EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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WHOLE NO. 151.

The Sabbath Recorder.

From the Christian Chronicle. SABBATH DISCUSSION. [Continued from Recorder of April 2.]

self, and all our readers, may yet "see eye to light of nature alone defines nothing-fixes no- palpable as any ever recorded. Coming down eye," in regard to the essence of moral law. thing. Its impressions lie at the mercy of to us from the ages of a remote and obscure We are not now quite as one. Our difference "every wind" of circumstance. We "see from antiquity, it remains unrivaled. Governments, is important, as it determines the issue of our the nature of the case itself," that rest is necesdiscussion. In his sense, no law is properly sary; that it should be stated and regular, and fection, only as they conform to its provisions. moral; for law cannot be discovered purely by at these stated seasons it should be as perfect It is God's law; given by his own hand; amid the light of nature. The term includes the idea as possible—that God ought to be worshiped; prodigies and miracles, which stunned the of verbal and authoritative precept. The sab. and that there should be special seasons im- senses, at the time; and have forever fixed the batic law, is, in this respect, precisely in the mediately consecrated to His service. All this regards of the race, in all its tribes and generaestablished. When we call the crude concep. time to be devoted to these objects, God has tions and intangible impressions of untaught fixed by positive law. heathen minds, laws, we do not follow an exact I consider the Sabbath as involving the idea for him to deny. If it existed before the Jew, mode of speech. Those are strange laws, of a "religious rest." Abstinence from all it is not exclusively a Jewish institution. "The which are as variable, and as uncertain as the secular labor, implies intellectual or spiritual Sabbath was made for man." He, after Paley, wind. What are "acts of worship" among employments—in the same way that when a refers the origin of the institution to the wilder-Pagans? "Equity and kindness," they often man sits down he ceases to stand up. I do not ness. The entire passage condemns everything understand to mean neglect and murder. A law suppose God intended to enact Atheism by law, he has said about it. The Lord does not there on these subjects is what they need. It is just or inculcate the spirit of slumber. The word direct Moses "to consecrate the next day." what nature never furnishes. Her lessons are only embodies a religious idea. This cannot The people were not ignorant of a Sabbath. dark and unsatisfactory. Moral law is a verbal be realized unless the Sabbath be observed as The preparation for the Sabbath commenced statement, describing a moral duty. A moral a religious rest. The law refers the mind to with the people, without consulting the rulers. duty grows out of the nature and relations of the God of creation. Is there no design in this The existence of it was well known; but the moral beings. A moral law, therefore, is found- reference? Is it not intended that we shall rulers did not know that manna would be withed in the nature and relations of moral beings. think of Him? To think of God properly, is held on that day, "Fixed, he says, there to a Whatever may be the phraseology employed— to adore Him. The Sabbath was ordained to particular day of an already existing week." I "essential utility;" rectitude; the constitution bring the God of creation and providence to the will have "Indagator" to prove that assertion. of things; nature of the case, or the nature and thoughts of men. I wish "Indagator" would I deny it. The thing itself is absurd. A week, relation of moral beings, the meaning is one explain the terms of the Sabbath law. The and nothing to mark it! "Traditional interand the same. I little reflection will show the very general remarks he makes on that head, pretation indeed!" The explanation he gives identity of these various expressions. What- are unsatisfactory; and differ from the law of the consecration of the seventh day at the unsuccessful expedition last fall. We made have always had an idea that a graveyard was ever is essential to the glory of God and the itself. He intimates, that if "the duty of keep- time of creation, is unnatural and inconsistent. our calculations to go through the whole hunt- the nearest place to heaven on this earth; and well-being of man, if embodied in precept, ing the Sabbath is moral, it cannot be evangeli- It is adopted only for the sake of a theory; but ing district in the course of six days, and reach with old Sir Thomas Browne, I love to see a is a moral law. It grows out of the nature of cal." His meaning, I cannot imagine. He is for which, it would never have been thought of. the river ten miles below our cabin, on Satur- church in a graveyard, for even as we pass the case. Its authority does not rest solely on what is positive. The bases of moral law are partially palpable to the mind. This, however, does not make them moral. They are seen because they are moral; and not moral, because It is necessary to the theory of my ingenious rested the seventh day," in fact, not in intenthey are seen. Their morality lies in their brother, to deny the title of all the Decalogue tion. His resting and express order sanctified Saturday to sit down in the comfortable frame "essential utility." This, so far as it is seen by to the character of moral. The Sabbath law, it at the time. This is the fair and natural in- house of Colonel ----, who is the owner of law; using the term in its loose, metaphorical positive law. They indicate different ways of they are seen and felt to be moral; and for this ness. The Sabbath was before the Jew. The grove of oaks, on a point around which the ascertaining duty. Moral law is properly oppost reason, are so denominated—the very author- reason of the institution has no exclusive re- river bends and runs rapidly, with a lulling itself. The law of love is moral and positive; correspondent. These simple and comprehenand not the less moral because it is positive. sive precepts are seen to ramify through all There is distinction between them, but not human relations; and are acknowledged to be opposition. The antagonism into which so many writers have forced them, is false and in- Saviour adopts the entire law, in both its parts. jurious. It may savor a little of irreverence. and, perhaps, provoke a sneer from such as be- embodying the two great moral principles, lieve in the infallibility of Butler; but, by your which underlie and support the moral universe leave, Mr. Editor, I will just intimate a suspill of God. The Apostle Paul deems it moral, cion, that, when Mr. Butler penned the sentence when he declares it to be "holy, just, and quoted by "Indagator," his ideas were some- good." what confused. Bishop Andrew Fuller, who had a clearer head than ever graced the shoul ders of Bishop Butler, illumined by the serene light of common sense, has taken the crude idea stance of the moral law, concentrates the whole from the misty laboratory of the Prelate, and given it "a local habitation and a name." Moral law, according to him, is commanded because it is right; positive law is right because commanded. The one is founded in rectitude; the other in authority. I do not think, however, that "Indagator" has correctly apprehended settled by inspection. "Christ and his apostles," the meaning of Mr. Butler. His ideas, when he continues, "bring from the Decalogue, and fully developed, would be found to coincide the rest of the code, indifferently, those facts of with what I have stated. "Moral duties," he | the law which were of perpetual force." What says, arise out of the case itself; prior to (apart | is meant by "the rest of the code?" What are from) "external command."

The statements of "Indagator" are not con sistent with themselves. "The web of tradi tional interpretation" has evidently embarrassed the operations of his discriminating intellect. His ideas, on this subject, are not clear and distinct; separated from each other, by defined and fulfilment of all previously existing laws." visible lines. He has all along insisted, that, a law is not moral, unless it be discoverable and formal precepts." I had always supposed sionary at Ningpo, one in the Canton depart- year past. I have seen her often, and she seems purely by the light of nature. This, he regards that "particular and formal precepts" promoted ment, and one in the Tie Chiu. Should either gifted with a marvelous intellect. She speaks as the only ground of moral obligation. The sabbatic law cannot be learned from nature seeming contradiction to this, he states, in the enlightened love, for the very reason that they consolation in the conviction that the interests half an hour, and entered it reverently. progress of his reasoning, that, "whenever our have not "particular and formal precepts." the basis of obligation—it matters not whether our knowledge of those relations be obtained through the unaided understanding; or only from the

God cannot be upheld without it.

istence! God holds her responsible to this law! sion, which "Indagator" ascribes to "the law," The truth is, conscience prescribes no law. Its as he calls, I know not what. The Decalogue

function is not legislation, but execution. sabbatic law discoverable by the light of nature? in the heavens, an everlasting monument of MR. EDITOR:-Your correspondent and my- It is not; nor is any other moral law. The infinite wisdom-a miracle, as decided and situation of every other moral law that God has is the moral basis of the law. The particular tions.

sufficient to regulate all human conduct. The without exception, and affirms it to be moral-

The remarks of "Indagator," on this subject, strike me as "strange" and original. "The new legislator," says he, "in giving the sub into a pair of fruitful precepts, neither of which is found in the Decalogue!" Look at that 'pair of fruitful precepts," and then look at the Decalogue. Does it contain neither of them? It is true, the "substance" is "concentrated." Reasoning here is vain. The thing is to be 'those parts of the law" taken from "the rest of the code," and which are not contained in the ticularly averse to "formal precepts," and "ex-Strange, then, that he gives so many "particular culcated in the ten commandments?

inquiring into their 'essential utility,' that we "The law is holy, and the commandment is holy, ought to perform them." This sentence was, just, and good." Is that done away as a rule to the Saviour, should we be satisfied with our her, asked her if she knew her condition. surely, not well considered. To say that a of life? "I was alive without the law once, "duty grows out of our moral relations," is just but when the commandment came, sin revived, we oftener visit the Mount of Olives, the garden in a voice whose melody was like the sweetest saying that it rests on "essential utility." "Our and I died." Could a law, no longer in force, moral relations," show a given course of con- so act on the conscience? The connection beduct to be important and necessary—hence tween the old and new economy is not so settled arises the idea of duty. The "essential utility" as to command universal consent. So acute a suggests and determines the duty. Indeed the thinker as "Indagator," it is presumed, has not entire paragraph to which the foregoing quota- taken ground on this question, without due contion belongs, though it accords throughout with sideration. I cannot quite adopt his statement, the theory the brother has adopted, is uncon- however, as the expression of my creed. The sidered. "The law which commands them," old economy, I understand to embody principles, says he, "is the law of conscience; the pre- which belong to the things that "remain." several intimations of duty given by conscience The ten commandments are themselves great countrymen, then should we not be willing to my soul is strong." are moral precepts. This law, with all its pre- principles, necessary to the Jew, and not less see the heathen go down to the dismal abodes cepts, is obviously, and must ever be, binding necessary to the Gentile. They support both of a pagan's eternity, without a struggle to on mankind!" If the heathen mother, in the Jewish and the Christian edifice. All other rescue them. It is, as I have often thought, and immortal verdure."

in conformity with the only moral law in ex- not see in them, any of the mingling and confuis as remarkable for its unity as it is for its "Indagator" proceeds to apply his view of comprehensiveness. It is, in all respects, commoral law to the fourth commandment. Is the plete. It stands in the Bible, as the sun does

Did the Sabbath exist before the Jew? This the scheme of "Indagator" makes it necessary

scended, through the Jew, to all men.

E. W. D.

BAPTIST MISSIONS IN CHINA.

from Rev. Wm. Dean, dated at Hong Kong, Recorder, that it must be painful to our missionary brethren, as they look abroad upon the desolations of paganism, and present to us faithful pictures of their observations, to find so themselves so poorly supported and reinforced. past cure. The fields are white, but the churches send not the laborers :-

with us the Rev. Mr. Mattoon and wife, for paddle, to guide the bark in the rapids. China v a very precarious tenure, so far as whence or why. He has money, and is a keen agency is concerned, having but a single mis- shot. The child has been wasting away for a "the exercise of the most enlightened" love. of these men die or be disabled, the expendi-sometimes as if inspired; and she seems to be It would seem that "enlightened" love, was de- ture of the past, and the encouragements of the the only hope of her father." is what "I did then, and do now, mean by as containing, in a condensed form, all moral and the moving love of Him who died for us, near. present measure of effort in his cause? Could "I know that my Redeemer liveth." said she. we realize the import and bearing of his last | melodious voice: command, and then feel no more, and pray no Father, I am cold; lie down, beside me "more, and do no more than we now do?

nevolence, and self-denial, and zeal, to take father, dear father." obedience to the authoritative dictates of con- commands lean, in a sense, on them. This is the often told my friends, while in America, it is

THE CRUCIFIXION.

Bound upon the accursed tree, Faint and bleeding—who is He? By the eyes so pale and dim, Streaming blood, and writhing limb, By the flesh with scourges torn, By the crown of twisted thorn, By the side so deeply pierced, By the baffled, burning thirst, By the drooping, death-dew'd brow, Son of Man! 'tis Thou,' tis Thou!

Bound upon the accursed tree, Dread and awful—who is He? By the sun at noon-day pale, Shivering rocks, and rending veil By earth that trembles at His doom, By yonder saints who burst their tomb. By Eden promised, ere he died, To the felon at his side, Lord, our suppliant knees we bow; Son of God! 'tis Thou, 'tis Thou!

Bound upon the accursed tree, Sad and dying—who is!He? By the last and bitter cry, The ghost given up in agony; By the lifeless body laid In the chambers of the dead; By the mourners come to weep Where the bones of Jesus sleep; Crucified! we know thee now-Son of Man! 'tis Thou, 'tis Thou!

Bound upon the accursed tree, Dread and awful—who is He? By the prayer for them that slew-"Lord, they know not what they do!" By the spoil'd and empty grave, By the souls he died to save, By the conquest he hath won, By the saints before his throne, By the rainbow round his brow-Son of God! 'tis Thou, 'tis Thou! " | Milman.

A FOREST FUNERAL.

whole "of our time to His immediate service?" to commemorate the "rest of God." "God the small settlement. We worked hard during The New York Recorder publishes a letter to linger, as if loving the quiet scene.

January 29, 1847, from which the following is him to go to the cabin of a settler some three that bloody field will also be consecrated to hutaken. We agree with the editor of the miles down the river, and see his daughter, a man woe. Each one of the thousand that were pany him, and I consented, taking with me the thers there fell, leaving helpless children to little sympathy in the churches at home, and there was no need of these, for her disease was

all of the Presbyterian Board, expecting soon | "her father is a strange man. They live to-

Master. If our hearts were warmed with love spoke a few words to her father, and, turning to tate.

Scription which his Maker whispers to the soul There were other things national and tempora- possession of all our hearts. Could we weep "My child," said the old man, "doth the is treason against that country, and sin against

"Seest thou the thither shore?"

time; and they call me. Her voice, too, father, -Oh. I heard it then!"

"Doth she speak to thee?"

"She speaketh in tones most heavenly."

" Doth she smile?" "An angel smile! But a cold, calm smile."

But I am cold—cold—cold! Father, there's a mist in the room, You'll be lonely, lonely, lonely. Is this death, father ?"

"It is death, my Mary."

"Thank God."

I stepped out into the night, and stood long and silently looking at the rushing river. The wife of a settler arrived soon after, and then the Colonel's excellent lady and her daughter, and we left the cabin.

Sunday morning broke over the eastern hill before we reached the school-house again; but never came light so solemnly before. The morning service in the school-house I have not room to describe now, for I have taken more time and space than I had any idea of.

As evening approached, a slow and sad procession came through the forest to the little school-house. There, with simple rites, the good clergyman performed his duty, and we went to the grave. It was in the enclosure where two of Col. ——'s children lie, a lovely spot. The sun was setting as we entered the grove. The procession was short. They were hardy men and rough, in shooting jackets, and some with rifles on their shoulders. But their warm hearts gave beauty to their unshaven faces, as they stood in reverent silence by the grave. The river murmured, and the birds sang, and so we buried her.

I saw the sun go down from the same spot; We had one long and weary, and somewhat and the stars were bright before I left it for I.

THE BATTLE FIELD.

Amid the congratulations of the secular press on the result of the late remarkable battle at the untaught heathen, is what we call natural then, only shares a fate common to its fellows. terpretation of the passage. "The works were some thousands of acres in that immediate Buena Vista, it is a consolation to hear an occa-"On what authority," do we apply the phrase, finished from the foundation of the world." vicinity. The school-house in which services sional voice uttering more than common-place. sense. Natural law is properly opposed to moral law, to the commandments? I answer: Strange the apostle did not think of the wilder- were to be held, is beautifully situated in a sympathies for the bereaved, and protesting against the infatuation of war.

"Every battle field," says the Louisville Joured to neither of them. It relates to the duty ity so exalted in the communication of your spect to the Jew. It was enforced on the Jew, sound. Did you ever notice how different the nal, "is the source of inexpressible grief, and because the Jew was a man; and because it voice of a river is in passing different scenes? woe, and agony. To say nothing of the gory embodied one of the great principles that de- Up in the gorge above it is wild, and rages, as victims that on such fields yield up their latest if angry with the rocks it meets, and its voice breath, who shall attempt to portray the agony is like the voice of a roused warrior. But here that must pierce the hearts of their surviving it goes slowly and sedately by the little "oak friends! The battle of Buena Vista may be school-house," as it is called, and would seem consecrated to fame, and poets may hymn its glories and attune their harps to sing the praise It was nearly midnight of Saturday night, that of the survivors, and to chant mournful rea messenger came to Col. ——, requesting quiems over the graves of the gallant dead; but girl of fourteen, who was supposed to be dying. martyred to the fell spirit of war, had his friends, Col. —— awoke me and asked me to accom- by whom his loss will be mourned. Many fasmall package of medicines, which I always struggle with the stormy tides of life, without carried in the forest. But I learned soon, that the protection of the parental arm. Many husbands there died, leaving trusting wives to lament in bitterness of soul their loss. The dearly-Leaving the house, we descended to the bank | beloved sons of hoary-headed sires there sighed of the river, and stepped into the canoe that lay their last breath away, to be mourned awhile, in an eddy, and seizing a pole, flattened at one and soon to be followed to the land of spirits by "I have your long and very valued letter of end for a paddle, Col. —— pushed the slight those to whom their loss is irreparable. When 30th September, for which I can now give you vessel out into the current, and we shot swiftly we reflect on the desolation that will be carred but a scrap. A-Bak is at Chek Choo, one of down. I have described so many night scenes to thousands of firesides—the gloom that will our stations, but is expected here next week, that I forbear giving you this. You may im- hang like a cloud over numberless homes, lately when he will probably be able to respond to agine the scene if you choose, as I lay in the bright with the hues of happiness—the tears of your letter to him. * * We have now bottom, and he used now his pole and now his orphans, the shrieks of wives, and mothers, and sisters, and the groans of fathers, and sons, and Decalogue? But the Lord, it seems, is par- Bankok, and Rev. Mr. Quarterman, for Ningpo, "She is a strange child," said the Colonel, brothers—the wide-spread and lasting grief that will result from the carnage of the field of ternal injunctions;" and desires all to feel that to proceed to their respective fields of labor. gether alone on the bank of the giver. They Buena Vista, what heart can refuse its sympathy "love in its most enlightened exercise" is "the We hold on to the interests of our missions in came here three years ago, and mone knows with the bereaved, or refrain from cursing the infatuation which renders such scenes of blood necessary ?"

NEITHER THIS NOR THAT.

A gentleman who had been active in aiding a missionary collection, was met the following alone, and for that reason is not moral. In pendent on light. The heathen cannot have present, must apparently be lost. We have one. We reached the hut of the settler in less than day by one of different habits, who chided him. with the folly of which he deemed him guilty, of our enterprise are bound to the throne of The scene was one that cannot easily be for- in giving to such an object, and in such profusion. minds perceive any of those relations which are May I ask, what ceremonial observances are in- Jehovah by cords, which neither the vacillations gotten. There were books and evidences of It was folly, he said, to be sending heaps of of time, nor the apathy of the church, can sun- luxury and taste lying on the rude table in the money abroad, to be spent no one knew how. The way in which he accounts for the solemn der. But while this is the ground of our hope, center. A guitar lay on the bench near the while there were so many unemployed, starving it manner in which the ten commandments were it in no degree lessens our obligations to duty, small window, and the bed furniture, on which poor at home. "I will give £ to the poor of mirror of the written word—conscience decides given, will not bear examination. They were or the consequences of neglect. The want of the dying girl lay, was as soft as the covering of _____, if you will give an equal sum," said the as to our duty in the case." When I at first of immediate concern to the Jews. So were piety in the church, and of patient perseverance a dying queen. I was, of course, startled, never Christian friend. "I did not mean that," replistated that "the fourth commandment was as all the other peculiarly Jewish institutions. But in the work of the Lord, is accumulating a having heard of these people before; but ed the objector; "but," continued he, "if you clearly moral as any other precept of the Deca- those fundamental principles are just as applica- catalogue of consequences, which no man in his knowing it to be no uncommon thing for mis- must go from home, why so far to Think of the logue," I meant, that it was as essentially and ble to the Gentile, as to the Jew. This was not sober reason could covet, but which too many anthropes to go into the woods to live and die, miserable poor of Ireland." If will give & intimately connected with "those relations, regarded by the Jew as "exclusively moral." who bear the Christian name are laboring hard I was content to ask no explanations, more to the poor of Ireland, if you will do the same." which are the basis of moral obligation." This Nor is it so regarded by others. It is regarded to merit. May the descent of the Holy Spirit especially as the death hour was evidently "I do not mean that either," was the reply. No, it is neither this nor that which this class of 'essential utility.'" The moral government of principles necessary for the regulation of human exclude us from all participation in this work. She was a fair child, with masses of long objectors exactly mean; but simply to veil their of ruin, and give us the more delightful employ- black hair lying over her pillow. Her eye was covetousness by blaming the proceedings of "Some duties," he says, "grow so plainly "The law," it is true, "is done away in ment, and more desirable reward, of living to dark and piercing, and as it met mine, she start- liberal men, whom, if they did not condemn, out of our moral relations that we feel, before Christ." But what law? And in what sense? bless the world, and laboring to glorify our ed slightly, but smiled and looked upward. I they must, for very shame, in some degree imi-

BELIGION AND POLITICS, in a finite field

A Christian has no right, any where or under where the Son of God in agony cried, till the strain of an Æolian. You may imagine that any circumstances, to be any thing else than a bloody sweat proved the intensity of his feel- the answer startled me, and with a few words Christian. He must ask about a political ings; could we stand in thought at the cross, of like import, I turned from her. A half hour as well as about any other act, the question, Is it and hear the cries of our dying Lord; could passed, and she spoke in that same deep, richly right or wrong? and by the answer to that question must be be guided. It is just as wicked to lie about politics as to lie about merchanand the old man lay down by his dying child, dise. It is just as immoral to act without rever-"Oh. for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit! and she twined her emaciated arms around his ence to the law of God at a caucus, as any Oh, for the love of Christ!—his humility, be- neck, and murmured in a dreamy voice, "Dear where else. To prefer our own interests or the interests of a party, to that of our country, of man." "This is the moral law, while the ry. The nature of these, the apostles point out. over unconverted children, and kindred, and flood seem deep to thee?" "Nay, father, for God. And it matters not whether that treason. be perpetrated with ballot or bayonet, at caucus. or in the field. And still more, no man can "I see it, father; and its banks are green with more surely be putting an end to his religion? That man may yet find himself in eternity with "Hearest thou the voices of its inhabitants?" ont his religion, and it may not be there quite science, gives her living child to the hungry reason, as I "suppose," why they were given not for the want of information but the want of info

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 13, 1847.

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

from about the same period that their brethren in England began to organize regular churches. among them. He came from England to Newport, R. I., in 1665, and "brought with him the opinion, that the Ten Commandments, as they were delivered from Mount Sinai, were moral and immutable, and that it was an anti-Christian power which changed the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week." He joined the First-day Baptist Church in Newport, and soon won several members of that church to his views. They continued to walk with the church, however, for a time, until a difficulty arose in consequence of the hard things which were said of them by their brethren, such as. that the ten commandments, being given to the Jews, were not binding upon the Gentiles, and that those who observed the seventh day were gone from Christ to Moses. In November, 1671, they came to an open separation, when Stephen Mumford, William Hiscox, Samuel Hubbard, Roger Baster, and three sisters, entered into church covenant together, thus forming the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in America. William Hiscox was chosen and ordained their pastor, which office he filled until his death in 1704, in the 66th year of his age. He was succeeded by William Gibson, a minister from London, who continued to labor among them until he died in 1717, at the age of 79 years. Joseph Crandall had been his colleague for two years, and was selected to succeed him. When he died, in 1737, Joseph Maxson was chosen pastor, and discharged the duties of the office until 1743. He was followed by William Bliss, who served the church as pastor until his death, in 1808, at the age of 81 years. Henry Burdick succeeded him in the pastoral office, and occupied that post until a few years ago, when he died. Besides the regular pastors, this church has ordained several ministers, from time to time, who have labored with great usefulness, both at home and abroad. It has also included among its members several distinguished characters. two of whom, Richard and Samuel Ward, Gov-

For more than thirty years after its organization, the Newport Church included nearly all persons observing the seventh day in the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut; and its pastors were accustomed to hold stated meetings at several distant places, for the better accommodation of the widely-scattered members. But in 1708, the brethren living in what was then called Westerly, R. I., (comprehending all the south-western corner of the State,) thought best to form another society. Accordingly they proceeded to organize the Hopkinton Church, which had a succession of worthy pastors, became very numerous, and built three meetinghouses for the accommodation of the members in the different neighborhoods. At present there are seven churches in Rhode Island, and one in Connecticut, all in a healthy condition.

ernors of the State of Rhode Island, are well

known to history.

The first Seventh-day Baptist Church in New Jersey, was formed at Piscataway, about thirty miles from the city of New York, in 1705. The circumstantce from which it originated, is somewhat singular and note-worthy. "About 1701, one Edmund Dunham, a member of the old firstday Church in that town, admonished one Bonham, who was doing some servile work on Sunday. Bonham put him on proving that the first day of the week was holy by divine appointment. This set Dunham to examining the point, and the consequence was, that he rejected the first day, and received the fourth commandment as moral, and therefore unchangeable." In a short time seventeen of the church sided with having received answers, to my knowledge, I Mr. Dunham, formed a church, chose him as their pastor, and sent him to Rhode Island to be ordained. He served the church until his death in 1734, and was succeeded by his son, Jonathan Dunham, who died in 1777, in the 86th year of his age. Since then the church has enjoyed the labors of several worthy pastors. From this miles south-west of Philadelphia, which was organized in 1737, and now embraces more members than the mother church. There are four Seventh-day Baptist churches in New Jersey, located at Piscataway, Shiloh, Marlborough, and Plainfield.

In the State of New York, there are over thirty Seventh-day Baptist churches; the following sketch of which, is arranged according to their geographical position. A church was organized at Berlin, Rensselaer Co., about twenty-five increased in numbers, and has established a branch in Stephentown. It has also led to the formation of a church a several miles north in the town of Petersburgh. From this neighborhood. several families removed to Adams, Jefferson Co., and organized a church, from which another has since sprung up in the adjoining town of Hounsfield. A church was organized at Brookfield. Madison Co., in 1797. As it increased in numbers, and gradually extended over a larger territory, two other churches were formed in the same town, which are now in a flourishing condition. Scattered around these churches in

Preston, Chenango Co., at DeRuyter, Madison last sheets of the New Testament, in modern Co., and at Scott, Cortland Co. Proceeding Syriac, were then passing through the press. Co., and one in Cattaraugus Co.

The Seventh-day Baptists in America date There are four in Pennsylvania, four in Virginia, people, during most of this year, has wrought six in Ohio, two in Wisconsin, one in Indiana, a state of preparation for the acception of the Mr. Stephen Mumford was one of the earliest and one in Iowa. Besides these, there are nu- truth in the love of it, and created an eager, merous little societies of Sabbath-keepers, who longing desire for the Word of God." The are accustomed to meet weekly for prayer and American Bible Society defrays the expense of conference, but who have not yet been organiz- this edition of the New Testament. ed into regular churches.

> The following list of the churches, together with the number of their members and the dates of their organization, is taken from the minutes of the Seventh-day Baptist General Corference for 1846 :--

	 * The second of t		
	Churches.	Commu- nicants.	Date of formation
	Newport, R. I.	35	1671
- !	1st Hopkinton, R. I.	448	1708
	2d Hopkinton, R. I.	154	1835
	3d Hopkinton, R. I.	105	1835
ġ l	Westerly, R. I.	71	1837
Eastern Association		105	1840
13	Pawcatuck, R. I.	24	1843
ŏ	Richmond, R. I.	13	1843
9 (Green Hill, R. I.	99	1784
7	Waterford, Ct.	169	1707
He	Piscataway, N. J.	280	1737
EST.	Shiloh, N. J.	109	1811
Ä	Marlborough, N. J.	86	1
	Plainfield, N. J.	20	1838 1845
	New York City	249	1784
	Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	125	
	Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	t	1829
	Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y.	250	1822
	1st Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y.	211	1757
	2d Brookfield, " "	137	1823
	3d Brookfield, " "	132	1823
ğ	DeRuyter, " "	109	1816
Ĕ	Diana, Lewis Co., N. Y.	16	1846
.g	Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y.	56	1841
Š	Lincklaen, Chenango Co., N. Y.	143	1831
88	Otselic, " "	55	1830
₹ ;	Preston, • "	70	1834
Central Asssociation	Richland, Oswego Co., N. Y.	10	1845
ä	Scott, Cortland Co., N , Y.	189	1820
ŏ	Truxton, "	56	1824
	1st Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y.	109	1820
	2d Verona, " "	53	1837
	Watson, Lewis Co., N. Y.	73	1841
	Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y.	17	1838
- 1	1st Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.	445	1816
	2d Alfred, " "	181	1831
	1st Genesee, " "	166	1827
ď	2d Genesee, " "	66	1834
ation	3d Genesee, " "	27 🕏	1842
	Friendship, " "	146	1824
Western Associ	Independence " "	133	1834
8	Scio, " "	42	1834
7	Wirt, " "	47	1827
ž	Amity, " "	24	1834
ste	Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y.	216	1828
ĕ	Persia, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.	75	1832
	Pendleton, Niagara Co., N. Y.	14	1844
	Hayfield, Crawford Co., Pa.	72	1829
	Hebron, Potter Co., Pa.	54	1833
South-Western Association.	Ulysses, " "	16	1845
	New Salem, Harrison Co., Va.	71	1745
	Lost Creek, " "	75 .	1805
	North Fork Hughes' River, Va.	7	1833
	South Fork Hughes' River, Va.	19	1842
၁	North Hampton, Clark Co., O.	26	1837
88	Pike, " "	30	1010
4	Port Jefferson, Shelby Co., O.	56	1840
Ë	Stokes, Ohio	28	1842
st	Sciota, Ohio	19	1842
Χe	Jackson, Ohio	40	1840
4	Woodbridgetown, Pa.	10	1040
it	Madison, Indiana	7	1843
Š	Milton, Rock Co., Wisconsin	106	1838
	Albion, Dane Co., Wisconsin	30	1843
	Fredonia, Iowa Territory	66	1843

are sixty-four churches connected with the pose of trying it in a fuller house. The next could be no end to explanations of this kind. Conference, and that the number of communi- day it came up, and was amended and passed | The article containing the clause discussed ought cants is above six thousand. The number of as follows:ordained ministers is fifty-eight, and of licentiates twenty-four. The following table, of the number of communicants from year to to perform military duty on such day in cases of without reference to others. At the meeting in year since 1807, may be interesting in this connection, as serving to show the gradual increase of the denomination:-

Year.	Com.	Year.	Com.	Year.	Com.	Year. (Com.	t
1807,	1648	1816,	2056	1825,	2878	1834,	4355	s
1808,		1817.		1826,		1835,	4584	١,
1809,		· 1818,	2143	1827,		· 1838, 1839,	4746	1
1810,		1819,		1828,	3035	1839,	5005	1
1811,		1820,	2330	1829,	3587	1840,		ļ
1812,		1821,	2528	1830,	3462	1841,		r
1813,		1822,	2605	1831,	3970	1842,		ď
1814,		1823,	2862	1832,	4170	1843,		١.
1815.		1824,	2824	1833,	4364	1846,		C
•			*		[To be continued.			I
					£		_	۱.

ANSWER TO "QUESTIONS FOR SOLUTION."

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

peared in your paper some time since, and not send you the following suggestions:-

"1st. What are the means mostly to be used to produce a revival of pure religion in the

Let the teachers preach sound doctrine, trusting in God, while themselves and professed believers practice the teachings, "calling upon the church originated the one at Shiloh, about forty name of the Lord," and a revival of "pure religion" will surely follow. Let us try it.

> "2d. What is the best plan for churches to adopt in raising money for sustaining missionary and other benevolent operations?"

The simplest and most natural—that which is attended with the least ostentatious display. Let individual members " lay by them in store,' and at the proper time every one give as "God hath prospered him," and if there is the genial warmth of "pure religion," there will be no mistake but what the required amount will be miles from Albany, in 1780, which has gradually forthcoming; and a want of this amount is only a sure index of the state of religion.

If the amount is wanting, we must get up a revival of "pure religion" as the first step towards effective effort in any benevolent enterprise. Get the church right, and the world will soon come to its aid, for "truth is mighty and will prevail."

BROOKFIELD, April, 1847.

P. S. The 3d question belongs to others to answer, though I have an opinion.

Another Translation of the New Testa-MENT.—Dr. Perkins, of the mission to the Nes- of the Bill, and will aid us still farther. Central New York, are the churches at New- torians in Persia, in a letter dated November

port, Herkimer Co., at Verona, Oneida Co., at 30th, gives the gratifying intelligence, that the westward, there will be found ten churches in "The most interesting auspices, he says, under Allegany Co., one in Erie Co., one in Niagara which we give the Nestorians the New Testament, is found in the present state of our field. Other churches there are, many of them of The unspeakably precious shower of divine Baptists came up at the first meeting, and was recent origin, scattered over the south and west. grace, that has been descending upon this

SABBATH LEGISLATION.

ALBANY, May 4, 1847. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

Since I wrote last, the Bill for the protection of Sabbath-keepers has assumed a variety of shapes. Mr. Barlow, of the Senate, disliking the Bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, (which has been published in the Recorder,) moved that it be referred again to that Committee. He then drafted an entirely different Bill, which the Committee refused to adopt. What the terms of that Bill were, I cannot ascertain, as it is in the hands of Mr. Spencer, who is absent. The Committee then reported the following Bill:-

military duty or jury duty in a justice's court intended should be expressed. on such day.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall knowingly and shall so serve any such process, which shall be favor of excluding the brethren in question. made returnable on said day, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction original language was adopted in London, the thereof, shall be subject to fine or imprisonment | same question was raised by a Seventh-day or both.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall in like manner procure any such suit pending in such court "Lord's Day." In their view it was not a against any person of such religious faith and practice, to be adjourned to be tried on said day, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to day Baptists, the phrase must be stricken out. like punishment.

tion to Seventh-day Baptists," passed May 7, 1839, is hereby repealed.

This Bill was passed without opposition in the Senate. The Committee would not consent to make it any better for us. The Bill was then sent down to the Assembly, and reported Committee. It came up for a third reading on the 29th ult., and was warmly advocated by Mr. it. Sixty-five votes being necessary for its should stand wholly as it was. passage, it was declared lost. A re-considera-From the foregoing it will be seen, that there tion was then moved and carried for the pur- resolution or note, on the ground that there

words, "Except such persons shall be subject Christ. This ought to be held as its object tory, and art of the ancients, together with a

invasion, insurrection, or in time of war.

the Peace, shall be served or executed on the been introduced no difference on this point seventh day of the week, commonly called Sat- | would have been called out. He was averse urday, by or upon any person whose religious to explanatory resolutions on this article. Befaith and practice is to keep such seventh day | side, he did not wish to commit himself to his of the week as a day set apart by divine com- Baptist brethren on the point. He should fight mand as the Sabbath of rest from labor, and them in love till death upon it, as he should dedicated to the worship of God, except in cases | other brethren on other points, and did not wish of the breach of the peace, or apprehension of his sword arm to be disabled. If the Seventh persons charged with crime and midemeanor; day Baptists could come in as the article stands, and no process issued by any Justice of the Peace | he should wish to have them, but would rather against any person whose religious faith and they should be excluded than incur the evils of ed by a Mr. Estabrook in a scandalous little practice is to keep such seventh day of the week | making explanations of the article. as the Sabbath of rest from labor, and dedicated to the Chair had objections to the fourth article.

Eld. Langworthy's 'Questions for solution' apble on such seventh day of the week, except in as peculiar objects for the Alliance as that re-

> suit or proceeding to which any person is party article altogether. whose religious faith and practice is to keep the seventh day of the week, commonly called Saturday, as a day set apart by divine command to the worship of God, for trial or hearing on | tists was resumed.] such seventh day of the week.

Mr. Balcom consented to these amendments, as it could be passed in no other form while so few members were present.

then conferred with the Committee, and ex- conversation as to the sense of the house, and so modify the Bill that both Houses could agree. This morning Mr. Lester reported the Bill, concurring in the first amendment of the Assembly, and non-concurring with the second. On conferring with some of both Houses, it was thought it would be fatal to the passage of the Bill to bring it up again for action before the adjournment of the Legislature, especially as there are important bills before it to be acted upon by the 12th inst., and very thin houses. In the mean time our Associations can take the several bills, and frame one that they will be satisfied meet in September next. Mr. Beach, of the Senate, and Mr. Balcom, of the Assembly, and others, have taken a deep interest in the passage

J. BAILEY.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.

Several meetings were held in New York last week, for the purpose of forming an Evangelical Alliance for the United States. A question relative to the admission of Seventh-day discussed with considerable interest. The fol-Y. Y. Tribune. We publish it to-day without comment, but may have something to say about it hereafter :-

The proposed Constitution for the Alliance was then taken up, and all that part of the Preamble copied from the statement of the General Alliance, unanimously adopted. A portion introduced by the Committee who prepared the Constitution, relating to the right and duty of reading the Scriptures, the duty of keeping the Sabbath, forms of worship, diffusion itself all regenerate men and no others; it did of the Scriptures, and Slavery, was, on the not pretend to render the visible Church coëxsuggestion of Dr. Cox, postponed till after the tensive with the invisible, and to embrace all Constitution should be considered and voted on. Christians. It undertook to lay a broad intel-The first thing in order, he said, was to form | lectual basis—a doctrinal basis. It did not take the organization; after that any peculiar declaration or modification of principles might all subjects, and can go no farther. In trying appropriately be made.

approved, article by article, on the question of the brethren referred to were so near right as its adoption as a whole, it was inquired if the the other evangelical denominations, and would article in the preamble relating to the desecration of the Lord's Day, would not exclude the pressing an apparent indifference as to the day Seventh-day Baptists from the Alliance? In this connection an interesting and prolonged Sec. 1. No person whose religious faith and discussion arose as to whether the conscientious practice is to keep the seventh day of the week | keeping of the seventh instead of the first day as a day set apart by divine command as the of the week should constitute a bar to member-Sabbath of rest from labor, and dedicated to the ship, and as to the mode in which, in case it worship of God, shall be subject to perform should not, the fact that no such exclusion was

Rev. Mr. Kirk believed that a doctrinal basis was necessary, and if the question of Slavery maliciously cause or procure any process issued | should come up, he should take that ground; from a justice's court, in a civil suit, to be serv- it was necessary, not as a Church creed, but as ed on said day upon any such person, or who a ground of Christian union. He was not in

Dr. Forsyth recollected that when the Baptist, and the Alliance refused to use any other form of speech than the expression question of language, but of principle. If it was desired to act together with the Seventh-But each party regarded the other as departing Sec. 4. The Act entitled, "An Act in rela- from the true way of the Lord, and could not adopt each other's language. Moreover, the expression, as it stands, contained the view held by the majority of Evangelical Christians, and could not be changed to suit extreme or excep-

Subsequently Dr. Forsyth said that he did not hold the idea that the Seventh-day Baptists on favorably by Mr. Balcom, of the Judiciary should not be admitted. He must object to altering phraseology in respect to a verbal proposition while the views of its subject held by different parties were diametrically opposed Balcom, and opposed by several members on He was willing that the denomination spoken of account of the penalties connected with it, and should come in on such a basis as might be by one member because one Sabbath was mutually agreed, provided it was the will of the enough. The vote being taken on its final Alliance that nothing should be said on the passage, sixty voted for and seventeen against question of the Sabbath, otherwise he should not. The clause should be stricken out, or it

Mr. Kirk was averse to any explanatory never to have come into the statement. The Alliance was formed to promote the greatest 1st. Add at the end of the first section the possible object, the Union of the Disciples of in Scripture, and of the geography, natural his-London, different branches of the Alliance had 2d. Strike out Sections 2 and 3, and insert different objects. The Scotch brethren desired to attack Papacy; the English brethren also Sec. 2. No process issued by any Justice of had their own purposes. Had this article not Sabbath-school teachers, and to individuals of

cases of the breach of the peace, or apprehen-lating to keeping the Sabbat... Profanity, sion of persons charged with crime and misde- adultery or Sabbath-breaking were not forbidden any more than stealing. If one was to be Sec. 2. No Justice of the Peace shall know- specified by the Alliance, why not the other? ingly, where objection is made, adjourn any civil | If possible he should prefer to strike out the

[At this point a short recess was taken, after as the Sabbath of rest from labor, and dedicated | sion "Lord's Day" and the Seventh-day Bap-

Rev. Mr. Kirk said that the Conference had arrived at an important stage of its proceedings. He was not fully prepared to act maturely, and would prefer, as the debate hitherto had been The Bill was then returned to the Senate, and an informal conversation, and that a committee referred again to the Judiciary Committee. I should be appointed to be instructed by such without it. At present he was not prepared to

vote for any thing. Dr. Lewis made an impressive argument in favor of the propriety of singling out the fourth commandment as especially sacred.

Dr. Lansing was troubled by nothing except the article in question, and wished to have the Preamble altered in that respect.

Dr. DeWitt made a statement of reasons for opposing the striking out of the article.

Rev. P. P. SANDFORD was opposed to any change. He would deprecate the going forth of any thing which should imply that the Conferwith, and present it when the Legislature shall ence recognized any other day than the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath. Had the phrase never appeared in the preamble it might very innocently have been left in silence. But being there, to alter it would imply that the Conference did not regard the subject with a sufficient sense of its true character.

Dr. Cox was very much pleased by the prevailing disposition. He saw nothing like party issue or pushing things, and by the grace of God meant to keep clear of it.

Rev. A. Wheelock, during the recess, had been looking over the proceedings of the meeting in London and found that Dr. Hoby, a Baptist pastor of London, had brought up the subject there, and had offered an amendment striking out the clause excluding the Seventhlowing report of the discussion is given in the day Baptists. His motion was not seconded, little attention was paid to it, and the subject was dropped. He could see no serious evils in appending an explanatory note which would relieve several thousands of Christians in the United States and enable them to fraternize with the Alliance.

Rev. Mr. Kirk would welcome Seventh-day Baptists, but should vote against appending an explanatory note for two reasons. In the first place, the Alliance did not undertake to clear the wheat-field of tares, nor to include within up practical questions, or pretend to embrace to bring in all, interminable differences would The Preamble and Constitution having been arise. In the second place, he did not think not lend any influence, even in a note, in exwhich should be observed as the Sabbath. He should, therefore, vote against any explanatory note, and welcome the Seventh-day Baptists.

Rev. G. B. Abbott spoke in favor of leaving the Preamble to stand as it was.

Finally the question was settled by the refusal of the Conference to make any explanation in regard to the subject.

Having disposed of this difficulty, the meeting proceeded to consider the subject of slavery, with a view to decide whether the Alliance should take any action upon it. The debate upon that point lasted something over three days, and was finally concluded on Sabbath afternoon last, by the adoption of the following declaration:-

"That while the Evangelical Alliance admits into its bosom such persons only as are respectable members of Evangelical Churches, we are nevertheless persuaded that the great object of the Association, the promotion of a larger Christian Union, may be furthered by a frank expression of our sentiments on the subject of slavery. We therefore declare our deep unalterable opposition to this stupendous evil, and we hold it to be the duty of all men by all wise and Christian means to seek its entire extirpation and removal from the land. Still the one object of the Alliance shall be steadily kept in view, which is the promotion of Christian Union and brotherly love."

TEXT-BOOK AND TREASURY.—Such is the title of a work, compiled by the Religious Tract and Book Society for Ireland, and republished in this country by Lewis Colby & Co., of 122 Nassau-st. It is divided into two parts of one hundred and fifty pages each. The first part contains Scripture texts arranged to illustrate nearly every religious subject of a practical nature which is likely to come up in a Christian family. The second part is designed to afford a general view of the manners, customs, and history of the Jews and other nations mentioned variety of other subjects recorded or referred to in the sacred volume. The book can not fail to be of great service to ministers of the Gospel, every class who desire to study the Holy Scriptures systematically and thoroughly.

A Mormon Preacher.—The Christian Secretary says that a Mormon preacher, known as Elder J. G. Adams, is figuring to some extent in Boston just at present in the double capacity of preacher and play-actor. He was caricaturpaper printed in Boston. The Mormon Elder provided himself with a cow-hide and at the first opportunity gave Mr. Estabrook a flogging. After he had finished his business, he addressed a crowd of some three hundred persons who had assembled to see the fun, as follows:-

"Gentlemen, I am J. G. Adams. This person, without the slightest provocation on my part, has wantonly assailed my character in a paper of which he is the editor, and for this I which the discussion in relation to the expres- have punished him. I am going to play an en-. gagement at the Providence theatre, and, please God, will return here on Sunday in season to preach the gospel!"

BAPTISTS IN ENGLAND.—The (English), Baptist Reporter, for 1846, furnishes reports of one rather informal, that it should be continued in thousand and six public baptisms, when ten thousand five hundred and twenty-nine professed disciples of our Lord Jesus Christ were "buriplained our wants, and requested that they would to mature a resolution properly expressive of ed with him by baptism." Of this number it. Possibly it might be found advisable to seventy-five were teachers and one hundred and strike out the article, and to adopt the section five scholars in Baptist Sunday Schools. Ten Roman Catholics; 18 Independents; 13 Presbyterians; 147 Episcopalians; 1 Quaker; 1 Jew; 4 Unitarians; 1 Presbyterian minister; 1 Episcopalian; 7 Methodist, and 6 Independent ministers, were also among the number.

> BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for April has been republished by Leonard Scott & Co. Among its articles we find a long review of Carlyle's "Cromwell," and a pretty full account of "How they manage Matters in the Model Republic." The office of publication is removed to 79 Fulton-st., corner of Gold-st., entrance in Gold.

> · We have on hand a variety of communications, poetic and prosaic, which shall receive attention at as early a day as possible.

capture of dispatches o my was his e of beans and sions, about t same number since died, at Next came Pasqual, bety ney and a pa der a brother ber of killer of our own t a much large This was f ture of Tue Perry. Fou gagement, an were four off But the Gordo. It Gen. Twiggs ed on the 18 Gen. Scott.

Important

in the past

The first

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thousand Me near five hu wounded: ican General ed after his cowardice of battle was ha far greater. mule from th mounting his chapporal. his papers, n riage-even The follow

count of the O. Picayune The Mex awful—the g Gen. Vasque mortally wo with the dea La Vega Gordo on the serter from o their camp a main attack -the work's

-he change latter was kil

until the line turned. Sev killed. A bi of artillery, mortally wou The officer are to be turn to take up their officers given their pa without delay prisoners of Vega and Ja during the ti and distinguithem. The Castle of Santhe United Si

The Amer estimated at The army mediately. A letter from that three dasmall town so to China, can the murder small rancho murder was Americans n in the night made prisen through the

FOURTE The steam the 6th of April 20. . 1 the principal

Throughou e ness has bee Indian corn, in the latter buoyancy an The state Matters have mending. I nell's health Two million the Dublin this year's for of our own struggle. Il templation of feelings of t lamity ? A letter ff the sufferings

of liberality which does h be handed to disposed of their alleviati The U.S. Cork on the pepulat entif

eased by the preothing like party the grace of God

the recess, had dings of the meet-Dr. Hoby, a Bapbrought up the ed an amendment iding the Seventhwas not seconded, it, and the subject no serious evils in which would re-Christians in the hem to fraternize

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-Such is the title eligious Tract and and republished in by & Co., of 122 to two parts of one ch. The first part anged to illustrate ct of a practical naan hp in a Christian designed to afford ners, customs, and r nations mentioned graphy, natural hisits, together with a orded or referred to book can not fail isters of the Gospel, d to individuals of ady the Holy Scrip-

oughly. The Christian Secreacher, known as ing to some extent the double capacity He was caricaturscandalous little The Mormon Elder whide and at the stabrook a flogging. ness, he addressed ndred persons who un: as follows :-Adams. This per-

provocation on my my character in a itor, and for this I oing to play an en-. theatre, and, please Sunday in season to

The (English) Bapishes reports of one baptisms, when ten genty-nine professed Christ were "buri-Of this number and one hundred and nday Schools. Ten endents: 13 PresbydQuaker; 1 Jew; minister; 1 Epis-6 sladependent

(Frimber. April has been & Co. Among view of Carlyle's scount of WHow dolle Republic." Hemoved to 79

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General Intelligence.

WAR NEWS.

Important war news has been received within the past week.

The first that came was an account of the battle of Sacramento, defeat of the enemy, and capture of Chihuhua. According to the official dispatches of Col. Doniphan, the loss of the enemy was his entire artillery, 10 wagons, masses of beans and pinola, and other Mexican provisions, about three hundred killed, and about the same number wounded, many of whom have since died, and forty prisoners.

Next came an account of the battle of San Pasqual, between the troops under Gen. Kearney and a party of about 160 Californians, under a brother of the late Governor. The number of killed among the enemy is not known: of our own men some twenty were killed, and a much larger number wounded.

This was followed by an account of the capture of Tuspan by the squadron under Com. Perry. Four of our men were killed in this engagement, and fourteen wounded, among whom were four officers.

But the great battle was fought at Cerro Gordo. It commenced on the 17th ult., by Gen. Twiggs's advance division. It was renewed on the 18th by the full American force under Gen. Scott. A complete rout ensued. Six thousand Mexicans were taken prisoners, and near five hundred Americans were killed and wounded. Gen. La Vega and five other Mexican Generals were taken. Santa Anna escaped after his defeat. Had it not been for the cowardice of Santa Anna, who ran before the battle was half lost, the slaughter would have been far greater. He escaped by cutting a saddled mule from the harness of his magnificent coach, mounting him, and subsequently taking to the chapporal. The service, of massive silver, all his papers, money, and every thing in the carriage-even his dinner-were captured.

The following items are taken from an account of the battle given by Kendall, of the N. O. Picayune:-

awful—the ground in places is covered with the dead! Among the bodies found was that of Gen. Vasquez, and near him was Col. Palacio, ted in Brooklyn one evening last week. As mortally wounded. Their loss in the retreat Mr. Alvah Hotchkiss was passing through Clinwas terribly severe-every by-path was strewn | ton-st., on his way home, he was knocked down.

the work so fiercely attacked by Gen. Pillow offered by the city authorities for his apprehen--he changed places with Gen. Vasquez. The sion. latter was killed-La Vega defended his post until the lines of the enemy were completely turned. Several Mexican Colonels have been killed. A brother of Gen. La Vega, a Colonel of artillery, was severely, and, as is supposed, mortally wounded.

The officers and men of the Mexican army are to be turned loose on their parole not again to take up arms during the war. Fifteen of their officers have refused to sign, but have given their parole of honor to report themselves. without delay, to Col. Wilson at Vera Cruz, as prisoners of war. Among these are Gens. La Vega and Jarero, the latter Governor of Perote during the time the Texan prisoners were there, and distinguished for his good treatment of them. The officers will either be kept in the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, or else proceed to the United States.

The American loss in killed and wounded is estimated at five hundred.

The army is to advance toward Mexico im-

to China, came in and reported to Gen. Taylor the location is settled, put this, the most importthe murder of 24 Mexicans, at Gualopa, a ant portion of the line, under contract. small rancho about six miles from Ramus. The murder was committed, they say, by a party of Americans numbering about 20; and was done in the night. The murdered men were first made prisoners, tied, and afterward all shot through the head.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Coledonia reached Boston on the 6th of May, bringing English papers to April 20. The following summary embraces the principal news:-

Throughout the last fortnight a heavy business has been transacted in wheat, flour and Indian corn, and the depression which prevailed in the latter end of March has given way to other places. buoyancy and activity.

The state of affairs in Ireland is improving. Matters have reached their worst and are now mending. The latest accounts of Mr. O'Connell's health are very unsatisfactory.

the Dublin Nation, are destined to perish by crossed the bridge, and held the whole train of this year's famine in Ireland! a population wheels suspended. sufficient for a powerful State—and two-thirds of our own at the time of the Revolutionary struggle. The mind shudders at the bare contemplation of the fact; what then must be the feelings of the spectators of the horrible ca-

of liberality on the part of the Sultan, which does him great credit. Upon hearing of the sufferings of the Irish, the Sultan caused to be handed to Hon. Mr. Wellesley, £1,000, to be large fee of eight thousand dollars, from the disposed of by him in the best way towards corporation of Memphis, Tennessee, for attendtheir alleviation.

The U.S. ship-of-war Jamestown arrived at Cork on the 12th of April, in fifteen days from Boston. Her arrival was greeted with much popular enthusiasm; an enthusiasm which need between 20 and 25 Negroes, belonging to difnot be ashamed of its cause—for the arrival ferent plantations in Kenton Co., Ky., across was a victory—a partial one to be sure—over the river, left for parts unknown, via the State a real enemy, an enemy of all mankind, un- of Ohio. We learn that the aggregate amount of sparing famine. The bells of the city were reward offered for their apprehension is over rung, and there was much excitement in the four thousand dollars.

streets. A deputation was sent on board the their timely relief.

the north end of 'Black-water Bank,' between Sixty were admitted to this institution on the latter place, and immediately filled. It is feared she will be a total loss. A greater part of beholding them. the passengers were brought into Wexford by saved by other boats.

fashion, the farce of "Three weeks after Marher royal husband take the principal parts. There seems but little "passional attraction" between them. It is difficult to tell what cause were one hundred and eighty last year. of quarrel, if any, exists; in this respect regal have no advantage over other matrimonial

Portugal is suffering as much as ever from bad government and defective institutions. The possession of the rebels.

M. Ronge is undergoing a month's imprisonment at Breslau, for preaching without permission of the authorities.

A good deal of discussion and correspondence has appeared in the papers- since the sailing of the Cambria, respecting Mr. Frederick Douglass, an anti-slavery lecturer, who went out passenger in that vessel.

SUMMARY.

The N. Y. Tribune says that on Monday last the Commissioner of the Alms-House informed the inmates of Bellevue that they must get ready to move to the new Alms-House on Blackwell's Island. There they would be expected to labor as much as they had the strength, and would be wholly deprived of liquor. On Tuesday afternoon, a steamboat was got ready

An atrocious attempt to murder was commitby a slug-shot, as is supposed, and his pockets La Vega was in command of the Cerro rifled of their contents. When found, some Gordo on the first day of the fight, but a de- time afterward, he was insensible, his skull serter from our dragoons, a German, going into | broken, and the brain exposed. He was not their camp at night and informing them that the expected to survive. The perpetrator has not main attack was to be on the right of their line | been arrested, although a large reward has been

> Captain Tobin says that the battle ground of Buena Vista is half classic—as it is the site pended to some of the diagrams of the field, to light at a given signal. which have been published, says, "it is distinguished in Mexican history for one of the bloodiest battles that was fought during the evolution of 1823 and 1824."

by 1,022 patients. Of these 555 were Germans, 246 Austrians, 236 Prussians, 75 Hamburghers,) 165 Russians and Poles, 127 Englishmen, 65 Hungarians, 26 Danes, 21 Americans, and 63 inhabitants of other countries. There were also present 14 physicians, part of them as patients and part as students of the cure.

There are now four parties of engineers engaged in surveys for the Hudson River Railroad. The location is expected to be settled by A letter from Monterey, dated April 14, says the latter part of this month, from this City to that three days ago the Alcalde and Priest of a Fishkill, a distance of sixty miles. It is undersmall town some 20 miles distant, on the road stood that the directors will, immediately after

A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, writing from Avon, May 3, says:—The cry of Winter-killed Wheat," won't answer for this region. I have traveled for many miles in this vicinity, and inquired of farmers generally in reference to the subject, and the universal response is, that the crop gives indications as promising as last season.

In the New York Evening Post, it was some time since published, that three hundred and eighty bodies of human beings, who had died from drunkenness, were gathered up in the streets of this city by the coroner, and buried in the year 1845, at the public expense. If this number died in the streets, we leave to conjecture how many died from the same cause in

As the Sunday train of the Petersburg railroad was crossing a bridge near Welden, North Carolina, the props gave away, and the mail and passenger cars were torn from their wheels and precipitated into the river. No passengers Two millions of human beings, according to were seriously injured, as the locomotive had

One of the national-school masters in Ireland, says a correspondent, remarked that this time twelve months he had one hundred and forty school children; this day he had not one. Half, he said, are dead, and the remainder are unable to attend for want of sufficient food and raiment, A letter from Constantinople mentions an act and he is himself obliged to get some situation on the roads to support a large family. .

Messrs. Coe & Brown, lawyers, received the ing to a recent suit of that city before the Supreme Court at Nashville, involving the right of

On Friday or Saturday night, says the Times.

The ship Stephen Baldwin arrived at New Jamestown to Capt. Forbes, who made an Orleans after a voyage of seventy-four days appropriate reply. He and his officers were from Liverpool. According to the manifest says: "To your son I felt bound by the strong sumptuously entertained at a public dinner on there were 161 passengers on board at the time ties of private regard; and when I miss his the 15th, by the people of Cork, and the next she started. Of this number 24 died at sea, and familiar face, and those of McKee and Hardin, day a meeting of the inhabitants was held to at least two-thirds of those who arrived were I can say with truth, that I feel no exultation in express their gratitude to the Americans for mere living skeletons. Some of them were so our success." worn down by sickness and hunger, that they The Rochester, from Liverpool for New had not the strength to walk, and had to be con-York, on the morning of the 18th ult., struck on veyed in vehicles to the Charity Hospital. Dublin and Wexford, within 12 miles of the first day of their arrival, many of them so destitute of clothing that decency was shocked in

We learn from the Lynn (Mass.) News, that the Arklow, and the remainder were being John Augustus, the true philanthropist, stated at a temperance meeting in Lynn, a few days In Spain, at the Palace of the Escurial, is ago, to show the good effects of the decision of being performed, after the most approved the Supreme Court in favor of the license law, and the good effects of enforcing the law, that riage," in which the most Catholic Queen and there were but eighty commitments for drunkenness, this year, during the same length of ly by the bombardment. In a single house five time, and at the same season, in which there French persons were killed and every one of

A little girl (colored) was kidnapped from Salem, Ohio, on the 25th ult. The kidnapper pretended to come from a man with whom a brother of the child lived, with directions to take her there, and no suspicion was excited Queen considers herself in personal danger in till some time after he had gone. Pursuit was the Capital, while the Provinces are mostly in made as soon as the real state of the case was known, but the scoundrel had crossed the line, and was safe in Virginia with his prey.

> The news by the Caledonia gives very general satisfaction, especially to the produce dealers. The immediate effect has been a rise in all descriptions of breadstuffs, and an influx of still larger profits to the holders. There is, however, among some of the stock dealers, an of England and France, which may extend its produced £6,400 at five per cent. effects to this country.

As some laborers were engaged in pulling down a store, in Liberty-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway, the chimney fell, and injured four of the workmen. Three of them were taken to the City Hospital, where it is said their recovery is considered doubtful. The fourth was slightly wounded on the head, and another escaped injury.

A Charleston paper gives the important to carry them to their new home, when some places between Vera Cruz and Mexico, one 200 of them expressed a wish to be dismissed attained and the other yet to be gained by our a into the street, rather than go to the island; and army, with their distances as follows: From a large number, who were afraid that they could | Vera Cruz to Jalapa 70 miles; to Perote 55; not obtain permission, scaled the fences, and to Puebla 95; to Mexico 80. Total, 300 miles. The Mexican loss upon the hights was got off in that way. About four-fifths of them Between Jalapa and Perote the road ascends 9,900 feet. About half way between Puebla and woolen fabrics have been recently organized and Mexico; the descent is rapid for about 20

> The London journals estimate that the immigration from Ireland alone, in the coming six months, will be from 200,000 to 300,000. There will probably be as many from Germany, Switzerland, and France, besides many from England and Scotland; amounting in all, probably, to 600,000. Make room for them at the west.

On the occasion of the illumination in Baltimore, on Wednesday evening, the whole of Barnum's Hotel, including the lights in the transparencies, exceeding 3,000 in number, were lighted in less than half a minute, and at where 12,000 Spanish regulars were cut to the Exchange Hotel, 1,700 candles were lit in pieces by 18,000 rancheros in the war with five seconds. The wicks were previously wet Spain for Mexican independence. A note ap- with spirits of turpentine, and persons stationed

A great Emperor of India, little known in Europe, but who nevertheless was the chief of thirty millions of men, has recently died. We mean Min-Mean, the ruler of Anam, Sovereign The Water-Cure Establishment of Priessnitz of Cochin-China, of Tonquin and of Cambodia. at Grafenberg was visited during the last year It is said that his successor is determined to open the ports of the empire of Anam to the vessels of all commercial nations.

Rowland Hill stated, at a meeting held in Liverpool, that the average amount of money returned to the dead letter office, enclosed in letters which were refused, amounted to £400,000 per annum; and many thousands of pounds were yearly found in letters which had absolutely no address upon them whatever

The New London Advocate states that five out of eight whale ships, which have arrived at that port the present season, have been withdrawn from the whaling business, and, tempted by the uncommon rates of freight, engaged for the merchant service. The Advocate thinks that the whaling business is overstocked with vessels, and that it would be better to divert even more of them to the merchant service.

The Buffalo Express says that out of thirtynine persons enlisted by Captain Wilder, of Rochester, nine, or about one-fourth of the whole, were shoe-makers. The very large arrival of this class of mechanics from Germany, and other countries, is fast depressing the wages of boot and shoe-makers, down to the European

An English paper says: "There are at this moment in London three pretenders, viz: the Count de Montemolin, aspiring to the crown of Spain; Don Miguel, aspiring to that of Portugal; and Prince Louis Napoleon, entertaining hopes of yet wearing a revolutionary diadem in

Indian corn is worth two dollars and sixteen cents a bushel in England, and but little more than nine cents in Illinois. Thirty thousand bushels have recently been purchased near Springfield, Ohio, at twenty-five cents per

A fire damp explosion recently took place in a large coal mine at Barnsley, (England,) by which 73 individuals were instantly destroyed! Forty-two of the bodies were interred in the pany with us, whose places must be supplied. How shall this be done? It will not do to keep traveling agents in the grave, in rows six abreast and seven deep.

than half the fresh water on the globe, covering a space of about 90,000 square miles, and draining a country of not less surface than 40,-000 square miles.

The word devil, said a certain minister, is mean any how you can take it. Remove the d, and it is evil; remove the e, and it is vile; remove the v, and it is il, and the l alone has the

Four hundred boys are now engaged at the Arsenal, at Watervleit, near Albany, in the preparation of cartridges. The War Department has made a requisition of a million of cartridges for each month.

Gen. Taylor's recent letter to Henry Clay, offering condolence for the death of his son,

The residence of Solomon Danner, Chambersburgh, Ia., was burned to the ground on the 7th ult. Three of his children were burned to death. Mrs. D., in trying to rescue her children from the flames, was badly burned.

Within the last twelve months the people of the city of New York have subscribed about \$7,000,000 to railroad stocks. Boston about \$2,000,000; Pittsburgh about \$5,000,000, and Philadelphia about \$3,000,000.

The Editor of the Courier des Etats Unis has received a private letter from Vera Cruz which says that the French residents suffered extremethe family wounded.

Seven or eight hundred tons of freight were lost on Saturday at Dayton, Ohio. Three large pork houses and seven stores were burned, and large quantities of bacon, wheat, and produce destroyed; loss estimated at \$60,000.

A Kentuckian publishes a tabular statement in the Frankfort Commonwealth, which shows that while from the year 1841 to 1846 inclusive, the number of slaves in that State increased 16,729, the valuation of the same decreased \$7,

A note which was lately paid into the Bank of England was dated the 28th of July, 1736, No. 94, value £25. This note, which had been out apprehension of a crisis in the monetary affairs 111 years, would, at compound interest, have

> It is stated that the shell that killed Captain Vinton did not explode, and was found to contain 322 musket balls, all of which were replaced and the shell forwarded to the Captain's

> The highest fountain in the world is on the grounds of the Duke of Devonshire, in England, where a single jet is thrown up to a height of 267 feet-more than 100 feet higher than

The Woonsocket Patriot states that letter postage has recently been charged on a newspaper on account of an interrogation point (?) elements of social influence. being found on the margin.

Four companies for the manufacture of cotton at Utica, the capitals of which vary from \$100,- dressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter, or Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents. 000 to \$300,000. One of them is already in

Col. Jacob Palmer, of Baileyville, Me., killed, the past winter, fourteen wolves, two moose, nine deer, eleven foxes three black cats, two otters, and four sable.

While Mr. Levi Slade was riding on horseback in Chelsea, Mass., his horse was struck by ightning and instantly killed. He was not

Among the killed at the battle of Buena Vista seventy-second year of his age.

On the 27th ult. there was a fire at St. Louis,

which consumed a great number of buildings. The total money receipts of the Treasurer of the Relief Committee of this city, up to the 1st

inst., amounted to \$135,307 70. The steamboat Alida made the trip from Albany to this City tn eight hours and seven min-

utes, including landings. The expense of keeping one soldier in the

field of battle would keep fifty children in the school of learning. The Vera Cruz Eagle says that Santa Anna's victory at Buena Vista was celebrated with

Review of New York Market. MONDAY, MAY 10.

great pomp at the city of Mexico.

The demand for Flour and Meal continues to be good. Flour on the spot \$7 75, to arrive in June 6 75 a 7 00. Meal 4 75. Rye Flour 5 12. Wheat on the spot sold for 1 75. Corn 95c. Barley 100c. No change in Provisions.

MARRIED,

In Waterford, Ct, on Tuesday evening, May 4, by Geo. B. Utter, Dr. Albert Utter, of New London, Ct., to Miss EMMA J. WESCOTE, of the former place.

LETTERS.

A. A. F. Randolph, John I. Tanner, Jas. Bailey, J. B Vells, J. P. Burdick, J. G. Sisson, W. Fairchild.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

J. I. Tanner, Richmond, Va. \$6 00 pays to vol. 3 No. 52 J. P. Burdick, Hopkinton, R. I. 6 00 R. T. Stillman, Unadilla Forks 6 00 A. A. F. Randolph, Cussewago 6 00 E. Lewis, Washington, Pa. 2 00 N. J. Reade, North Adams J. G. Sisson, South New Bsrlin 1 00 Abel Stillman, Poland Daniel Truman, Newport

Suggestions to our Friends.—Five numbers more wil complete the third volume of the Sabbath Recorder. In making two or three suggestions to our friends, just at this

Our list has always been too small to enable us to go on without fear of embarrassment. Besides this, there are generally at the close of a volume more or less subscribers parting com-The North American Lakes have been found the voluntary assistance of our friends. We doubt not that to contain 1,700 cubic miles of water, or more a very little effort on the part of each individual who feels anxious to have the Recorder sustained, would easily accomplish all that is desired. Shall not that effort be made? We trust that many of our friends will answer, Yes, and that we

shall see the fruit of their decision before the volume closes. The second suggestion we wish to make is, that some of our subscribers have not yet paid for the current volume, and ought to give immediate attention to it. A large majority of our subscribers, we rejoice to say, have promptly remitted their subscriptions, for which they have our thanks. But in publishing a paper, the expenses of which are about equal to the income, it is easy for a few individuals to create serious embarrassment by neglect on this point. In many cases the publication of religious papers has been rendered impossible by delinquency on the part of those who professed to be firm friends of the cause to which the paper was devoted. We hope that those who are indebted to us will embrace the first opportunity to forward what is due. That would be the best encouragement they could give us to go forward in the work we have undertaken.

R. 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 patients affected with diseases of the Eyes, particularly those. requiring surgical operations, at his residence, Plainfield, N. J

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.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Central Seventh-day Baptist Association, will be held with the Third Church in Brook field, commencing on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory discourse by G. M. Langworthy, or R. G. Burdick. J. BAILEY, Rec. Sec.

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 1st, and closes July 14th, embracing twelve weeks. The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three

terms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Second Dec. 15, April 5, Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras—for Drawing Painting

Piano Music Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture, Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themselves. 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

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

The friends of the Institution have met with a success surpassing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a lauding 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 their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment was Lieut. William Price, of Illinois, in the 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 Massachusetts Legislature, during its retthe ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different constraints are to be heated by both of the different constraints are to be best style of modern architecture, and

the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical. Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be

responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical

powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibility ties of active life. Our prime motto is, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution. Regulations

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exer-

cises, will be equired.

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, 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 or ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

egular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell

Apparatus. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to llustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the different departments of Natural Science.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective 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 ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

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

The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

time, we trust that we shall not be regarded as giving too much prominence to our own affairs.

The first suggestion we wish to make is, that a considerable number of new names ought to be added to our list of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than

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

Expenses. Board, per week, \$1.00 Room-rent, per term, 1 50 Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM.

Piano Forte, \$10 00 Oil Painting, Drawing, 2 00 The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement.

SAMUEL RUSSELL

President of the Board of Traiters. ALFR ED, June 23, 1846.

Miscellaneous.

From Whittier's Supernaturalism of New England. A YANKEE GHOST.

those whose forgiveness cannot be known, and and a little golden music book between us, but whose power of retaliation in their new condi- we will leave a corner for you, Jamie, so that tion cannot be estimated, is the prolific mother when you come, we will all bow down together of spectral annoyances. Whomsoever we have before the throne of God, our Father, and sing injured, however despicable and weak while his glory for ever and ever." living, becomes formidable by death. I have noticed in our thrifty, money-loving community, to heaven, and his countenance seemed to grow that there is a very common notion, that the brighter and brighter; I gazed upon his face disposal of an estate contrary to the known for some minutes in silent anguish; but as l wishes of the testator, is the most potent spell of gazed, his face appeared to wax brighter and all others for raising Yankee Ghosts. Among | yet more bright; a smile still lingered upon his the many anecdotes which corroborate this parted lips, and his little soul winged its flight opinion, I must content myself with citing one, to a sure and glorious eternity. the scene of which happens to be in an adjoin-

though it was understood before her decease angel forms, with their little golden music book that such a document was in the hands of and my empty and unmerited conduct, rise up, 'Squire S., one of her neighbors. One cold as it were, in a vision before me, and my passion 'Squire S. sat in his parlor, looking over his tears. papers, when, hearing some one cough in a familiar way, he looked up, and saw before him a little, crooked old woman, in an oil-nut colored woolen frock, blue and white tow and linen apron, and striped blanket, leaning her sharp pinched face on one hand, while the other supported a short black tobacco pipe, at which she was puffing in the most vehement and spiteful manner conceivable.

The 'Squire was a man of some nerve; but his first thought was to attempt an escape, from which he was deterred only by the consideration that any effort to that effect would necessarily bring him nearer to his unwelcome visitor.

"Aunt Morse," he at length said, "for the Lord's sake get right back to the burying ground! What on earth are you here for ?"

The apparition took her pipe deliberately from her mouth, and informed him that she came to see justice done with her will; and that nobody need think of cheating her, dead or alive. Concluding her remark with a shrill emphasis, she replaced her pipe, and puffed away with renewed vigor. The 'Squire' had reasons for retaining the document at issue, which he had supposed conclusive, but he had not reckoned upon the interference of the testator in the matter. Aunt Morse, when living, he had always regarded as a very shrew of a woman, and he now began to suspect that her recent change of condition had improved her, like Sheriden's ghost, "the wrong way." He saw nothing better to be done under the circumstances than to promise to see to it that very evening.

The ghost nodded her head approvingly, and, knocking the ashes out of her pipe against the chimney, proceeded to fill it anew with a handful of tobacco from her side pocket. "And now, 'Squire," said she, "if you'll just light my pipe for me, I'll be agoing."

The 'Squire was, as has been intimated, no coward; he had been out during the war in a Merrimac privateer, and had seen sharp work off Fayal, but, as he said afterwards, "it was no touch to lighting Aunt Morse's pipe." No slave of a pipe bearer ever handed the chiboque to the Grand Turk with more care or reverence, than the 'Squire manifested on this occasion. Aunt Morse drew two or three long preliminary whiffs, to see that all was right, pulled her blanket over her head, and slowly hobbled out at the door. The 'Squire being true to his promise, was never again disturbed. It is right in conclusion to say, that there were suspicions at that time, that the ghost was a reality of flesh and blood—in short, one of the living heirs of Aunt Morse, and not the old lady herself.

AN OLD MAN'S REMINISCENCE.

I had grarreled with my little brother Willie who had not quite passed his sixth year. I was two years his senior, and he was the only being I ever loved. Willie was a frail and affectionate little fellow, not meant to struggle long through this dark and weary existence. The little golden locks fell upon his dender and beautiful neck, and his large blue eyes wore a soft and confiding expression, which called forth irresistibly your love and protection. I went to the corner of the garden, and continued building a house we had begun together. The evening was fast coming on, and I still required about a dozen bricks to finish it; I therefore stalked up to one which, after great trouble, he had just completed, and pulled down part of the walls for that purpose. The little fellow could not bear it, and snatched them back from me. I, in a rage, struck him violently on the breast, and he fell to the ground.

In a short time he recovered his breath, and said:

"Jamie, tell Annie to come and carry me in,

I cannot walk; my breast is very, very sore." I slunk quietly in at the back of the house. In a few moments I heard a low and mournful whisper go through the dwelling; my little that the person he had been playing with, should Willie had broken a blood vessel. The next evening, about sunset, I went to the door of the room where he lay, and as I looked in, he beckoned me to him. The setting sun fell upon his pocket, his town house, plate and furniture, golden hair, and as he reclined upon the snowy pillow, methought he seemed like a little angel floating on a fleecy cloud.

I crept up slowly to the side of his bed, and hid the little hand which lay upon the coverlid, winner to the door, told his coachman that was 900 feet in depth. This being true, it contains during the bombardment, has been placed in the Rodman—Nathan Gilbert. within my own hand.

I hid my face beneath the bed clothes, and sobbed aloud.

know I love you dearly; come, Jamie, let me at a billiard table, and occasionally as helper at carrying it still farther, it would make a volume play with your hand again, as I used to when a livery stable. we sat together on the little grass plat in the In this miserable condition, with nakedness in width (as large as Passaic River) that would warm sunshine, and don't cry, my dear little and famine staring him in the face, exposed to brother Jamie. You will be kind to my little the taunts and insults of those whom he had pussy, when I am gone, and fill his saucer with once supported, he was recognized by an old new milk, won't you, brother?"

Pussy lifted up her head, as she heard her necessaries. name, and purring, smoothed her sleek and He expended five in procuring decent apparel; glossy coat against the pallid face of the young with the remaining five, he repaired to a com- at breakfast. "The comfort of reading news-

that is a happy place, you know, for God, our pounds. Returning next night, he lost it all, as they now do, will most assuredly write Father, whom we say our prayers to every night, and after existing many years in abject and the dukes of Northumberland out of their titles lives there, and you know how often we have sorded penury, died a ragged beggar, at a penny and possessions, and the country of its king. wanted to see him, Jamie; and there is Jesus, lodging-house in St. Giles. Mark my words, for this will happen."

whom we love so much, and who loves little children, too, so dearly; he will be there, and he will carry me to his Father, for he will be like a big brother, and take care of me, you know, Jamie. And then there is little Harry Bently, he is gone to heaven, too, and I shall Guilt or remorse for injuries inflicted upon see him there, and we will have two little wings,

The little fellow lifted up his bright blue eyes

And now, when the hurricane of riotous and irresistible passion sweeps over my soul, tearing Some years ago an elderly woman, familiarly down all distinctions of right and wrong, and known as "Aunt Morse," died, leaving a hand- dethroning reason, their cherub voices seem to some little property. No will was found, al- come, wafted on the gale, and as these two little winter evening, some weeks after her departure, vanishes, my frame shudders, and I burst into Halifax Times.

From a London Paper.

THE DISCOVERIES OF 1846.

plications, of human knowledge, which will have joined the four." come before future historians as rendering illustrious its narrow limits. Most evident is it, that we are now living in the days predicted by the Hebrew Prophet—when "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased."

1. Foremost among these may be placed the use of ether, inhaled for facilitating surgical operations. Like all other appliances of this kind, it meets with failures, and even with fatal results in a few cases. But for one fatal result and five failures we have five hundred instances of vast benefit, in many of which, beyond all doubt, lives have been saved which would otherwise have been lost. Without describing it as infallible, or in all cases safe or to be relied on, there can be no doubt that this discovery has conferred vast benefits on mankind.

2. The substitution of a new explosive material-the gun-cotton-in place of gunpowder, is be largely adopted in warfare is still a point on which no decided opinion has been formed. But of its great utility in all blasting and mining operations, not the slightest doubt can exist. It is both cheaper and more powerful than gundecided advantage. There can remain no quesnew agent will rapidly supersede the old one.

of greater importance than either of the former. | trait of Charles several times, but now being We allude to the lately patented process for called to the court of the Prince, he, for the last effect of this change will be quite prodigious. peared in the latter part of his life; and this It produces, in less than two days, what the old | picture also much pleased the renowned Emalone the smelters estimate their annual saving | tion, that he never would sit to any other artist; in coals at no less than five hundred thousand and for every portrait Titian took of him, he pounds. Hence it is clear that the price of cop- gave him a thousand crowns of gold. Titian, its cost at present excludes it.

will enable the ore to be largely smelted on death!" the spot. The Cornish mine proprietors are anxiously expecting the moment when they can bring the ore which lay in the mine yesterday, of the utmost importance. Ten thousand tons a lame mule, with his head, upon which was of copper ore were sent from Australia to Eng. placed a round European hat, towards the tai value of the metal, they must be made of the and his purification was considered complete. size of dinner-plates.

INFATUATION OF GAMING.

A Mr. Potter, in the reign of Queen Anne, possessed one of the best estates in the county of Northumberland; the fee of which, in less than twelve months, he lost at hazard.

The last night of his career, when he had just perfected the wicked work, and was just stepping down stairs to throw himself into his carriage, which waited at the door of a well-known house, he suddenly went back into the room where his friends were assembled, and insisted give him one chance of recovery, or fight with him; his rational proposition was this: that his carriage, the trinkets and loose money in his should be valued in a lump, at a certain sum, and be thrown for at a single cast; no persuasion could prevail on him to depart from his purpose; he threw and lost. He conducted the 60 in breadth, and well ascertained to average was fired from the Castle of San Juan de Ulua his master, and heroically marched forth, with a volume of water sufficient to fill a river 24,000 rotunda of the Philadelphia Exchange.

part of the town, subsisting partially on charity, average ten feet in depth-that would reach "Don't cry," said the little fellow, "you sometimes acting as the substitute of a marker around our globe more than ninety times! But

friend, who gave him ten guineas to purchase

sufferer, as though to thank him for his kind re- mon gaming house, and increased them to fifty; papers!" said Lord Mansfield. "Mark my membrance. he then adjourned to White's, sat down with his words; you and I shall not live to see it, but, am going to heaven," he continued, "and former associates, and won twenty thousand sooner or later, these newspapers, if they go on

FOUR BRAHMIN WIDOWS.

The following account is copied from a Calcutta newspaper of November 10, 1823:-

"A suttee took place about eight o'clock on Friday morning, at Koonaguhr Ghaut, where four women, from the age of thirty to fifty, sacrificed themselves on the same pile with the corpse of their dead husband, Kummal Chattiyer, a Coolin brahmin, of Koonaghur, who was not only permitted, but paid for the liberty to marry thirty-two wives whilst living in this world, and who departed this life on the evening of the 5th instant. Directly information was sent to his different wives, who were in general living at their fathers' houses, only two of his wives living with him; four of them determined on eating fire, as the natives call it; two were living near, one at Calcutta, and the fourth at Bosborrah, above Hoogly; however they were soon brought together, and the neces sary permission having been obtained from the magistrate of the district, at least, so the police people said who attended the suttee, they surrounded the funeral pile, which they enclosed all around with a paling of bamboos, so as to prevent the escape of any one who might be so inclined after having once entered it. In less than one minute after the fire was lighted, the whole of them must have been suffocated; and in less than ten minutes, their bodies were burnt to a coal, so excessively hot was the fire. So common was the sight in this neighborhood, that only a few hundred people collected together to We apprehend that there can be no doubt that see it, and nearly all of them women. It is said the year 1846 will be memorable to the end of that twenty-two of his wives were living at his time for the remarkable extensions, or new ap- death, and it was expected more of them would

Too much Anxiety.—Of the causes of disease, anxiety of mind is one of the most frequent and important. When we walk the streets of large commercial towns, we can scarcely fail to remark the hurried gait and care-worn features of the well-dressed passengers. Some young men, indeed, we may see with countenances possessing natural cheerfulness and color; but hese appearances rarely survive the age of manhood. Cuvier closes an eloquent description of animal existence and change with the conclusion, that "life is a state of force." What he would urge in a physical view, we may more strongly urge in a moral. Civilization has of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; being finally changed our character of mind as well as of left on the fourth. body. We live in a state of unnatural excitement, because it is partial, irregular, and exoperations which it never contemplated.

TITIAN.—The anecdote of Charles having powder; and the absence of smoke gives it a twice picked up the great artist's pencil, and presented it to him, saying, "To wait on Titian tion, that in all works of this description, the was service for an Emperor," is well known; but we do not remember to have before met 3. The third discovery of 1846 is perhaps even with the following: Titian had painted the porsmelting copper by means of electricity. The time, painted his portrait, just as he then approcess required three weeks to effect. And peror. Certain it is, that the very first portrait the saving of fuel is so vast, that in Swansea Titian drew of him so struck him with admiraper must be so enormously reduced as to bring | in all, painted three portraits of the Emperor; it into use for a variety of purposes from which and when he last sat to him, at the conclusion of the picture, Charles said with emphasis, The facility and cheapness of the process, too, | " This is the third time I have triumphed over

Mohammedan Drunkards.—The following punishment of drunkenness was lately inflicted into a state to be sent to market to morrow; and by the populace of Constantinople. An unfor- tleman." this at the very mouth of the mine. In Austra- tunate Mussulman, who under the influence of lia, also, the operation of this discovery will be wine, had lost the perpendicular, was tied upon land last year to be smelted at Swansea; and the of the animal, and behind was tied a dog, back result was only 1600 tons of copper. But Aus- to back. After having paraded him through the tralia in future will smelt her own copper, by a streets, stopping at every fountain to sprinkle ing for his hat, while it is on his head, or in his 36-hours' process; saving all this useless freight | him with mud and water, he was taken by the of the 8400 tons of refuse; and saving also the populace to the banks of the Bosphorus, and cost of the old and expensive process. In a ve. | plunged into the water with his innocent com- | the notched counting-stick of severe sorrows, ry few years Australia will send to market more panions. The hair on the back of the dog was which have so rudely passed over it; and when copper than is now produced by all the rest of cut in the form of a cross, and the head of the it is young, it appears to us like a blooming the world. But if our future penny-pieces are Mussulman was shaved with the same razor. flower-bed on the slope of a volcano, whose next to bear any proportion to the reduced cost and He was subsequently plunged into the Bosphorus, eruption will overwhelm it with destruction.

> London Thieves.—The "swell mob" of Lon- least mild and gentle. don perpetrate robberies with singular ingenuity and address, and appear never to be at fault. A lady alighted at a bank, ascended the steps, entered the vestibule, presented a check to th paying teller, received a very large amount of bank notes, which she deposited in her purse, and returned to her carriage. Just as she had taken her seat, a gentleman came down the steps of the bank, without a hat, wearing spectacles, the committee for promiting the establishment Edmeston-Ephraim Maxson. and having a pen behind his ear, and said-'Madam, we have forgotten to take the numbers of those notes; will you allow me to take them off?" She gave him the notes, and he ascended the steps and entered the building. The lady having waited some time, finally returned to the bank, and soon ascertained that no such person had been authorized to ask for the notes.

LAKE MICHIGAN.—This lake is 400 miles long, "Jamie," said he, "Jamie, I am going to out house, home, or any creditable source of miles long, one mile wide, and 900 feet deep! Or it would make a river as large as the Missis-He retired to an obscure lodging in a cheap sippi—supposing it to be one mile wide and to of water ten feet in depth, and one hundred feet reach nearly 5,000 times around our globe, or 108,540,000 miles! more than the distance between our earth and the sun.

speaking of the comfort of reading newspapers

THE SLAVE'S IDEA OF FREEDOM.—The following eloquent passage is taken from a speech delivered in the Assembly of Virginia, by James McDowell, the present Governor of that State:-

"You may place the slave where you please; you may dry up to your utmost the fountains of his feeling, the springs of his thought-you may yoke him to your labor as an ox which liveth only to work, and worketh only to live: you may put him under any process, which, without destroying his value as a slave, will debase and crush him as a rational being—you may do this, and the idea that he was born to be free will survive it all. It is allied to his hope of immortality; it is the etherial part of his nature, which oppression cannot reach; it is a torch lit up in his soul by the hand of Deity, and never meant to be extinguished by the hand of man."

British Post-Office.—It appears that the Post-Office business, under the penny postage system and the supervision of its author, Mr. Rowland Hill, is so rapidly extending itself that more than a hundred new hands are to be taken on this week. The money order department a building has been erected for it near the central office, giving it seemingly all the importance of a separate establishment. It will be impossible to foretell, or perhaps it would lead to incredulity to state, the magnitude to which this money department is destined to extend. As the penny post gets more perfected, the advantages of the money order office will become more evident, until it will prove of itself to be a vast source of revenue to the country. [Cor. Jour. Com.

THE WEDDING RING.—The use of the wedding ring may be traced to the Egyptians, who placed it, as we do, on the fourth finger of the left hand, because that vein or nerve ran directly to the heart. The Greeks and Romans adopted their belief, and followed their example. The Jewish wives wore it on the index, or fore finger. Christian usages have been various in this respect. In the Greek church, the ring was worn on the right hand by the husband and wife; in some churches in the north of Europe, it was putupon several fingers successively, in the name

THE TONGUE.—A white fur on the tongue atcessive. Our muscles waste for want of action; tends simple fever and inflammation. Yellowanother remarkable event. The extent of its our nervous system is worn out by excess of activities and its our nervous system is worn out by excess of activities and its our nervous system is worn out by excess of activities and its our nervous system is worn out by excess of activities and its our nervous system is worn out by excess of activities and its our nervous system is worn out by excess of activities and its our nervous system is worn out by excess of activities and its outlier a for which nature designed it, and devoted to fevers. A tongue vividly red on the tip and between open enemies and pretended friends, than at this edges, or down the center, or over the whole | particular crisis; and surely never was it more incumbent surface, attends inflammation of the mucous than now, on every true friend of her holy precepts, every conmembrane of the stomach or bowels. A white velvety tongue, attends mental diseases. A tongue red at the lips, becoming brown, dry and glazed, attends a typhus state. The descriptions of symptoms might be extended infinitely, taking in all the propensities and obliquities of mental and moral condition. The tongue is a most expressive as well as unruly member.

[Scientific American.

VARIETY.

A gentleman, passenger by a steamer, having missed his pocket-handkerchief, suspected an ugly looking character that was near him, whom he charged with the theft; which the other, who was an Irishman, indignantly repudiated. After some time, the gentleman found the missing handkerchief in his hat, and apologized to the Irishman for the unintentional insult he had offered him; upon which Paddy, with characteristic naivete, replied, "Oh! don't be after making an apology, it's all a mistake. You tuk me to be a thief, and I tuk you to be a gen-

If you cannot be happy in one way, be happy in another; and this faculty of disposition wants | country, and also from the press, which cannot be inserted in but little aid from philosophy, for health and good-humor are almost the whole affair. Many will be found on the cover of each part.

ROBERT T. SHANNON, good-humor are almost the whole affair. Many run about after felicity, like an absent man seek-

We find upon a human face, when it is old, the same at the time of sending the order. Ah! either the future or the past is written on the face, and makes us, if not melancholy, at

Man and the horse-radish are hottest when rubbed and grated; and the satirist is sadder than the wit, for the same reason that the ourangoutang is of a graver disposition than the ape, because his nature is more noble.

An impression being prevalent that the warm bath makes those who use it liable to take cold, of baths and wash-houses have published a certificate to the contrary, signed by 144 eminent physicians and surgeons.

There is a Methodist church in Charleston, attended by colored people, but the blacks and mulattoes do not sit together. Two sides of the gallery are filled with blacks, while the third is occupied exclusively by mulattoes.

A bomb shell weighing 186 pounds, which

The Lynn News stated the other day that at Watson-Wm. Quibell. the new city of Lawrence "rich lawyers by the hundred" would be able to find constant em Waterford-L. T. Rogers, ployment. Instead of rich lawyers it should have been "brick layers."

There is in the British Museum an almanac, written on papyrus, nearly 3,000 years old, which, having been used by some Egyptian of the olden time, was buried with him.

A Chicago paper learns from persons who have passed through the wheat-growing region The Duke of Northumberland was once of Illinois and Indiana, that the young wheat is \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. almost entirely winter-killed. In London recently, a lady genteelly dressed

n mourning, stole an infant child under false charge in the streets. Over six million barrels of Coffee were imVALUABLE REPUBLICATION!

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tematic study of the Scriptures. Perhaps there never was a juncture of time when true rescientious master of a household, every anxious parent, guardian and protector, to be provided with antidotes to the poison which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument against each dangerous fallacy which is propounded to the injury and detriment of that religion, which is the faithful oracle of the Divine Creator, and the best exponent of His

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