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VOL. IX.—NO. 48.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MAY 12, 1853.

WHOLE NO. 464.

The Sabbath Recurder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

REGENERATION.

Some time in January last, I delivered a Church in Hartsville, on Moral Depravity. wishing to investigate the subject still farther. asked the opinion of the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder. That opinion was expressed in three quotations from the Bible, without comment. It seems that "An Old Teacher" dpemed that reply insufficient to fairly explain the subject, and "quite one-sided." So I deemed it, and so very many deemed it. In the Recorder of April 21st, I find the same opinion re-stated, with explanations and reasons; and since the doctrine here set forth differs very widely from that set forth in the sermons which gave rise to this discussion, I have thought that I might not be deemed an intruder, if I should offer an exposition of the doctrine which was set forth in those sermons. I am happy to find that an "An Old Teacher" has come to the same conclusion as myself on this most interesting subject, and should have been glad to see the reasons for that conclusion published along with it, and most especially since the Editor has given the reason for the opposite conclusion.

from different stand-points, and biased by widely different systems of education and modes of thought, should come to different conclusions; but I deem it somewhat unfortunate, that there should be such a diversity of opinion on a subject so inseparably connected with the destiny of the soul. The wo views held on this subject are so opposed to each other as to admit of no compromise. If the one be true, the other must be false, and consequently fatal in all its bearings on doctrine set forth by Bro. Brown is un all its tendencies; and that the conclusion of "An Old Teacher" is philosophical, scriptural, and most blessed in its tendencies.

It is not at all strange, that men, looking

In order that this issue may be clearly understood, I will state the two propositions as concisely as I can. Bro. Brown believes, as I understand him, that regeneration "is wholly of him who is rich in mercy," (God.) and "that it requires the same exertion of di vine power to quicken a dead sinner to the exercue of faith, as it did to quicken the dead body of Jesus Christ, and raise it from the On the other hand, "An Old Teacher' believes, "that regeneration is not brought about by the work of God alone, no by the work of man alone: but that it cannot be brought about consistently with the character and attributes of God, and the relation that man bears to him, without the conjoined action of both parties." The latter view is that which I shall endeavor to substantiate, by arguments which I hope may have a direct "bearing on the subject."

I, too, with Bro. Brown, believe, that "when the Scriptures represent the natural (unregenerate) man as 'dead in trespasses and sins.' they mean just what they say, namely, that there is no life in him," and also, that "life in this connection is but another term for holi-Herein consists the true and only distinction between the unregenerate and the regenerate. The one is unholy; the other is holy. This distinction is stated in various terms of synonymous signification, throughout the Bible, and that we may clearly under-

refer to the Bible for its definition. "The wickedness of the wicked shall be

"Every one shall die for his own iniquity." "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." "All have sinned, and come short of the

glory of God."

"All unrighteousness is sin."

Thus the Bible uniformly makes this unregenerate state to consist in opposition, in some form, to the government of God. "The consist, nor what will be its consequences.

10W, since it is for his sin alone that the sinner is to suffer eternal damnation, no intelli- in accordance with such truth. gent being can fail to perceive the injustice of arich a punishment, especially since the same God who punishes him for his sin, created

enmity against God, be the characteristic of alpha and omega, of the sinner's depravity, stiff-necked and uncircumcised in hear and or unregenerateness. Now let us inquire ears, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost."

cies are employed in this change from dis- with the destiny of immortal spirits. obedience to obedience—from unholiness to the saint. He finds himself, without any "one-sided." agency of his own, a holy man, i. e. an obedient dertaken to refute.

passing over from disobedience to obedience, from sin to holiness, the sinuer, conjointly the word of truth.' with God, acts a most important part—is a men. I shall endeavor to show, in the course most essential agent; and that unless he act of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of of my investigation of this subject, that the this part, constituted as he is, and related as he God." is to God's moral government, omnipotence in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ." philosophical, unscriptural, and most fatal in itself could never perform the change. This change, when produced, is a change of moral character, a change of that by which God judges all men; so that, before it occurs. he threatens eternal damanation, and that to because it does not occur; but when it occurs he promises eternal life, because it occurs.

We speak of men's actions as good or bac not because the actions themselves are good or bad—for actions, as such, have no moral character—but because they are the result of a certain state or action of mind, which constitutes true moral character. Hence the Scriptures every where represent man's actions as the true exponent of their moral character. Now, as every intelligent act put forth by a moral agent is either obedience or disobedience, every act involves holiness or unholiness. Where does this holiness reside? All agree that moral character resides alone in the intention, choice, or willing. Thus, when the command of God is known, and the subject puts forth an effort of will to accomplish that command, he has already obeyed it; e. g., God commands some servant of his to go and preach the gospel to the heathen; that servant at once acquiesces, and wills to go; that willing is obedience. So, on the other hand, disobedience is an act of will, against the known law of God, which, when put forth, stamps the individual with all the turpitude of the crime, before that act of will is manifested by any external act of body.

Thus it appears, that moral depravity, such stand what is this unregenerate state, let us regeneration is simply a change of will, which brings it from opposition to God's will, as expressed in his law, into parallelism to that

> Now, what are the agencies employed in producing this change of will?

upon the mind. The truth, as embraced in from his progenitors, but moral depravity or of truth, though a necessary antecedent of re-God has never informed us in what it does ed upon the mind, as above stated. The law generation of the soul. is clearly perceived, by the influence of the If it be claimed, that depravity is some un- Spirit, and the will now puts forth its volitions definable substance, essence, or attribute of in accordance with the perceived law or ob- of its own nature in acting; but if the natuthe soul, and that sin is only the necessary ligation. This change of the attitude of the ral man regenerates himself, he exceeds the lesult of this depravity, then I reply that the will is regeneration, and this is entirely the limits of his own nature; therefore, man can

not put forth his volitions, it would never nature, to obey God or disobey him, just as this alone is the ground of his responsibility. ful to his part of the work; but not so the with the natural attribute of free will, by the work of regeneration. Upon every unrethan disobedience. We can see the true nature of regeneration. generate sinner on the earth, who has the light To this the Bible gives a ready answer. "All of the gospel, God has performed has there

light to do thy will, O my God; yea, thy law thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them ye," must fall like idle nonsense on his ear. morning, when I found a number rejoicing in pays the two shillings to the host, and says, is written in my heart." "He that is of God | that were sent unto thee, how often would I | If it belong to God to convert the sinner al- | hope, and some trembling under a sense of | "Whatsoever thou spendest more, when I heareth God's words." "He that hath my have gathered thy children together, as a hen together, then the preaching should all be God's wrath, and begging of Christians to come again I will repay thee." Now here commandments, and keepeth them, he it is gathereth her chickens under her wings, and done to God. It tends to lull the sinner into pray for them. They felt that they had was Bible courtesy. Here was a true gentlethat loveth me." "But whoso keepeth his ye would not." The truth had come to the security, and teaches him to wait till omnipo- wickedly rejected the offers of mercy, and feared man. There was kindness of heart, and also word, in him verily is the love of God per- children of Jerusalem, in the burning words tent power, "such as quickened the dead that those offers might be forever withdrawn. kindness of manner. These two things make fected." Thus we see that sin, or transgress of the prophets; the Holy Spirit had wrought body of Jesus Christ, and raised it from the In the course of the day, through the in- up Christian politeness. The Princeton Preseries of sermons to the Seventh-day Baptist sion of the law, is the characteristic of the with them; God had done all for them that grave," shall come and convert them. O, how fluences of God's Spirit, a number more in sident's definition (and Dr. Smith was himself unregenerate man-is his depravity-is that he could do, consistently with his moral gov- many poor souls have stumbled into hell, wait- dulged a hope in Christ, and were the first no unhappy illustrator of it) was fully satisfied Regeneration, and Atonement. "A Young alone which gives occasion for his regeneral ernment; and yet the blessed Jesus stood ing for God to come and do what he has fruits of a revival of religion in that place. Teacher," on listening to those sermons, tion; while the characteristic of the regener- weeping over their unregeneracy. They had never promised to do, but which he most ate man is obedience to that same law, or ex- a part to act, and because they did not act it, clearly commands the sinner to do himself. actly the opposite of the other. The one the burning curse of Almighty God fell upon If this doctrine be true, there can be no was present on the occasion to which I have disobeys, whereas the other obeys. The due them. Thus it will be with every unregen- necessary connection between the preached alluded, and learned from him how his own is unholy—the other is holy. Now regener- erate sinner, when he stands before the gospel and the conversion of the sinner. That mind had been affected by the transactions of ation is nothing more nor less than passing Judge of the Universe. He will then learn conversion is a work which omnipotent power that night. He told me when he heard the from the one of these states to the other. the fatal error into which false teachings have alone can accomplish, but preaching to the notice in the afternoon, it gave him very se-When the disobedient becomes obedient, the led him. He will learn that he is unregener. sinner may not at all affect that omnipotent rious feelings, the subject of religion assumed unregenerate becomes regenerate, and this ate because he "would not" be regenerate. power, and consequently may not at all affect an unusual importance in his mind, and he transmutation constitutes the whole of regener- Such is the teaching of sound philosophy, and the conversion of the sinner, which is a nesuch the teaching of the Bible, if it teaches cessary result of that power. I question The question at issue then is, What agen- any thing at all on this subject, so fraught whether a sinner was ever converted under

In presenting us with the Scripture testiholiness? The position of Bro. B. is, that mony on this subject, Bro. Brown has fallen "it is wholly of him who is rich in mercy." into the same error that Unitarians are ac-If this be true, the sinner has no agency what- customed to fall into in defending their peever in "ceasing to do evil and learning to culiar tenets. They would prove that Jesus do well." It is no part of the sinner's work Christ was not God, and to do this they preto cease from disobeying, or sinning. It is sent us with an array of texts which show not the sinner who leaves off unholiness, and conclusively that he was a man. All this is puts on holiness. God alone does all this. true; he was a man; but this is not the whole God divests him of sin, and clothes him with truth, for he was also a God. So an array of popular doctors of the country have subscribrighteousness. In all this the sinner acts texts is presented us, showing that God perno part—is entirely passive in the hands of forms an important part in the work of re-God. At some moment, perhaps, all unex- generation. All this is true but it is not the pectedly, God comes and seizes him, whether whole truth, for man performs an equally he will or will not, and sets him over the well-defined and important part. I wonder mighty gulf which separates the sinner from | not that "An Old Teacher" thought this very

Now let us turn to the Bible, and see what man. Such is the strange doctrine I have in- is its whole teaching on this subject. The passages quoted to show the agency of God Opposed to this is the proposition, that in in the work of regeneration are as follows:

James 1: 18--" Of his own will begat he us, with John 1: 13—" Which were born, not of blood, nor

Eph. 2: 5-" But God, even when we were dead

These passages, and many others, point out both the agency of God and the instrumentality of the truth in regeneration. The word of truth" is here declared to be the instrument used by God in regenerating the sinner. Again, 1 Pet. 1: 23-" Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth forever."

Now it seems to me, that if the Bible had taught nothing more on this subject, the fact here taught, that the "word of truth" is the instrument employed in regeneration, sufficiently indicates that the agency of the subject is requisite for the completion of the work; for, certainly, regeneration is not accomplished till this "word of traff? is onbraced and practically applied, which is exclusively the work of the subject and not of

But we are not left to inferences. The hands, ye sinners, and purify your hearts, ye double-minded." Is. 1: 16, 17-" Wash do evil: learn to do well." Jer. 4—" Thus saith the Lord to the men of Judah and Jerusalem, Break up your fallow ground:" "O Jerusalem, wash thine heart from wickedness that thou mayest be saved." Ezek. 18: 31,

32-" Make you a new heart, and a new spirit, for why will ye die, O house of Israel? pastor in a special effort which he had resolv as characterizes the unregenerate, resides in For I have no pleasure in the death of him ed on making for the salvation of sinners in the will and in the will alone; and hence that dieth, saith the Lord God; wherefore, his congregation. turn yourselves, and live ye."

Now, if the above passages do not teach that the sinner has a very important part to act in regeneration, it would be highly edifying to know what they do teach.

But the true state of the case is most clear-1st. God by the Holy Spirit urges the truth | ly and beautifully stated in 1 Pet. 1: 22-"Seeing ye have purified your souls, in obeythe gospel, is the instrument, and God or the ing the truth, through the Spirit, unto un-Holy Spirit is the agent by which that truth is | feigned love of the brethren, see that ye love brought home to the conscience of the siriner, one another with a pure heart fervently." and held there, as it is published by the faith- Here the agencies, the instruments, and the carnal mind is enmity against God." Sin is ful minister of Christ, or as presented in the result of regeneration are clearly and unthe most common term used to express this Bible. Now, when the eloquent pleadings of equivocally stated. The thing done is the state. It is the depravity of the soul which the Spirit have burnt the truth into the sin- purifying of the soul, (regeneration;) and constitutes its unregenerateness, and this de- ner's very soul, so that he sees it, feels it, be- "ye have purified your souls." The mode of pravity consists wholly in sin. I do not now lieves it, he is not yet regenerate. The very purifying the soul is "in obeying the truth." mean physical depravity, such as man inherits devils believe the truth; but a clear perception | The influence which induced this obedience, or purification, is "through the Spirit." The ***, such as every man manufactures for him- generation, is no part of it. Something yet result is, "unfeigned love." This beautiful self. It is this depravity against which the remains to be done, and that something is a and comprehensive text is of itself a sufficient Bible thunders its anathemas; it is sin alone change of the will from an attitude of po- refutation of all the sophistry by which learnwhich results in death; so that if this un-sition to truth, into an attitude of acquiescence ed divines, ever since the days of Zeno, have regenerateness does not consist in sin, then with the truth, which the Holy Spirit has urg- sought to repudiate human agency in the re-

Bro. Brown philosophises on this question in this wise: "Nothing can exceed the limits draw the Holy Spirit, the work would never sents it to the mind, is just as natural an act

If, then, sin, unrighteousness, unholiness, sinner. He often resists the the Holy Spirit, which he can at all times yield to the influence and dies unregenerate, after God has most of the Spirit, and be regenerate or not. Hence the unregenerate man, it is of vast moment to faithfully done all that belongs to him to do in obedience is no more exceeding his nature

the preaching of this doctrine.

It is affirmed that regeneration is a miracle. and boldly asserted by popular theologians, that there is no tendency whatever in the gospel, however presented, to regenerate the heart. Nay, more; Dr. Griffin, in his Parkstreet lectures, maintains that the gospel necessarily and naturally tends to create and perpetuate hatred of God, while the heart is a sermon from their minister, instead of atunregenerate. If this be true and the most tending to a message from the Almighty, ed to it—then it follows, as a necessary consequence, that preaching the gospel is one of the most henious crimes that can be committed against the sinner, since it tends necessarily to sink him deeper in the the depths of hell. I cannot better express my views, in closing, than by adopting the truthful but earnest language of a justly popular and most successful divine and able theologian:

"What must be the effect of telling the sinner that the gospel has nothing to do with regenerating him? Instead of telling him that regeneration is nothing else than his embracing the gospel, to tell him that he must wait and first have his constitution recreated, jected" is already standing opposite to your before he can possibly do any thing but oppose God? This is to tell him the greatest and most abominable and ruinous of false hoods. It is to mock his intelligence. What! call on him, on pain of eternal death, to believe, to embrace the gospel, to love God with all his heart, and at the same time represent him as entirely helpless, and constitutionally the enemy of God and of the gospel, and as being under the necessity of waiting for God to regenerate his nature before it is possible for him to do otherwise than hate God with all his heart? O, orthodoxy, falsely so called, how false and absurd thou art. What an enemy of God-what a stumbling-block to man! What a leaven of unrighteousness and of hell is such a dogma as this! But a few years have elapsed since almost the entire church was settled down in the delusion of a passive regeneration."

Such are the views which have called forth the discussion of this question thus far. Such I understand to be the teachings of a sound word of God is clear, and unmistakable on philosophy and of the Bible. To the adopthis point. James 4: 8-" Cleanse your tion of these views I believe the progressive tendencies of the age are bringing the church ly correct, it would be wrong for Baptists, of Christ. If they are true, may God hasten you; make you clean; put away the evil of the day of their universal adoption. If not your doings from before mine eyes; cease to true, they will go where all untruth is des-

TRANSACTING BUSINESS WITH GOD

In the winter of 1830, the writer was invit ed into a neighboring village to assist the

On my arrival I found that arrangement had been made for me to preach that after noon and evening, and that subsequent appointments were to depend upon the state of feeling manifested at those meetings.

At the close of my afternoon's discourse told the people that I intended in the evening, as the ambassador of Christ, to bring them the offer of pardon and eternal life from their insulted Maker, and that I wished every impenitent sinner, instead of coming to hear a sermon, to come prepared to give an answer to this offer, and settle the controversy which they had with the Almighty.

In the evening the Church was crowded to

overflowing, and there was evidence of much seriousness on the minds of the congregation. I felt myself, and endeavored to make the people feel, that we were assembled under solemn circumstances—that I was not acting in my own name, nor on my own authority, but in the name and on the authority of the was overtaken by a gang of highwaymen, who Lord Jesus Christ, and that they must answer sprang upon him and stripped him of his rai-

reflect upon what they had heard.

stression of the law." The "transgression of law," then, is the sum and substance, the law," then, is the sum and substance, the law." The "transgression will. Acts 7: 51—"Ye pel. If the sinner have no part to act in label and one with me, went with the messenger label. It is a label and one with me, went with the messenger label. It is a label and one with me, went with the messenger label. It is a label and one with me, went with the messenger label. It is a label and one with me, went with the messenger label. It is a label and one with me, went with the messenger label. It is a label and one with me, went with the messenger label. It is a label and one with me, went with the messenger label. It is a label and thus and one with the leaves the inn, he does not put the progress of the gospel, because it repudiates when he leaves the inn, he does not put the progress of the gospel, because it repudiates when he leaves the inn, he does not put the money to pay his bill into the wounded man's share in the blessings that will follow. Now that they were anxious to have us come to upon the sinner to do his share also, viz., to the very command to go and preach the gospel, because it repudiates and thus and one with the money to pay his bill into the wounded man's share in the blessings that will follow. Now that they were anxious to have us come to upon the sinner to do his share also, viz., to the very command to go and preach they were anxious to have us come to upon the sinner to do his share also, viz., to the very command to go and preach they were anxious to have us come to upon the sinner have no part to act in the blessings that will follow. Now that they were anxious to have us come to upon the sinner have no pay his bill into the wounded man's share in the blessings that will follow. Now that they were anxious to have us come to upon the sinner have no pay his bill into the wounded man's share in the blessings that will follow. It is a law to all the cause, and thus and the cause in the pay have a law to a changing his heart, there is no necessity for had gone with me, went with the messenger sufferer's pride; it was enough to be wounded bered in your prayers; pray that the Lord preaching to him. If he act no part in this and remained there the rest of the night; but in his body, without having his feelings will go with us, and sustain us, and give the preaching to him. If he act no part in this and remained there the rest of the night; but in his body, without having his feelings will go with us, and sustain us, and give the preaching to him. what constitutes a regenerate man. "I de- Matt. 23: 37—" Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Work, the solemn injunction, "Turn ye, turn my health was such that I did not go out till wounded too, so the Samaritan very delicately success."

ney, I fell in with a distinguished lawyer, who heart kindly expressed." began to think it was time to attend to the things which belonged to his peace. In the evening he felt that he was in the presence of God, and was listening to an offer of pardon and eternal life from him. "O, never, never," he exclaimed, "to my dying day, him, in the Charleston Baptist, says:shall I forget that night!"

This is the difficulty in the way of conversions of sinners: they feel that they have to do with their minister, instead of transacting business with God—that they are listening to They often give themselves credit for having done well while they were rejecting offered mercy, and virtually trampling under their feet the crucified body of their Lord, and accounting the blood of the covenant an unholy thing.

Be entreated, impenitent reader, to consider your responsibility. Every time you hear the gospel, God is beseeching you, by your minister, to be reconciled to him, and every time that you go away from the house of God without embracing the Saviour, a record will be made in that book out of which you must be judged, that you have rejected him again. O, how many times, " Christ renames in that beok! [N. Y. Evangelist.

PREREQUISITES OF COMMUNION.

The Rev. Mr. Wills, an English open-communion Baptist, preaching in New York, in a work which he has recently issued, argues against the views commonly prevailing among the Baptists of this country on that subject The Independent, in noticing his book, says:

"We do not intend to pronounce judgment on the argument between him and his Baptist brethren. The point at issue between him and them is not whether the baptism in Pædobaptist churches may be recognized as sufficient or 'valid' baptism, but whether baptism is always to be insisted on as an indispensable qualification for admission to the Lord's table or to membership in the church. His position is that faith in Christ is the only condition of communion or church-membership, which any society claiming to be a church has a right to demand. We must confess for ourselves, be it remembered, and for no body else—that unless his position is essentialwith their idea of baptism, to admit any to the Lord's table who have not been immersed on the profession of their faith. To the question, 'Whom shall we admit to the Lord's table?' the close-communion Baptists give precisely the same answer with the great body of those Presbyterians and Congregationalists who are so prone to reproach them with their closecommunion. Ask any professor in a Presbyterian theological seminary, Old School or New School-ask any professor in the theological seminaries of New England, whether an unbaptized person may be admitted to communion; and what answer will you get? Put the same question to either of the General Assemblies, or to any General Association; and what answer will you get? Ask who shall be the judge when a candidate presents himself for communion, in whose case it is doubtful whether he has been really baptized? The Presbyterian tells you that the session must judge, with an appeal to the higher courts. The Congregationalist tells you that the church must judge. And certainly, if baptism as well as faith is an indispensable condition of church-membership, there is the same right to judge of the reality of the baptism that there is to judge of the reality of the faith."

THE CHRISTIAN A REAL GENTLEMAN

A Jewish traveler on the way to Jericho to him in the judgment day for the manner in ment, wounded him, and left him half dead. the great cause of our reformation. The which they should treat the message which I Presently a certain priest comes that way Bible has driven away our darkness, overturnbrought them. I reminded them that they "by chance." He looks like a gentleman. ed our heathenish customs, and caused a great were lost sinners, condemned already, and But from some urgency in his errand, or from improvement in our condition. Because the lying under the curse of God's broken law, a more probable indifference of feeling, he word of God has been given us in our own and told them that it was my privilege, as the passes by and leaves the wretched sufferer to language, we have learned to read, and all minister of Christ, to offer every one of them groan on unrelieved. Another traveler comes the people have learned to read it, old and unregenerate man is not at all responsible for work of the subject, and not of God. God's not regenerate himself." The major propo- pardon and eternal life in his name; and as in sight. He is a Levite. He comes up to young. It has been scattered all over the major propo- pardon and eternal life in his name; and as in sight. He is a Levite. He comes up to young. It has been scattered all over the major propo- pardon and eternal life in his name; and as in sight. He is a Levite. He comes up to young. It has been scattered all over the major propo- pardon and eternal life in his name; and as in sight. He is a Levite. He comes up to young. It has been scattered all over the major propo- pardon and eternal life in his name; and as in sight. He is a Levite. He comes up to young. It has been scattered all over the major propo- pardon and eternal life in his name; and as in sight. He is a Levite. He comes up to young. It has been scattered all over the major propo- pardon and eternal life in his name; and as in sight. He is a Levite. He comes up to young. It has been scattered all over the major propo- pardon and eternal life in his name; and as in sight. that attribute of his nature, since he did not work is performed, and all performed, when sition of this syllogism is true, but the minor though God did beseech them by me, I pray the spot where the blood is trickling out upon land, and taught all the people to do right.

Therefore the people live peaceably: parents Create it, and consequently not at all responsible for its reserved consequently the led them in Christ's stead to be reconciled to the crimsoned grass. Is that Levite a gentle-take some core of their children the Sahsible for its necessary consequence, or sin. truth to the sinner's mind; and the sinner's m work is all done when he puts forth volitions from confounding sin with man's nature; and with them about repenting and submitting to ing in the ordinary feelings of humanity. For bath is observed, the laws are regarded, and with them about repenting and submitting to ing in the ordinary feelings of humanity. this is a common error. Now sin is no part Christ at some future time—that the Holy without a single word of condolence, that we all dwell securely. It is because a large pro-Thus both God and the subject have their of a man's nature, no attribute of his being. Ghost said, To-day, if ye will hear his voice, read of, the heartless hypocrite hurried on his portion of our people have turned to the word respective agencies in this important work of It is just what the Bible and common sense harden not your hearts—that now was the ac- way. But at length that good Samaritan, of God, on all the islands. A great many of passing from death unto life. Each of these say it is—"a transgression of the law." It cepted time, and they must either accept or whose name has become a blessed synonyme our people pray to God and love him. The that very nature out of whose depravity his agencies is alike indispensable to the accom- is an act of free will, and can be nothing else. reject the offer made to them by Christ before for beneficence to this day, comes up. That word of God has been the source of our spensable to the accom- is an act of free will, and can be nothing else. sin comes as a necessary consequence. The plishment of the change. If God should with- To obey the truth, when the Holy Spirit pre- they left that place—that their going away the Samaritan possessed the real substratum choicest blessings. What, then, is more readenesses as a necessary consequence. The plishment of the change. If God should withwithout accepting would be rejecting the of- of politeness, a kind heart, we know very sonable than that we Hawaiians should extend sinner, is not part, parcel, or attribute of that be accomplished. So, if the sinner should as to disobey it. It is according to a man's fer of mercy and hardening their own hearts. Well. But he had more. He might have to other nations in this ocean the blessings of well. But he had more. He might have the gornal? Those tribes are now what we At the close of the services I dismissed the hired some one to go back and fetch the the gospel? Those tribes are now what we It is something which he produces himself, and the be accomplished. Now God is always faith. he pleases. God has seen fit to create man people, and they went home, but not to sleep. wounded man to the inn, and yet not have lidely the post have nity on them. as Christians went home to pray, and sinners to been lacking in kind feeling. But the man so idolaters. Shall we not have pity on them, as hired might have treated the unhappy sufferer the people of God in the United States have About one o'clock at night there came a rudely and roughly, and so he does not risk had pity on us? I go to do what I can and message to the pastor's house, to inform us it. He takes him up himself. He pours oil return. All cannot engage personally in the that a few Christians and a good many iminto his wounds. He gently lifts the poor work; this but few can do. But those who penitent sinners had assembled at the Acade- Jew upon his own beast, and perhaps walks remain have their part also to perform. They Bro. Brown, I deem to be most fatal to the my, the former to pray, and the latter to in- beside him all the way; and on the morrow, can pray, and they can give of their substance. quire what they must do to be saved, and when he leaves the inn, he does not put the to aid the cause, and thus all do something, and

nearly two thousand years ago by a man who Twenty years afterwards, while on a jour- understood that politeness was "kindness of

AN ATTRACTIVE CHRISTIAN.

One may be truly pious and just, and yet fail as a Christian of having the grace that wins. He who aspires to the highest usefulness, will aim to have added to a sound basis of character, that which draws and attracts. The late Dr. Mendenhall, Treasurer of the Southern Baptist Missionary Society, was eminently a man of this type. A sketch of

Another distinguishing trait in the character of Dr. Mendenhall, was genuine courtesy. It threw an atmosphere around, which made it delightful to be in his company. It prompted him to show a considerate regard to the character and feelings of all with whom he mingled. It gained him friends, even when he was compelled to deny favors solicited at his hands. His manner of declining was such as to satisfy the applicant of his desire to meet his wishes, of his sincere regret that he was unable to do so, and to leave upon the mind an impression of his good will and generosity, more favorable than if he had granted the request in a way so ungracious as to do away the kindness of the accommodation, by the cold and uncomfortable interview with which it was connected. He was a man of great softness of manner, and of the mildest and most tranquil disposition. His countenance seemed never to have been ruffled: it always preserved the same kind and composed aspect-truly indicating the calmness and benignity of his temper. The happy uality of his spirits, his superiority to selfish considerations, and his large benevolence, secured for him au unusual amount of affection and good will.

His hospitality was unbounded. His office, his parlor, his table, were the property of his friends. He never appeared so happy as when entertaining those who were so fortunate as to be his guests. His attention to the little wants and wishes of his friends was remarkable. He did not reserve his kindness for great occasions. And this trait of character was, often as apparent in regard to total strangers as to friends. In traveling, he was ever consulting the comfort of his fellow passengers. However humble their circumstances, he was accustomed, with the utmost cheerfulness, to give up his own accomodations, if, by so doing, he contributed to theirs.

Of all the men I have ever had the happiness to know, he was the freest from offending in word; coming, as it would seem, as near as it is possible for human frailty to do, to the idea of the Apostle James' "perfect man." The law of kindness was ever on his tongue. He loved his fellow men too well to betray or to speak evil of any. His active mind left him no leisure for trifling, and the benevolent objects he so steadily pursued, no disposition to mingle with the details of slander, or the privacies of domestic life.

A GOOD WORK EFFECTED

We insert below an address of a converted native of one of the Sandwich Islands, who was about to leave his home, in company with others, to publish the gospel to the heathen of neighboring islands. It was delivered in the presence of a large congregation. How sublime the spectacle furnished by the history of this native evangelist, as given in his own simple words!

"A few of us are about to leave these islands, to carry the word of God to other slands now covered with darkness and idolatry. It is, therefore, proper for me to speak my feelings to you on this occasion. I am a native of these islands. My parents

were idolaters, and I was born in times of darkness. A short time ago all our people were heathen; they worshipped a great variety of gods; they were engaged in war; they were addicted to stealing and robbery. Man and wife did not live together and eat together as now; they took no care of their children. The chiefs were oppressive, and the people degraded. But a great light has arisen over us. It is

the light of this Holy Book. This has been

New York, May 12, 1853.

REGENERATION.

Reply to "D. E. M."-See First Page.

The declaration of Scripture, that the natural man is "dead in trespasses and sins," D. E. M." professes to receive as meaning just what it says, namely, that there is no life in him; life, in this connection, being but another term for holiness. He distinctly avows this to be his belief.

more than passing from a state of disobedience to one of obedience. When the disobedient becomes obedient, the unregenerate becomes regenerate, and this transmutation constitutes the whole of regeneration."

put forth by a moral agent is either obedience or disobedience, every act involves holiness or unholiness. Where does this holiness reside? All agree, that moral character resides alone in the intention, choice, or willing." very consistent to him, no doubt, our commentary is as follows: The act of the creature, "an intelligent act put forth by a moral agent." and therefore "involves holiness." This holiness, as "all agree," " resides in the intention." So then, according to "D. E. M.." we have a natural man, "dead in trespassess and sins "—that is, one in whom there is no holiness at all—putting forth a holy act, and it teaches. How careful was that clergyman intending to do so-for "all agree that holi- to obey God! How he fasted and prayed! ness resides in the intention "-by ceasing to How he strove to render himself holy, and to be disobedient, and becoming obedient! secure the favor of God! Alas! he knew Now, brother, if this intention is a holy in- not that he must be born again. Through tention, it cannot be the act of the natural or the riches of divine grace, however, he was unrenewed man; for in him, as you distinctly admit, there is no holiness. Where is our Yet it does not appear that he was any more inconsistency when we say, that this holy in. obedient then than before. Nevertheless, he tention is the product, or effect, of the regen- found that enjoyment in God, that love, that erating work of the Holy Spirit, and shows peace, that soul-satisfying view of divine things, that the work has actually been accomplished? In what respect is this "unphilosophi- heart by the Holy Spirit, he never could have cal, unscriptural, and most fatal in all its tend- found. Yet D. E. M.'s doctrine is calcuencies?"

attribute of his being." Did we ever say, perfectly. that it was an attribute of man's being? Did we ever hint any thing of the kind? If so when, and where? It is true, we sometimes speak of the unregenerate as a natural man which to you may seem to imply, that sin is an attribute of his being, or something wrought into the very texture of his soul by creative power. But if there is any thing faulty in the expression, you must invoke the Apostle Paul to amend his words. (See 1 Cor. 2:44.) When we have spoken of the depravibeen with reference to this use of the God incorporates sin into man's being. As to the manner in which he first becomes sinful, ly mysterious subject. We suppose our Saviour to mean what he says, however, when flesh is flesh;" also, that the Psalmist did not mean any thing very different, when he said, "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." In view of such expressions, we suppose it to be perfectly correct to say, that man is by nature a sinstate," were by nature the children of wrath." nature sinful, we do not understand.

"the sinner has no agency in ceasing to do evil and learning to do well; that it is no part | Sunday desecration among the salmon fish of the sinner's work to cease from disobeying ers, in cleaning and preparing their nets; and or sinning; that it is not the sinner who leaves off unholiness, and puts on holiness," &c. To this charge we reply, that it is altogether a misrepresentation. We teach nothing of the kind, but the direct opposite. But in this, as throughout your whole article, you tion among the duties which it inculcates. confound regeneration with conversion. That a man should convert, or turn, himself from his sins, and walk in newness of life, is our constant teaching; nor is our doctrine concerning regeneration responsible for any such monstrosity as that which you attempt to sad dle upon us. Regeneration and conversion are not the same. The one is the work of God; the other the act of the creature. One is cause, the other effect. You reverse the order. You might as well argue, that because the Saviour told the lame man to rise up and walk, his act of obedience to the command was what renewed him to soundness, whereas it was only the proof that he was renewed.

of life. Words were employed, too, when

say, that if it exceed the limits of his own nature to do so, or if it is beyond his power to regenerate himself, it would be at surd to make touched-which, it is stated, do not fall short lish Bible practices in our own land. Misthis call; and so you may say, (as indeed you do,) that such doctrine is "most fatal to the progress of the gospel, because it repudiates the very command to go and preach the gospel." But we feel that it is not absurd, because God has told us to do it; and we are sure that He has power to give life, when we speak what he commands us.

One word in reference to your main position, and we have done. You aver that regeneration is simply a change from disobedireceiving the idea as perfectly orthodox. Nicodemus knew it to be necessary for a sinner to amend his life, as well as any body. That a sinner must cease to do evil, and learn Again he says, "As every intelligent act to do well, was no strange idea to him. Now, can it be supposed that our Saviour meant nothing more than this in the remarkable conversation he held with that man of the Pharisees, on the necessity of being born again? Upon these propositions, which appear knew to be necessary, and then charge him heard of it under that name? The very ject, we hope he will re-examine his ground. Regeneration is more than a mere change Physician Healed;" ponder the lesson which afterwards made a subject of the New Birth. which, but for the change wrought in his lated to build up such self-deceived persons,

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday Movements—Jewish Disabilities—Canada Clergy Reserves—Romish Education.

Last week, a public meeting was held in London, at the Vestry Room, King's Road, St. Pancras, relative to the Sunday opening of the Crystal Palace-Mr. J. Flather, Churchwarden, in the chair. Resolutions were unanimously carried, pledging the meeting to petition Parliament in favor of its being so openity or sinfulness of man's nature, it has always ed, as " a great adult educational establishment "-" mental, moral, and physical." Mr. term in Scripture. We do not suppose that J. Pettie complained "of an unfair mode of proceeding" in getting up the opposing petitions. Some of these, he said, he had seen, we have but little to say; we do not profess | purporting to be from working men, in which any ability to dive to the bottom of this awful- in not more than one name in 500 attached suburbs of Glasgow, a Meeting was this week he declares that "that which is born of the held, in furtherance of the movements to prevent the Palace being opened. It was a Working Man's Meeting; but the chief speaker seems to have been the Rev. Dr. William Symington, who, as usual in such cases, assumed that the Fourth Commandment sanctified Sunday, and thence argued ful or depraved being. The Apostle testifies the sin and danger of its violation. There is, that the Ephesians, in their unregenerate in such a mode of dealing with a sacred subject, a sad want of that practical influence But how they could be, unless they were by which true religion ought to have, in leading men to deal honestly in word as well as in You virtually charge us with teaching, that deed. A correspondent of the Scottish Guar dian of to-day, intimates that there is much even, when parties desire to have the fish at dinner, taking the salmon from the net. He likewise talks of this as a volation of the Fourth Commandment, as if he really believ ed it had something about Surday sanctifica-

> The third reading of Lord John Russell' Jewish Disabilities Bill, passed the House of Commons, this day week, by a majority of 288 against 230. The majority is larger than was generally expected; but whether it will pass into a law, it remains with the House of Lords now to determine. They have negatived it before, and may again.

As directly bearing on religion, we likewise notice of the Canada Clergy Reserves dubious. The majority in this case was greater, 288 against 208. In the opinion of Our great need is for this kind of laborers. later, will be that the Canadians, rejecting spect. Again, you multiply your quotations from British rule, would seek a union with the Scripture to show that the Holy Spirit, in States. Its passing, however will prove a moral levers used of God, for moving, elevatquickening a dead sinner to life, employs di- sad blow to the Protestant Epişpopal and even ing the moral world. The ministry is the vine truth as the means. You might have to the Presbyterian Church temporalities—for great medium for conveying spiritual truths spared yourself this labor; we never denied that the Canadian Legislature will do what to mankind. Though they are to be strengthit. We believe that truth is always employed this measure only puts into the rower legal ened and upheld by the church, yet the to effect the sinner's resurrection to newness ly to do, there is every reason to expect. world's evangelization rests primarily upon Lord John stated before the night's discus- ministers. They must be the heralds, the Lazarus was raised from the grave. Lazarus sion commenced, that the Law Officers of the standard-bearers in every great spiritual effort. heard the words, and obeyed them. Will you Crown had given a verbal opinion, that should As a denomination, we stand greatly in need where and find not. Let pastors and churches venture to say, that unless he had given attent these Reserves be secularized by the Canalof them. We have a noble band, but not ask themselves what they can do towards retion, and rendered obedience, omnipotence dian Legislature, no payment from the Conso- enough to meet the demand. Many of our itself could never have performed the change lidation Fund could be required by the cler- churches are without pastors. They are like estly inquire what the Lord would have them unscrupulous methods are restored to, with that passed upon him? Now, the sinner is gy instead. The result, we trust, may be, sheep without a shepherd. The bread of life do. as destitute of holiness, or spiritual life, as to make them act in matter of revelation is fed to them but scantily, and at irregular Lazares was of natural life. Nevertheless, it more independently of civil government, and, intervals, as, perhaps by chance, a pastor, duty to call to him with the words of instead of striving to maintain traditions in leaving his own flock now and then, visits ner, and walk in newness of life. You may makes void the holy law of God. The contem- for the want of spiritual teachers.

plated alteration will, we believe, leave the Romish endowments in Lower Canada unof £4,500,000.

In the House of Lords, on Monday last, the Earl of Winchelsea's motion for a Committee to inquire into the system of education pursued at the Irish Romish College of Maynooth was negatived by a majority of 110 against 53. The Government, which is less favora ble to Protestantism than formerly, having in it Sir James Graham, long known by his leanings to Romish doctrines, and Mr. Gladstone, a noted Puseyite-were unwilling to He also says, that regeneration is nothing ence to obedience. Plausible as this may allow the subject to be considered and decided seem, it would be well to think a little before by such a tribunal. Lord Aberdeen, there fore, proposed that the inquiry proposed should be made through a Crown Commission which was agreed to. This is by no means a equivalent, as the members of Commission will, in this case, be nominated by Government, and consequently chosen with some reference to their known views on the subject That the Government should be disposed to cloak or palliate the evils of a system which Did he urge upon Nicodemus what he already shows no favor to any party which is not dis- by the guiding of Providence more directly posed to yield them pecuniary and political under their immediate influence-so, in ar with ignorance, merely because he had never aid, is indeed remarkable, considering the especial manner, have we an important misconstant efforts which Popery makes, every in passing from disobedience to obedience, is thought is inadmissible, and before "D. E. where, to bring all under its thraldom, and its give up their adherence to the Decalogue a M." preaches any more sermons on this sub- hatred to the word of God. John, who miscalls himself Bishop of Tuam in Ireland, in a letter to the Earl of Derby, while Premier, from obedience to disobedience. Read a was most wrathful against the "Bible men piece in last week's Recorder, entitled "The and "proselytizers." A Scripture Reader was hand, if they are to become Christians, and even fired at, last winter, in Mayo, by a young man who had previously threatened him. And these misguided men, so trained in reference to the word of God, carry out the lesson in matters of a secular character also. Evidence taken seemed clearly to establish that murder quent responsibility, will ever press themis systematically organized in Ireland, and selves upon our consciences, despite all efforts paid for, against parties obnoxious for letting or taking land, even when the preceding occupants paid no rent. The Queen's Colleges, erected in that country on the most liberal principles, have been denounced by Pope and prelates; and when Dr. O'Toole, Vice President of the Galway College, was anxious to retain his situation, and encouraged Romish parents to keep their children there, he was com-You say, that "the error [of our syllogism] and to keep them in profound, ignorance of pelled by the Pope, to whom he had appealarises from confounding sin with man's nature," the unsearchable riches of Christ. We pray ed in hope of a different deliverance, to resign. Now the emigration from that unhappy country proceeds so rapidly, and seem to esteem it will be seech us at our doors to fulfill our as a favorable opportunity of escaping from priestly thraldom, that their newspaper organs are intimating a necessity for farther Government aid in behalf of the priests left idly behind. They cannot dig; but to beg they have not the grace to be ashamed. Meanwhile through the work of evangelizing, tardily commenced, many of the Irish have renounce

> bers, comparatively, have done the same. J. A. BEGG.

MISSION OF YOUTHFUL SABBATH KEEPERS-NO. 5.

ed Popery, and even in London, large num

That our especial mission, our especial field of contest, is the moral and religiousthat our peculiar difficulties and consequent temptations emanate here, from which we may not expect relief, save as the cause of truth succeeds-that the ultimate success of our cause appears certain, hence the two-fold inducement for perseverance, the effect of doing right reverting upon the agent, and its ultimate effect upon the world-we have attempted to show. If these things are so what manner of persons ought Sabbathkeepers to be? What kind of laborers are needed? What ways and means should be provided? In short, What are the especial and great wants of the denomination?

As the starting, central principle, deep and ardent piety is needed. Individuals possessing living, active religious principles, are wanted as laborers. This is implied from our field Our work being primarily of a religious nature, there is needed those enjoying frequent communions and a close and careful walk with God, to do it. The mechanic should be well skilled in his trade—the literary man in healing—the lawyer in law—the teacher in teaching-so, likewise, the religious laborer working out moral and religious truths, must be imbued with the spirit and tendencies of those truths-must be energized, spiritualized by their principles. Our success, as a our ardent, self-sacrificing, truth-loving piety.

We want ministers. These are the great

We need missionaries. Home missionaries | fications that are necessary-characteristics are wanted to scatter Bible truths and estabsionaries are also wanted for foreign fields. There are peculiar inducements for us to labor in such fields. The heathen, not being our mission, should not be confined to a solibound by practice or prejudice to either Saturday or Sunday, would, when converted, as readily fall in with Sabbath as with Sunday observances. A Seventh-day Baptist, with the spirit of a Judson, might be the port—they radiate from a common center. means of adding thousands of converts to our denomination, as he was to his; besides preparing the way for the addition of untold numbers in future years. A man of our denomination labors, on a foreign field, equal handed with a man of any other denomination With the Jewish nation, we have a decided advantage. Here we find our Sabbath ob servances in our favor. Hence, while we, in common with other Christians, are to preach the gospel to every creature, yet, as in a special manner, it is a pastor's duty to preach to his own flock, as it is the parent's duty to labor for the conversion of his children, the brother for his sister, the sister for her brother, the child for his parent, and all for those brought sion to the Jews. Our adaptability points to the work. If in their conversion they are to an unbroken law, then we as a denomination, evidently, have no very special lot in the mat ter. To those that have broken that law be long, the more immediate agency of converting them to a like practice. On the other still honor the whole Decalogue, it is as manifestly not the especial privilege of those

that dishonor that law, to be the heaven-ordained instruments in bringing about their conversion: but rather to those that are obedient to the law. This truth, and our conseto shake them off. It has long rested as a deep and abiding conviction upon the minds of many of our fathers and mothers in Israel -upon the minds of many of those that most frequently and devoutly supplicate the throne of grace in behalf of a perishing world-of those that contribute of their means for the support of every good work. We may strive to smother this conviction as much as we please; yet if we do our duty, we must sooner or later come to our especial and true work. We may flee to the uttermost parts of the earth, yet a cry will reach our ears from the "children of the prophets" the Jews, through long and toilsome journeys, mission to them. We seem to be ready for the work in everything save in men and women prepared for the work.

Again, we need authors, agents, colporteurs-in short, all kinds of laborers in the cause of truth and religion-laborers that will cheerfully sacrifice ease and reputation for the sake of conscience. We want nothing so much as men and women devoted to the demands of our benevolent enterprises, that are languishing from a lack of them-to the demands of our churches, that are earnestly

calling for them. From whence are we to obtain them? Evidently not from those that are already engaged in the active warfare. They, already, have their hands and hearts full. Our aged ministers are wearing out—their ranks are being thinned. By whom are these thinning ranks to be filled? From whence are the destitute churches—the mission fields, asking heart and intellect, to be supplied? The supplies, the recruits, must come from those youth that are now upon farms, in work-shops, or, perhaps, in common or higher schools. Youth of sanctified spirits, of deep ardent must look—on them rests its future prosperity, my young friends, that have consecrated yourwho are influenced by his Spirit-have deand solemn, and you must prepare to meet scope and tendency of your sphere of action, and prepare to meet it accordingly. You cannot shuffle off the responsibility. Duty must be done, or the consequences suffered.

truth-in the church militant. upon the individual, the church is not without responsibility in this matter. If it is her duty to pray to the Lord of the harvest to send literature—the farmer in agriculture—the forth laborers—if it is, in a measure, her duty statesman in national affairs—the warrior in to judge of the commission of those presentthe art of death—the physician in the art of ing themselves as laborers—it seems but them, and judge of them. Why is it that so should be supported, energized and guided by many of our churches are without ministers has faithfully performed his duty. Have ity. such pastors and churches prayed that the Lord would send forth laborers from their midst? Have they not only prayed but

sought for such among their number? Has the poor, the obscure, and diffident, yet talented and deeply pious young man, been sought out and encouraged as he needed to be? If pastors have not, it is no matter of surprise. not, it will not be strange if they seek else-

day-laborers, yet there are other allied quali- the means of cultivating it.

that spring naturally from piety, as spring the branches from the parent stem. We mention, first, a sincere and ardent love of truth. This arises naturally from a sincere desire to know and do the whole will of God. Our desires. tary truth, or set of truths. All truth is harmonious, springing from the unity of thought scene is opening with respect to that people and purpose of one eternal and all-wise Being. that will astonish the nations. A modern each other. They cling to a common sup-That support and center is God. Hence, we need not expect to exalt a solitary truth or Jews, and its different phases, says:principle, and bring the world do adopt it, while we neglect all others, or wilfully trample them in the dust. We must become earnest seekers and earnest defenders of every moral and religious truth. You that are soon to carry forward the interests of the denomination, should strive to cultivate a sincere. self-sacrificing love of truth, wherever or in whatever form it may be found. It should be an ever present principle, a guiding star, in all of your movements. Wherever it may lead the way, there you are to follow. Your position requires that, for its sake, you will ever be willing to stand with the minority. It requires that you should not be overdesirous of popularity, but should possess that kind of spirit that will enable you to stand op- vine wrath to their lips, and they have drunk it position, ridicule, obloquy, and persecution. to the dregs. But a brighter day is dawning. You need that spirit that will not make you the narrow-minded, persecuting sectarian, but the generous, whole-souled, conscientious defenders of every truth. To this end, its sacred fountains should ever be welling up from the deepest recesses of your hearts, gushing out and diffusing itself through all of

This love of truth is intimately connected rith advancement. Every truth that is reduced to practice, gives progress. You are to enter upon your mission, when error, falsehood and truth, right and wrong, good and bad, beauty and deformity, conservatism and reform, are commingled in various systems, organizations, sects, and governments. These conflicting principles are now opposing and ostling each other-struggling for the masery—and claiming dominion over the human mind, with an unprecedented universality and activity. There is also, a reading, thinking, talking, theorizing, experimenting, and inrenting—a preferring the young, the vigorous, and the useful, to the old, the stately, and the ceremonious—unknown in previous ages. There is evil as well as good connected with all this. There is danger of being intoxicated with imaginary progress-danger of being led into extravagancies and humbugs-of being lost amid swamps and darkness, by the uncertain and deceitful lights leading us on. good, showing, as it does, the awakening and disenthrallment of the human mind—its grasping after truth—its longing for a higher and holier destiny, towards which it is approach-It becomes you to understand and appre

in its advancement. You will be required to let the dead past bury its dead," and be come earnest actors in the "living present." What is written, is written." You cannot change a line or word, in its reference to the past. It is useless to sigh over the follies and miseries of by-gone ages, or to look with longing eyes at their fancied or real glories They are past, never to return. Each past age had its actors, who performed well or ill their part, leaving their works and influence to descend to future ages. They are responsible for them. Although you cannot affect for laborers—the posts requiring consecrated the ages that have become a part of eternity, yet you can affect, can modify, their influences upon the present and future-can also bring new influences and truths to bear. For this purpose you are to labor—for this purpose you are to study faithfully the experience, the piety, are those to whom the denomination wisdom, the labors and fruits of other days You are obligated to separate the right from its hope of future success. Those of you, the wrong, the true from the false-to distinguish what tends to progress from what selves, body and spirit, to the service of God, produces immobility or retrogression. You are to prevent, as far as it is in your power. mands pressing upon you that are important | the false, the wrong, from having an influence while you use the true, the good of the past them. It becomes you to study faithfully the in forming present and future systems—remodeling and modifying the old so as to suit the onward march of truth and right, in harmony with the eternal laws of God. In doing so, you will have to use the appliances left by It lies mainly between your consciences and those having gone before you, and those furnished by your cotemporaries, or else invent your God, to settle the question as to what part you are to act in the great battle-field of new ones for yourselves. In all of your undertakings, make a careful selection of means While the responsibility rests primarily and measures—heartily adopting those that tend to progress, and rejecting those that hinder it. Ever stand upon the headlands of advancement, beckoning your fellow man on to a brighter and higher destiny. But in choosing your position, be sure that you stand upon the rock of truth, instead of the quicklegitimate to conclude, that it is also her duty sands of error. Be slow in forming an opinto seek for laborers, as well as to pray for ion, or determining a course of action, and be not too positive in such opinion or determination when formed; but humbly, carefully, the spirit of his calling—its principles should at the present time? The fault, if any, can- perseveringly, carry forward all well matured be fully understood, received and carried out not be charged upon God. He never de- undertakings, until convinced that they should in all of his activities. All laborers that are signed it to be thus. It is His good pleasure be given up or changed. Let it ever be your that the church should be a vital, growing, aim to perfect the imperfect, remove error self-supporting institution—that it should not | and establish truth, either by discovering new only supply its own wants, but also the wants | truths, and reducing them from the abstrac of the world. The church that has had an to the practical, or by revivifying old truths. existence for years, and yet has not raised up that have been thrown aside. Labor to de-Bill—the fate of which, also, in the Lords, is denomination, is intimately connected with or sent forth a single minister, may well question and infidelity, and en tion her course of action. That paster who throne true religion. Strive to advance so has preached for years to churches, yet has ciety-elevate individual man. Labor to not brought forward a single youth for the perfect organizations, systems, and govern many, if it be not passed, the result, sooner or Let us notice some of our wants in this re- gospel ministry, may well ask himself, whether ments, that tend to the amelioration of human-

INQUIRY AND PERSECUTION IN THE HOLY LAND.—The Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in Palestine, state that the proving from Scripture that the time has rich convents of the Greek and Romish churches in Palestine, are using their influence to oppress many who are seeking after the pure if God does not honor them with successors word of God, and to crush altogether every from their own charge. If churches have attempt at scriptural instruction. The convents, being wealthy, have the means of persecuting, and depriving them of subsistence, moving the moral dearth that reigns in the by ejecting them from their habitations, and o.

While deep and ardent piety must be the asis, the central, energizing principle of all becomes for the designs of the persecutors. Men are have a Board of nine Catholics, to be and are principle of all becomes for the persecutors. basis, the central, energizing principle of all beaten for the non-payment of taxes they do by a committee of seven brethren, who are basis, the central energizing principle of all beaten for the non-payment of taxes they do by a committee of seven brethren, who are basis, the central energizing principle of all beaten for the non-payment of taxes they do by a committee of seven brethren, who are Sabbath-keeping laborers, whether they labor not owe, and obliged to satisfy the Govern- ministers in Vermont. Great good is anticipated in the control of t as preachers or farmers, missionaries or mer-ment on account of dues (to be paid in grain) pated from this movement, for God is open about a column of the paid in grain) pated from this movement, for God is open about a column of the paid in grain pated from this movement, for God is open about a column of the paid in grain pated from this movement, for God is open about a column of the paid in grain pated from this movement, for God is open as the paid in grain pated from this movement, for God is open as the paid in grain pated from this movement, for God is open as the paid in grain pated from this movement, for God is open as the paid in grain pated from this movement, for God is open as the paid in grain pated from this movement, for God is open as the paid in grain pated from this movement, for God is open as the paid in grain pated from this movement, for God is open as the paid in grain pated from this movement, for God is open as the pated from the pated fro divine truth, and say, Come forth, dead sinner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving to maintain traditions in leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or farmers, missionaries or merner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving to maintain traditions in leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or farmers, missionaries or merner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or farmers, missionaries or merner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or farmers, missionaries or merner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or farmers, missionaries or merner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or farmers, missionaries or merner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or merner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or merner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or merner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or merner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or merner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or merner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or merner, and walk in newness of life. You may 1 leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or merner, and you have a leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or merner, and you have a leaving his own flock now and then, visits as preachers or merner, and you have a leaving his own flock now and then you have a leaving his own flock now and then yo

ISRAEL'S HOPES AND PROSPECTS.

The Almighty Disposer of all human events and destinies, is now creating an interest in the affairs of Israel, such as has not been known in any other age of the world, and such as shows, unquestionably, that a glorious writer, treating on the evidence of God's hand in disposing of the affairs of men, after a passing remark on the former history of the

"The great drama is yet in progress. The prelude and some preliminary scenes have been acted; a long and melancholy interluda has interposed; and now the shadows of com ing events cast before them, indicate the ter mination of Israel's afflictions, and the open. ing of another scene, more resplendent promised glory and divine munificence, than any preceding one."

Not a jot nor a tittle of all the evil spoken of, has failed, up to the present. Their mis. eries began with their rejection of the Mes. siah. When they cried, "His blood be on us and our children," they put the cup of diand even now is exhibited a state of advancement which half a century ago could not have been anticipated, in so short a time, by the most sanguine. Every year and every month are the signs rendered more conspicuous, the the time of their deliverance is at hand. In a former communication, I alluded to

the civil rights and privileges that have been awarded them since the year 1806; before which, not a nation of the old world had by any enactments seemed to recognize that Jews had any rights on earth. Since that period most of the civilized nations of the earth have conceded to them many of their rights, and in many nations high civil privileges have been conferred. Their cruel and unexampled oppression having given way, the spirit of fraternity is reciprocated, and they are not only taking a share in the responsibilities of civil society, but they exhibit talent and merit worthy of the brighter days of their history, giving us a pledge, by their example, that when they are masters of their own destinies

they will give a good account of themselved The Christian Church generally have exnibited a corresponding sympathy for the Jews, and probably have in a great measure contributed to the present state of things, has been remarked, that "it is but a few years since the church evinced any distinctive interest in behalf of the Jews. Prayers were offered of old, but they were prayers without charity, and their faith was without works." After the death of the Apostles and their immediate disciples, the poor Jews could say, ciate the spirit of the age—the present wants 'No man cares for my soul." But those the present progress and tendencies of the imes have gone by, and the church is beckonworld. It will not answer to be left behind ng her long exiled predecessors to share in the blessing of their common Father's love: and they begin to move, and much has been done to direct the attention of the Jews b Jerusalem; which, says the same author. may now again be regarded as the center of the Jewish nation. Any influence exerted here will tell on the whole Jewish world, for here are Jews out of every nation under heaven: and not only this, but the Jewish Rabbis of Jerusalem maintain a constant communication with their brethren in all parts of the world;" and one great and important fact, in connection with missionary effort, is that the Talmud is fast falling into discredit, and the books of the Old Testament are received by very many as the only book of divine authority.

The sympathy now becoming apparent in behalf of the Jews, has given them to under stand, for the first time since the primitive church, that Christianity has a heart to feel, especially for Israel; and thousands have been won by their love already to embrace Christianity, corrupted and adulterated as it comes to them. They as a people, especially the religious, are looking for some important changes with regard to their nation. An important scene, they are sure, is about to open. The present period commences an epoch in their prophetic writings and expectations. They know some change awaits them, and a general interest is felt, and the whole people are awaking as out of the slumber of ages, and are addressing themselves to some new state of things. They, like some other nations, are preparing for reform. Their traditional books, as the Talmud, which has bound them down to superstition, and made Judaism to the Israelites what Romanism is to the Christian church, as I before observed, is fast falling into disrepute, and the way is preparing for the reception of Christianity. A short ime since, in the meeting of the London Society, Lord Ashley remarked, "At no time has the horizon been so bright for the Jewish people—at no time prophecy so near its fulillment. A year ago no imagination wa lively enough to conceive one-tenth of will we have heard this day." The result of this is, that thousands, in various countries, are converted to the Christian faith, and no doubt, should pure Christianity be presented, it would greatly facilitate their movements. J. M.

GATHERING OF THE JEWS .- Under the head of religious intelligence, in the New York Times, we find the following paragraph: "On Sunday, 6th ult., eight Jews were bap. tized at the Jews' Episcopal Church, Pales tine Place. It is affirmed that a remarkable change is in progress among the Jews in every country, owing to a manuscript being largely circulated by an influential Rabbi, come when the Jews must set about making preparations for returning to the land of their fathers. The said manuscript has been printed in Hebrew and English, and a society has been formed to further the movement proposed by the learned Rabbi."

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSION.—It is stated that in North-western Vermont, the converted French Catholics have formed a French Missionary Society, for the purpose of spread the gospel.

General

The Royal Mail ed from Liverpool York May 5th. to the House of don has stated that the colonial fishi stop the encroachr men, and that both were ready to ne urade with the Cole made by them. Mrs. Stowe has

demonstration of a of Edinburgh with at their head. The notorious D vertisements in the about to leave in France, there cept it be the evid

before, namely, tha attachment or resp when, riding with press is grossly in crowd along the str In Paris, actions le press, continue instice and the I Presse boldly steps In Holland, the office on the question ment of Catholic more rigid Protest From Turkey

riot has taken pl which fifteen Chris military were obli Horrible

Sixth-day, May most awful railroad ulting in the deat fity persons, and many more. The Haven Railroad, c as well filled, w clock in the morn at Norwalk, and the Just beyond that p tle inlet of the Sou bridge. As the trai ning about fifteen spained its full spec aving just been ra acific to pass thro varn the coming 't were seen by many they were not see recklessly drove abyse, hurling to ra of precious lives. surface of the river tide was such that deep at the time. the fearful leap ent ken in two upon broken in pieces b capants most were or contusion, or se

miracle. Among the kille ed physicians, who ing of the America N.Y. The follow dead who had been evening:— Julia Anderson, Ellen S. Bacon,

hat escaped seemi

Dr. Josiah Bartl Eld. Oliver Barr merly Pastor of Church, N. Y.; la lege, Ohio, His Kane County, Illin Dr. Samuel Bea Isaac C. Colbath Mary Carrigan, Mrs. Desauque, Mrs. D. W. Din Dr. W. D. Dwi Walter French. y Mayor of that Mrs. J. M. Fluer was married in N leath, and had on Ellen Goss, Por Dr. John O. Gre ras 35 years old, a

Mrs. Ann S. Gre J. M. Hutchinso Mrs. Hanna, No S. N. Hazzard. Joseph M. Hill. Rev. John H. L. Miss Anna B. L B. F. Lazier, D. about his person. Miss Merrit, Ne Miss Mitchell, H David B. Newel resed was a yo from Georgia, while for the W. B. Opedeck, Mr. Parker, W. Beverly Parker daughter, Charlotte at the time of the Dr. Abel L. Pie Sum F. Pomer

Mary R. Robbin Mrs. Jaa. H. Ro Nethan Ring, Jones Was found Francis W. Sayl
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The Royal Mail Steamer Asia, which sailof from Liverpool April 23d, arrived at New York May 5th.

ton has stated that a British fleet will be sent in the colonial fishing grounds this summer, to the encroachments of American fisherere ready to negotiate for reciprocal free made with the Colonies, though no treaty was mide by them.

Mrs. Stowe has been received with a great

in France, there is nothing of moment, exent it be the evidence of what was known hefore, namely, that the people have no real attachment or respect for Louis Napoleon; then, riding with him to the theater, the Emness is grossly insulted by persons in the down along the street.

press, continue to occupy the Courts of sice and the Police. Nevertheless, La Prese boldly steps forward with a series of micles against Bonapartism.

In Holland, the Ministry has gone out of Accon the question of favoring the establishment of Catholic Bishops in the country; more rigid Protestant Cabinet succeeds.

From Turkey we have intelligence that not has taken place at Constantinople, in thich fifteen Christians were killed, and the allitary were obliged to interfere to restore

Horrible Railroad Accident.

Sixth-day, May 6th, witnessed one of the nost awful railroad accidents ever known, rethy persons, and the maining of nearly as many more. The express train of the New Inen Railroad, consisting of four passenger well filled, which left New York at 8 clock in the morning, made its regular stop it Norwalk, and then proceeded upon its way. Just beyond that place the road crosses a litwere not seen by the engineer, who are thus stated: mklessly drove forward into the gaping whe, hurling to ruin the train and its freight boken in pieces by the fall, and of their occontusion, or severely wounded, the few

Among the killed were several distinguishing of the American Medical Association in MY. The following is a complete list of the and who had been recognized up to Sunday rening:—

Julia Anderson, aged 4 years. Ellen S. Bacon, of Boston, Mass. Dr. Josiah Bartlett, Stratham, N. H. Eld. Oliver Barr, 53 years. He was formerly Pastor of the Suffolk-st. Christian Church, N. Y.; late Agent of Antioch Col-

lege, Ohio. His family reside at Aurora, Kme County, Illinois. Dr. Samuel Beach, Bridgeport, Conn. Isaac C. Colbath, Richmond, Me. Mary Carrigan, New York. Mrs. Desauque, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. D. W. Dimmock, Mansfield, Ct. Dr. W. D. Dwight, Brooklyn, L. I. Walter French, Manchester, N. H., former-

Mayor of that city. Mrs. J. M. Fluent, of Lascaster, Pa. She was married in N. Y. the morning of her eath, and had on her bridal robe and jewels Ellen Goss, Poughkeepsie.

Dr. John O. Grey, Springfield, Mass. He as 35 years old, and had his life insured for Mrs. Ann S. Green, Baltimore.

J. M. Hutchinson, Boston. Mr. Hanna, New York. S. N. Hazzard, Yonkers. oseph M. Hill. R. I. Rev. John H. Luers, Williamsburg, L. I Miss Anna B. Lang, Boston. B.F. Lazier, Dundas, Canada—had \$800 bout his person. Merrit, New York. lim Mitchell, Hartford, Conn. David B. Newell, of Newport, N. H. The Mased was a young man, and was return-

from Georgia, where he had been residing while for the benefit of his health. W.B. Opedeck, Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Parker, Woodbury, Conn. Beverly Parker, Yorkville, N. Y. Canghter, Charlotte E. Parker, was with him the time of the accident; she fortunately

Dr. Abel L. Pierson, Salem, Mass. Susan F. Pomeroy, Stockbridge, Mass. Mary E. Robbins, Lenne Mrs. Jas. H. Robbins.

Nathan Ring, Jr., of Boston. Upon his person was found \$645. Francis W. Sayles, Boston. Mrs. Dr. Harley, Baltimore. Emeline Shepherd.

Dr. J. M. Smith, Springfield, Mass. mpson Smith, Bellows Falls, Vermont. rs. G. R. Sparks, Pittsfield, Mass. Robert Steinheimer, New York. Martin Tane, New York. Mrs. Martin Tane, wife of the above. acob G. Van Deventer, New York.

Dr. Archibald Welsh, of Hartford, Conn. calamity are selected from a large number published by the daily papers :-

Colburn broke out one of the race,

windows, and helped Mrs. Ring out, and then got out himself; in the fall he had his right shoulder broken. Mr. Ring also escaped.

Dr. Russell, of Hartford, narrowly escaped with his life. He was in the car which broke in two, and was among those who did not fall into the draw. He owes the preservation of his life, undoubtedly, to an act of kindness In the House of Lords, the Earl of Claren- on his part, in relinquishing his seat in the forward car to accommodate a sick man. He took his seat in the third car, and when the accident occurred, the man whom he had conand that both Mr. Webster and Everett siderately served was among the killed, with nearly all the rest in the ill-fated car.

Mr. Speer was seated beside Mr. Jonathan Trotter and Mr. James Bishop at the time of the accident. He describes the fact of the demonstration of enthusiasm by the people cars giving a complete lurch over; and his so much for the effect upon slaves of read- York ay 8th. A weekly line of steamers first idea was to look out when he saw the jug Uncle Tom's Cabin. The following exist to run from San Francisco to Panama for cars giving a complete lurch over; and his light. By a tremendous effort he forced his The notorious Dr. Achilli announces by ad- arm through a window, and succeeded in opening the door. He then assisted Mr. Trotabout to leave England for the United ter out in a bruised state, and saved Master Pomeroy. Returning again to his noble work. he succeeded in rescuing two or three lads, thus contributing to the preservation of four his city, and one of the most distinguished

Hotel with him, urged him to remain and take the boat for safety, but he replied, that In Paris, actions for libel, and trials against the cars were more secure. He went and which for some years he had left entirely un-

A clergyman and his wife had just changed seats with Mr. Colbath, ship carpenter. Mr. C. was killed, and the others escaped.

Rev. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia was sitting in the third rassenger car, just where it was broken, so that his feet were almost clear of the floor, and immediately under him was the awful wreck, the struggling, wounded and dead.

Among the acts of heroism which were performed by persons at hand, was that of John and unable to work. He was standing on the dock when the accident occurred, and before the last car was over he had sunged into the water. He swam to a boat, and with his knife cut the cord, and it was used to save alting in the death of between forty-five and the lives of several persons. He swam to another boat, cut it loose, and that was also used would it take, under the colonization system to rescue passengers. He continued to exert himself until from exhaustion he fainted and was taken to the shore.

Imprisonment of Colored Seamen.

A case of considerable interest to all friends the inlet of the Sound, by means of a draw- of equal rights, has recently been tried at bridge. As the train approached—it was run- | Charleston, S. C., which will probably result ing about fifteen miles an hour, not having in bringing before the Supreme Court of the mancipated in view of their emigration.

This fact does not speak was ambitious to excel in all he undertook, especially branch of their business, in his public profession at the head of points and 4,092 were purchased their freedom, and 4,092 were purchased their freedom, and 6 died, leaving had a vigorous, truthful, and well-balanced mind. He desirous of introducing was ambitious to excel in all he undertook, especially branch of their business, in his public profession at the head of points. United States the question of the constitution- Twelve were taken from Massachusetts, 32 very favorably for either party. A few years in his noble profession, at the head of which he stood, wing just been raised to allow the steamboat ality of the laws of several Southern States hm the coming train were displayed, and for the imprisonment of colored seamen. The nere seen by many of the passengers. But facts in the case, and the pleadings upon it,

Reuben Roberts, a colored man, about 24 of precious lives. From the track to the years of age, and a native of Nassau, New written of the river was fifteen feet, and the Providence, cook on board the British schoontide was such that the water was twelve feet er Clyde, arrived at Charleston from Baracoa. ken in two upon the brink. They were the vessel, arrested the cook, Roberts. and confined him in jail, where he was kept till spants most were either killed by drowning the vessel was ready for sea. The Clyde was cleared for Baracoa on the 26th May, on the Sheriff, making the period of detention held a session at Ipswich, Mass., last week and imprisonment eight days, and for this his hphysicians, who had been attending a meet- suit was brought, in the form of an action in trespass for assault, battery, and false imprisonment, and the exaction from him of the large sum of \$9 71 as fees for the said arrest and deeply convinced as ever, that all volun-

Judge Gilchrist, and was argued by Attorney | humanity. General Hayne for the defendant Yates, and by Messrs. Pettigru and King for the plaininto any State whose laws forbid such entry; were fully carried out, all voluntary slaveholdthe second section subjects the Captain of ers would soon be either brought to repentsuch vessel, on board of which such negro ance and reformation of life, or for the sin of may enter such State, contrary to the laws slaveholding be expelled from the church. thereof, to a penalty of \$1,000; and the third the officers of the United States in the several would exclude such persons from our commun-State prohibiting the admission of negroes or discipline should be so altered and amended free persons of color. And the said officers as to include a well-defined and clearly-exare further enjoined by said act vigilantly to pressed rule, prohibiting their reception into carry into effect the said laws of the States; the communion of the Methodist Episcopal any law of the United States to the contrary Church. notwithstanding."

The counsel for the plaintiff rested their case upon the Commercial Convention of one of the oldest and most esteemed mer-Britain, and the acts of Congress, together inst. A daily paper says of him:with the proclamation of Gen. Jackson, founded upon them, which regulates the commercial intercourse between the two nations. Thus any points which might bear directly upon the case of a citizen of New York, are carefully shunned.

Judge Gilchrist sustained the S. C. Laws and the Jury, under his ruling, exculpated

An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has been taken; and it now remains to be seen, whether that Court, consisting of five Southern and four Northern members, will sustain the Judge of the South sult may be, the mere fact of a possibility that of these acts of his life. Since he has been Carolina District or not. Whatever the rethe Negro Laws may come before the Supreme

BANQUET TO JOHN P. HALE .- A Complimentary Banquet to Hon. John P. Hale, was

EFFECTS OF READING "UNCLE TOM'S to China, St. Helena, Cuba, Jamaica, Califor-CABIN."—An Indiana paper tells of a slave h Boone Co., Ky., who had learned to read, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which he Ga., and one of six bells for the Church of Hotel, in this City, where for several days his read by stealth to his fellow slaves. The the Holy Cross at Troy. By reference to our afflicted family have been awaiting in agonizglowing pictures given of the sympathy and advertising columns, we perceive that the aid received by George and Eliza, in their Messrs. Meneely, besides church, factory, scape from Kentucky to Canada, so operated steamboat, and locomotive bells, are also en-In their imaginations, that twenty-five of them | gaged in the manufacture of every description ran off on the evening of the 2d of April, and, of mathematical instruments, as well as brass To far as we have heard, have not been recap- and composition castings, of all sizes and tured. What is supposed to add to the base- patterns, to order. [Christian Adv. & Jour. ness of the act on the part of several of these unaways is, that they were the property of

minister of the gospel! So much for the effect upon slaves of readreat influence :-

itizens of the West, both for his liberality and child, were the only slaves he owned, and large. controlled. The woman was married to a free and, with her husband, she was careless to procure free papers, which it was expected the should get any time, when solicited. Af- alarming to slave-holders :ter reading 'Uncle Tom,' Mr. Bacon was they now were only by his consent, free-all agreeably to both parties."

STATISTICS OF COLONIZATION.—The followsuggest some interesting inquiries. How long as at present administered, to remove all of the free blacks?-how long to remove the three raillions of slaves?

The American Colonization Society and es auxiliaries have sent out to Liberia, since 1820, in their various expeditions, 7,457 perfrom Pennsylvania, 5 from Delaware, 490 to suit the caprices of their parishioners." from Maryland, 104 from District of Columbia, 2,586 from Virginia, 1,032 from North Carolina, 408 from South Carolina, 733 from Georgia, 86 from Alabama, 518 from Mississ ppi, 262 from Louisiana, 331 from Tennessee, 334 from Kentucky, 46 from Ohio, 31

New England Methodists on Slavery. at which the following resolutions were passid, after considerable discussion :-

4. That as there is a difference of opinion section of said Act of Congress declares that as to whether our discipline, as it now reads, States shall be governed by the laws of the idn, it is the sense of this conference, that the

DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.—Robert G. Shaw, 1815, between the United States and Great chants of Boston, died in that city on the 4th nibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will

> "During a long and active life, Mr. Shaw has been a most liberal benefactor to numerous institutions of learning and philanthropy. His time and money have been freely given to all objects of public interest which met his approval. For half a century he was con santly engaged in works of kindness and benevolence, and during that period it is estimated his contributions in aid of objects of nublic and private charity have amounted to the large sum of four hundred thousand dol- became so wildly deranged, on the 25th ult., lirs. During his last illness, he often re- as to require constant restraint, night and day. marked, that he was richer for his charities, and he took great pleasure in the recollection confined to his house, he sent for the Presi- enacted. Two of the principal mediums, howdent of the Mercantile Library Association, ever, have recently renounced the faith, and the new hall for that society.

Bells.—Few persons have an idea of the throughout the great West speak of the growgiven at Boston on the afternoon and evening extent to which the manufacture of bells is ing grain crops as being in the most promis- Robert Langworthy of May 5. Sixteen hundred people sat down chried on in the United States. We were ing condition, and giving token of an abund. Wm. G. Crandall to it, of whom about three hundred were under the impresssion that the amount of trade ant harvest. We have never seen or heard Russell Babcock, Scio ladies. Among the speakers were Hon. J. done therein must of necessity be very limit- of fewer complaints on this score in any pre-P. Hale, Casius M. Clay, Charles Francis el; but in this we were mistaken, as we have vious season. The Ohio, Indiana, Michigan Adams, Judge Jay of New York, Horace letely been credibly informed, that in the and Wisconsin papers all concur in saying Roswell Clarke Mann, Amos Tuck of New Hampshire, Gen. foundry of A. Meneely's Sons, West Troy, that present indications warrant high expect-Henry Wilson, and J. G. Palfrey. Mr. Hale N. Y., there have within the last year been ations of the coming crop. expressed his gratitude for the honor done cast and sold 500 bells; and the demand him. He then proceeded with an extended therefor is so much on the increase as to speech, full of hope and encouragement to compel them to considerably enlarge their the Free Soil party; and concluded by ap- works. Messrs. Meenely cast on an entirely The following incidents connected with this pealing to his hearers to give their most earning to their most earning to his hearers to give their most earning to their craft. est efforts to the cause of freedom; it was a conversant with the mysteries of their craft, ed in all the grammar schools of that city. cause that, cherished by a man during his life, we will not attempt to describe where the James Colburn, a man about thirty-five ence, and that would cheer his death-bed with they receive bespeaks the favorable opinion Company for the month of April, 1853, wife in the second car. His brother was inthe elevation and happiness of an oppressed the chimes of Meneely's bells be heard, increase of \$102,253 61—equal to about thirnecessity of adding half a dollar for each unpaid volume, to meet Within a short period they have filled orders ty-three per cent.

nia, and Oregon, besides several to Canada, and almost every State in the Union. They are now making to order a peal of ten, bells for many years Chief Justice of the State, died for a new Episcopal Church in Savannah, at 2 o'clock this morning, at the United States

CALIFORNIA NEWS .- California news to April 9, one week later, was received in New tract from a letter to the National Era, dated the future, of which this is the first trip. The St. Louis, March 15, shows that upon free- news presents no event of striking importance. inen also that wonderful book sometimes has A statement of the passengers by the ill-fated Independence, strongly inculpating Capt. Sampson, has been published. Captain ley 64 a 70c. Oats 38 a 42c. for Jersey, 42 a 46c. for "H. D. Bacon, Esq., the eminent banker of S. has been apprehended on the charge of State and Western. Corn, 63 a 64c. for Western mix manslaughter, and waving a preliminary examination, is held for trial. Accounts from Several of the friends of Dr. Pierson, of enterprise, as well as for giving freely of his the Mines are of a favorable character. The Salem, (Mass.,) staying in the Union Place liches to build churches and endow colleges, shipment of treasure by the steamer of April old Ohio, 17 a 20c. for new State. Cheese 8 a 10c. had a favorite female slave, who, with her 16, it was anticipated, would be unusually

"THE UNDER-GROUND RAILROAD."-The man of color, both being pious Christians, following is from the Detroit Tribune of April 19, and shows a state of things which must be

"The under-ground railroad is in active convinced of the necessity of immediate ac- operation, running its train regularly nearly tion, and spoke to the confiding husband and every night. About 3 o'clock this morning a wife of their perilous condition, in case he train arrived here with 28 goods and chattels should die suddenly; wishing, or rather in the shape of men, women and children. It urging, them to procure the required security not being safe for them to remain in the city immediately, that they might be by law, what until daylight, in consequence of the great Collins, who has been sick for the past year, of which has been satisfactorily arranged, \$9,500,) means were taken at once to place them in safety in the free land of Canada. They were fugitives from slavery from the chivalric State of Kentucky. It is needless ing statistics are interesting in themselves, and to say, perhaps, that the down trains of this oad always go empty."

> INSTABILITY OF THE PASTORAL OFFICE.—If the following paragraph, copied from the Belfast Journal, is true, the pastoral office is more changeable and less reliable than the proverbially-fickle political offices:-

"Out of 190 Baptist ministers in Massachusons. Of these, 3,123 were born free, 242 setts, during the four years ending April 1, from Rhode Island, 33 from Connecticut, 142 ago, ministers when settled were established

SUMMARY.

At a late sitting of the Austin Academy of Science at Vienna, Herr Von Auer read a paper upon a newly-discovered process of Walworth County; indeed, almost every individual in deep at the time. Two passenger cars took on the 19th of May, 1852. On that day, from Indiana, 34 from Illinois, 48 from Misprinting, from all sorts of objects, with combined leap entire, and the third was bro-Sheriff Yates, of Charleston District, boarded souri, 1 from Michigan, 3 from Iowa, 21 from paratively plain surfaces. Among the articles Texas, 4 from Choctaw Nation, and 5 from mentioned, which have been copied by the new process, are plants, some of them in flower, embroidery, etched agate, insects, fishscales, &c. The speaker called this " Naturat escaped seeming to have been favored by which day Roberts was replaced on board by The New England Methodist Conference selbstdruck "-printing from Nature-and said that this discovery forms a new era in the pictorial illustration of works on science and art. The objects copied were given with given as to the process.

His Imperial Majesty Faustin I., the Emand imprisonment, the damages being laid at tary slaveholding, or the holding of slaves in bondage for the sake of gain, under any cirbondage for the sake of gain, under any cir- World's Fair, N. Y., the following articles:-The case came up on the 21st ult., before cumstances, is a flagrant sin against God and Eight bags of Coffee, 2 bags of Chocolate Nuts, 1 pkg. yellow Wax, 1 case of Water 2. That it is our deliberate and settled Pots, 1 do. Sundries, 2 boxes Soap, 2 pieces opinion, that no more persons guilty of the sin Lignum Vitæ, 1 pkg. Starch, 1 do. Mineral by Messrs. Pettigru and King for the plaintiff. Mr. Hayne pleaded a long series of acts of the Charleston Legislature, and the the spirit even of our present discipline were duly administered, or prohibits the entrance of any such free negro if the spirit even of our present discipline Castor Oil, 1 do. Honey, 1 block Marble, 1 can be compared to the charlest of t piece of Mahogany, weighing nearly 3 tuns.

The Nashville Whig says that on Tuesday, the 26th ult., the dwelling house of G. W. Waggoner, who resides upon White's Creek, about seven miles from Nashville, caught fire from the kitchen, and before the inmates could be aroused, was enveloped in flames. Mr. Waggoner had a family of five children, three of whom, including the eldest daughter, about thirteen years of age, were burned to brought to Christ before her death, who will doubtles death. The wife of Mr. W. also, in her fran-death. The wife of Mr. W. also, in her fran-ed. Her sickness was lingering, yet borne with Christtic attempt to rescue her children from the ian fortitude. In her last hours was seen the confirmaflames, was severely burned.

The alternate sections reserved by the government out of the grant of lands to the Hanshortly be offered at public sale, with a minimum limit of \$2 50 per acre. The first reconnoisance has been made of the proposed route, and the nature of the soil has been fully ascertained. The portion of the State ed at his native home, by Rev. Mr. Ward, of the (Missouri) through which this road will be built, abounds in all the elements of agricultural and mineral wealth, and its manufacturing Second-day, May 9th, REUBEN W. UTTER, aged about advantages are unsurpassed.

In the town of Essex, a young lady who was a Spiritual Rappings medium, suddenly The mania prevails to an alarming extent in that place. Nightly performances are kept up by the circle, at which frantic scenes are D. Langworthy, Russell Babcock, Nathan Truman, H. W. Babcock, A. A. F. Randolph, Charles Potter. Court, even in the case of a British subject, is and subscribed the sum of \$1,000 in aid of pronounced the idea of communication with

With a few local exceptions, the papers

The sum of \$43 has been collected within three weeks, in three of the Boston schools, C. S. Titsworth, Plainfield, N. J. for the Washington monument—the contributions placed in the boxes for the purpose,

The gross earnings of the Erie Railroad years of see from Richmond, Me., was, to- the reflection that he had not lived in vain, entertained for those of their manufacture. In amounted to \$423,076 56, against \$320,822 fully corrected on the receipt of information. The current vol with his employer, Mr. Ring, and his since he had contributed something toward simost every part of the civilized world may 95 for the same month in 1852, showing an ume closes four weeks from to-day. It is hoped that most of the bills will be paid before that time, that we may be saved the

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 3, 1853, says: Hon. John Bannister Gibson, Judge of the Supreme Court, and ing suspense the termination of his honored life. His disease was an affection of the stomach, which completely baffled the best medical treatment.

The Second Methodist Church in New Brunswick was recently robbed of the missionary-box containing between \$20 and \$30

New York Market-May 9, 1853.

Ashes-Pots \$5 00; Pearls 5 59. Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 62 a 4 68 for common to straight State, 4 68 a 4 94 for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana and common to good Ohio. Rye Flour

Meal 3 00 for Jersey. Grain-Wheat, 1 12 for red Ohio, 1 16 for white Southern, 1 22 for common Genesee. Rye 88c. Bared, 66 a 68c. for round and Southern yellow.

87 a 4 00 for fine, 4 00 a 5 00 for superfine. Corn

Provisions-Pork, 13 25 for prime, 15 25 for mess. Beef, 5 25 a 6 75 for prime, 9 00 a 10 75 for country mess. Lard 10 a 11c. for kegs. Butter, 9 a 14c. for Hay-75 a 87c. per 100 lbs.

Lumber-14 00 a 15 00 for Spruce and Pine. Seeds-Clover 9 a 10c. Timothy 13 00 a 15 00 Flaxseed 1 30 a 1 35.

Wool-Domestic Fleece 52 a 65c., No. 1 pulled 42c

MARRIED.

In Verona. N. Y., May 1st, by Eld. C. Chester, Mr. CHARLES AVERY, of Rome, to Miss Clara Ann Wil LIAMS, of Verona.

In Sangersfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., April 30th, by Eld. Joshua Clarke, Mr. Addison Brightman, of Brook field, N. Y., to Miss CLARISSA P. CLARKE, of the form-

In Cussewago, Pa., on 23d April, 1853, by Eld. A. A. F. Randolph, Mr. WILLIAM HAYS to Miss HARRIET LAKE.

DIED,

At his residence in Walworth, Wis., on Sixth-day, April 15th, of chronic abscess, after a painful illness of eleven weeks, Dr. Henry Clarke, in the sixtieth year The subject of this notice was born at Hopkinton

R. I., in the year 1793; commenced the practice of medicine in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1813; entered the army of the United States as surgeon's mate in 1814, remaining in the service until the close of the war, when he settled in Plainfield, N. Y., in the practice of his profession. He was a member of the N. Legislature in 1830, and was mainly instrumental, in connection with a member from New York City, in securing the repeal of the act imprisoning for debt. In 1836 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and in 1840 settled on Big Foot Prairie, now Walworth, Wis. He was a member of the Territorial Council in 1846 and '47. ready to impart, and never failed to interest and insomething more than a name. He was generous to a fault-kind, courteous, and gentlemanly to all-and other place in the City of New York. was in fact a true man.

His funeral was attended by the largest concourse of people that ever assembled on a similar occasion in the community considered his death a personal bereavement. Sad indeed were the countenances of all, as they gazed for the last time upon the cold though placid features of their venerable and truly venerated friend. Sermon by Eld. O. P. Hull, from Ps. 27: 10. He has left a fond companion, and a large family of children to whom his loss is truly irreparable. But to the heart more stricken and crushed than the rest, he has left a beautiful memento, his last visible effort (some five minutes before he expired) being to caress her.

Dr. Clarke made a profession of religion in early life, and attached himself to the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, and recently united with the singular fidelity to the originals. No hint was Seventh-day Baptist Church in Walworth. He was associated with Elds. W. B. Maxson and Eli S. Bailey in editing the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Magazine, and in compiling the Hymn Book first published by the was the author. He died with a blessed assurance of immortality and eternal life, repeating, a short time before his death, the beautiful lines of Dr. Watts—

"Jesus can make a dying bed Feel soft as downy pillows are, While on his breast I lean my head, And breathe my life out sweetly there."

At Potter's Hill, R. I., on the 3d inst., of pulmonar consumption, Miss HANNAH ALMY BABCOCK, in the 34th year of her age. The subject of this notice em braced religion in early life, and united with the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, which enjoyed the privilege of retaining her in membership until the Saviour called her to higher joys in heaven. As years advanced, she became more and more conse-crated to the work of the Christian, ever seeking to elevate society in intelligence and piety. It was her pleasure to participate in the benevolent operations of the denomination, and she was one of the number who early enlisted in the good work of Sabbath-School in struction, and she rejoiced to see a large number o children and youth, who had come under her influence tion of the great principle, that the only safe way to find death disarmed of its terrors, is to serve God early and with a noble and persevering principle. "In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he will direct thy

At Yreka, California, Dec. 22, 1852, of mountain fever, John G. Moss, aged 28 years and 8 months, leaving a wife and four children living at Buena Vista, Wisconsin. Mr. Moss left home April 18, 1852, and on the 10th of April, 1853, his funeral sermon was preach Methodist Episcopal Church

At Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the morning of enth-day Baptist Church in Friendship. Of the circumstances of his death we at present know nothing.

O. P. Hull, N. V. Hull, James Bailey, J. M. Aller H. S. Berry, W. R. Scriven, C. S. Brown, B. G. Stillman, H. Whipple, E. T. Burdick, W. B. Maxson, R. D. Ayars, C. M. Lewis, C. Chester, Joshua Clarke, C.

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FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR:

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Julia A. Woolworth \$1 00 Calista Jones Ezra Potter 1 00 Edwin L. Burdick Nathan Lanphear 1 00 Geo. C. Stillman Freeborn Hamilton 1 00

We are sending bills to these who owe for the Sabbath Recorder. Should any errors be discovered, they will be cheernecessity of adding half a dollar for each unpaid volume, to meet Concluding Chapter. the expense of a special collecting agent.

B. TITSWORTH, M. D., HOMEOPATH PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

Eastern Association.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association will hold its Seventeenth Anniversary with the Church at Piscataway, N. J., commencing on the fifth day of the week before the last Sabbath in May, (26th day of the month,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Preacher, Charles M. Lewis; alternate, Daniel Coon. Committee on Business-D. Dunn, W. B. Gillett. The Executive Committee convenes for its annual session, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M. on Fifth-day.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. TEW YORK TO EASTON, PA. Fare. \$1 75 .-

Spring Arrangements, commencing May 2, 1853. Leave Pier No. 1North River daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 P. M., and for Somerville at 6 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg at 6 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

New York and Eric Railroad. TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, a

Express Train at 7 A.M. for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, and Monroe, and railroads to Cincinnati and

Mail Train at 8 A.M. for all stations. Way Train at 31 P.M., via Piermont, for Delaware. Night Express Train at 5 P.M. for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboat for Detroit direct, connecting with Express Train for Chicago. Emigrant Train at 5 P.M., via Piermont.

Hudson River Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Trains leave Cham bers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy— Express Train at 6 A. M., through in 4 hours, con necting with Trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal at 8

o'clock same evening.
Mail Train 8 A. M. Through Way Train 1 P. M. Express Train 5 P. M. Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Tarrytown at 2 P. M., and an Evening Train at

l o'clock.

For Poughkeepsie at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Peekskill at 5.30 P. M.

The Tarrytown, Peekskill, and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher

4th, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY TRAINS from Canal-st. at 7.30 A. M. for Poughkeepsie, and at 5 P. M. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

For Albany, Direct.

THE new and magnificent steamer FRANCIS SKID DY, Capt. Thomas S. Knight, will leave the Steam boat Pier foot of Robinson-st. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES Mc-CULLOUGH, Jr., No. 92 Warren-st.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Titsworths & L Dunn, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great Dr. Clarke possessed a very superior intellect. He variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants purchased their freedom, and 4,092 were 1852, 170 changed places, and 6 died, leaving had a vigorous, truthful, and well-balanced mind. He desirous of introducing ready-made clothing us 8 the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to to which he was strongly wedded, and for the honorof renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be which he would make any personal sacrifice. His fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they from New York, 23 from New Jersey, 133 for life; now they are dismissed and changed reading was extensive and varied. His mind was well prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or stored with useful intelligence, which he was ever ders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust. struct those around him. Friendship was with him convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any

> WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

Church Bells.

CHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron Yokes. with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame, and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being changed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place.

An experience of thirty years in the business has given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones, and has enabled them to secure for their Bells the highest awards at the N. Y. State Agricultural Society and American Institute, attheir Annual Fairs, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes of New York were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans, La., Oswego and Rochester, N. Y., and Kingston, C. W., and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York, the largestever cast in this country. Transit Instruments, Levels. Surveyors' Compasses; improved Compasses for taking horizontal and verti-

cal angles without the needle. ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS. West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1852.

Just Published,

66 FT HE AMERICAN SLAVE CODE, IN THEORY AND PRACTICE: Its distinctive features shown by its Statutes, Judicial Decisions, and Illustrative Facts." By WILLIAM GOODELL, author of the "Democracy of Christianity," "Slavery and Anti-Slavery," &c. New York: American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 48 Beekman street. The work contains 430 pages 12 mo, neatly bound in cloth, and will be sold for cash at 75 cents single copy, \$6 per dozen, and \$45 per hundred. Also, in paper covers, at a deduction of 10 cents per copy from the above

Orders may be forwarded to LEWIS TAPPAN, 48 Beekman street, New York.

Part I. The Relation of Master and Slave. Chap. I. Slave Ownership.

II. Slave Traffic.
III. Seizure of Slave Property for Debt. Inheritance of Slave Property. Uses of Slave Property.
Slaves can Possess Nothing.

VII. Slaves cannot Marry.
VIII. Slaves cannot constitute Families. Unlimited Power of Slaveholders. Labor of Slaves. Food, Clothing, and Dwellings of Slaves.

Coërced Labor without Wages.
Punishments of Slaves by the Owner and Of Laws Concerning the Murder and Kill.

ing of Slaves. Of the Delegated Power of Overseers. XVI. Of the Protection of Slave Property from Damage by Assaults from other Persons than their Owners.

XVII. Facts Illustrating the Kind and Degree of Protection Extended to Slaves. XVIII. Fugitive from Slavery.

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Colored Persons. Subjection to all White Persons. V. Penal Laws against Slaves. VI. Education Prohibited. VII. Free Social Worship and Religious Instruc-

tion Prohibited. Legislative, Judicial, and Constitutional Obstructions to Emancipation.
Relation of Slave Code to the Liberties of

Liberties of the White People of the Slaveholding States.

Liberties of the White Peeple of the Non-Slaveholding States.

the Free. Liberties of the Free People of Color.

Miscellaneous.

A Song of May.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARKE. The Spring's scented buds all around me are swelling There are songs in the stream, there is health in the

Agense of delight in each bosom is dwelling, As float the pure day-beams o'er mountain and vale The desolate reign of Old Winter is broken— The verdure is fresh upon every tree; Of Nature's revival the charm, and a token Of love, oh thou Spirit of Beauty! to thee.

The sun looketh forth from the halls of the morning, And flushes the clouds that begirt his career; He welcomes the gladness and glory, returning To rest on the promise and hope of the year; He fills with rich light all the balm-breathing flowers He mounts to the zenith, and laughs on the wave; He wakes into music the green forest-bowers, And gilds the gay plains which the broad rivers lav

The young bird is out on his delicate pinion-He timidly sails in the infinite sky; A greeting to May, and her fairy dominion He pours on the west-wind's fragrant sigh; Around, above, there are peace and pleasure-The woodlands are singing—the heaven is bright; The fields are unfolding their emerald treasure, And man's genial spirit is soaring in light.

Alas, for my weary and care-haunted bosom! The spells of the spring-time arouse it no more;
The song in the wild-wood—the sheen of the blossom The fresh-welling fountain—their magic is o'er! When I list to the streams—when I look on the flowe They tell of the Past, with so mournful a tone, That I call up the throngs of my long-vanished hours, And sigh that their transports are over and gone.

From the wide-spreading earth-from the limitle

There have vanished an eloquent glory and gleam; To my veil'd mind no more is the influence given, Which coloreth life with the hues of a dream; The bloom-purpled landscape its loveliness keepeth-I deem that a light, as of old, gilds the wave; But the eye of my spirit in heaviness sleepeth. Or sees but my youth, and the visions it gave.

Yet it is not that age on my years hath descended-'Tis not that its snow-wreaths encircle my brow; But the newness and sweetness of Being are ended-I feel not their love-kindling witchery now! [ing-The shadows of Death o'er my path have been sweep There are those who have loved me, debarred from the day;

The green turf is bright, where in peace they are sleep-And on wings of remembrance my soul is away. It is shut to the glow of this present existence— It hears, from the Past, a funeral strain; And it eagerly turns to the high-seeming distance,

Where the lost blooms of earth will be garnered [nourish; Where no mildew the soft, damask-rose cheek shall Where Grief bears no longer the poisonous sting; Where pitiless Death no dark scepter can flourish, Or stain with his blight the luxuriant spring.

It is thus that the hopes which to others are given Fall cold on my heart in this rich month of May; I hear the clear anthems that ring through the heaver I drink the bland air that enlived the day; And if gentle Nature, her festival keeping. Delights not my bosom, ah! do not condemn; O'er the lost and the lovely my spirit is weeping, For my heart's fondest raptures are buried with them!

Fish of Massachusetts Waters.

This subject was recently discussed by the they become accustomed to the yoke. Boston Society of Natural History, the following report of which we copy from the Traveler: -

The President called the attention of the Society to a subject of much importance, the introduction of foreign fish into our waters. Several species highly prized in Europe, such as the Turbot and the Sole, might be brought taught then to " gee" and," haw," by gently over and become very valuable articles of pushing them around. Backing may be taught trade. In France the experiment had been tried, of raising salt water species in the fresh water lakes of the interior, with complete

Dr. Gould stated that European specimens of Limnæ and fresh water shells from Cuba are sure to die if the water is changed in bringing them to this country. Indeed it is extremely difficult to bring them under any circumstances, as the vapor of salt water seems to be fatal to them. This fact would furnish an argument, if one were needed, against the identity of species apparently the same, in these different quarters of the world.

Mr. Ayers remarked that Esox Nobilion fifteen years ago were introduced in a pond eight miles west of Bellows Falls. Since then the embankment of the pond has been broken through, allowing the fish to escape into the Connecticut, where they are now quite to ruin every beast; a single blow should be numerous in the still water at the foot of Bellows Falls. They have gradually made their way down the river to within fifty miles of Long Island Sound.

Mr. Bouve stated that the town of Pembroke had heretofore enjoyed a considerable States about Four Thousand Periodicals, of revenue from the Herrings which annually which we estimate that Three Thousand are visited certain pends within its territory. At mainly devoted to Politics, Miscellany and a particular season they were taken in great General News; the rest more especially to numbers in seines and distributed to the citi- Literature, Education, Religion, &c. Probzens under the supervision of officers legally ably Five Hundred of the Newspapers are appointed. Owing to a difference which had now published Daily, as many more oftener arisen between the inhabitants and those of than once a week, and the remainder Weekthe towns between them and the sea, the lat-ly. Probably the Weekly issue, of Newspater had determined on exterminating these pers is not less than Ten Millions of copies, itself, that we must continue to expect/these fish by intercepting them on their way up. and of other periodicals at least wo Millions very distressing casualties, by explosion and The work had been commenced the past year, more, making a total of Twelve Millions of burning, because most persons who perform and there was every prospect of its being com- periodicals weekly, or about two copies for these duties are ignorant of the danger and pletely successful, so that this valuable fishery every family in the Union. was in danger of being entirely cut off.

incursion of the Blue fish. It was well known after these rank the Free Western States; | cently introduced. that within a few years this species had made then Pennsylvania and New Jersey; lastly, its appearance in Massachusetts Bay, and all the Slave States, which have nearly One Milalong the shores of the State it has seriously lion families precluded by law from learning interfered with the fishing interests, by driv- to read, and of course neither enabled nor ining off valuable species which have heretofore clined to take any periodical whitever. The been taken in great numbers; while the almost inevitable lack of Common Schools in Blue fish itself is comparatively worthless. those States, caused by the incompatibility of The early catch of Mackerel at Provincetown, | Slave Culture with that density of free popuwhich heretofore had furnished active employ- lation which is essential to an efficient Comment to many fishermen, is now almost entire- mon School system, leaves a deplorably large in accordance with which it appeared in the ly stopped by the presence of these voracious portion of the Free Population to life-long paper; but, when the bill for it was presented, marauders. It was even said the Cod and ignorance of letters. There are more natives the amount was objected to, on the ground fect of the madder. Doubtless this is an indi- Campbell. Haddock had become much less abundant of Virginia who cannot read to day than of that the defendant was not aware that he was genous species, whose cultivation would resince their arrival. Mr. Storer suggested New York and New England to be charged extra for having the advertise- ward the planter. It is to be hoped that of her nativity, replied: "I am so unfortunate that it might be expedient to memorialize the hardly a Southern post-office at which the ment "leaded," or because it was a longer samples of this "Pinkroot," as it is termed in as not to have any native place—I was the Legislature on the subject, so that, by the offer number of periodicals received bears as large advertisement than one then is the paper, fishermen might be induced to a proportion to the population of its district and for which he had contracted at a certain trial in dyeing. It is very desirable to deter-

were not appreciated as they deserved to be. whom its baleful shadow is thrown,

setts was annually the loser, by thousands of setts was annually the loser, by thousands of certain fish. The Blue fish, which against certain fish. The Blue fish, which the feedily in New York.

The Pollock, which is almost always thrown to confused, imperfect notion they gather of the wished in neighboring States. Since Dr. Store's Report on the Fishes of Massachusetts fishermen, is much probably be near the truth to estimate that the paper, and that he was aware of its being in the paper, and that he was aware of its being in the paper, and that it was an extraordinary idvertisement, and that he had only a right to 16 lines in the some sort of periodical. The remainder, in and that he had only a right to 16 lines in the time, and felled him to the ground, inflicting that it was an extraordinary idvertisement, and that he had only a right to 16 lines in the two severe cuts upon his head. Capt. Poole fortunately had an umbrella hoisted at the subscription, and should order it to be discontinued, and the editor continues to send it have been from the effect of the explosion is supposed to have been from the generation of gas and privately in neighboring States. Since Dr. Store's Report on the Fishes of Massachusetts in the paper and get the advantage of reading it. Storer's Report on the Fishes of Massachu- ning one through in some convenient bar- the paper and get the advantage of reading it per and rubbish with which the stove had setts was published, one is occasionally sold room. in the market at an insignificant price. He Do not the heads of these destitute families to notify the editor, and have the error cor- some time, becoming suddenly ignited. The had himself seen in Connecticut a Pollock on make a grave mistake in neglecting to take a rected. If this advertisement was published chimney was covered with a flat stone top, bers of cattle are being driven from that the table, which might have been bought in paper?

Boston market for four or five cents for the whole fish, which had been bought there for barred by an unfounded prejudice. In Connecticut it goes by the name of Sea Salmon.

one of the most important in the fisheries of few; for the widow who cannot spare or the British Provinces. He incidentally allud- dress her children for school may do much to ed to the wrongs the inhabitants of the Provelesse the heaviness of their lot and inform inces had received at the hands of the Ameri- their minds by paying two or three cents occan fishermen, some of which had come under casionally for a good newspaper and have it his own observation. While on a visit to the read to her by one of her little ones as she Gut of Canso and the neighboring waters, the pursues her work. The poorest household past summer, for purposes of natival history, may thus be insensibly transformed into a he had seen those waters crowded with humble but not inefficient school. And so American fishermen pursuing their avocation the poor immigrant, who never learned to close in shore. It was not an uncommon thing, read, and must delve through every hour of he said, for the fishermen to fasten scythes to daylight to earn a mere subsistence, may the bottoms of their boats and rew at night wisely take a good periodical so soon as he among the nets of the inhabitants, thus de- has one child who can read it, while the rest stroying the principal means of subsistance of of the family listens and improves. Simply many a poor man. The outrages which they as an impulse to study and a helper to Eduperpetrated on shore also were heither few cation, a good Newspaper in a family is worth nor slight. He was not at all astonished at far more than its cost. the bitter feeling of hostility which had arisen from such treatment.

eration the subject of the preservation and promptly advised of every incident or influ economic value of our own fish, and the in- ence likely to affect for good or evil the cos Mr. W. O. Ayres, Dr. D. H. Storer, and Mr. ducts he has or will have to sell. Many a H. R. Storer, were chosen a committee for man have saved five dollars by doing without this purpose.

Training Steers.

The following mode of transforming the and well-trained ox, is both reasonable and they 'couldn't afford it,' and sold their grain Gentleman :-

and gentle. This may be accomplished by feeding them out of the hand, and carding them daily. They should be approached gently, without yelling at them until they are frightened out of their wits. After having reduced them to a state of perfect docility, a good yoke should be procured, suitable to their size and strength. A small pen is necessary to put on the yoke; approach gently dren. with the yoke, patting, and speaking gently to them until you have the yoke on the off steer; then let an assistant drive the other under the voke. Their tails should then be securely fastened, to prevent their getting the habit of turning the yoke. They should be yoked in the morning, and unyoked at night-in this manner, for several days, until

The first thing to teach them, is to stop a the word of command. This may be done by striking them across the face; the blows should be repeated until they stop, and then discontinued; by striking them for every non-observance of the word of command, they will soon learn that by stopping they will avoid it, and will act accordingly. They may be by beginning with an empty cart on a side hill; then on a level; then with an increasing load until they will back nearly the same load they will draw. They should never be put to a load that they cannot readily draw, or drilled by prolonged exercises beyond the period when it becomes irksome. Loud and repeated yelling, or the use of the lash, is both cruel and useless. Clear and intelligible, yet low and gentle words, are all that is necessary to guide a well-trained ox. The ox understands a moderate tone more perfectly than a boisterous one, as all sounds become indistinct as they increase. A command should never be given unless enforced. Many bear with bad tricks for a long time, without even an expression intelligible to them-but, when patience departs, a thorough storm of blows is poured upon them. This is the way given for each offense.

Taking a Newspaper.

There are now published in the United

Mr. H. R. Storer spoke of the serious in-jury the coast fishing had sustained from the is largest; that of New York and Ohio next; Wire Gauze Protectors, that have been reters of Massachusetts of great value, which the Free as well as the Slave population over to advertisers:

with esgerness, even such despised species than one periodical taken, in the average, to ment, and continued to enjoy he advantage Freeman office, Salem, Mass., exploded at as the Skate would not be overlooked.

each family; but some families take a dozen, of this advertisement, without making any obMr. Ayers coincided in opinion with Mr. and a great many none at all. It would jection, that he ought to pay for it—that is, if the fregments in falling struck Capt. Poole, first of June next.

Storer. He thought the State of Massachuprobably be near the truth to estimate that he was aware of its being in the paper, and of Salem, who chanced to be passing at the The United State.

member who can read, and of course could such a mistake had been made, in order that spondent writes to the Norfolk (Va.,) Argus six cents a pound—the whole min weighing make little use of a paper. Some are absolit might be corrected; and if defendant knew Clark Mills is a rare genius! His last conseven or eight pounds. He regarded it as lutely too poor to afford even three or four of this, and did not tell of it, he ought to pay ception is to make a group of statuary to prea very valuable fish, from the use of which cents per week for a paper. These are des- for it." The jury retired, and in a few min- serve the stalwart Indian, the monstrous bufthe people of Massachusetts are entirely de- titute, helpless invalids or poor widows with utes returned into court with a verdict for the falo, the graceful elk, and the fleet wild horse young children and nothing but the meagre plaintiff of \$318 89, being the amount claim of the prairie, as types of what are fast passproduct of the commonest needlework to de- ed, with interest. Mr. Storer remarked that this species is pend upon. Yet these last must be very

But the farmer, mechanic or artisan who undertakes to do without a newspaper as a In accordance with the suggestion of the matter of economy, can hardly fail to lose ten President, it was finally voted, that a commit dollars for every one he saves. If he makes tee of three be appointed to take into consid- or grows any thing to sell, he needs to be troduction of foreign species into our waters. of the materials he must buy and the pro a newspaper and lost hundreds in the sale of his wares, his crop, or his farm, which the newspaper would have saved him. Thus in 1846-7, when Breadstuffs rose in consequence of the Potatoe Rot in Europe, there were wild and unmanageable steer into the gentle many farmers who took no paper because instructive. We extract from the Country | for fifty to a hundred dollars less than it was really worth when and where they sold it, for want of the information which any good paper The first point is to make them tame and would have given them. And this case il-

lustrates a general principle. We believe the day rapidly approache when the poorest head of the family who car earn day wages will understand that he can not afford to do without a newspaper—that he cannot without serious loss dispense with the information it imparts and the impulse i gives to the mental development of his chil [Tribune.

Cause of the Explosion of Burning Pluids.

The atmosphere, as is well known, contains oxygen gas, in the proportion of one- leaves. gen gas, its vapor will instantly mix with the manure by decomposition. gas, and then a burning candle applied at the mouth of the bottle will cause a loud, and it may be a dangerous explosion.

A glass globe of two quarts capacity which had been rinsed with alcohol, merely shaken hearth of a Franklin stove to dry, its mouth your houses! being towards the fire, but at the distance of three feet from it, when it was soon shattered with a violent and dangerous detonation.

These facts will explain the explosion of the burning fluids now so generally used, and be among the first things to burn, or at hand which are composed of oil of turpentine and to be thrown into the fire after its commencealcohol. The inflammable vapor which is ment, before the air rushes into the building, constantly rising from the fluid when there is will arrest it as surely as water, and is better any space above, (in other words, if the ves- than water when varnishes or resinous gums owe her any thing." "Well," said the child, sel is not full of the fluid,) becomes mixed are burning. with the air and soon makes it explosive, just "Oxygen and sulphur have so strong an and we have had nothing to eat to-day. the contact or near approach of flame, an ex- oxygen of the atmosphere is converted into loafer remarked to the tavern keeper to "kick plosion will or may ensue. The flame may salphuric acid gas, at which point fire is arbe even at some distance, because if the ves- rested. sel be open the vapor will flow out of it, and being heavier than than the air, it may even my property some years since, an account of reach a candle placed on the floor, and away which I gave through your columns at the from the flame, as in the case of the glass time. It is impossible to conceive how much

It is so common that the fluids are poured into the lamp and from the can, with a flame near at hand, and perhaps burning in the lamp its cause, and the few who know better, are But these issues are very unequally dis- often rash and presumptuous. The danger Silliman.

Don't Trifle with Newspapers,

A case of some importance to newspaper publishers was recently decided in favor of Watson Webb, publisher of the New Yor Courier and Enquirer. It appears that the defendant's clerk took an advertisement to the plaintiff's office, and requested is insertion,

The Judge said: "It is urged that, as the In Europe such species would be sought for Throughout the Free States there is more defendant took the paper, saw he advertisewithout paying for it, unless he takes measures been filled and had been smouldering for try. in this extraordinary way, and the defendant which was blown off with a loud report.

Some few of them, we know, contain no knew of it, he was bound to tell plaintiff that

Saving Liquid Manure.

The Boston Cultivator has the following valuable information on this important branch of farm economy :—

We have often spoken of the advantage to the farmer of saving the urine of his stock. The substance, though equal in value to the solid excrements, is in many cases totally wasted. Perhaps the readiest and best way of saving that from cattle and horses during the winter season, is to have a cellar under their stalls, where both the liquid and solid portions of the manure are deposited together. By this means nothing need be lost, and if it is desirable to mix any other substances with the manure, it may be very conveniently done; they may be spread over the manure from time to time in just such quantities as re deemed proper.

But there are situations in which the adantages of cellars cannot be readily obtained. Juny farmers are obliged to occupy barns already built, and if they are not on the most approved plan, they must be turned to the pest practical use. The animal liquids may be mostly saved, even where there is no cellar for the manure. Absorbents—as litter, muck charcoal dust-may be strewed over the floors of the stalls. But it will be necessary to have he floors tight, or there will be more or less

Vt., whose judicious management and appli- feet hold, with 20 inches dead rise at half floor. cation of manures, has been an important item Her keel is of white oak; stern and stemthe opportunity, a few days since, of seeing tocks, and each end, of live oak; half-top of Mr. Holbrook's arrangements for saving ma- cedar; stauncheons of locust; balance of frame nure. He has no cellar; but by proper at of the very best white oak. Her entire frame in the rear of the platform on which the ani-line, and iron above. mals stand, and into this a quantity of muck is thrown every day, after the manure made thirty varieties of cotton have been found the previous day has been cleaned out. This muck absorbs all the urine, and is gathered missionary says he has stood erect under the with the manure into one mass. In addition branches of a cotton tree, in a Geulch village, to this, the animals are well littered with so heavily laden with bolls that it was prop-

fifth part, by measure. It is also well known, The muck and leaves are collected in the breaking down under its own weight. The that if hydrogen gas be mingled with atmos- fall, and placed in situations where they can cotton was equal to that of any country. The pheric air, it becomes explosive when flame be obtained as required. If the muck freezes, is applied. If the hydrogen gas be added in it is not objectionable, as the frost tends to the proportion of two measures to one of oxy- destroy the acids it sometimes contains; it gen, and especially if the whole quantity be can be easily broken up with a pick, and the Erravala and Kaffa 200 pounds can be purdiffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and cult large, the ignited gases will explode with barn is made so warm that in the coldest great violence. The same is true if the illu- weather the temperature, while the stock is minating gas be substituted for hydrogen gas; in, is above the freezing point, and the frozen but that gas being composed of hydrogen muck, in absorbing the liquid, becomes comand carbon, requires more oxygen gas. If a pletely pulverized. The leaves are very good drop of ether be agitated in a bottle of oxy- simply as a bedding, and make the very best

Cheap Fire Annihilators.

A simple Fire Annihilator, for domestic use, is described in the Troy Budget by an in it and then poured out, was placed on the insurance agent of that city. Hear, and save

"Why will not people avail themselves of modern discoveries to save their property from fire? A package of two or three pounds of sulphur, disposed in such a manner as to

as if hydrogen gas were mingled with it; on affinity that in the combustion of sulphur the Mother wants to buy a loaf of bread." A

"I tested this principle and thereby saved globe above. Whenever a lamp containing human suffering might have been averted had burning fluid is only partly filled—and the that suggestion been attended to by ship and same with the cannister or reservoir—the air boat-owners. I never read the accounts of above becomes explosive. The state of things the terrible loss of human life on board our occurs constantly in the lamp, as the fluid ships and steamers without thinking that they burns away, and in the can or reservoir as the | might have been saved by a package of brimfluid is, from time to time, poured out for use. stone in the fire-room.'

Home-grown Madder.—The experiments which have of late been made with homegrown madder, says the Lowell Journal, have proved that, when properly treated, American is equal to the best French-grown madder. Like Turkey, Dutch or Alsace madders, the American requires the addition of a little chalk to produce the best effects. During the past winter, the Merrimack Company have used, with great success, some madder grown in Montague, Franklin County, Mass., and are now about to dye some calico with this Massachusetts madder, to be exhibited at the New York Crystal Palace. Within a few days the Merrimack Company have received a small sample of madder grown in Georgia, which proves to be an excellent ar- or of the Presbyterian of the West, a Doctor ticle—quite equal to that of Massachusetts. We have been informed that there grows wild cinnati-Roman Catholic-is indebted to him in Florida a plant whose root, when eaten by hogs, colors their bones red. Such is the efmake active exertions to exterminate such as at almost every Northern office. Slavery price. The following points in the decision mine whether it is madder requiring the pean injurious race. is perpetually, inevitably at war with the in- of the Judge we quote, and it will be seen culiar treatment of all madders, (except the Mr. Storer said there were fish in the wa- tellectual development of the great mass of that the law applies equally to subscribers and Avignon,) to produce the fullest, fastest and more brilliant colors.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.—The chimney of the

A Work of Art.—A Washington correing away from our Western country, before the resistless advance of the white man and the school house. He has brought these animals from the Rocky Mountains, and will study them until he gets their counterpart in bronze. It will be eminently proper to embellish some of our public squares with this novel, beautiful and national group. Mills has given such unmistakable evidence of skill, energy, and high genius, in the production of the Jackson Equestrian Statue, that we know he can perfect this last, best idea. He will work at the same time upon the great Statue of Washington, for which Congress has placed at his disposal \$50,000.

THE YOUNG PRINCE OF MADAGASCAR.—The Queen of Madagascar hates Christianity, and has done all she could to destroy it out of the island. She has not succeeded. The more she has persecuted them that believe on Christ, the more they have multiplied. Among their number is her own son, the heir to the throne. He has lately been called to share in the government with his mother; and one of his first acts was to hinder his poor suffering brethren from being any longer hunted by those who had been sent out to destroy them.

VARIETY.

The clipper ship Young America was launched from the yard of W. H. Webb, foot of Seventh-st., New York, Saturday. This A mode similar to that just mentioned is magnificent clipper is 239 feet 6 inches in adopted by Hon. F. Holbrook, Brattleboro', length, 43 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, 26 in his highly successful farming. We had posts, counter timbers, top timbers, fourth futention saves all the animal manure, and by a is double, diagonally strapped with iron plates mixture of other articles, considerably increas- |4x6-8, crossing each other at right angles, and es the aggregate value. The floors of his running from the upper deck frame down to stables are water tight. A channel is made floor-heads. Is copper-fastened below the load

> Advices from Western Africa state that growing spontaneously in that country. A ped up with forked sticks to prevent it from Western Africa also abounds in coffee. The ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns whole land is said to be covered with it. In open to the advocacy of all reformatory mean chased for a dollar. A single tree in Monrovia vielded four and a half bushels in the hull Departments, care is taken to furnish matter ada at one time, which made 31 pounds when to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. shelled and dried.

The term "Putting your foot in it," it seems, is of legitimate origin. According to the "Asiatic Researches," a very curious mode of trying the title to land is practiced in Hindostan. Two holes are dug in the disputed spot, in each of which the lawyers on either side put one of their legs, and remain there until one of them is tired, or complains of being stung by insects-in which case his client is defeated. In this country it is generally the client, and not the lawyers, who puts his foot in it!"

A little girl entered the tavern, and in pitiful tones told the keeper that her mother had graphic portrait of a Seventh-day Baptist preacher, is sent her there to get eight cents. "Eight gether with a variety of historical, biographical, at cents," said the tavern keeper, "what does your mother want with eight cents? I don't 'father spends all his money here for rum, out that brat." "No," said the tavern keeper, "I'll give her the money, and if the father comes here again, I'll kick him out."

The great success which has attended the construction of tubular bridges has induced some of the British shipbuilders to take up again the question of iron masts. It is stated that tubular masts may be made of iron, stronger and lighter than those of wood, and with the additional advantage that they might slide down one into the other, telescope fashion, while they would require neither shrouds nor stays, leaving for bracing round the yards to the outermost.

The first bit of silver he could call his own, says the Hon. J. T. Buckingham, in his just published "Personal Memoirs," was a ninepence, the proceeds of the sale of a bunch of bristles to a brush maker. He kept it as a pocket piece for years, and then parted with t to pay the postage of a letter to his mother. How much is revealed of the human heart in such a trifling anecdote. The affections overcame the vanity or the incipient love of accumulation, which boyish desires or wants could not conquer.

Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite Baptist Church, says, in his Harbinger, that he made Rev. Dr. Rice, Editof Divinity; and that Bishop Purcell, of Cin-"for his Papal Arch prefix!" These men-Rice and Purcell-had each a debate with

A minister's wife, being asked of the place

Ebenezer Pope, a selectman of the town. hung himself last week in Rome, N. Y. The cause was insanity from spiritual rappings. It is stated by the Hightstown Record, that there is every prospect that the peach crop will be a large one during the coming season.

The Crystal Palace will not probably be ready for the reception of articles before the

The Arkansas Whig states that large num-State to California.

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications THE American Sabbath Tract Society public the following tracts, which are for sale at its P Pository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:-

No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of Fourth Comman Iment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.

No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance the Sabbath. 52 pp.

No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of 1

Sabbath. 23 pp.
No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 No. 5—A Christian Cavent to the Old and New & batarians. 4 pp.
No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in a week, the Seventh Day instead of the First

No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting then points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Co.

terfeit Coin. 8 pp.
No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True h 4 pp.
No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Expositi

4 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath E at weed and ohn 16 pp.
No. 11—Religious Liberty Ena gered by Legislati Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath No. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.

No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Rat Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 40 ph The Society has also published the following w o which attention is invited :-

A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward ω_0 Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow, F printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stoningto Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised for

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Menty
First printed in London, in 1658, 60 pp.

Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Mond
t Character of the Reformed Presbyter Church. 64 pp.

Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Subbath Vin, cator. Price \$1 00 per hundred.

The series of lifteen tracts, together with Edwa Stennett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath." may had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents.

These tracts will be furnished to those wish them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pa for one cent. Persons desiring them can have the forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their dress, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Conponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Traci ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publication

The Sabbath Recorder. Published Weekly.

Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance

The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of t Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to pr mote vital piety and vigorous benevolent ac chise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intellige a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended the Recorder shall rank among the best.

The Sabbath-School Visitor. Published Monthly.

Terms per Annum-Invariably in advance:

The Seventh-dan Baptist Memorial. Published Quarterly.

Terms-\$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number Each number of the Memorial will contain a lit gress, and present condition of the Seventh-day tist Denomination. Wood cuts of meeting houses w be introduced from time to time in connection with history of the churches.

Orders and remittances for the above sho he addressed to the General Agent, GRORGE B. UTTI No. 9 Spruce-st., New York

The postage on the Sabbath Recorder is 13 cents a year in it State of New York, and 26 cents in any other part of the Units States, payable quarterly or yearly in advance.

The postage on the Sabbath-School Visitor is 3 cents a year in the State of New York, and 6 cents in any other part of the State of New York, and 6 cents in any other part of the State of New York, and 8 cents in any other part of the State of New York, and 8 cents in any other part of the State of New York, and 8 cents in any other part of the State of New York, and 8 cents in any other part of the State of New York, and 8 cents in any other part of the State of New York, and 8 cents in any other part of the State of New York, and 9 cents in any other part of the State of New York, and 9 cents in any other part of the Units States of New York, and 9 cents in any othe United States, payable in advance.

The postage on the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial is 2 cents year in any part of the United States when paid in advance, 4 cents a year when not paid in advance.

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The Sabbath Recorder. By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society

NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK

Terms Payments received will be acknowledged in paper so as to indicate the times to which they real No paper discontinued until arrearages are payments at the discontinued until arrearages are payments at the discontinued until arrearages are payments.

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Communications, orders and remittance e directed, post-paid, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York Liabilities of those who take Periodicale

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devour it in your pr as overthrown by str Where can we words, the language mingled with commi "O'Zion, that bri thee up into the high that bringest good with strength; lift it unto the cities of Ju "He shall feed his fi shall gather the lamb gently lead those the What can be more representing the gre cting the part of the representations coul

deep and lasting effect when properly applie low me to repeat a fi lines? Take an ext keep silence be let the people renew come near; then let near ogether to judg The prophet, in a church, breaks forth

of the year, etc. and the true shall get a standard due on tes 0 20 920 gest was ad pur at H6/2 (eleviodos