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iue seven weeks,

July 11.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MAY 24, 1849.

The Sabbath Recorder.

AMERICAN BAPTIST FREE MISSION SOCIETY.

were found to be elected:-

Vice Presidents.

A. L. Post, Samuel Aaron,

Archibald Campbell, Asa Caldwell, Sereno Howe.

Cor. Sec.—Cyrus P. Grosvenor, Utica, N. Y. Rec. Sec.—Geo. G. Ritchie, Litchfield, N. Y. Treas.-George Curtiss, Utica, N. Y. Ass't Treas.—John N. Barbour, Boston, Mass. Auditors.—Francis Childs, Boston, Mass., and S. Lawrence, Esq., Utica, N. Y.

Eleven Trustees were elected, whose names I did not obtain.

- origin of the Society, when, in Tremont Chapel, was not ignorant of their views-that he had in the city of Boston, only eighteen signed that long respected their conscientious regard for this cardinal principle of the Society, and closed righteousness of their cause.

ing conducted to the chair, introduced himself a hope that the friendly intercourse thus com- ever to constitute the only true basis of such in a very appropriate address. He expressed menced between the Seventh-day Baptist Mis- memberships. This question demands the carehis attachment to the objects of the Society, and sionary Association and the American Baptist ful consideration of the church. his willingness to bear his share of its burdens. Free Mission Society might continue to their He hoped that the deliberations of the session mutual benefit. would be characterized by Christian kindnessand concession-modestly alluded to his want of ability to discharge the duties imposed-and closed by respectfully asking the forbearance of the members for any inadvertencies in the exercise of his duty as Chairman of that body.

Visiting brethren were then invited to a seat in the meeting, and to a participation in the deliberations of the Society; after which, adjourned for one hour.

Afternoon Session .- Prayer by Elder Himes, of Maine. A Committee was appointed to wait in Hayti. The report recommends an increase on Mr. Treat, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, and inquire relative to that Society's missionary society for evangelizing Africa was admitting slaveholders. Another Committee undertaken until the organization of the Baptist was appointed to inquire relative to the Government's assisting Baptist churches. A third Committee was appointed to address the Baptists in England. A Committee on business was also appointed.

Elder S. S. Griswold, of Hopkinton, R. I. presented credentials as a Delegate from the American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary As sociation. His credentials, and introductory that body, being accepted, he was unanimously given the Bible to the colored man, that those letter from Eld. T. B. Brown, the Cor. Sec. of voted a corresponding member.

Elder Griswold rose, and was requested to come forward upon the platform for the purpose of being more distinctly heard. He expressed his gratification and thanks for the privilege conferred upon him. Referring to the sympathy expressed for the Society in his letter of introduction, he remarked, that the body of Christians which he represented was decidedly opposed to oppression in all its forms -that he could pledge his brethren as willing to eradicate the sin of slavery from the church. the East, inquiring of them the reason of their For himself, he cordially approved of the general principles for which the Society was organized. He was fully of the opinion, that the church must not only denounce sin in general, Remarks were made to the effect that while but also in particulars—that the Bible specified Mr. Wade and wife were in a foreign land, they sins, not only in the aggregate, but separately. wrote home their decided disapprobation of .He referred to the spirit of reform which mark- slavery, and their wish to withdraw in all ways ed our age, and expressed his joy that opinions favorable to free discussion were obtaining currency. He then said that he wished it distinctly changed their course. understood, that if he accepted of the invitation to a seat in that body as a corresponding member, or as a private individual, it must be as a Seventh-day Baptist—that not to be known as such would be inconsistent with the purposes of his delegation. He referred to his brethren as composing a respectable body of Christians, plish that mission. holding the fundamental doctrines of the Bible in unison with other evangelical denominations -that they were laboring to spread the gospel at home and abroad—that they were opposed form of sin; that a general application is not in to civil legislation on religion—that they were harmony with its design, and never will work distinguished for their conscientious regard of calling Collections; and that we regard the in-

or set aside by Jehovah—that they held such portions of the Christian church as observed the first day of the week for the Sabbath, to be in error. True to their convictions, this people sent. This Society held its Sixth Anniversary with were under the necessity of urging the claims the Second Baptist Society in Charlestown, of that day upon those who differ from them. Mass., called the High-street Church, on the 2d, Believing in the omnipotence of truth, and re-3d, and 4th days of May. It was called to joicing in the great advance that is making in order by the President, Elder A. L. Post, of the freedom of religious discussion, his con-Montrose, Pa. Reading of the Scriptures, by stituents felt called upon now to embrace all Elder W. Tillinghast, of Herkimer, N. Y. proper opportunities of giving this truth to the Singing by the congregation. Prayer by Elder church and to the world. The speaker earnest-Smith. Elder Piper was chosen Clerk pro tem. ly desired, that this Society, that had invited The Society then proceeded to ballot for offi- him to a seat among them, would, in their incers, and on counting the following persons vestigation after truth, not everlook the claims of the seventh day of the week to be the Sab-Pres.-Eld. Harvey Hawes, of Augusta, Me. bath of the Christian church. He closed his remarks by cordially accepting a seat as a corresponding member, with the distinct understanding that while acting in that capacity he must be known as a Seventh-day Baptist.

The Chairman then, in a short address, corfrom the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Asso- and the right of the church, now denied by ciation, and extended to him the hand of fellowship as a corresponding member. In his remarks, the President adverted to the marked distinction with which that body of Christians increased effort; and that the opening field in Elder Post, in retiring from the chair, made had honored the Baptist Free Mission Society, a most impressive speech. He alluded to the in thus representing themselves here—that he memorable pledge, on the 4th day of May, 1843, the seventh-day Sabbath—had not a word by whereby they forever "separated themselves way of objection to their views. Although he from all connection with the known avails of differed from them in practice, he believed them arose upon a question relative to the propriety slavery, in the support of any of their benevo- to be honest in the observance of said day. He of life membership, or, in fact, any membership, lent operations." He alluded also to the great too rejoiced in the free investigation of truth being based upon a monied consideration increase of numbers of those who now advocate which characterizes the present day, and wel- This question called forth quite lengthy remarks comed a free interchange of views on the great It was maintained, that a monied consideration with expressing the utmost confidence in the points of Christian difference, and closed by is contrary to the genius of Christianity, and The President elect, Elder H. Hawes, on be- in the deliberations of the session, expressing character from the world, which was designed

> The Annual Report was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, as far as prepared. It states that only eighteen at first signed the pledge of withdrawal from all connection with slaveholders in their benevolent operations, but that now the Society numbered its thousands. The Society has five missionaries in Hayti, including Elders Judd and Jones, with their families. Elder Jones is able to preach in the French language. It has lost one faithful missionary by death, a Miss Young, who labored of itinerant missionary labor. It states that no Free Mission Society, and that no denomination refused to receive the contributions of slaveholder, unless the Seventh-day Baptists and Free-Will Baptists were an exception. The Society contemplates the regeneration of the African race, which composes one-sixth of the human family. The Report charges the churches with taking sides with slavery—says that slavery confines the religious instruction of slaves to verbal or oral, that no Christian society has ever the Bible to every inhabitant of the United States or the world do not include the slaves of the South. It recommends aiding the fugitive slaves in Canada, by affording them intelectual and moral instruction.

Upon the adoption of the Report, remarks were made by Elders Matthews, Tillinghast, and Griswold.

A Committee was appointed to write a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Wade, formerly missionaries to silence upon the subject of slavery, since their return to this country; also asking them definitely to define their position on that subject. they landed in Boston they appear to have

Business Committee reported the following re-

of the world.

3. That it is perfectly adapted to that work

and that it will surely accomplish it. 4. That, to remove sin from the world, the our several anniversaries. gospel must be applied specifically to every day to be observed have never been abrogated purification of the world.

people from whom missionaries are sent out, as Foss. to the people to whom such missionaries are

6. That believing Baptist polity to be the ecclesiastical polity of the Bible, and that the same Bible requires the missionary work, we believe that faithfulness to the cause of missions can never require an organization, the structure of which is anti-Baptist.

7. That when an organization for promoting the cause of missions claims to be Baptist, and yet denies the right of representation in the church, and refuses to give its influence against the heathenism of slavery, its tendency is to undermine Baptist principles, and injure the cause of religion in the country where it is located, whatever be the blessing God may bestow upon the effort of the missionaries in heathen lands.

8. That, as a missionary organization, God requires of us duties, with reference both to our own and heathen lands—to proclaim the gospel, as revealed in the Scriptures, with persevering faithfulness to our own land-to plead for the same gospel, and in the spirit which it dially welcomed Eld. Griswold as a delegate enjoins contend for the liberty of the bondman, striking down the principle of representation.

9. That the success and prospect of our missions in Hayti, demand of us unfeigned gratitude to God, and encourage us to continue an Canada, and the West, call for enlarged contributions, and persevering prayer.

The report of the Business Committee was received, and the discussion of it deferred until to-morrow. Adjourned for one hour.

Afternoon Session .- After prayer, a discussion freely admitting Eld. G. to a full participation tends to abolish that distinction of Christian

A Committee was appointed to inquire relative to a bequest, or legacy, supposed to have been given to this Society, but which had been claimed by the Baptist Missionary Union. In appointing this Committee, remarks were made relative to the propriety of Christian bodies appealing to the civil law for redress in case of actual fraud. Some believed it right, others

The following communication from the Dele gate of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association was presented and read:-

To the American Baptist Free Mission Society.:-DEAR BRETHREN, -Availing myself of the privilege granted me as a corresponding member of your body, I beg your acceptance of my thanks for the honor conferred. In behalf of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association, whose representative to this body I am, I tender you its sympathy in, and cordial approval of, the chief object of your organization, viz. the separation of the Church from all conthe spirit of reform, and the opposition to sin in ployment would render them penniless and denection with the sin of Slavery. I rejoice to see high places, manifested in your deliberations. Permit me also to express my approval of the leading thoughts of the discourse last evening, especially those relative to free discussion and Church formulas. As the representative of a body of Christians, who conscientiously believe the seventh day of the week to be the Sabbath of the Lord, and who religiously observe the same, permit me to recommend for the prayerful consideration of the members of this Society, the claims of that ancient and Heavenordained institution. Given as it was, a memorial of creation-standing, as it was originally designed ever to stand, a hebdomadal monument of that august event, against Atheism, Infidelity and Idolatry, we feel a deep anxiety for a speedy return of the church, and the world, to the religious observance of its hallowed hours. While we tender you our coöperation to oppose sin in all its forms, and wherever found, we respectfully invite your attention to this subject. But, as a discussion of it would be foreign to the main object of this meeting, and wishing not to infringe or trespass upon the order of your bu-

Permit me, however, to ask liberty for a free it, by our ministers in your pulpits, and through logy for a bed, and the father is unable to find during the past year. Some splendid manuyour periodicals, tendering the same privilege employment: they have pawned little keepscripts have been added; one of them is a volfrom aiding or abetting it, but that as soon as to you in our pulpits and papers, upon that subject, as well as that of the distinguishing feature of your Society. Firmly believing that the temple of Christianity will rise only in propor-May 3-Morning Session.-After prayer, the tion as its stones are squared by the lines of truth, and that the only spirit of true reform is that of the Bible, I extend to you our Christian cooperation in rearing the sacred edifice, upon 1. That the Gospel is the great regenerator the ancient doctrine of the Apostles, Jesus Christ being the chief corner stone. In conclu-2. That God sent it into the world to accom- sion, I would respectfully request a farther interchange of kindly regards and of views, relative to the great questions of Apostolic Christianity, through the medium of representatives at joiner; both once in prosperous business, now

> SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD, Delegate from the A. S. D. B. M. Society

Charleston, Mass., May 3, 1849.

The above communication was accepted the Lord, maintaining that the claims of that of 1800 years, has done so little for the moral from that Society to the anniversaries of the beggary.

5. That the missionary enterprise, conducted | Seventh-day Baptist Churches :- John N. Baron Bible principles, is as really beneficial to the bour, Harvey Hawes, Cyrus P. Grosvenor, A. T.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock May 4th.

Being under the necessity of leaving this evening, in order to reach home previous to the Sabbath, I was deprived of the privilege of attending on the last day of the Session, when the remarks on the resolutions of the Business Committee were to have been made.

S. S. GRISWOLD. Hopkinton, May 9, 1849.

RESIGNATION.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

There is no flock, however watched and tended, But one dead lamb is there! There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended, But has one vacant chair!

The air is full of farewells to the dying, And mournings for the dead; The heart of Rachel, for her children crying, Will not be comforted!

Let us be patient! these severe afflictions Not from the ground arise, But oftentimes celestial benedictions Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors; Amid these earthly damps, What seem to us but dim, funereal tapers, May be Heaven's distant lamps.

There is no Death! what seems so is transition This life of Mortal breath Is but a surburb of the life Elysian, Whose portals we call Death.

She is not dead-the child of our affection-But gone unto that school Where she no longer needs our poor protection, And Christ himself doth rule.

By guardian angels led, Safe from temptations, safe from sin's pollution, She lives, whom we call dead. Day after day we think what she is doing

In that great Cloister's stillness and seclusion,

In those bright realms of air; Year after year her tender steps pursuing, Behold her grown more fair. Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken

The bond which Nature gives, Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken, May reach her where she lives. Not as a child shall we again behold her;

For when, with raptures wild, In our embraces we again enfold her, She will not be a child;

But a fair maiden, in her Father's mansion, Clothed with celestial grace; And beautiful with all the soul's expansion Shall we behold her face.

And though, at times, impetuous with emotion And language long suppressed, The swelling heart heaves moaning like the ocean That cannot be at rest;

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling We cannot wholly stay; By silence sanctifying, not concealing The grief that must have way.

POVERTY IN NEW YORK.

The question is assuming a serious practical aspect in New York, What shall be done with the Poor? The number of the poor is increasing among us. There are thousands in this city who are miserably poor, ragged, filthy, sickly, crowded in garrets or cellars, without fire, without a bed, dependent on charity for a scanty and precarious subsistence. There are other thousands whose daily labor yields them so scanty a support, that sickness or loss of emhome. Yet many of our wealthy citizens have no conception of such a state of things. The merchant, whose daily route lies from the Exchange, through Broadway, to Union Square, or the Fifth Avenue, may be surprised and incredulous at such a statement, He meets, day after day, the same impostors, the same blind and crippled beggars, the same haggard and bloated women, with borrowed, stolen, or tortured children, but he never sees anything like real poverty or suffering. Will such a man believe us, when we tell him, that a slight advance in the price of flour or of fuel causes distress-distress that is felt in hundreds of families where there is an air of comfort to the casual observer; and that sickness reduces such families to the brink of starvation, and renders them liable to ejectment for the non-payment of rent

Well, neighbor, if you will call at our office to-morrow, we will engage to show you, within liament are asked this year for £42,915, \$215,a hundred rods of where we write, a family of 000. The number of visiters last year was 897,five persons, who lived last week on fourteen 985, against 820,965 in 1847. In 1810, only 1,shillings (\$1,75); a family who have seen "bet- 950 persons visited it for the purpose of study siness, I shall not insist upon any inquiry of that ter days," and who have been reduced not by or research; in 1848, 65,867. The number of vice but by misfortune. We will take you to artists who visited its galleries of sculpture for another family of four, where the mother lies study was, in 1821, 4,933, in 1848, 3,946; 26,sick and helpless on a rude cot, their only apo- 075 volumes of printed books have been added had we not begged their rent of strangers. We will take you to another-but the stench of the the Fair and of Joanna. The report names the street and court will sicken your stomach, if your heart is not already sick—we were about taking you to a narrow room, six by twelve, occupied by three persons, where honest and frugal industry would pine with hunger and languish under disease, did not the hand of charity furnish employment, food and medicine. You begin to see some signs of poverty. But

we have not yet taken you to the printer or the reduced, with families on their hands; good of St. Bartholomew the Great, for the formaworkmen, but having only such employment as tion of a sewer, when about three feet below the kindness of friends may furnish. And we the surface, the workmen came upon a the post have not attempted to enter, much less to ex- unbewn stones, blackened as if by fits and coplore, the recesses of poverty and wretchedness vered with ashes and human bones charred and in the very heart of New York. There are partially consumed. The remains thus discovby the unanimous vote of the body. The multitudes of poor, who are not beggars, and ered are supposed to be those of mars // butta-

A BATTLE FIBLD.

was fought :-

Mr. Alison gives the following description of the appearance, on the morning afterward, of the ground on which the famous battle of Evlau

"Never was spectacle so dreadful as the field of battle presented on the following morning. About fifty thousand men lay in the space of two leagues weltering in blood. The wounds were, for the most part, of the severest kind, from the extraordinary quantity of cannon balls which had been discharged during the action, and the close proximity of the contending masses to the deadly barriers which spread grape at half musket shot through their ranks. Though stretched on the cold snow, and exposed to the severity of the arctic winter, they were burning with thirst, and piteous cries were heard on all sides for water, or assistance to extricate the wounded men from beneath the heaps of slain, or loads of horses by which they were crushed. Six thousand of these noble animals incumbered the field, or, maddened with pain, were shricking aloud amidst the groans of the wounded. Subdued by the loss of blood, tamed by cold, exhausted by hunger, the foeman lay side by side amidst the general wreck. The Cossack was to be seen beside the Italian; the gay vinedresser from the smiling banks of the Garonne, lay athwart the stern peasant from the plains of the Urkaine. The extremity of suffering extinguished alike the fiercest and most generous passions. After his usual custom, Napoleon, in the afternoon, rode through the dreadful field, accompanied by his generals and staff, while the still burning piles of serpallen and saussgraten sent volumes of black smoke over the scene of death; but the men exhibited none of their wonted enthusiasm; no cries of Vive l'-Empereur were heard; the bloody surface echoed only with the cries of suffering or the

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL IN THE TOWER, LONDON.

groans of wo."

The head and body of Monmouth were placed in a coffin covered with black velvet, and were laid privately under the communiontable of St. Peter's Chapel in the Tower. Within four years, the pavement of that chancel was again disturbed, and hard by the remains of Monmouth were laid the remains of Jeffreys.

In truth, there is no sadder spot on the earth than that little cemetery. Death is there associated, not, as in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, with genius and virtue, with public veneration and imperishable renown; not, as in our humblest churches and church-yards, with every thing that is most endearing in social and domestic charities, but with whatever is darkest in human nature and human destiny, with the savage triumph of implacable enemies, with the inconstancy, the ingratitude, the cowardice of friends, with all the miseries of fallen greatness and of blighted fame.

Thither have been carried through successive ages, by the rude hands of jailers, without one mourner following, the bleeding relics of armies, the leaders of parties, the oracles of senates, and the ornaments of courts.

Thither was borne before the window where Jane Gray was praying, the mangled corpse of Guilford Dudley. Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and Protector of the Realm, reposes there by the brother whom he murdered. There has mouldered away the headless trunk of John" Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Cardinal of St. Vitalis, a man worthy to have lived in a better age, and to have died in a better cause.

There are laid John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, Lord High Admiral, and Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Lord High Treasurer. There, too, is another Essex, on whom nature and fortune had lavished all their bounties in

vain, and whom valor, grace, genius, royal favor, popular applause, conducted to an early and ig-Not far off sleep two chiefs of the great house

of Howard, Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, and Philip, eleventh Earl of Arundel.

Here and there, among the thick graves of unquiet and aspiring statesmen, lie more delicate sufferers, Margaret of Salisbury, the last of the proud name of Plantaganet, and those two fair queens who perished by the jealous rage of Henry.

Such was the dust with which the dust of Monmouth mingled. Macaulay.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The receipts of the British Museum, in 1848, were £53,999, (\$270,-000;) its expenditures £49,845; about \$70,000 were appropriated last year for purchases. Parabout 1,500 beautifully written and illuminated manuscripts, with full-length portraits of Philip liberality of "the States of America," especially Vermont, which has sent its documents to the Museum. Among the additions made; last; year is also a collection of Hebrew works, made by the late H. J. Michael, of Hamburg: Among the mass of 3,970 books, are 400 Bibles and Commentaries, and 230 works on the Cabbalah

During the progress of excavations in Smithfield Market, opposite the entrance to the church New York, May 24, 1849.

EDUCATION No. 1.

As a denomination, we are evidently putting forth some commendable exertions for sustaining the various benevolent interests of the age. But it is a question well worthy of serious consideration, whether we are not, at the same time, neglecting some of the most efficient means of blessing the world. It is manifestly unwise to lay out our entire strength—to exhaust all our energies—on a few prominent and immediate objects of Christian philanthropy, and neglect the main springs of action—those life-giving sources which supply the energizing, working Daily observation may be sufficient to convince ing under ban, fine and imprison them, while element in perpetuating and enlarging the sphere of henevolent exertion. Now, it is quite obvious that Education must lie at the foundation of all our present and prospective schemes of doing the world good. The term education is here used in no narrow sense. It embraces all that pertains to a complete and harmonicus development of the physical, intellectual, and moral powers of man. No man is educated, in any proper sense of the term, who is not wholly consecrated to the Lord; who has not, as the ultimate end of existence, the glory of God, and the good of Universal Being, constantly in view. This is a prime element in education. This being admitted as the scope, the object and end of education, the proposition, as stated above, becomes a self-evident truth.

the proposition, stated in another form, viz. that enterprises of the age.

pects, by the exertions of his own mind, to ing the question on the old ground, of the holiarouse, mold, and attune the minds of others ness of the first day of the week, and equally deep sympathies of the soul for virtue and for makes the "confusion worse confounded." virtue's reward, men must wield the pen whose lands, men must be employed to do it who have decided, that one "civil" enactment cannot suclassical learning, as well as in every thing pertaining to biblical science and literature. If men are to "speak with tongues"-preach the familiarity with the general structure of lanand Hebrew languages. If a denominational are declared null and void. literature is to be brought forth for a denominaone, it will require a vast variety of talent, largely imbued with a literary spirit, and extensively versed in all the mysteries of book-making. So, indeed, in every scheme for aiding to first attainments are required in devising efficient means, adapting them to the ends to be secured, and following them up, with unyielding as siduity, to a successful issue. The time has gone by, if indeed there ever was such a period, when unlettered men may hope to wield an extensive influence. As mere intellectual endowments, without holy devotion, perfect consecration to God, are valueless as instruments in reforming and bringing back a world to its alle- try a man by the law and the facts." gience to God, so ignorance, however sanctified and consecrated, is nearly powerless as an inconflicts of the age.

in moral science, that, one year ago, were ad- Judge Coulter assumed one institution—a mootmitted only as doubtful theories, have been ed institution—to be so; and why may not ano completely solved, and practically adopted. ther of equal or greater importance—one of Compare society with what it was, in this coun- unquestioned propriety and of universal accept the comfort, convenience, and improvement of all-important institution of Christianity. It is man's individual and social welfare, been chang- its life. It is the life-energy of the whole sysarts. The great agricultural, mechanical, and commercial resources and relations of the coun- Christians, it is prayer; and it is, perhaps, the steam to the purposes of navigation and the propelling of carriages, have made cities, that had else been strangers, near neighbors. "Lands, intercepted by a narrow frith," nay, more, by broad oceans, no longer "abhor each other." Sectional interests and local prejudices no longer have power to bring jarring empires into collision. Citizens at the remotest parts of this broad land, shake hands with each other by telegraph, and send their messages on the out the Heaven-appointed Sabbath; he will next wings of the lightning." The school, the inhibit the communion of the Spirit with the academy, the college, munificently endowed, Father of Spirits—the enlightener and sanctifier are busy, waking up, and bringing out, the of our immortal souls. The verdict, in the glorious elements of mind, and reinstating the above case, was set aside, because it was made divine image. The soul is emerging from the the subject of special, soul-searching examinalong dreary, chilly night, where she has search- tion, in the light of eternity, at the throne of the ed in vain for light. The shackles of ignorance All-wise-for seeking Divine assistance to arsounds of liberty are shaking the thrones of old resorted to swearing and denunciation, to con- ners to Christ."

dominions. But what has this progress to do vince each other that the culprit deserved to be with the proposition now under consideration? hanged, and should be hung, and their horrible Much. The educators—the sustainers of the oaths and imprecations had prevailed, then, we hopes of humanity for the next generation—require an intellectual training far in advance of regarded the verdict as valid and just! But that which was required of the educators of the present generation. The masses of the next generation will be more intelligent than the scruples, and in the matter of the life or death masses of the present; and their leaders, their of a fellow-being; and the "learned Judge" spiritual for secular guides, their educators, must be more intelligent also, if they hope to gain forsooth the jury prayed! the confidence, respect, and affections of the people. Better educated men are demanded; and let no man suppose, that qualifications are crowded out, every year, because they have | impunity! not kept pace with the spirit of the age. They have not, diligently and faithfully, used the means of mental discipline that rendered them popular five or ten years ago, and they have of

necessity been superseded by others. If these views be correct, let it be asked, in all earnestness, whether, as a denomination, we are doing any thing proportional to the demands of the age, for the interests of education? The answer to this question shall be next sought.

PENNSYLVANIA JUDICATURE.

The "Judges learned in the law," in the Keystone State, are becoming signalized for Two considerations may serve to illustrate their harlequin antics. Since the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the Sunday Question, very thoroughly educated men and women are all legal points having any psychological bearimperiously needed to sustain the benevolent ing, are, to use a cant expression, "at sixes and sevens"-unhinged-at loose ends. Trying 1. In sustaining these interests, mind has to to bolster up a superstition of the populace, yet hold communion with mind i and he who ex- ashamed to assume the responsibility of decidto the glorious truths of Heaven, must learn the afraid to place it on its true merits, and award a avenues by which the soul's best affections can just desert, they have opened the door to conbe reached. If tracts are to be written, which fusion, and every decision made by an inferior shall convince the intelligence, and move the Court, influenced by the decision of the higher,

The Supreme Court, it will be recollected minds have been thoroughly disciplined. If affirmed the Sunday law, solely on the ground Bibles are to be translated into the hundreds of that it is a "civil regulation." Since then, the languages and dialects spoken in this and other | President Judge of the Lancaster District has had a training of many years' hard study in persede another without express elevation, and adjudged that the hog-law must be equally respected and sustained—that hogs may be impounded on that day, and that the constable or gospel to the heathen—they must possess that overseer of the highways is entitled to take fees for services performed, for civil purposes, on guage, which can alone be secured by an ac- the "civil rest-day," notwithstanding all labor is curate knowledge of the ancient Latin, Greek, prohibited, and all civil acts done on that day

Well, I have not any thing to complain of all tion that has none, or at most but a very scanty this, but simply wish to put a few things together, as I am apt to do when I find "folly growing romantic." The Bellefonte Democrat of week before last, announces-

"The counsel of Lawrence Allman, who, it develop, in its full proportion and strength, the will be recollected, was tried and found guilty in the cause of truth and enjoyed communion spirit of universal brotherhood; men of the very of the murder of his brother, in Clearfield Co., with their Saviour and the fellowship of saints, at the February Court, have succeeded in their | had abandoned the cause almost entirely, and application for a new trial. The case will be tried over again at the September term."

> To which the editor of the Philadelphia ledger adds-

"The verdict set aside is that of the jury who, being unable to make up their minds, joined to-The Court, it seems, considers prayer in the jury box as informal, the jury being sworn to

on the Sunday Act, (and, indeed, the same prinstrument in securing victory in the great moral ciple was contended for by one of the Judges on that occasion,) it was maintained that Chris- revival, and the conversion of sinners, as we 2. The condition of man, individually and tianity is part of the common law of the land. could wish, yet the Church has been, under the socially, intellectually and morally, is one of Well, be it so, for a moment, as I wish to give progress. Society to-day is not what it was one the cripple all the benefit of two crutches, if ed, a number of backsliders have been hopefulyear ago. An advance has been made. That they can be of any service to him. If, then, advancement has widened the sphere of thought | Christianity is part of the common law, are not | ists in the Church, and there is punctuality in and action. Problems in political economy, and all its prominent features on a like footing? attending upon public worship and the duties try, at the commencement of the nineteenth ance? All Christians-Sunday Christians, Sab. pel as their pecuniary circumstances will admit, century. How has every thing pertaining to batarians, and Friends-regard prayer as the and by their prayers, indicate, we trust, the ed by the rapid progress of the sciences and tem, so far as man is concerned in it. If one thing is esteemed more than another by all try, have advanced beyond a parallel in the his- only thing on which all agree. Therefore, if tory of nations. The successful applications of any point is preferred or favored, it should be regarded by the law as its most sacred institution-be protected, encouraged, and shielded. But in the Clearfield case, the Judge has ruled their deliberations, and plans were formed for out prayer, and has overset, or set aside, a verdict, because the jury, differing somewhat, and the work of God. The fields are ripe for the wishing to act conscientiously in the matter, harvest, and the Holy Spirit is poured out. resorted to prayer, to stir up the consciences of all to the point at issue.

and superstition are falling, and the clarion rive at a righteous judgment. If the jury had with much zeal and devotedness in bringing sin-

must presume, "the learned judge" would have the jury was guilty of the folly of seeking Divine enlightenment, in a matter of conscientious annulled the verdict, and granted a new trial-

the Word of God to discover their religious obwhich, this year, may render him a successful | ligations, and conscientiously take Him at His and acceptable laborer in the vineyard of the Word, the priesthood and human laws to the Lord, will render him such ten years hence. contrary notwithstanding, they put the truth-lovany one, that men in almost all the professions | the wicked and reckless desecrate all days with

I do not complain that Sunday has been declared a "civil rest-day"-a "civil regulation"by the Supreme Court. I simply point to the ludicrous inconsistencies into which it drives the Judiciary of the State. Prayer, I maintain, is as much a part of the common law as Sunday, and as much a "civil regulation" as the first day of the week; and therefore ought to have been respected as such, in the above case, inasmuch as the Legislature appoints chaplains, at each Session, to open their proceedings, every day, with prayer. If, therefore, prayer is essential in the law making business, why is it not equally so in the execution of the law? As prayer is thus recognized and made a "civil institution," a "civil regulation," by being appointed as part and parcel of legislative action, answer, good sirs, why not equally so in the administration of the law? Every Judge who has pronounced the penalty of the law, in capital cases, has recognized and adopted it; for all finish the sentence with the ejaculation, "And may God have mercy on your soul." If prayer invalidates the verdict of a jury, then prayer likewise invali dates all the laws passed by every Legislature that employs a chaplain, and vitiates the sen tence of the Bench in pronouncing the execution of an individual. We trust that this, their folly, will wake up the law-founders and the lawconfounders, and induce some wholesome reform —a reformation based on equal rights and reciprocal immunities, ere we become a laughingstock for all civilized nations. W. M. F.

MISSIONARY LABOR IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

Bordentown, N. J., May 18, 1849.

Association, a resolution was passed requesting the Missionaries engaged in our domestic mission, to make known through the Recorder, occasionally, the amount of labor bestowed upon their respective fields, the results of such labor, and the prospects of the mission. In compliance

with that resolution, I would respectfully submit the following. As soon as practicable after my appointment

to the Otselic Mission, I entered upon its labors. I commenced on the 19th of January, and spent one week, preaching Sabbath and first-day, and evenings, also visiting from house to house. I found the state of religious feeling very low, and decreasing. Many had abandoned family prayer, and some who three years ago when I labored in that church occasionally were active were famishing for want of the bread of life. One occasion of this state of apathy has been, I think, a want of the administration of the word, which they have enjoyed but a few times for more than two years until since our Association proposed to aid them. This, in connection with negligence, and unwarrantable omissions of rerether in a prayer, which produced conviction. | ligious duties, had rendered their condition la mentable. I have spent from two to three Sabbaths and first-days in each month, and as much more time as I could render serviceable to them, Before the decision of the Supreme Bench, (in view of the bad traveling and unpleasant weather in the spring of the year,) in this Church and vicinity, making in all thirty-five days. Although we can not report an extensive divine blessing, generally awakened and revive ly reclaimed, and are now faithful at the family altar and in Zion. A good degree of union exof religion, with a growing interest for the prosperity of Zion and the salvation of a perishing world. This, in connection with a manifest aid in sustaining the administration of the gosdawning of a brighter day. The Lord hasten it for his name's sake. Brethren, pray for us.

DERUYTER, May 16, 1849.

BAPTIST EFFORTS IN GERMANY.—A letter from Rev. Mr. Oncken, dated Feb. 9, gives a good account of a convention which was held in Hamburg in January lass About 60 delegates were present, a spirit of concord prevailed in much more extended operations in promoting

J. CLARK.

"Millions of our perishing fellow men have heard of the name of Jesus, during the past land, Austria, Hungary, Elsass, (Alsace,) and Switzerland. God has owned our efforts, and many, many precious souls have joined our ranks, and are now fellow-laborers in the Lord's cause.

"Our tract issues amounted, in 1848, to upwards of 600,000 copies; nearly 12,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures were circulated, and our goodly number of preachers, evangelists, colporteurs, and ordinary members, have labored

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

One of the most horrid circumstances that ever came to my knowledge, happened a few bath Tract Society, in September last, the atdays since in the south part of this county tention of the Board has been directed mainly [Cortland.] A very intemperate man compelled to the printing of such tracts as had been pre-

we are not to "suffer sin upon our neighbor." ing politicians dare not, for their party's sake, incur the displeasure of the rum power. It is a matter of great mortification, to know that our popular statesmen bow at the shrine of Bacchus. V. Hull.

THE PORTUGUESE REFUGEES. We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that a considerable number of the 1,000 perpersons who fled from the Island of Madeira to Trinidad, on account of religious persecution, (fifty-four in all,) arrived in this port on the 12th inst., in a small schooner chartered for the purpose, from the latter island, and placed themselves under the care of the American Protestant Society. As those who have previously arrived, have been unexpectedly delayed in their contemplated emigration to the State of Illinois, t is now expected that after a few days, the whole party, about 125 in number, will proceed westward together. Mrs. M. J. Alves, one of the passengers by this arrival, is the lady who was condemned to death for renouncing the doctrine of transubstantiation, and refusing to relinquish the privilege of reading the Bible, for herself and family. This sentence of death, an appeal had been taken. Subsequently, however, the English residents at Funchal, having petitioned the Queen of Portugal, the sentence finement in a loathsome dungeon for near three years, she was released, and with a large company of other persecuted ones, escaped to

English Farmers.—A letter from Elihu Burritt, published in the Christian Citizen, says that thousands of small farmers in England are now turning their eyes to America, who would be a benefit to any agricultural community in which they might settle, from their possession of capital and agricultural skill, with general intelligence and industry. A reason for their proposed re moval will be found in the following statement of the exorbitant price at which landed property is held in England, and the impossibility of the farmer owning his farm.

"Whilst the whole agricultural community is resounding with cries of distress and forebodings of utter ruin, in consequence of Free Trade, every acre of arable ground that comes into for \$25,000 not including a plow, cart, or a own a farm of this size?"

ROMAN CATHOLIC COUNCIL.—The Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States have recently held a Grand Council at Baltimore. Their doings are not yet made public. We learn, however, from a letter published in the Freeman's Journal, that "with the approval of the Holy See, which will without doubt be speedily accorded, New York, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, will be raised to the dignity of Archiepiscopal Sees." "It is said that many willingness and desire to do what they can to new Sees have been erected, and nominees presented to the Sovereign Pontiff." "The Fathers have determined unanimously to pray the Holy Father to define as an article of faith the Immaculate Conception. It is moreover determined that in three years hence another Coun cil shall be held of all the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States."

from Eld. John Green, dated at Hopkinton, May 16, says: "I have recently returned from four weeks' labor in the village of East Greenwich, R. I., having been called there by the Baptist Church. I have witnessed a precious late meeting of the Rhode Island Baptist Edrevival of God's work, in reclaiming the back- ucation Society, the subject of Theological Edslider and renewing the hearts of sinners. ucation came up for discussion, and the follow-This has been a very interesting and refreshing ing resolution was passed: year, through our feeble and imperfect labors, season. Twenty-eight were baptized while I What will man next attempt? He has blotted in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Hol- stayed, and joined the Baptist Church, and many more were expected. Besides, a number joined the Methodists. The work was progressing when I left, since which I have not heard."

> NEW MEETING-HOUSE.—A letter from Eld John Green informs us, that "the Sabbath-keep- the adoption of a plan by which the Baptist deing Church in Richmond, R. I., has nearly completed a beautiful meeting-house, and purpose to commence worship in it on the first Sabbath tion which may be central in its location with in June. The size is 40 by 32 feet."

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Since the Anniversary of the American Sabhis boy, some eight years old, to drink some in- viously stereotyped, and the distribution of them toxicating liquor, threatening to cut his head off by means of colporteurs and missionaries. Three if he did not drink. After this, he drank him- colporteurs have been employed during a porself drunk; and while he lay prostrate in the tion of the time, and tracts to a large amount yard, the boy took the axe, haggled his father's have been furnished for gratuitous distribution head off, and kicked it through the bars. When in different parts of the country. In carrying Just so is it with our jurists, in regard to the asked why he had done this horrid deed, he forward these operations, the funds of the treas-Seventh-day Baptists. Because they resort to said that his father would not get drunk any ury have been nearly exhausted, and it has become necessary to appeal to the friends of the Who is responsible for this horrid deed? If Society for additional contributions. The Board the people have a right to license the sale of has no other source of income than the voluntaliquor as a beverage, the landlord has a right to ry contributions of individuals and churches. sell it; if he has this right, the purchaser has Heretofore these have sufficed to support its a right to drink it; if so, he has a right to fall limited operations. But for a few months past under its influence; what it influences him to they have been unusually small-entirely inaddo, he has a right to do. If this is not so, then equate to meet the demands of the case. We all is wrong, and it is of no use for us to inquire, trust that it is only necessary to state this "Am I my brother's keeper?" "Our brother's fact, to secure liberal and prompt aid. Will blood will cry to us from the ground," while the churches that have been accustomed to do. something each year, in their church capacity, for The people must see to this matter. Our lead- tract operations, make haste to gather up their offerings for the present year? Will the auxiliary societies that have pledged an annual donation, see to it that their pledge is redeemed? Will the individuals who desire the continuance and extension of our efforts, give proof of that desire by lending their aid? Will the members of the Society, whose membership is conditional upon a yearly contribution, forward that contribution soon, without putting the agent to the trouble of sending them bills? Will those who desire the prosperity of the Tract Society, all and singular, inquire what are their obligations to it, and act accordingly? Now is the time to decide what you ought to do, while the subject is before you. May you come to such a decision as will satisfy your own conscience and the claims of the truth.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Treasurer, Thomas B. Stillman, or to the Corresponding Secretary, Geo. B. Utter, New York.

By order of the Board, GEO. B. UTTER, Cor. Sec.

HAMBURG-THE JEWS.—The Jewish Chronicle says that the city of Hamburg already beby the Court of Madeira, was affirmed by the gins to reap the fruit of the recent emancipa-At the Semi-Annual Session of the Central | Supreme Court of Portugal, at Lisbon, to whom | tion of the Jews. The late philanthropist Salomon Heine had, in the memory of his deceased son, left the sum of 100,000 marks banco, (about was commuted for imprisonment. After con. 7,000l.,) to the founding of an institution which should grant loans of 2,000 marks (about 1201.) to Jewish mechanics and young merchants, without interest; with the proviso, that so long only as the Jews of Hamburg should labor under civil disabilities, the charity should be confined to his co-religionists. As soon as the barrier of intolerance should be removed, the benefits of the bequest were to be extended to Christians also. Since, by the recent act of Jewish emancipation, Christians may purtake of the same benefits, the demand upon the funds has consequently greatly increased. Mr. Charles Heine, the son of the benevolent testator, has added 100,000 marks banco of his own to the funds of the charitable institution.

> DISTRESS IN JERUSALEM.—In a letter signed by the Rabbis and a very large number of Hebrews in Jerusalem, addressed to Sir M. Montefiore, we find the following passage: " Let our European brethren remember, that there are in this city various religious sects, each having market is caught up as a prize, almost at any their places of worship, their well-furnished price. Thousands and tens of thousands of houses, their deres, (castles or palaces,) their acres are bought at \$500 per acre, not for build- | courts, and their meeting places—all well reguing lots, but for grass or grain lots. A small lated and conducted, all adequately supported farm of 100 acres might be bought at a bargain and supplied; while the houses and establishments of Israel are poor and mean, so that we single implement of husbandry. How is a small must struggle hard to keep our faith. Surely farmer to raise a sum sufficient to purchase and our enemies shake their heads and say, 'Is this the nation chosen by God? Is this the people who boast of their wisdom and their laws? Thus are we despised by our neighbors, and thus do we daily become more dejected. The subscriptions from Europe toward our support from the Society of Holy Offerings have fallen off dreadfully, the allowance per head is a mere nothing, and our condition is deplorable beyond description."

College Reform.—The Trustees of Union College contemplate an extension of the existing course of studies in that institution, so as to include the more useful applications of Science to the Arts, such as civil and mechanical engineering, agriculture, agricultural and mechanical chemistry, &c.; also French and other modern languages. They also propose such a change in the statutes as will allow applicants the privilege of pursuing such branches of study, and such only, as they may consider most useful for their future pursuits. By this plan, each student will obtain such a diploma, and in REVIVAL AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—A letter such studies, as will express his actual attainments; while, to those prosecuting the usual collegiate course, and to those only, the usua collegiate diploma will be given.

BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION. - At a

"Resolved. That a committee be appointed by this Society, to confer with the authorities of the Newton Theological Institution, the New York Baptist Education Society, the Northern Baptist Education Society, and other Institutions and Societies interested in the cause of Ministerial Education in the Baptist denomination in New York and New England, in reference to nomination in these States may unite in sustaining one general system of Theological Education in connection with one Theological Institurespect to these States."

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the American Sablember last; the aten directed mainly is as had been predistribution of them missionaries. Three nyed during a pora large amount atuitous distribution untry. In carrying he funds of the treasusted, and it has beie the friends of the ibutions. The Board ne than the voluntauals and churches. ficed to support its a few months past mall-entirely inadof the case. We ssary to state this prompt aid. Will n accustomed to do rchurch capacity, for e to gather up their rear? Will the auxledged an annual dopledge is redeemed? desire the continuance ts, give proof of that id? Will the memmembership is contribution, forward that putting the agent to m bills? Will those of the Tract Society, what are their obligadingly! Now is the night to do, while the lay you come to such bur own conscience

warded to the Treasor to the Correspondter. New York. the Board,

B. Utter, Cor. Sec.

The Jewish Chroni-Hamburg already behe recent emancipaphilanthropist Salonory of his deceased marks banco, (about an institution which marks (about 120*l*.) young merchants, proviso, that so long mburg should labor he charity should be ists. As soon as the uld be removed, the ere to be extended to by the recent act of hristians may purtake emand upon the funds creased. Mr. Charles **nevolent** testator, bas

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. In a letter signed large number of Heessed to Sir M. Montepassage: "Let our ber, that there are in is sects, each having their well-furnished es or palaces,) their places all well reguadequately supported houses and establishand mean, so that we ep out faith. Surely eads and say, 'Is this 1 Is this the people m and their laws? our neighbors, and more dejected. The toward our support Offerings have fallen e per head is a mere is deplorable beyond

e Trustees of Union xtension of the existnat institution, so as to pplications of Science and mechanical enicultural and mechan-French and other also propose such a will allow applicants ng such branches of nov may consider most fauits: By this plan, auch a diploma, and in wie his actual attainthose only, the usual given.

Institution.—At a e Island Baptist Edct of Theological Edussion, and the follow-

minitiee be appointed in the head of the New Street Americans cause of Minisdenomination in ud in Gorefie to

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Mich 47 Bept STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Thursday evening last, May 17th, a frightful and fatal accident occurred on the Hudson River. The steamboat Empire, on her way from New York to Troy, when near Newburg, was run into by the schooner Noah Brown, and so badly injured that she sunk to her state-room deck in five minutes. She had on board about 250 passsengers. As it was between 10 and 11 o'clock when the accident occurred, many of them were in their berths. Of course a rush was at once made for the upper deck, and a large number of the passenger succeeded in reaching it, whence they were taken by a steamboat which happened to be close at hand. Several, whom the water surprised and confined in the ladies' saloon, were taken out through holes cut with axes over their heads. Others jumped upon the schooner; and others still jumped into the water, and were either picked up by small boats or drowned. At the time of our writing (Monday noon,) it is not possible to say how many were lost. A list has been published of over 200 saved, and descriptions are given of 12 bodies found. The boat still lies under water, can not be ascertained until the boat is raised. Louis it is more plenty and more fatal, particuly estimated, from 20 to 50, but it will probato it. bly be nearest the first figures. All the passengers' baggage, much of their clothing which had been laid aside for the night, and a valuable cargo of goods, was of course at once immersed. Some of it has been obtained, and more of it will undoubtedly be obtained in a damaged condition. Our friend, Dr. C. H. Stillman, of Plainfield, N.J., who was on board with | which resulted therefrom. Two or three of the his wife and two children, describes the scene throughout as most frightful. He occupied a state-room on the upper deck-the safest place on the boat-but had barely time to escape

with his family. Three of the bodies found were taken to Newburg, and seven to Fishkill, on the other othy Burns, Henry Otten, Geo. W. Brown, Wm. side of the river. The Coroner's Jury at New- Butler, Geo. W. Taylor, Owen Burns, Thomas burg censure the pilot of the Empire, and at- Belman, Neil Gray Mellis, Asa F. Collins, Wm. tribute the collision to his carelessness or want | Harmen, Thomas Keirnan, Mathew Cahill, Geo. of judgment. They think he could and should have gone astern of the schooner, and so prevented a collision.

GREAT FIRE AT ST. Louis.—At ten o'clock on Thursday night, a fire broke out on board a steamboat lying at a wharf in St. Louis. The wind was blowing a gale, and the fire soon com- ber of the Police had been ordered out, the nemunicated to the adjoining steamboats and stores, and was not arrested until nearly half of the business part of the city was destroyed. Included in the buildings burnt, were five banking houses, and every insurance office in the place. Twenty-seven steamboats, lying at their wharves, caught fire, and shared in the general conflagration. Five newspaper offices, with all their contents, were burnt. The loss is estimated at five millions of dollars. There were three persons killed by an explosion on board the Alice steamboat, and Mr. Thomas B. Targee, an auctioneer, was killed during the fire in the city. He threw a keg of powder into a store for the purpose of stopping the flames at that point, but the explosion took place before he got away from the building.

FLOOD AT NEW ORLEANS.—New Orleans is in danger of being inundated by the waters of the Mississippi. At the latest date, May 12, several crevasses had occurred, above the city, and the water was flowing out in torrents. Thousands of workmen have been employed to close the crevasse, and have not been able to make any successful headway. The water in the swamps and in the Second Municipality is gradually rising. People are daily moving out and abandoning their dwellings. Some were taking Marryport, Captain Shaw, sailed from Newry refuge in the second and third stories of their houses, using boats to go out and in. About 300 houses were surrounded by water. At last 29th April, when the passengers were in bed, accounts some workmen employed at the cre- foundering in about 40 minutes after. The -vasse were dying with cholera.

FIRE AT WATERTOWN, N. Y.—An extra from that their ship was going down. the Northern State Journal gives the particulars of a disastrous conflagration which took place at Watertown, N. Y., on Sunday, May 13, destroying nearly all the business portion of the E. by E., distance 27 miles. April 29, strong village, including three Banks, the Post-Office, gale S. S. E. and thick sleet, ship lying to windthree printing offices, Surrogate's Office, two ward of the ice; at 6 30, P. M., the snow clearhotels, and thirty stores, in all about one hundred buildings. The loss in buildings is estimated at \$125,000. The amount of personal the ship in the ice, and succeeded in getting fornia last year. property destroyed is not stated. Insurance about fifty-two people on board, leaving a quite large, being in the neighborhood of \$120,-000. The fire originated by accident, in the wood-house of the American Hotel.

the remains of one human body were found and six seamen. No pen can describe the pitawhere some stage carriages were burned, supposed to be those of a frail sister who had been refused admission during the evening where loss of parents, and they themselves all but she had called for lodgings. Some six or eight naked, and the greatest part of them frost-bitten. horses were burned.

Included in the buildings destroyed, are the cold. American Hotel and out-buildings; all Paddock's stores on Washington-st.; all Fairbank's block and stores beyond; all the block of stores opposite, on Court-st.: Woodruff's Iron Block: the Episcopal Church; the Columbian Hotel; the Northern State Journal office; the Democratic Union office; the printing office of Joel Greene; about thirty of the most extensive stores; the Post-Office and all its contents. The valuables of the Black River Bank were saved; also the valuables of Wooster Sherman's Bank, and Henry Keep's Bank, and the Surrogate's Office papers, all saved.

The latest accounts say there are several fortunate circumstances connected with the fire. Most of the property consumed was owned by men in comparatively easy circumstances.

ed. But for a timely shower of rain, the loss of property would have been much greater than it was. Besides this, there had been but a single arrival of Spring goods, and those were insured. Over \$300,000 of merchandize, belonging to the Watertown merchants, was at Sackett's Harbor, and in two days would have been in the stores. And, lastly, nearly all the property destroyed was insured.

THE CHOLERA.—In New York, last week, startling rumors of cholera were afloat. It seems, however, from investigations made by the authorities, that the accounts were greatly exaggerated, and that there is no occasion for alarm. Several persons occupying a damp basement in a filthy part of the city, were attacked with a disease resembling cholera. They were immediately removed to better quarters, the whole neighborhood was cleansed, and every precaution taken to prevent the spreading of the disease. Some of those attacked have died, but the physicians doubt whether their deaths were caused by the real Asiatic Cholera.

From the West and Southwest we continue to receive reports of the ravages of cholera. At except the state-rooms, which are partly filled. Cincinnati it prevails to a considerable extent, How many of those occupying the lower cabin but is said to be of a mild type, the proportion were unable to escape, and found a watery grave, of deaths to cases being quite small. At St. Many are missing, for whom their friends are larly among emigrants, and those whose circumanxiously searching. Mention is made of four stances render it difficult to take proper care of brothers, named Ladd, from Stonington, Ct., themselves. Farther South the disease has prewho are supposed to be lost; also of Margarett vailed extensively for many weeks. In Texas, and Ellen Duncan, and Miss Delia Avery, who large numbers of the inhabitants, and many of can not be found. The number lost is various- the California adventurers, have fallen victims

> THE RIOT-VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY. -A Jury, summoned by the Coroner of New York, have thoroughly investigated the circumstances connected with the late riot, and agreed upon the following verdict respecting the deaths wounded have died since the verdict was delivered, and similar verdicts have been rendered in their cases :-

"We believe that George A. Curtis, John McDonald, Thos. Aylwood, Geo. Lincoln, Tim-N. Gedney, came to their deaths by gun shot wounds from balls fired by the Military during the riot before the Opera House on Thursday evening, 10th May inst., by order of the civil authorities of the City of New York; and that the circumstances existing at the time justified the authorities in giving the order to fire upon the mob. We farther believe that if a larger nummight have been avoided.

JAMES H. PERKINS, Foreman. "New York, May 14, 1849."

From California.—News has been received from San Francisco, California, to the latter part of April. The steamship California was offered \$200 per month to sailors in vain. But it was thought she would be manned by amateur sailors, consisting of such as wish to get back home, and sail about the 20th of April. Emigration to the mines had commenced, and the number there from Valparaiso alone is represented as 3,500. Owing to the immense number of people arriving at San Francisco, the whole country was considered in a very insecure state. There was a great want felt for the presence of an adequate military force, and for the extension of the laws of the United States over the Territory, in the absence of which much

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.-The Quebec Gazette of May 12, says that Captain Marshall, of the bark Nicaragua, from Gloucester, brought up part of the crew and some of the passengers of the brig Hannah, of 3d April, for Quebec, which came in collision with the ice at 4 o'clock on the morning of the captain, 1st and 2d mates, and a few others, left the ship in the life-boat immediately on finding

Capt. Marshall reports: April 20th, passed through a field of ice 50 miles S. E. of St. Paul's: from the above date, was detained by the ice until the 2d of May, when Cape Ray bore S. ed away, when I discovered a flag of distress on the ice-made sail and prepared to take him \$12,000 in gold dust, keeping his own the ice, by putting the fenders down; at 7 put secret. It was gathered at the placers in Calilarge number still on the ice; clewed up all sails and got a rope fast to a pan of ice, and succeeded in taking thirty more in the ship's It is apprehended that several lives were lost; in all one hundred and twenty-nine passengers feet. ble situation and destitution of these passengers -parents with loss of children, children with I am informed that fifty-five perished with the

Breach of Marriage Promise.—We hear latter were killed. frequent complaints from broken-hearted damsels, but few men have the courage to apply for damages. At Pittsburg, Joseph Curp complained before Alderman Minow, of Jane Ebbets. who had for two years made various promises to marry him; that he had given her combs, trinkets, stockings, &c., nursed her when sick. and paid her doctor's bill when sick, but she positively refuses to redeem her pledge. When told that the Alderman could not compel the lady to marry him, he sued her for ten dollars. the doctor's bill.

There were very few private dwellings destroy- The damages are laid at \$20,000.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

The steamship Canada has arrived since our last, with seven days later news from Europe. From Ireland, there are frightful accounts of sickness, starvation, and death.

In England, a great deal is said about the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the Bill to aid Ireland, and the Bill to Emancipate the Jews. It is thought they will stand or fall together The markets are considerably deranged by the troubles on the Continent, but there have been no important changes in relation to American

In France, trade has improved wonderfully Beside this, the most interesting topic is the expedition to Rome. It is said that on the arrival of the French troops before Rome, the new Government fled, and the people pronounced for the Pope. But there is yet a good deal of uncertainty about the whole matter.

Official notice of the intervention of Russia in Hungary, has been received at Paris. The number of men placed at the disposal of Austria is 80,000. Another account states the number at 150,000.

The war in Hungary, so far at least as Austria is concerned, is daily assuming a more serious aspect; the Austrians have been signally defeated, and driven to the edge of Hungary, if not out of the country altogether. The Sicilians, beaten at all points, have virtually submitted to the King of Naples and the French Admiral, having negotiated successfully for favorable conditions.

There has been a commotion in Berlin which was suppressed by the soldiery, but not until some blood had been shed.

SUMMARY.

Some important land cases have recently been lecided in the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana. In the case of John McDonough vs. the United States, the Court rendered a verdict for plaintiff for \$90,000, for land claimed in or about New Orleans, under Spanish grants. In the case of Simon vs. the United States, judgment was rendered for plaintiff for a large quantity of valuable land.

The Troy Budget urges the importance of a ailroad between that city and Boston. The distance, through the valley of the Hoosick, is thirty miles less than the Great Western Road, via Springfield, which terminates at Albany. A tunnel, four miles in length, will have to be constructed. The books for subscription are open in Troy, and quite a large number have already taken shares.

Governor Ramsay, now on his way to Minesota, has been the artificer of his own fortune. Originally a mechanic's boy, he surmounted al the obstacles to distinction which beset a lad in that condition, and by his own unaided exercessity of a resort to the use of the Military tions, attained consideration and eminence in Pennsylvania, and is now the foremost man in the growing territory of Minesota.

The Milwaukie Wisconsin of May 9, says: We learn from every county in the State, that the wheat crop looks uncommonly vigorous and healthy. The remark is made by the farmers, that it never promised better; and it is estimatstilllying there, deserted by her crew. The Capt. ed that at least one-third, and perhaps one-half more wheat will be gathered in Wisconsin during the coming summer, than in any previous

> Miss D. L. Dix, the celebrated philanthropist, s making an effort for the establishment of an Insane Asylum under State patronage in Alabama. Miss Dix's remarkable success in other States, particularly in North Carolina, will no form. He had come to Cincinnati from Dayton, doubt secure legislative action on the subject for the purpose of having an operation per-

A brig called the "Frederic," Capt. Splisola, off Puerto Anna, Nicaragua, was struck by a whale on the 14th of July. The whale knocked off the ship's keel, and several planks. The ship sunk, and with the cargo, valued at \$40,000,

Rev. Jarvis C. Bacon, of the Alleghany Wesleyan Conference, preacher on Grayson Circuit, Va., has been arrested and committed for trial in that State, charged with the crime of circulating a Bible argument against Slavery, and penalty is imprisonment for one or five years.

Disastrous accounts are reaching St. Louis from the Plains. Four men who left Fort Laramie on the 24th of March, reached there on the 11th inst., and state that in consequence of there being no grass on the Plains, the animals of emigrant parties were dying of hunger. The parties were getting along slowly.

The New Bedford Mercury states that since the arrival of the Falcon, whaler, at that port, a few days since, it has leaked out that the cook, who shipped at Honolulu, brought with

Manitouwoc is probably the chief lumber manufactory in Wisconsin. At the recent opening of navigation, 3,000,000 feet were ready, and 800,000 shingles. The exports of timber

About the 1st of March the U.S. Dragoons had two battles with the Eutaw and Apachee Indians, near Taos, in New Mexico. The result of the first battle was two dragoons killed and eight Indians, in the next about 20 Indians which remaineth to the people of God."

mourn without hope, for they trust he has gone to that "rest which remaineth to the people of God." only. Another battle was reported between the Eutaws and Apaches, in which 40 of the

John Allen, a blacksmith of Hamilton, U. C., was a drunken sot. He hammered and tippled until death took hold of him, last week, by means of three apoplectic fits. Verdict of the

to burn the barn of Geo. Henderson. They were all found guilty.

Prince Albert, of Prussia, lately sued to be divorced from his wife, the Princess Mary, of A Mrs. Simpson, at Louisville, Ky., has sued Netherlands, on the ground of insuperable avera Mr. R. Price, for a breach of the tender vow. sion; and the divorce was granted by the tribunal of Berlin on the 28th ult.

Hon. William B. Maclay, recently a Democratic member of Congress, from the city of New York, has purchased, in connection with his three brothers, very nearly, if not altogether, head of navigation on the Illinois River. The tract was mostly purchased by soldiers' land warrants, which were purchased at a cost of not over sixty cents an acre. The land is said to be unsurpassed in America.

The Chinamen who were rescued from death by Capt. Rogers, of the ship Coquimbo, are to be taken back to China in the new ship Helicon which is about to sail from Boston, Capt. Josiah Sturgis, of the Revenue cutter Hamilton, collected sufficient funds, in a few hours, to procure the Chinamen a passage in the Helicon, and to obtain such clothing and other articles as will make them comfortable on the passage.

A letter received from Camargo, Texas, says that Gen. Parades, at the head of 1,000 Indians, was commencing war against the whites, similar to that of Yucatan. San Luis was the seat of his operations. He has put to death 19 whites, consisting of French, Dutch, and Americans, and declares the extermination of the white race.

The Mount Vernon (Ia.) Advocate says that the army worm has made its appearance in that country, and that "great fears are entertained, owing to the lateness of the warm weather and smallness of the grain, that the wheat may be seriously injured in consequence."

Information has been received by the United States Government, and is in possession of the Department, of preliminary arrangements in progress for the formation of a Government in California, which it is said will be formed before the meeting of the next Congress.

John H. Hawkins, the celebrated temperance lecturer, and one of the seven original Baltimore Washingtonians, is now on a tour out West, and will attend the great national celebration of the Sons of Temperance at Cincin-

It is stated, in a letter received in this city from near St. Louis, that were all the California emigrants that have passed Independence and the Council Bluffs, up to May 1, to march in field, N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week be one train, the procession would reach three hundred miles!

The Cincinnati National Jubilee of the Sons or Temperance, which was advertised to take | The Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Western place on the 15th, is indefinitely postponed, in Association will be held with the 1st Church of Alfred, Alof Temperance, which was advertised to take consequence of the alarm caused by the cholera.

From a census recently taken by order of the Greek Government, it appears that the total population of Greece, including Peloponnesus, Continental Greece, and the Cyclades, is 993,

A hurricane passed through Iroquois County Ill.) about three miles South of Milford, on the 8th inst., prostrating several houses and a large the Constitution. That Report was received and referred to amount of fencing. It was about one mile in

The schooner Fair Dealer, of Bristol, Me., went ashore on Salter's Island in a gale on Sunday night, May 3. All on board perished, save

Reports have reached St. Louis from the speak out? Plains, which state that many of the California emigrants are dying on their way, principally

Richard Dillingham, a Quaker, has been convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Nashville, Tennessee, for having in his possession three slaves whom he intended to carry to a free State.

Company daily, Sundays excepted, viz:

At 6 o'clock, A. M., for Buffalo, through in 15 hours; at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Schenectady; at 9 o'clock, A. M., for carry to a free State.

The Cincinnati papers record the death of a young man named George, by inhaling chloro-

decided not to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, by a vote of 10 to 7.

New York Market, Monday, May 21.

ASHES-Pots \$5 56; Pearls 5 50 a 5 56. FLOUR AND MEAL-Flour, Troy, Brooklyn and common State 25 a 4 31; straight Genesee, Michigan, and Ohio 4 31 a 44; Pure Genesee 5 12 a 5 25. Rye Flour 2 87 a 2 94. Meal 2 75 for State, and 2 87 a 2 94 for Jersey.—GRAIN—Ohio Wheat 1 00 a 1 04; Genesee 1 23. Rye 57 a 58c. Oats 32c. for River, 33c. for Canal, 30c. for Jessey. Corn 58c. for mixed Western, 59 a 60c. for Southern yellow, 61 loaning Frederick Douglass' Narrative "with a 62 for Northern and Jersey yellow.—PROVISIONSfelonious intent," &c., &c. If convicted, the Ohio Pork, 10 00 for Mess, and 8 25 for Prime. Beef, City. Mess 11 50, Prime 8 50. Prime Mess Beef is held at 16 25. Beef Hams 16 50 a 17 00. Lard 64c. Butter, 9 a 13c. for new Western tub, and 15 a 16 for Orange County.

MARRIED.

In Berlin, N. Y., on the 5th of May, by Eld. J. L. Scott, Mr. HENRY ESTEE, of Petersburg, to Miss Lucretia Green, In Berlin, on the 6th of May, by Daniel B. Green, Esq., Mr. OLIVER WESCOTT to Miss SENA MAIN, all of Berlin.

On the 13th inst., by Eld. John Greene, Mr. DAVID G. STILLMAN to Miss ABBY L. WILBER, all of Hopkinton, R. I. At South Hampton, Peoria Co., Ill., on the 9th of the 5th month, 1849, by Eld. Samuel Davison, Mr. DANIEL HAKES to Miss MARY DENNIS, of the above place.

At Mystic Bridge, Ct., May 13, after a severe illness of about 25 hours, Mr. ETHAN LANPHEAR, in the 38th year of his age. The deceased became in early life a subject of saving grace, and united with the first Seventh-day Baptist Church n Hopkinton, R. I., with which he remained connected until long boat, which they found on the ice, making for the whole season are estimated at 5,000,000 united with that, and continued a member till his death. His principal aim, since he became a professor of religion, entertain and instruct the young.—Poughkeepsie Telegraph. seems to have been to glorify his Lord and Master, and he had lately appeared more than usually devoted to the cause of religion. He leaves a wife, a widowed mother who is by this dispensation called to bury the last of her children, and a large circle of friends, to mourn their loss; but not as those who

In Richmond, R. I., on the 14th instant, after a short sickness, Ruhamah Potter, wife of Jonathan Potter, in the 36th year of her age. She was a beloved member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in the above place. She has left a deeply-afflicted husband, with five children, also her aged parents and numerous relatives, to mourn her sudden removal to the world of spirits; but we believe their loss is her eternal gain.

means of three apoplectic fits. Verdict of the Jury, "Died of apoplexy, brought on by intemperance." Rum drinkers, take warning!

Eight persons were recently tried at Parersburgh, Va., under one indictment, for an attempt

Torse on his most last, Mrs. Abigatt Thomas. Wife of James B. Thomas, aged about 60 years. On the 17th of April, of a protracted illness, Margarett D. Randolph. On the 20th of April, very suddenly, the wife of Mr. Richard B. Davis, formerly of Allegany Co., N. Y.

At Loredo, Texas, on his way to California, on the 2d of April, of cholera and typhus fever, HARLOW CLARK, son of Hampton and C. M. Clark, of New York, aged 25 years. In New York, on the 18th inst., Mrs. SARAH ANN GREENочен, wife of Charles C. Greenough, in the 27th year of her

In Williamsburgh, L. I., May 19th, ALIDA ADELAIDE, daughter of Benedict W. and Ann M. Rogers, aged one year

I. D. Titsworth, J. Whitford, G. Craudall, M. Bassett, M. Green, J. Congdon, L. M. Cottrell, C. Potter, A. W. Miner, J. Green, J. C. Smith, J. Babcock, T. E. Babcock, W. B. his three brothers, very nearly, if not altogether, Gillett, J. Forrest, B. G. Stillman, A. Burger, G. P. Maxson, a whole county in the State of Illinois, at the J. Bailey (can be had for \$6,) L. H. Bond (money for the societies forwarded.)

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DAVID P. CURTIS is requested to act as agent for the Recorder at Preston, Chenango Co., N. Y.

Central Association

The Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association, will be holden with the First Church in Brookfore the second Sabbath in June, 1849.

Western Association.

week before the fourth Sabbath in June, (20th day of the month,) 1849, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse T. E. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec.

Notice—Western Association.

The attention of the churches of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association is particularly directed to the Report of the churches for individual action; and is, together with the Constitution as it now stands, published in the Minutes of the last session. It is very desirable that the matter should be brought before every church, where it has not already been done, and the result of the action forwarded to the approaching Anniversary of the Association. That the Constitution needs revision, must be evident to all who give it even a passing notice; and in all matters of constitutional reform a full voice should be heard. Will the churches T. E. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec.

Railroad from Albany West.

ON and after Tuesday, May 1, 1849, six trains will leave the dépôt of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad

Buffalo, through in 18 hours; at 121 o'clock, P. M. for Schenectady; at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Buffalo, with emigrants and express freight, through in 23 hours; at 7 o'clock, P. M., for Buffalo, through in 18 hours. Passengers for Saratoga toga. Baggage cars and through baggage men run the whole distance between Albany and Buffalo. Baggage taken free The City Council of Rochester (N. Y.) has by Railroad wagons between steamboats and Railroad. ALBANY, April 30, 1849. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary Albany and Schenectady R. R. Co.

The Young People's Mirror,

handsome Quarto Volume, containing upwards of one hundred Engravings, having but ONE AIM, to advance the Interest. Happiness, and Welfare of the Youth of America at the very small price of "FIFTY CENTS."

M INISTERS, Colporteurs, Postmasters, Teachers, Parents, and Guardians, are invited to aid in circulating this work among the young, for they may be assured that it will be precisely such a work as they will take pleasure in recommending to those over whom they severally exercise an influence. For example, the Minister in his Sunday School, and his pastoral visits among his flock; the Colpor teur in his lectures, and in his visits of love from house to house: the Postmaster in his office, where the young are sent for letters; Teachers, who are constantly training the young mind for the future; and Parents and Guardians, who and watching over and directing aright the expanding intellect of youth, may all present our enterprise directly to those for whose benefit it is chiefly intended, and through its instrumentality each may aid himself in the work in which

TERMS TO AGENTS.—To those who are willing to aid in circulating the Young People's Mirror in the neighborhood, the Publisher will credit them with three copies for each dollar so received, and send them per mail as directed. * Young people clubbing together in fives, and sending the Publisher two dollars, will receive five copies of the paper, mailed to one address. EDWARD WALKER.

COMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESS.

We commend this work to the attention of parents, as on the first of January, when the volume will commence. It will be a fine New Year present. The matter of it, we can say from our knowledge of Mr. L., will be such as to The "Mirror," we predict, will be a great favorite with our juvenile population.—Republican (Monticello, N. Y.)

Watchman. From the number before us, we have no hesitation in recommending it to all classes as a valuable publication.

Utica Observer. If the number before us is a fair specimen, it must be considered the cheapest, and one of the most desirable papers for young people printed in the country.—Portland (Me.)

It promises to be a delightful periodical for youth. - Philadelphia National Eagle.

It is very neat in its appearance, is finely embellished and is well filled with matter highly useful and interesting to the class for which it is intended.—Belfast (Me.) State We most cheerfully commend the publication to parents

and guardians as a valuable work for youth of both sexes. Fifty cents cannot be better expended, looking to interest and instruction.—Freeman's Journal, Cooperstown, N. T. It is well printed, admirably selected, beautifully illu ed, and we really think the best and chespest of the parted cal publications prepared for youth.—Bangor (Me.) Gas The "Young People's Mirror" is a monthly periodical, well edited and liberally illustrated, which will being to be

welcomed, we have no doubt, by many thousands of readers. It is but fifty cents a year; and if it maintains the promise of its initial number, it is "board to assesse" Knickerbocker Magazine.

* The daisy is frequently seen and spoken of, when it beautiful signification is seldom appreciated. It means the day's eye, or the eye of day. With the rising of the sun it opens, and with its setting it closes.

The earth and all that it contains is laid!

And hoary Winter last makes his approach

All these bring good to man-let man rejoice!

And look from "nature up to nature's God."

For him does Spring appear "in pride of youth," And Summer beameth forth its golden rays;

So Autumn comes with measured steps and slow,

THE COLUMBUS OF JAPAN.

From the Honolulu (Sandwich Island) Friend. While the great commercial and naval nations of the world are meditating some great expedition, our numerous whale-ships are really doing something, in the way of opening intercourse with the Japanese. The Manhattan made a far high! more satisfactory visit to Japan than the Columbus. During the last season for ships to cruise in the Japan Sea, not scores but hundreds of vessels spread their canvas within full view of the coast. Several whale-ships have fallen in with junks, exchanged civilities with them, and in some instances relieved those in distress.

Our readers may not be uninterested in the the banks of the river Moderi. following facts and documents, relating to the adventure of a sailor belonging to the Ameri- was found thirty feet long, twelve wide, and can whale-ship Plymouth, of Sag-Harbor, Cap- eight high, on which was cut the words "Keutain Edwards. It appears that a man by the tolochus Rex." The skeleton was found entire, name of Ronald McDonald shipped on board twenty-five and a half feet long, ten feet across the Plymouth when she sailed from the United | the shoulders, and five feet deep from the States. After remaining in the vessel 2 years, breast bone to the back. while at Lahaina, in the fall of 1847, he requested his discharge, unless Captain Edwards | the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high! His would consent to leave him the next season head was the size of a hogshead, somewhere upon the coast of Japan. McDonald is a son of Archibald McDonald, Esq., formerly skeleton of a giant thirty feet long. in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, at Fort Collville, Columbia.

On application to the agent of the Company in Honolulu, we learned that this young man received a good education, but instead of pur- cutta, arrived at Boston on the 5th of May, havsuing a mercantile life on shore, betook himself ing on board two Chinamen, who were taken to the sea. Soon after the Plymouth left La- from a small boat, in an exhausted condition, on named John Scott, professing to be deaf and Emperor, as a reward for her valor, the cross of hains, he began to make arrangements and pre- the 14th of January. Their language could dumb, met with a serious accident in this place. the Legion of Honor. This woman has had 12 parations for penetrating the hermetically-sealed not be understood, neither could they under- Since that time, he has been treated by some of sons, eleven of whom were slain in battle, while We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it. Empire of Japan. Captain Edwards allowed stand the English language; and of course the our citizens as an object of sympathy. He was the twelfth is to die the death of a criminal. him to make choice of the best boat belonging | crew remained in ignorance of their adventures. to the ship. The carpenter partially decked Soon after reaching Boston, however, they were

ed upon his perilous and adventurous enterprise. One of his shipmates has furnished us with an ning, China, a part of the country at a great extract from his journal, giving an account of distance from his own home, and where the life was despaired of. Up to Sunday night, McDonald's embarkation :-

JAPAN SEA, TEE SHEE ISLAND, June 18, 1848.

Tuesday-At 4 o'clock this morning all hands breeze on our starboard beam, steering for the driving them far from the main land, until they Tee Shee Island. It was a beautiful morning. a light mist hung around the island, but as we neared the shore we could plainly see the greencovered hills. We stood in until 9 A. M., when all hands were called, and the main-yard was hove aback. We launched a boat, put water and provisions of different kinds into her. She was a center-board boat, partly decked over, and very strong for one of her kind. One of our crew was to be her only navigator.

After all his things were in the boat, he was towed astern by a line; two men stayed to help him to trim her. After the boat was trimmed they came on board. He let go the line, and was clear from us forever! His little vessel dashed over the waves like an arrow. All hands had gathered aft to see the last of the bold adventurer. He took off his hat and waved it but in silence. The same was returned from the ship's company. Soon the order was given to brace the main-yard, and the gallant ship was going in an opposite direction. From our ship's mast he was viewed with the naked eye, as long as he could be seen—then the spy-glass was pussed from one to another, that they might have a last look at the little vessel. He was watched from the mast-head until he was gone from our sight forever.

mate leave the ship, under such circumstances. papers come due once a year; and persons who He was a good sailor, well educated, of firm pay up regularly for their papers, are regarded mind, and well calculated for the expedition upon which he had embarked. His intentions were to stay at this island and learn some of the Japanese language, and from there go down to Jeddo, the principal city of Niphon, and if the English or Americans ever open trade with the Japanese, he would find employment as an interpreter. He had other intentions, which I never heard him mention only in a secret man- in a newspaper office lately, "Give me a printnor. The last we saw of the little vessel. she was standing in for a small bay on the north of the island.

He was a man of about five feet seven inches thick set, straight hair, and dark complexion. It was his wish to be left here, and he agreed for the same, before we left port. a year before. He had a good voyage in the ship, which he forfeited for his boat and his little cargo—such as a quadrant, epitomy, two pistols, two small keps of water, keg of meat, barrel of bread, an anghor, 35 fathoms of tow-line, and oars. His Finds. No one can blame Capt. Edwards for field, and resulted in a verdict of \$9,045 for the first twelve being the suitor's twelve chilmaying the man in such a manner, for he ad plaintiff.

vised him until his boat was launched over the side, not to go on such a hazardous voyage; but no, his mind was not to be changed. E. P. F.

Every one who reads the account of Mc-Donald's adventure, will, no doubt, be anxious the water telescope or tube, of three or four ation, while the whale-ship Uncas was cruising the glass, which shows objects some ten or fifprofound mystery.

"THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS."

tiquity. Here is the list :-

ured over eight feet.

II., measured eleven and a half feet!

The Chevalier Scorg, in his voyage to the Peak of Teneriffe, found in one of the caverns of that mountain the skull of a Guance, which had eighty teeth, and it was supposed that his seen as on the surface. body was not less than fifteen feet long!

The giant Ferragus, slain by Arlando, nephew to Charlemagne, was eighteen feet high!

In 1614, near St. Germain, was found the tomb of the giant Isoret, who was twenty feet

In 1599, near Rouen, they found a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn! and whose

body must have been eighteen feet long! Platerus saw at Lucerne, the human bones

of a subject nineteen feet long! The giant Buart was twenty-two and a half feet high; his bones were found in 1705, near

In 1613, near a castle in Dauphine, a tomb

Near Mazarine, in Sicily, in 1516, was found

Near Palermo, in Sicily, 1548, was found the

A LONG "TRADING VOYAGE."

The ship Coquimbo, Capt. Rogers, from Calvisited by a Chinaman employed in a tea-store By degrees he recovered, until, with the assist-Having gathered his all together, he embark- in that city, and he learned that the two men ance of crutches, he could walk his room. About were natives and residents of the city of Sun- this time, he was taken with the typhoid fever, dialect of the inhabitants is quite different from there was no change, until some time during his own. It was with considerable difficulty the night, Mr. Covington, the gentleman as that he could understand them, but he ascertain- whose house he is staying, was awakened ed that they left their homes in a boat loaded by a noise in the sick man's room. Fearing with rice, for the purpose of trading "along something had happened to him, he went up imfinally brought up on a desolate and almost bar- perfectly as any one. Since he began to talk, ren island abreast of the Maldive Islands. he says he was about four years old when he Here they remained 21 days, being unable to get off, and wholly destitute of any substantial food. At the expiration of this time, the Coquimbo hove in sight, when Capt. Rogers espied them through his glass, on the island, and took them on board his vessel as above stated. When picked up, they were much exhausted and emaciated. One of the men is 34 and the other 28 years of age. Both are married, and have each two children. They left their families in rather straightened circumstances, and express much anxiety on their account, fearing that they will suffer for the want of food and other necessaries of life. They state that Capt. Rogers treated them very kindly, providing them with comfortable clothing, &c. They are very desirous of returning to their native country, and express their willingness to work while here, and also to work their passage to any port in any vessel bound to the region of

aware, until recently, that the books of news- those of heaven. A small quantity of matter paper publishers are consulted to quite a large produces a horrible explosion, accompanied by extent, by people in business, to ascertain the a bright light; and this may be repeated so as Every man on board felt sad to see a ship- pecuniary standing of persons. Debts for news- to destroy a city or entire battalions." as prompt men, and worthy of confidence. To ascertain whether a man is good, they find out what paper he takes, and contrive in some way to peep into the account. Men who are good are sure to pay for their newspapers; and if they do not pay for these, they think them not good. We were forcibly struck with the idea. A pretty shrewd observer of human nature said er's books, after all, to tell whether a man's good-they are a complete thermometer, sir; a credit thermometer; we always know a man to be bad if he don't pay the printer."

HEAVY VERDICT .- On the 11th of February 1848, Ezra S. Corning, of Chicopee Falls, was injured by a collision on the Connecticut River Railroad, so that, though at first he did not seem budly injured, he afterward suffered intense pain, lost the use of his limbs, and it was doubtful whether he would ever recover. He sued own chest, was nearly full of books of various | the Company, and the case was tried at Spring-

NORWEGIAN WATER TELESCOPES.

An instrument which the people of Norway have found of so great utility, that there is scarcely a single fishing-boat without one, is to learn the fate that attends him. The letter feet in length, which they carry in their boats of persuasion has been pressed into the service to his father closes with an emphatic ---. We with them when they go a fishing. When they of business. It was long ago found out in Wallcan furnish but a single item of intelligence to reach the fishing-ground, they immerse one end street, that politeness would help to get a note fill up that blank. Some days after his embark- of this telescope in the water, and look through discounted, sometimes procure a credit, frein that region, she picked up the rudder of his teen fathoms deep as distinctly as if they were those who had such occasion for it, than by those tiny craft, which we will venture to name the within a few feet of the surface; by which means, who effected their ends with good endorsements "Young Plymouth." Whether she reached the when a shoal of fish comes into their bays, the and more substantial backing, politeness has shore or was swamped in the surf, remains a Norwegians instantly prepare their nets, man gradually grown to be a sign of a man in want their boats, and go out in pursuit. The first of money. A gentlemanly bow and cordial process is minutely to survey the ground with smile given to a man in Wall-street, will intheir glasses, and when they find the fish swarm- duce him to step round the corner and inquire ing about in great numbers, then they give the of some friend as to your credit-taking your Professor Silliman, in one of his lectures, signal and surround the fish with their large bow and smile to be the forerunner of a demand mentions the discovery of an enormous animal draught nets, and often catch them in thousands for a loan. of the lizard tribe, measuring eighty feet in at a haul. Without these telescopes their busilength, from which he infers that all animals ness would often prove precarious and unprofithave degenerated in size—and this supposition able, as the fish, by these glasses, are as dis- Moniteur Industriel, of March 29, gives a brief is fortified by a reference to the history of tinctly seen in the deep clear sea of Norway as sketch of Mr. Hoe's printing machine, now in giants in the olden time. It appears from the gold fish in a crystal jar. This instrument is use in that city. It speaks of the limitation of list furnished by the Professor, that we of the not only used by the fishermen, but it is also speed which none of the old presses could tranpresent day are mere "Tom Thumbs" when found aboard the naval and coasting vessels of scend, with the form upon a plane, because the compared with the huge individualities of an Norway. When their anchors get into foul cylinder could not press the sheet with sufficient ground, or their cables warped on a roadstead, force with any greater velocity of operation. The giant exhibited in Rouen in 1735 meas- they immediately apply the glass, and, guided But Mr. Hoe has changed all this, by carrying by it, take steps to put all to rights, which they the form upon the cylinder, and placing four, Gorapius saw a girl who was ten feet high! could not do so well without the aid of the rude six, or eight rollers for paper, so that by each The body of Grestus was eleven and a half and simple instrument, which the meanest fish- revolution of the cylinder carrying the form, erman can make up with his own hands, with- four, six, or eight sheets will be printed. With The giant Galbara, brought from Arabia to out the aid of a craftsman. This instrument has four rollers, the Moniteur Industriel says, Mr. Rome, under Claudius Cæsar, was near ten feet. been lately adopted by the Scotch fishermen on Hoe can easily make 8,000 impressions per Funnman, who lived in the time of Eugene the Tay, and by its assistance they have been hour, and with six rollers he can make 12,000! enabled to discover stones, holes, and uneven The exclamation is the Frenchman's. ground, over which their nets travel, and have found the telescope answer to admiration, the minutest object in 12 feet water being as clearly thousands upon thousands of birds of all kinds

MATRIMONIAL INCIDENT.—A Cincinnati paper tells of a funny incident, which recently occurred in that city: -A sturdy youth from the country, with his sweetheart, a blooming lass, presented themselves at the Clerk's Office, to procure the necessary passport to enter the state of double-blessedness. The girl being under 18, and not having evidence to prove that she had received the consent of her widowed mother, the license could not be granted. Thus all their lively hopes were crushed; their joyous expectations disappointed. They were nonplused, and stood in mute despair until their sorrow touched the feelings of all present. and his brains at once set at work to remove the obstacle. He proposed to the young lady to choose a guardian from among those present. With blushing diffidence she scanned the apartment, until her eyes fell upon a nice-looking young man, who was forthwith appointed to the responsible office. She then humbly implored his consent, which was graciously granted. The document was secured, and, after many thanks to the lawyer and kind-hearted guardian, they departed joyfully, soon to realize the raptures of long-cherished affection.

says the Rutherford (Tenn.) Telegraph, a man dier under Napoleon, and received from the and dumb, he could only express it by signs. which reduced him so low that, for a time, his lost the power of speech and hearing, and has remained so for twenty-four years!

ROGER BACON A PROPHET.—In the works of Roger Bacon, who wrote in the 13th century, may be found in anticipation the invention of a steamboat, locomotive engines on railroads, the diving bell, the suspension bridge, and, it might almost be said, of the recent events of St. Jean d'Acre. His own words are these:-

"Men may construct for the wants of navigation such machines that the greatest vessels, rivers and seas with more rapidity than if they | drunk." were propelled by rowers; chariots may be constructed, which, without horses, shall run with immeasurable speed. Men may conceive machines which could bear the diver, without danger, to the depth of the waters. Men could invent a multitude of other engines and useful instruments, such as bridges that shall span the broadest rivers without any intermediate sup-A New Fact Disclosed.—We were not port. Art has its thunders more terrible than

> stitution of Civil Engineers, was organized in January last, at Albany. Its objects are, to promote friendly intercourse among the profession, to collect drawings, models, manuscripts, and publications, for common reference, to discuss practical questions, and publish its proceedings. The Trustees, in their first report, state that eighty millions of dollars are already invested in works in this State, designed for the transit of property alone; that this sum was hazarded on the plans of civil engineers; that probably another two hundred millions will be expended on similar works within the next 25 years, and that hence the necessity for an effort to elevate the standard of professional excellence. The officers of the Institution are Chas. into pure water. B. Stuart, President; Edward W. Serrell, Alex. Campbell, C. W. Wentz, and C. B. Rabbitt, Vice-Presidents; F. A. Utter, Actuary.

An English paper contains thirteen reasons given by a young lady for declining a matchdrep, and the thirteenth the suitor himself:

SIGNIFICANCE OF POLITENESS .- Mr. Willis, in the Home Journal, gives the following as one phase of American politeness:-

In the national principle of GET ON-with or without means-but, any how, GET ON! the art quently stave off a dun. Being used more by Third,

Hoe's Printing Machine.—A Paris paper,

Birds.—On the night of the fire in Eutaw, known to the country, circled in wild confusion over the burning mass. The elements over head were one living, moving body of life and animation. The circle in which they moved extended

for more than half a mile in every direction. Many were seen to dart headlong into the flames, while others dropped dead all around. Birds that only make their appearance periodically were there—out of time—and those that were believed to burrow, during a large portion of the year, joined in what seems to be a general

VARIETY.

the late law requiring them to be inspected, was upward of one million and a half in estimated value, more than one-half of which were worthless, impure articles. Since the law has been in force, the inspector in New York has condemned 13,000 lbs. of rhubarb; 2,500 lbs. of opium, 72 lbs. jalop, 1,400 of gambooge, 1,400 lbs. senna, 1,700 lbs. gum myrrh, beside numerous other articles in large quantities.

Bramboch, one of the persons condemned to death at Vienna for the murder of Count La-STRANGE, BUT TRUE!—Some months ago, age, who disguised herself and served as a sol- General Sores, Smallpox Marks, &c.

The number of steamboats on the Upper Lakes, up to the year 1825, was one. On the opening of navigation in the spring of 1849, opening of navigation in the spring of 1849, Inland Route, without ferry, change of cars, or baggage! The new steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Frazee, in connection with the and 128 sloops, with an aggregate tonnage of 123,426, one-fifth of the whole tonnage of the United States. Some of the steamboats are of nearly 1,000 tons burden, and of the most Boston. These steamers were built expressly for the route, splendid and costly construction.

to that in which coffee is made in Turkey. The escape of the aroma, with a lid, which is used cities. as a spoon to sip the tea. They never use sugar or milk with tea in China.

The expiring words of Lord Tenterden, the celebrated Judge, are said to have been, "Gentlemen of the jury, you will now consider your verdict." Those of Lord Hermand, a Scottish ington, proceed immediately in the splendid Railroad cars to recommended to the mercy of the Court."

Lord Byron describes a party with which he dined, as follows: "Like most parties of the kind, it was first silent, then talky, then argumentative, then disputatious, then unintelligidirected by a single man, shall cut through the ble, then altogethery, then inarticulate, and then

> A Madrid paper mentions that the Pope having gone on board a Spanish ship off Gaeta, tasted the bread, and (according to custom) pronounced it excellent, and that the crew hastened to divide among themselves, as a sacred relic, the piece of bread which the Pope had relication of the reli nounced it excellent, and that the crew hasten-

The cholera is raging among the negro population at St. Mary's, La. Few white people Lockport-Leman Andrus. are attacked by it, and the fact is accounted for by the difference in their habits of superior cleanliness and care.

CIVIL Engineers.—The New York State In
A woman named Annan, whose husband had Bichburgh—John B. Cottrell. Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis. Richland—Elias Burdick. Pratt—Eli Forsyth. small theft for the purpose of joining him, and Hodman-Nathan Gilbert. with her child of nine or ten months old, was sent to the same prison.

Swarms of locusts, or grasshoppers, have appeared in Texas, literally covering the ground in some places, and devouring the wheat and corn. In other parts of the State, the corn and cotton have been injured by the cut-worm.

A subscriber to the Rochester (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser stopped his paper, the other day, because one of the proprietors was subpænaed as a witness in a suit by an adverse party!

It is said that flowers placed in soap suds will retain their freshness much longer than if put

There are seven Sunday papers published in New York, which have a combined circulation of not less than thirty thousand.

Boston.

The criminals of Cincinnati are placed in chain gangs and keep the streets in repair. There are eleven health insurance offices in DERUYTER INSTITUTE

REV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting. Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistan

TERMS AND VACATIONS. The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Terms of Fourteen Weeks each.

First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23. ending Nov. 29. " July 11. April 4,

The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an advanced standing in College. The Ornamental and Scientific Departments are such as to meet the advancing demands of this educating age. Each member of the school will be required to write compositions, and read or speak select pieces, at stated intervals.

EXPENSES. TUITION, according to studies, \$3, \$4, or \$5 0 Extras-Drawing, Painting, Tuition on Piano, Use of Piano, Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 00 Writing, including Stationery, 50
Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, and bedstead, 1 50

TEACHERS' CLASSES. Classes will be formed at the opening of the First Term and middle of the Second Term, to continue seven weeks, with daily lectures and instructions in relation to the duties of those intending to teach, accompanied by a thorough re view of the Common English branches. Tuition, \$2 50.

Board in private families, per week, \$1 00 to 1 50

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY. Instructious in this Department, will be equal to any that can be obtained in the State, but will not be fully opened until about the first of January. A circular explaining more fully this Department, will be forwarded to any wishing it, by applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdon

Evans, Analytic Labratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. Text books furnished at the lowest prices. N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chitteningo, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M.

IRA SPENCER, M. D., President of the Board of Trustees. DERGYTER, Madison Co., N.Y., June 12, 1848.

To Clergymen and their People.

ALL CLERGYMEN who will send their address to Messrs. Comstock & Company, No. 21 Courtland-street—(after the 1st of May No. 57 John-street)—New York, shall be furnished gratuitously, for their family use, with a Salve of most extraordinary merit for external sores or inflammations of long or short standing. In burns, or pains and swellings of nearly all descriptions, its effects are charming, and almost beyond belief. This Salve has already been used by quite a number of the clergy, for themselves or sufferers to whom they have given it; and they have called on or written to the proprietors to express their delight at its action, and a desire to have their names used in making known its jubilee of the inhabitants of the air. [Whig. virtues.] The proprietors having realized a handsome sum by its sale, feel called upon by a sense of duty to their fellow-men to disseminate the knowledge of the existence of such a thing far and near, and to give it without charge to the reverend clergy without limitation. It is called CONNEL'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and is owned solely by The amount of drugs, medicines and chemi- Messra. C. & Co. All religious papers that will publish Even the impassive heart of a lawyer was moved, cal preparations imported into the city of New this a few times will be furrished with the Salve free, and York during one year prior to the passage of they may also thereby relieve many suffering poor brethren from agonizing pain, and save them much expense. The names of nearly fifty clergymen recommending it, are to be seen at the office of C. & Co.

You will please observe, it is no "sovereign remedy for all complaints," but only intended for external applications in the following:-Burns, Scalds, Frosted parts, Chilblains. Chafe or Galls, Chaps, Tetter, Pimple, Blotch, Felon, Ulcer Sprains, Erysipelas, Cuts, Bruises, Ear and Toothache, Mumps, Sore Throat, Whitlows, Piles, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Carbuncle, Eruption, Sore Eyes and Lids Weak Sight, Sore Lips, Punctures, Biles and Warts, Fever Pains, Tender Feet, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Tic Doloureux, Ague in Face and Breast, Fever Sores, Old Burn Scars, Prickly Heat, Inflamed Skin, Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, Rough Hands, Blistered Surfaces, Dressing tour, is the son of a female still living at a great for Blisters, White Swellings, Cold in Wounds, Sore Corns,

Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught us that they are not too many. It will be necessary to know that this article is the only one we can recom mend; but must caution against some imitation by like name.

Mail Line from New York to Boston. DEGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence.— Stonington and Providence and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock, P. M., or upon the arrival of the mail train from and are in every respect particularly adapted to the navigation of Long Island Sound. The accommodations for pas The mode of making tea in China is similar sengers are commodious and comfortable—the officers capable and experienced. The route being the shortest and

> The C. VANDERBILT will leave New York, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The MASSACHUSETTS will leave New York Monday,

Vednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thurs-N. B.—Passengers, on the arrival of the steamers at Ston-

Judge, were equally professional, "Guilty, but Providence and Boston. A baggage-master accompanies the steamboat trains to and from Boston, to take charge of the

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