing the "Encyclopedia Brittanica," in the seventeen quarto volumes, amounted to \$600, had one of his arms broken in two places. way to realize profitable returns from their enterprise. They have already received nearly while riding along Delancey-street about 11 dressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter, or \$550,000 from its sale. Authors and contributors o'clock on Saturday forenoon, was thrown off Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

Peter McKeever, of Albany, has memorializsold the plaintiff's slave, Bob, a gallon and quart ed the Legislature, setting forth that large beds of whisky—that on the road home, Bob drank of of Anthracite coal are to be found near Albany the whisky, became very drunk, fell down seve- and Greenbush. The Assembly committee, to ral times, and once in a creek, and would proba- whom the petition was referred, have reported bly have been drowned, if he had not been as- a bill "for the encouragement of the discovery of Coal in the counties of Albany and Rens-

Two men having recently been arrested at Baltimore for passing counterfeit half dollars, one of them turned State's evidence against his confederate; but in the course of his evidence he was detected in gross perjury, and was forthwith sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

A Massachusetts lady sent the following toast to the celebration of the New England Society Mr. Roemer, a Dutch Cavalry officer now in at Chicago: "Benj. Franklin and Prof. Morse -Sons of the Old Bay State. The one drew

> The prospects of the wheat crop in Ohió, Infields badly, but the injury is said not to have \$50, which was duly applied. been general, and where the wheat seemed most injured, the recent showers have revived the root so that a fair crop is expected to be realized.

A French nobleman has prosecuted Dumas, the novelist, for traducing the character of one of the plaintiff's ancestors; the gentleman whose to the wonder of the Captain, who could not fair fame has been thus trifled with lived as long ago as the reign of Henry III.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered preparations to be made, at the Washington navy cabinets of the curious; among them were skunks | yard, for a grand display of fireworks, to take woodchucks, squirrels, minks and weasels, with | place on the evening of the 8th inst., (the annithe skin and fur all on. This barrel had been versary of the battle of Palo Alto,) in honor of

It is the custom of affectionate seamen, when It appears from returns made to the War De- they go long voyages in government ships, to leave a portion of their wages to be drawn by ing an aggregate strength or 3,244 men. The the domestic share of her husband's wages, and other companies are fast filling up in various on an examination of the matter, he found that parts of the country, and it is probable, remarks | she was the wife of no less than five different

The Boston papers contain accounts of the hiving of a swarm of bees, after the abstraction The Vermont (Mass.) Register states that the of their whole supply of honey, by throwing the little workers into a sound oblivion of what was of \$400 against Josiah S. Plants, for the breach ually prevents potato disease. Also that peat going on around them, for halfan hour or so. This of a marriage contract. was done in Cambridge, near Boston, the Lehad a fine field of potatoes last year, entirely unaffected by the rot, while other lots around us a skillful hand. Is there any thing "new under

The Governor of New York has issued a procous vomiting, as he expected; after every ejec- our own case, to the use of tanner's manure, con- lamation offering a reward of \$500 for the first taining, among other ingredients, a considerable person arrested who was concerned in the outrages upon the Sheldons, in Columbia Co., in The New-Orleans Picayune of the 20th gives | March last, and \$100 for each of the rest of the party. Also a similar reward for the arrest of killed on Sunday in the ninth heat by his horse the parties concerned in outrages upon the Coons

The Dubuque (Iowa) Republican, publishes an account of a fall of ærolites, in that neighborhood. In one instance, a large stone, some six feet in diameter, and resembling a mass of sul-We learn from the "Floridian" of the 17th phur, in its descent went through a large tree ult., that Achille Murat, the eldest son of Na- crushing it to atoms, and entered the earth to poleon's celebrated Marshal, died on the 15th the depth of about 12 feet, from whence it was at his residence in Jefferson county, Florida. afterwards recovered by those who witnessed its

The followers of Joanua Southcote continue to parade about the streets of London, uttering melancholy wails for the sin which brought down The Editor of the Chicago Journal, R. L. famine upon Ireland. Their long beards, tunics, Wilson, Esq., was very seriously injured by the and large leather girdles, give them a grotesque accidental discharge of a cannon, which he was appearance. Several times they have been thologists represent these birds as being ex- assisting to load, at the celebration in that city taken before the magistrates and admonished, but they heed not the advice

Dr. Delany, the spirited editor of the "Mys-Since the above was in type, we learn that plied with the prayer of the petitioners. The expenses of the suit were defrayed by voluntary

The late William Oliver, Esq., of Dorchester,

There is no longer a doubt of the decease of Hon. Geo. C. Dromgoole, formerly prominent in the Virginia Legislature, a Member of every

An emigrant Hamburg ship, while on her passage to Canada, was lost in the Gulf Stream, and dreadful to relate, 160 emigrants and the crew perished. She was called the Stephonie, Capt. Berger, and left Hamburg in October. The master and four of the crew are reported schooner from New Orleans.

The directors of lunatic asylums in Vienna are trying the effect of music, singing and dancing upon their patients. A masked and costume ball was given in one of these establishments, and is intended to be followed by concerts.

A gentleman writing from Michigan City, under date of April 22, says: "The wheat is entirely cut off in Laporte, Lake and Porter Counties, at least to every appearance, except in the timber and barrens, and but little will be worth cutting in the barrens."

A man, on Saturday evening, by imprudently jumping off one of the Harlem railroad cars, while under way, in order to recover his hat, which had fallen off, accidentally came in contact with some portion of the car, and thereby

his cart with great violence and was thereby severely, if not dangerously wounded.

A learned Belgian, M. Maindle, has recently discovered a very simple means of distinguishing between real and apparent death. It consists in creating a small burn; if there is life, a blister always is formed, even in the absence of all apparent sensibility. If death has already intervened, nothing of the kind occurs.

According to the Baptist Almanac, there are twenty weekly, one semi-monthly, eleven cations, devoted to the interests of the Baptists in the United States.

Dr Pascale of Sweden, is said to have invented a plan for preserving flowers for years as fresh as when they were plucked. A quantity of roses thus kept in a state of preservation, since 1844, was exhibited by him before the

A wealthy planter in Lowndes County, Alaba- ly desired ma, called his negroes together a short time since, diana, and Michigan, are represented to be much and told them of the distressed condition of the more flattering than was anticipated a few weeks | Irish poor, when the slaves immediately raised since. The severity of the winter touched many a subscription among themselves, amounting to

> The Woodbury Constitution of the 27th says an unreserved compliance with which, no student should that from the cold weather, the peach and early apples have suffered very much. In some of the peach orchards the crop is said to have been all destroyed by the cold.

Rev. Mr. Pennington, pastor of the Talcottstreet Congregational Church in Hartford, Ct., has received a call from the First Colored Presbyterian Church in New York, of which the late Theodore S. Wright was so long pastor.

A letter from Bath, N. H., of the 13th, states that the snow in the woods was two feet deep, and above, in Stratford, and opposite, in Bruns- nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, sleighing was good throughout Coos county.

Dr. Wolff has announced that he has become Freemason, "in order to increase his usefulness, and to enter more fully into the depths of ferent departments of Natural Science. sacred antiquity."

The Galveston News announces the death of was the first wife of the Rev. J. Newland Maffit, from whom she was divorced.

At the recent Common Pleas in Crawford Co., Ohio, Miss Ann Williams obtained a verdict

The total number of steam vessels in the world is about two thousand, and of this number fourfifths belong to England and the United States.

to resign the presidency of Harvard College, mainly on account of the intractability of the

At Orient, L. I., March 27th, Mrs. BATHSHEBA CLARK, wife of Robert Clark, aged 62 years, 4 months, and 24 days. She had been a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, R. I., for forty-eight years.

LETTERS. Geo. P. Maxson, D. Benedict, R. Greene, R. J. S. Rogers,

Ephraim Maxson, H. Gilmer, P. Vorce, B. S. Burdick, Geo Greenman, S. P. Stillman, I. D. Titsworth, H. C. Crumb, James P. Burdick, Reuben W. Utter, (will write.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. C. Saunders. Westerly, R. I. \$4 00 pays to vol. 3 No. 52

Henry C. Crumb, DeRuyter 2 00 Beni. S. Burdick. 1 00 Eli S. Bailey, Brookfield Andrew Babcock, " Joshua Green, Rushville 2.00 2 00 2 00 Alex. Brandon, New York 1 00 Warren Hyde, West Genesee 4 00 Jos. S. Crandall, 2 00 " 3 " 52 R. S. Sanford. 2 00 B. C. West, Shiloh, N. J. 2 00

DR. CHARLES H. STILLMAN takes this mode of giving notice to those who have made inquiries, that he is prepared to receive under his care a limited number of parents. tients affected with diseases of the Eyes, particularly those requiring surgical operations, at his residence, Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE.

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.

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three erms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras—for Drawing

Piano Music Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture, Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themelves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. 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 responsible duties. Every member of the school will be exercised in compoition, 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 the reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured The friends of the Institution have met with a success sur-

passing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a land-Mr. Henry Hersher of No. 39 Cannon-street, able effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be ad-

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

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced 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 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 men't a share of public patronage. monthly, three quarterly, and one annual publi- 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 practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibil and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to isit 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 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the

each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms: wick, Vt., it was four feet in the woods. The and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals

The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to

illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the dif-

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in Mrs. Ann C. Maffit, on the 1st of April. She teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective was the first wife of the Rev. J. Newland Maffit instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hund red 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 nding Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

It is said that Hon. Edward Everett is about the presidency of Harmond College. 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 stildents 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.

Expenses. Board, per week, 1 50 0 61 Room-rent, per term. Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 elective Incidental expenses, per term, 125 odi yd Special bill bill of EXTRAS PER TERM. \$10.00 17070 Piano Forte, and the note with

Oil Painting,

Drawing,

The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights; fuel, and tuition, (except for the expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights; fuel, and tuition, (except for the expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights; fuel, and tuition, (except for the expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights; fuel, and tuition, (except for the expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights; fuel, and tuition, (except for the expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights; fuel, and tuition, (except for the expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights; fuel, and tuition, (except for the expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights; fuel, and tuition, (except for the expense for an academic year). 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.

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by setucit

payment or satisfactory arrangement SAMUEL RUSSELL SY STOM President of the Board of Trusteen ALFRED, June 23, 1846. with the speed of a locomonive, towns ou offe

ceedingly indolers and voracious. They never of Taylor's victory at Buena Vistand of the control of Taylor's victory at Buena Vistand of the control of the

From the Saturday Messenger. SPEAK NO ILL.

Speak no ill of erring kindred!

Breathe no slander on the name Of thy brother, unbefriended, Tarnish not his humble fame. Let thy lips for e'er be sealed 'Gainst the weakness of another; Till thine own frail heart is healed, Utter naught against thy brother.

Lips may check, aye, blight forever, Ardent hopes and joyous hearts; Poison-tip'd, the tongue may sever Idol-friends by cruel arts; Or, harmless, it may firmly faster Kindred souls with golden coil, And may, cheerful, aid and hasten Youth to fortune from his toil.

Hard the heart that seeks its glory On the crush'd heart's funeral pile; Weak the tongue that lends its story Only to its kind revile. Such a spirit sinks our nature-Tramples on the law of love-Spurns the blessings of our Maker, Sent in kindness from above!

From Brown's Whaling Cruise, recently published. TAKING A WHALE.

April 8th 1843. We were running down for the Albadra Islands, with a fine steady breeze. The morning was bright and clear, and the water of that peculiar color which whalemen regard as the favorite resort for whales. I had the forenoon watch below, and was just congratulating myself upon getting through with my "double altitudes," when the loud, clear voice of a man at the mast head came ringing down the forecastle.

"There she blows!" was the thrilling cry.

"That's once!" shouted the captain.

"There she blows."

"That's twice, by jingo!"

"There she blows!" "Three times! Where away, Tabor?" "Off the weather bow, sir, two points!"

" How far ?"

"A mile and a half. There she blows!" "Sperm whale! Call all hands!"

There was a rush on deck, each man trying to get to the scuttle first. Then came half a dozen loud knocks, and a hoarse voice shout-

Sperm whale in sight! Heave out! Lash and He rose again, rushed furiously upon his carry Rise and chime! Bear a hand, my enemies; but a slight prick of a lance drove lively hearties!"

soon as possible and buckled on their ducks, and in less than two minutes were all on deck, ready for orders. The tubs were put in the boats, and the main yard hauled aback. We all now perched ourselves in the rigging, and struggling, dashing over and over in his agony, kept a sharp look-out on every side for the he spouted up the last of his heart's blood. whale's next rising. Twenty minutes elapsed | Halkan hour before, he was free as the wave, since the spout was first seen; twenty-five pass- sporting in all the pride of gigantic strength ened out of his propriety, bolted off, and ran beed, and the captain began to get into a state of and unrivaled power. He now lay a lifeless nervous anxiety. We strained our eyes in all | mass; his head toward the sun, his tremendous | falling drew the string of a kite from the hands flew by, and no spout was seen. It began to look like a hopeless case, when Tabor, whose visual organs appeared to have the power of ubiquity; sang out:

"There she blows! there she blows!" "Where now?" roared the captain.

"Off the weather quarter! Two large sperm whales, sir. Go it, boats!'

"Clear away the boats! Come down from the mast head, all you that don't belong there! Bear a hand! we'll take them this rising! shouted the captain, in a fierce, sharp voice.

"All ready, sir." "Lower away, then !"

The waist and larboard boats were instantly down, ready to "bend on." Captain Aand some of his boat's crew being too ill to man the other boat, we struck off for the whales without them. I pulled the aft oar, as usual; and as, by this time, I was as tough and muscular as my comrads, the boat danced along the water in fine style. Although the larboard boat was much easier pulled, and had the oldest and the stoutest of the whole crew, we contrived, by unusual exertions, to keep ahead of her, till the real "tug of war" came. Then was our mettle put to the test! One of the whales was leisurely making to windward not more than half a mile off.

Lay back, my lads!" cried Pwith excitement. "Keep the larboard boat astern! Never say die! That's our whale! lad will have a hard time of it." Oh, do spring—do spring! No noise! Steady and soft's the word."

agony" on our oars. Away sprang our boat, through, who would no doubt give him sometrembling and quivering as she darted through thing. Many boys in his situation would have the waves. She really seemed to imbibe the general excitement as she parted the clear blue their misfortunes in order to get help. But the water, and dashed it foaming from her bows. Onward we flew! The larboard boat was hard

trough of the sea, a few darts ahead. "Oh, lay back! lay back!" whispered P. trembling with eagerness not to be outdone by the mate. "Do spring, my boys, if you love gin! Now's your time. Now or never! Oh, see him! see him!—how quiet he lies! Put the beef on your oars, every mother's son of you. Pile it on! pile it on! That's the

upon our stern; the whale rolling lazily in the

way to tell it ! Our whale this time !" "Stand up, Tabor!" cried P---, in a low

Peaking his oar, Tabor sprang to his feet, tank.

"Shall I give him two irons?"

"Yes; he may be wild." Another stroke or two, and we were hard upon him. Tabor, with unerring aim, let fly his irons, and buried them to the sockets in the

huge carcass of the whale. "Stern all!" thundered P____ "Storn all!" echoed the crew; but it was too late. Our bows were high and dry on the

whale's head? Infuriated by the pain produced by the harpoons, and doubtless much astonished to find his head so roughly used, he rolled half over, lashing the sea with his flukes, and in his struggles dashed in two of the upper planks. "Boat stove! boat stove!" was the general cry. Silence! thundered the second mate as he is to say that exertion has its limits.

Tabor and Safe, my hearties! Stern hard! folly of going to law. stern! stern! before he gets his flukes to bear equivalent to "murder will out."

with the speed of a locomotive, towing us after of all nations.

him at a glorious rate. We occasionally slacked line in order to give him plenty of play. A Sketcher," in his limning of "Tribulation Trepstiff breeze had sprung up, causing a rough, id, a man without Hope," thus admirably hits chopping sea; and we leaked badly in the bow off that class of people who are never so happy planks. It fell to my lot to keep the water as when they are miserable: bailed out and the line clear as the others hauled in, a ticklish job, the last; for, as the second to-day, Mr. Trepid? mate said, a single turn would wipe off a shin "as slick as goose grease."

shot ahead with incredible swiftness; and the any better. I'm very sure, any how, I'm no way we walked past the larboard boat, whose going to be anything better; and for the future crew were tugging and laboring with all their you may always know I'me worse, without askmight, was surprising.

"Hoora for the waist boat!" burst from every worse if nothing else does." lip. Three hearty cheers followed, much to the annoyance of the other boat's crew and mate. We exultingly took off our hats and waved them | deal is the maiter with me in general; and that's a polite "good bye," requesting them, if they the danger, because we don't know what it is had any news to send to the windward ports, to That's what kills people when they can't tell be quick about it, as it was inconvenient for us what it is: that's what's killing me. My great to stop just then. I believe Solomon says it is grandfather died of it, and so will I. The docnot good to be vain glorious. At all events, tors don't know; they can't tell; they say I'm while we were skimming along so gallantly, the | well enough when I'm bad enough, and so there's whale suddenly milled, and pitched the boat on | no help. I'm going off some of these days, right her beam ends. Every one who could grasp after my great grandfather, dying of nothing in a thwart hung to it, and we were all fortunate | particular, but of every thing in general. That's enough to keep our seats. For as much as a ship's length the boat flew through the water on her gunwale, foaming and whizzing as she passed onward. It was rather a matter of doubt as to which side would turn uppermost, until Tabor slacked the line, when she righted. To have a boat, with all her irons, lances, gear, and oars, piled on one's head in such a sea, was rather a startling prospect to the best swimmer.

Meanwhile the whale rose to the surface to spout. The change in his course had enabled the mate's boat to come up; and we lay on our oars in order that Mr. D- might lance him. He struck him in the "life," the first dart, as was evident from the whale's furious dying struggles; nevertheless, in order to make sure, we hauled up and churned a lance back of his

I cannot conceive any thing more strikingly awful than the butchery of this tremendous leviathan of the deep. Foaming and breaching, he plunged from wave to wave, flinging high in the air, torrents of blood and spray. The sea around was literally a sea of blood. At one moment his head was poised in the air, the next, he buried himself in the gory sea, carrying down in his vast wake a whirlpool of Larbord watch ahoy! Turn out, my lads! | foam and slime. But this respite was short. him back with mingled fury and terror. Whichhis huge flukes, till the very ocean appeared to heave and tremble at his power. Tossing, proudly cheering over their victory.

BENEVOLENT SAILOR BOY.

As a schooner was sailing near Montauk Point, Long Island, during the past year, she was suddenly struck by a heavy gust of wind, upset, and instantly sunk. A vessel near by, which had seen the calamity, sent its boat to save from sinking any that had not gone to the bottom. On coming near where the schooner went down, they saw a little boy twelve years old, floating on some wood, and went to take him off. As they approached him, with a nobleness of soul not often manifested, he exclaimed, "Never mind me, save the captain; he has a wife and six children."

The kind-hearted boy knew that the captain's family loved him, and would need his support. Both, however, were saved.

Three days after the vessel was lost, the boy got into a car as it was passing between Boston and Fall River. As he was poor and ragged, some of the passengers who wore fine clothes, slightly shrunk from him. He took his seat quietly, and the sea-captain, who entered the car with him, told a minister what had happened. In telling the touching story, the captain was much affected, and generously added:

"The boy has only the clothes you see, sir, or he would not be so ragged. I care not much for myself, though I too lost all; but the poor

the poor orphan small sums of money, and ad-We replied to this appeal by "piling up the vised him to tell others what he had gone readily taken the advice, and told the story of wish to beg their money."

A fine, benevolent-looking person then arose, and plead the case of the boy in such a manner, that the passengers gave ten dollars for him. The man who obtained this sum for the unfortunate boy had been a sailor and sufferer himself, and therefore knew how to pity the distressed.

EXPRESSIVE CHINESE PROVERBS.

Good iron is not used for nails, nor are soldiers made of good men.

Wood is not sold in the forest, nor fish at the

Ivory does not come from a rat's mouth. An avaricious man is like a serpent wishing spread, without care.' to swallow an elephant.

Exaggeration is to "paint a snake and add legs."

s to attack a contemptible enemy. teaching a monkey to climb trees.

locust's shank for a carriage shaft. To climb a tree to catch a fish, is talking much and doing nothing.

Looking for promotion, is hanging to the tail of a beautiful horse. Two skins cannot be stripped from one cow,

Chickens will at last come out of the eggs, is

Stern all!" shouted we and in a moment Let every man sweep the snow from his own doors, and not busy himself about the frost on turned flukes," and dashed off to windward his neighbor's tiles, conveys a lesson for people All that a fish drinks goes out of his gills, is

A CHARACTER .- John C. Neal, the "Charcoal

"How are you, Trepid? How do you feel

"A great deal worse than I was, thank'ee; most dead, I am obliged to you; I'm always Notwithstanding the roughness of the sea, we worse than I was, and I don't think I was ever ing any questions, for the questions make me

> "Why, Trepid, what's the matter with you?" "Nothing, I tell you, in particular; but a great | skin. what finishes our folks."

the age of seven and fourteen years are directed piracy. to be either sent to school, or educated at home by their parents. If the latter plan is preferred, the municipal authorities are to be informed in what manner the education is provided. If the former, attendance is insured by keeping lists of absentees, and submitting them, at short stated intervals, to the inspection of Local Committees. These are empowered to summon the parents in case of negligence, and to, reprimand them; or in extreme cases, to punish them by the infliction of such penalties as are commonly awarded by police tribunals—that is, we presume, by fine and imprisonment. The pareuts are also deprived, as a measure of extreme rigor, of all par-On the other hand, if poverty be the cause of sistance in the shape of clothes or otherwise. by M. Cousin to have been 2,043,030 in the year 1831-a number which, after deducting una-

gutter geologically for debris. The hog, frighttween the legs of another gentleman, who in frightened a span of horses attached to a wagon in an alley near by. The horses ran down the alley. A man who was building a fire in a carpentershop, by which they passed, started up to see what was the matter, and in so doing droped his lighted match among the shavings. A fire was the consequence. The engines assembled, and in the hurry consequent upon the alarm, a man fell into the track of one of them and had his arm broke-which ended this budget of accidents for the day. [Morning Herald.

TENURE OF LAND IN CHINA.—The laws which regulate agriculture and the transfer of lands. &c., are the same as those laid down by Confucius. The Emperor is the universal owner, so space, 13,000 feet. that all lands are held in occupation from him. The occupier can be dispossessed at pleasure. The chief security a Chinese farmer has in the possession of his land, is the means of cultivating it. When this is the case, a spot of land wil descend from father to son for many generations. Many farmers lease out a portion of their land, the rent of which is partly paid in kind. By far more than one-half of the cultivated land in China is held in this manner. There is no law against mortgages, except land held by soldiers, which cannot be mortgaged. On applying for unregistered land, the applicant must prove that he possesses means to cultivate it. There are no fishing privileges nor game laws. The land tax is paid in kind and in money, and remitted with this introduction—'Mr. Foot and two Several persons who heard the story, gave in seasons of distress. Evading the land tax by Misses Feet!' a false pretence, is punished by blows and con-[Montgomery Martin's China.

CULTURE OF THE CRANBERRY.—A "Practical Farmer," in the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, says :- " The efforts of scientific gardeners and poor boy replied, "I am not a beggar; I don't fruit-raisers, have of late abundantly demonstrated the important fact, that the cranberry is susceptible of easy and profitable cultivation on soils of almost every description, not even excepting the lightest lands. The yield, per acre, in many instances, has exceeded three hundred bushels! a crop which, in Boston market, would, at recent prices, be worth from four to five hundred dollars." A writer, who professes to have had no inconsiderable experience in the cultivation of the cranberry, says :- "The method of preparing the ground is the same as for grain. The wild cranberry is transplanted in rows twenty inches apart; a little hoeing is all that is required, when they will

CITY OF THE SLEEPLESS .- There is no end to the ingenuity of luxury at Paris. The last new To ride a fierce dog to capture a lame rabbit, idea is to have a theatre which will commence at midnight and close at daylight—to have res-To instigate a villain to do wrong, is like taurants which will give meals during these same hours—and to make the city so brilliant between any time of night and any time of day. The sleepless, and those with whom sleep is ca- year. pricious, are eloquently pleaded for by the writer from whom we gather the details of the movement. There are many also to whom it To win a cat and lose a cow, expresses the beginning the evening with the fresh spirits of examination. morning, and dining after the four or six hours' exercise of waltz and polka-taking the after dinner to drive in the dewy air of sunrise, and

All that a fish drinks goes out of his gills, is A little wealth will suffice us to live well, and to describe a spendthrift.

VARIETY.

No well-bred person will be insolent to his inferiors. On the other hand, he will observe a scrupulous tenderness of manner towards them—a care of word and action, that shall lighten the burden of humility which they must necessarily feel, as much as possible. This refinement of heart is the most prominent characteristic of a high and noble spirit. It is the only mark of a lady or gentleman that is wholly No well-bred person will be insolent to his only mark of a lady or gentleman that is wholly unequivocal. When we see a person very choice of his words, and very dainty at the table, yet capable of insulting the unfortunate, or ridiculing distress, we always think of the ass in the lion's

We read in a letter from Egribos, (Greece,) of the 25th ult.: "There is in the whole of Greece only one guillotine. Whenever an exemust be taken to the place. For some time past, this instrument had been stationary at Athens, as there were so many brigands to decapitate who had been taken in the environs. The guillotine is now making the tour of the provinces, and is at this moment at Egribos, where it has just served to cut off the heads of eleven persons, one of them a priest, who EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA.—All children between | were condemned to death some time ago for

The following incident goes to illustrate the great numercial force of the printers with the army. Gen. Scott, on a recent occasion, wanted to have some general orders printed at a given time. He sent directions to the office of the told that in consequence of the scarcity of hands the work could not be accomplished. He then, of which is now stereotyped. It will be beautifully illustrated by accurate views of scriptural scenes, designed especially to embellish a Commentary, and executed by the most eminent artists. Tables and charts are likewise added, where forward three paces from the ranks, when seve-necessary, for purposes of illustration; the whole comprising ral hundred men—all printers—obeyed the or-as valuable a series of illustrative engravings and embellish-

General Chevert, at the siege of Prague, just ticipation in the public provision for the poor. at the moment of placing the first ladder to you will mount the first; the sentinel will cry time, and then he will fire; he will miss you;

Amongst the ornaments of Trinity church-SINGULAR IF TRUE—AND CAPITAL IF NOT TRUE. | yard, New York, is a monument just erected by Those who were "rolled in" rolled out as ever way he turned, the barbed iron goaded As a gentleman was passing along Fifth Street, the corporation of Trinity church, in memory him to desperation. Now and again the intense he passed a place where some boys were play- of Capt. Lawrence, who was killed on board agony would cause him to lash the water with ing marbles. One of them, in shooting his mar- the frigate Chesapeake, in Boston Bay, during particular crisis; and surely never was it more incumbent ble, cleverly put it under the gentleman's foot. the last war. Besides the monument, which is than now, on every true friend of her holy precepts, every con-The gentleman slipped and stumbled against a of brown free stone, representing a sarcophagus lady also passing, precipitating her along with him upon a large hog, which was examining the around it eight Nine-Pounders, with their against each dangerous fallacy which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument around it eight Nine-Pounders, with their against each dangerous fallacy which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument against each dangerous fallacy which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument against each dangerous fallacy which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument against each dangerous fallacy which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument against each dangerous fallacy which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument against each dangerous fallacy which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument against each dangerous fallacy which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument against each dangerous fallacy which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument against each dangerous fallacy which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument against each dangerous fallacy which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument against each dangerous fallacy which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad in the fall of the fall of the scattered abroad in the fall of the fall muzzles upwards, each carrying a ball, and all connected by iron chains!!

Iron ploughs were first invented and used in directions to "make a spout." Half an hour body heaving to the swell, and his destroyers of a boy. The kite of course fell, and in falling the year 1701, by William Allen, of Lanarkshire, Scotland. Strange to say, it was a long time before they were used beyond the precincts of the little village, where alone, from ocular evidence, their superiority in every respect over the wooden ones could not be gainsayed. What an invention! and yet few inventors' names are more seldom heard than

> deer, in a sledge on the ice, 16; of an English race-horse, 43; of a hare, 88; of sound, 1038; of a twenty-four pounder cannon-ball, 1300; and of the air which, so separated, returns into

The rapidity with which bottles are made is almost incredible. A workman, with the assistance of a gatherer and blower, will begin and finish one hundred and twenty dozen of quart bottles in ten hours, which averages nearly two and a quarter a minute, and this is ordinarily done; and in some works the men are restricted to two per minute, to prevent the work being slighted.

An old footman having read Lindley Murray, was afterwards very precise in his announcements, when ushering in visiters. On one occasion a gentleman named Foot, with a daughter on each arm, was shown into the drawing room,

It is stated that the two great statesmen, Webster and Calhoun, are now engaged upon great Adams-Charles Potter. works, which are to be the crowning efforts of their lives; Mr. Calhoun, upon a treatise on the principles of Government, and Mr. Webster upon a history and exposition of the Constitution. Brookfield-And'w Babcock.

We are acquainted, says Zion's Herald, with Darien-Ethan Saunders. ten sisters now living, whose united ages amount to six hundred and forty-four years, all of whom Edmeston—Ephraim Maxson have belonged to the Methodist E. Church for Friendship-R. W. Utter. more than thirty years. They have sixty-six children and grand-children, belonging to the same church.

The Sultan has ordered the abolition of slave markets in Constantinople. This is the first step in that change which, in its results, will be among the most important that have ever taken place in the administration of the Ottoman em-

A young girl about seven years of age, was asked by an atheist, how large she supposed her Scott-Luke P. Babcock & Oporto-Job Tyler. God to be; to which she with admirable readiness replied :- "He is so great that the heavens cannot contain him, and yet so kindly condescending as to dwell in my little heart."

It is estimated that twenty-two millions pounds of maple sugar were produced in the An inefficient man to do anything, is like taking with gas, that there shall be very little difference. United States, in 1846. There will, probably, be a much greater amount produced the present

A young lady who had been severely interro gated at court by an 'ill-tempered counsel, observwould be much more healthful and convenient ed, on leaving the witness box, that she never to rise and breakfast just before going to a ball, before fully understood what was meant by cross The state of Coahuila, of which the chief town

> named Sanchres. They own 20,000 peons, or coidentil discharge of a cannon, which interests less to die happily. suend is violety grolysir to

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The design of the Committee of the London Tract Society. under whose supervision the English work was prepared mount to the assault, called to him Sergeant has been to cover that ground where all evangelical denomiabsence, the commune is to furnish needful as- Pascal. "Grenadier," said he, "by that ladder nations meet, and to make a plain and practical exposition of

religious truth and duty.

This work is based on the Commentaries of Henry and The number of children thus educated is stated | Qui vive! You must not reply, but continue to | Scott, and more than one hundred other writers in the variadvance. He will demand a second and a third ous departments of Biblical Literature; the most important observations of these eminent divines being quoted, constitutvoidable absentees, embraces the whole population between seven and fourteen years of age. [Fraser's Magazine.] [Fraser's Magazine.] time, and then he will fire; he will miss you; observations of these eminent divines being quoted, constitution in the constitution of the will him, and I shall be there to support and all succeeded as foretold.

| Observations of these eminent divines being quoted, constitution in the constitution of the will him, and I shall be there to support and all succeeded as foretold. tematic study of the Scriptures.

Perhaps there never was a juncture of time when true reperhaps true religion was never in a more perilous position between open enemies and pretended friends, than at this scientions master of a household, every anxious parent, guardian and protector, to be provided with antidotes to the poison jury and detriment of that religion, which is the faithful pracle 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 denon "The family into whose hands this work comes, have in heir 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

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