

Again, if all are to know the Lord, from the revealed, that but little need be said on this subleast to the greatest, before Christ comes the ject, although there seem to be different views. second time, how can he "take vengeance on Some say that his second coming was spiritual, them that know not God, and obey not the gos- at the destruction of Jerusalem, because that tedious duties of seven long years had not, pel of our Lord Jesus Christ ?" 2 Thess. 7 : generation was not to pass away till all was ful- until now, afforded the opportunity of accom filled. They do not appear to look to see whether the word "generation" means the Jew. ish nation, or whether it means the generation of Christ's disciples, as it is said, "A seed shall serve him, and it shall be accounted to the Lord for a generation." See Psalm 14: 6, and 22: 30, and 24: 6. "A chosen generation." (1 Peter 2: 9.) But his coming was to be per sonal and visible, as expressly shown by the text at the head of this article. Acts 1:11 No one will pretend to say, that he "so come in like manner," personally and visibly, at the destruction of Jerusalem, or at any other time or Universalists advocate this doctrine? Others say that his second coming is spiritual, to every person when he dies. But if he has promised noise and confusion in the state-room saloon to be with his disciples "always unto the end of and elsewhere was rapidly increasing. Begthe world," and would never leave nor forsake ging my wife to dress herself, I hastily opened them, how could he be said to come "the second our door and stepped outside, closing it after time" to such as he had never left? Would this me, that she might not be unnecessarily alarmed he to "so come in like manner," and in a way by what appeared unnecessary alarm in others. that "every eye shall see him ?" No; this can not be. Let us agree, then, with the two wittions to God for mercy-that something more nesses in white apparel, (Acts 1: 10,) that his than usual must have happened. "Oh! save coming in the " clouds of heaven" will be peryourself-we are rapidly sinking," cried one to sonal, and visible, and certain. Others believe, (as I have for many years past,) that Christ will me, who had been to see for himself, and was returning in furious haste, to save, perhaps, a not personally come till after one thousand years wife and children, from impending death. Not spiritual reign of peace and righteousness. But two minutes had elapsed since the shock. I find, by searching the scriptures, that he will had not left the door of my room ; and instantly come before, or at the commencement of the throwing it open, with all the calmness I could millennium; as it is said, (1 Thess. 4: 16-18,) muster, I told Mary the boat was filling, and "For the Lord himself shall descend from urged her to dress as soon as possible. I reheaven, with a shout, with the voice of the archcollected that we were on the third story, and angel, and with the trump of God; and the thought there was time sufficient to devote one dead in Christ shall rise first; then we which minute more to prepare for the cool night air. are alive and remain shall be caught up togeth-I could not induce her, however, to do more er with them (the raised saints) in the clouds, to than put on her dress over the robe de chambre. meet the Lord in the air; and so shall we ever Being now fully prepared myself, I wrapped be with the Lord. Wherefore, comfort one anour little Emma, ten months old, in my cloak. other with these words." This is the first reand allowing Mrs. S. to precede me with Masurrection ; the dead saints raised, the living rian, a child of five years, we left No. 13; and saints " changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye;" these shall live and reign with Christ not one person did we see, while traversing the long extent to the forward doors of the on the earth," (Rev. 5: 10,) in its renewed state, saloon. Over head, however, the loud tramp of for one "thousand years," (Rev. 20: 5, 6,) and men, and the shricks of women, prepared us afterwards "forever and ever," (Rev. 22: 5.) **B.C.**

as we sat in our little state-room, at the prospect, so long coveted, and so long postponed, of seeing kindred near and dear to us. The in safety. panying my wife to the home of her parents. Excessively fatigued, I retired early to rest, but not to sleep. More than an hour I had lain wakeful, and not altogether free from anxiety, when I heard the pilot's bell for stopping the the Mountain Map of the globe. Variety of whole constitutes a scene of indescribable engine, and immediately after for reversing. While musing upon the cause, our boat seemed to touch what I supposed to be a pier, in the

was soon a safe and level bridge from our tremulous floor to her main deck, and we were

MOUNTAINS-THEIR USES AND SIGNIFICANCE.

the Caucasus, extending seven hundred miles from West to East, with branches shooting North and South; and the Himalaya, a mountain chain of nearly three thousand miles in length, uniting with the Hindoo Coosh and the From a Review of Johnston's Physical Atlas, in Blackwood's Magazine. mountains of Assam. This range is probably The whole surface of the globe gives striking the loftiest on the globe, averaging eighteen evidence of design, and of design contemplating thousand feet-several of the summits rising the service of man: But one of the most re- above twenty-five thousand. Many of the passes markable evidences of that design, is given in are above the summit of Mount Blanc, and the temperature, the supply of water, and the grandeur, a throne of the solitary majesty of But another essential use of the mountain chains is their supply of water-the fluid most necessary to the existence of the animal and vegetable world-and this is done by an expechain girdles the whole of the mass of land dient the most simple, but the most admirable. from the Atlantic to the Sea of Kamschatka. If the surcharge of the clouds, dashing against Minor chains, some parallel, some branching the mountain pinnacles, were to be poured from the great northern chain, and some down at once, it must descend with the rapidity able resemblance to the position of the spine posit is gradual and safe, and then assume a in the human frame, with its collateral, muscular, second form, by which their transmission to the and venous connection with the body. An out- plains is gradual and unintermitting. They deline view of the mountains of our hemisphere scend on the summits in snow, and are retained would be strikingly like a sketch of the human on the sides in ice. The snow feeds the glacier; anatomy. The general formation of the coun- the glacier feeds the river. It is calculated that, tries North and South of those chains is nearly without reckoning the glaciers of the Grisons, the same-vast plains, extending to the sea, or there are fifteen hundred square miles of glacier traversed and closed in by a bordering chain. in the Alps alone, from a hundred to six hun-The great Tartarian desert is a plain extending, dred feet deep. The glacier is constantly meltunder various names, five thousand miles from ing, from the mere temperature of the earth; but, as if this process were too slow for its use. Spain is a country of mountains, or rather a it is constantly moving downwards, at a certain In addition to all these important uses, the three hundred miles long, and upwards of fifty mountains assist in forming the character of broad-a province of mountains, intersected by man. The mountaineer is generally free from valleys of romantic beauty and exuberant fer- the vices of the plain. He is hardy and adventility. But the Alps, from their position be- turous, yet attached to home; bold, and yet tween the two most brilliant nations of the con- simple ; independent, and yet unambitious of tinent, France and Italy-and from the extra- the wealth or the distinctions of mankind. ordinary series of memorable events of which Whether shepherd or hunter, he generally dies they have been the theater, since the earliest as he lived; and, though daring in defense of periods of European history, are the most cele- his hills, he has seldom strayed beyond them brated range of mountains in the world. The for the disturbance of mankind. The Swiss higher Alps, beginning at the Gulf of Genoa, may form an exception; but their hireling warand extending North and East through the fare is not ambition, but trade. Their nation is Grisons and the Tyrol, stretch between four and pacific, while the individuals let themselves out five hundred miles. They then divide into two to kill or be killed. The trade is infamous and branches, one of which reaches even to the irreligious, offensive to human feeling, and con-Euxine. The breadth of the great range is, on | trary to human duty; but it has no more reference to the habits of the mountaineer, than the The Appenines, another memorable chain, emigration to California has to the habits of the also beginning at the Gulf of Genoa, strike clown of Massachusetts; the stimulant only is We have adverted to the mountain system of matia and Albania are knots of hills, Pindus, the globe, from its giving a remarkable illustrafor the worst. But, oh merciful Heaven, may I and the mountains of northern Greece, are bold tion of the divine expediency. We judge of power by the magnitude of its ffects, and of Among those wonderful arrangements, the wisdom by the simplicity of its means. In this table-lands are perhaps the most wonderful, instance the whole of the results seem to arise In the midst of countries where every thing from the single and simple act of raising porseemed to tend to the mountainous form, we tions of the earth's surface above the general height, yet retaining their level. This form of the most important conditions follow peculiarly occurs in latitudes of high tempera. variety of climate, variety of production, the ture. The center of Spain is a table-land of temperature of Europe introduced into the more than ninety-two, thousand square miles- tropics, health to man and the inferior animals, the irrigation of the globe, athes defenses of The country between the two ranges of the nations, and the actual, enlargement of the habitable spaces of the globe, by the elevated surface of the hills-not to mention the beauty and sublimity of the landscape, which depend wholly on the colors, the forms, and the diversity ich on vis bus shines in leubivibri vo to

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10. Dan. 7: 21, 22, says, "I beheld, and the same horn [papacy] made war with the saints. and prevailed against them, until the Ancient of Days came, and judgment was given to the saints of the Most High; and the time came that the saints possessed the kingdom." Here we see that war would be made upon the saints till the coming of Christ.

But if any still doubt that "evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived," till Christ comes, they are requested to examine the following scriptures : Jude, from verse 14 to 18, "Behold, the Lord cometh with ten thousand of his saints, to exe cute judgment upon all, and to convince all that are ungodly among them," &c. See also Matt. 13: 30, 40, 41, 49. The tares and the wheat will "both grow together until the harvest." Matt. 24 and Luke 17, also show, that instead of expecting a day of millennial glory before Christ comes, it is to be as it was in the days of Noah and Lot. See also 2 Tim. 3d chap. " This know, also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, truce-breakers, false-accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, high-minded, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof; from such turn away." Though such formal Christians as those now seen in these last days, were foretold by the Apostle, yet his advice to the pious is to withdraw or turn away from them.

This point being fully established, then, by the word of God; that not in this old earth, in its present unchanged and corruptible state, are we to expect universal and complete righteousness; but that after Christ comes, "to convince the ungodly," and "to destroy those that destroy the earth," and to establish his everlasting kingdom in the new heavens and new earth, this is to be the place "wherein dwelleth rightcousness"-we will look a moment at

The conversion of the Jews.-We know that "blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fullness of the gentiles be come in." But though they have been broken off for a while, from the good olive-tree, that the gentiles might be grafted in, yet, "God is able to graft them in again." And I ask permission here to show. conversion, according to Zech. 12: 10. "And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and supplication; and they shall look upon him whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as, one that is in bitterness for his first bornte in And the land their conversion while in a scattered condition shall see him and they also which pierced him

THE INDISPENSABLE ELEMENT IN ANY GREAT though it was but a moment, as that when, on HUMAN CHARACTER. - But, sir, political emi- opening the door, I saw the waters of the Hudnence and professional fame fade away and die with all things earthly. Nothing of character (though it may be a new idea to some.) that the is really permanent, but virtue and personal stood! A deathly revulsion made itself felt at find vast plains raised almost to a mountainous level. Yet from this one act, what a multitude Jews will be converted after the second coming of worth. They remain. Whatever of excellence the heart, in view of the prospect before us Christ-that his appearance will effect their is wrought into the soul itself, belongs to both immediate yawning and inevitable destruction. shall month, every family apart," ac., showing dered, all broken, he floats away, a worthless Mary, by telling, her how well I could swim, But at what time was this to be to when will they look on him whom they have merced i. Let John answer this question, (Rav. 1: 7.) "Be-the Scriptures describe in such terse but ter-bold here sails hanging on John answer this question. (Rav. 1 :: ?;) "Be the Scriptures describe in such terse but ter. cause of all this trouble her sails hanging on hold, he cometh with clouds in and every eye rife manner as "living without God in the the booms, and the immense pile of lumber comworld " Such a man is out of his proper being, posing her load, covered with those who had and all Kindreds of the sarth shall wall (or mourn) because of him ; eyes, so; week" away from the purposes of his creation. This Sgrees with Maste 84 :: 29, MAnd then shell ar ylasors so duy hearent Daniel Webster.

change of level, are essential to variety of pro- nature. duction, to fertility of soil, and to the vigor and health of the human frame. The expedient to manner and degree usual in making a landing; meet them all is provided in the mountain disbut instantly followed from below a confused tricts of the great continents. A mountain uproar, loud outcries, the trampling of many feet. Mrs. S. sprang first from her berth, though her cry of alarm brought me, not one-twentieth place since, as he was seen to go into heaven by of a second after. Placing myself against the branches of those branches, intersect every re- of a torrent, and deluge the plains. But those some witnesses at Calvary. Why then will the door, I drew on part of my dress, the while re- gion of the globe. The whole bears a remark- surcharges first take a form by which their desisting her almost frantic efforts to escape from our room. The boat careened heavily; the It was evident, from the headlong haste of my neighbors-from their shrieks and ejacula-West to East.

vast table-land, intersected by six ranges of number of feet a year, and thus bringing the lofty, ragged, and barren hills. Northern Af- great body of ice more within the limit of liquerica is a basin of plants, surrounded by vast faction. All the chief rivers of Europe and ridges. Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis, find in Asia have their rise in the deposits of the mounthose hills at once their frontiers and their fer- tain glaciers.

tility. The Pyrenees form a chain of nearly an average, a hundred and fifty miles.

direct through the heart of Italy, and end in the same-the love of gold. Calabria-a line of eight hundred miles. Daloffsets from the eastern Alps.

worlds." Real goodness does not attach itself Neither of us said a word, but turned to the merely to this life, it points to another world. hurricane deck as our last resort, and felt that Political or professional fame cannot last for- in a moment longer we would be struggling in ever, but a conscience void of offense before the water for our lives. By the aid of a friendly God and man, is an inheritance for eternity. hand above, first Marian, then Mrs. S., then the Religion, therefore, is a necessary, an indis- child, were placed on that frail floor, and I pensable element in any great human character. sprang up after them. Wrapping my cloak northern Africa. Equatorial Africa is one im-There is no living without it. Religion is the around the half-clad group, 1 now, with some tie that connects man with his Creator, and calmness, surveyed the prospect, and endeavor- only conjecture the advantages. Whether from of mountains, to the state of mountains. holds him to his throne. If that tie be all son- ed to inspire hope and confidence in my poor atom in the universe, its proper attractions all and my hope of saving her thereby until we quarters of the world, this chief portion of the save an accomplished authoress, " how exceeded

never experience such another moment, al-

son but three feet below the deck on which we

one-half of the area of Spain. Atlas is a table-land, exhibiting the richest products, and possessing the finest climate of

mense table-land, of which, however, we can the difficulty of approach, the distance, or the

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diversion of the current of adventure to other . Morriss to LABOR .- " I have thought lately e the booms, and the immense pile of immerse on who had posing her load, covered with those who had rushed on board before the recoil of the first abock. In close proximity to her, but farther from us, lay the Rip Van Winkle, to our anx-ious eyes apparently at rest. But her officers activities magnitude which belonge to the char-ious eyes apparently at rest. But her officers The Sabbath Recorder. New Yerk, May 31, 1849.

198

EDUCATION-No. 2.

Are we, as a denumination, doing any thing proportional to the demands of the age, for the interests of Education ? To answer this question intelligently, we must take a glance at things as they really exist in the denomination. 1. We lave undertaken to sustain a Home Mission This requires a number of laborers to be devoted in part or entirely to the missionary service. We have planted a mission in China, and have four laborers in that field. In dications of Providence seem to invite us to oc cupy other fields as missionary ground. Those already occupied are asking for more laborers Many churches, professing the same faith with us, are springing up in the West, and many of the older churches; in consequence of an in having other churches set off from them, that their influence may be more widely extended. These new churches want spiritual guides to aid in building up the Redeemer's kingdom. The pulpits occupied by our beloved brethren in the ministry, are from time to time being vacated, as the servants of God are gathered to their fathers. These vacated places must be filled. We have also a press, which, though sustained thus far mainly by individual enterprise, must very soon become denominational. The first steps toward accomplishing this object have been taken. As its sphere of action widens, it will require the constant services of a number

of thoroughly-educated men. For it is to be

a theological and biblical, must have a well qualified corps of professors to fill the various chairs of instruction. It must be endowed with sufficient funds to place the professorships, and the interests of the institution, above the ordinary mutations of fortune. That we need such an institution, to educate young men for the minwe think no one will question, who has atten-

THN:

we have been laboring for the past few years. True, some will get elsewhere, as others have done hitherto, that education which they would gladly get among their own brethren. Yet the insufficiency of inducements held out to our pious youth elsewhere, for calling out the educational talent of the young, are but too clearly

But we will not protract this train of thought at this time. We feel an irresistible conviction, crease of numbers, are feeling the necessity of that we owe it to the youth of our charge, to the sacred cause of truth that distinguishes us from others, to the imperious wants of our denomination, and to the progressive spirit of the age, to provide, as speedily as practicable, a collegiate and theological institution, that shall fully represent and sustain our views; that we are directing our efforts to comparatively little purpose, while destitute of this means of enlarging and perpetuating our schemes of benevolence; and that our embarrassments will continually increase, so long as we shall see fit to continue in such destitution. AN OBSERVER.

THE SABBATH AMONG MISSIONABLES.

The following Circular of Rev. J. W. Morremembered; that besides the preparation and ton, a Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian printing of tracts, we owe it to ourselves and to Church to the Island of Hayti, shows that the posterity, to furnish immensely more in the form truth respecting the Sabbath is gradually workof a denominational literature than we now ing its way among Missionaries of the Cross as have. It is believed, that no people have ever well as private Christians. Every example of taken a prominent position among the religious the kind is calculated to magnify the Divine sects that divide the church, till they have pro- Law, and encourage the hearts of those who vided themselves with a literature imbued are laboring to illustrate and enforce its claims. with their peculiar views; and we need not God grant that such examples may be multipli- 19:7. "Forever, O Lord, thy word is settled hope to be an exception. He who does not ap- ed, until they shall become so common as not to in heaven." Ps. 119: 89. "Thy righteous- fourth upon the subject of family prayer; a fifth

manifest.

a literary and mientific education, notess than to find that they contain neither the word bath," nor any other synonymous with it. True. I had always thought that the "Cord's day.' Rev. 1: 10, was the first day of the week; but my opponents contended that the terms refer more properly to the seventh, which God styles May 24; and continuing till the evening of first- at Philadelphia. The subject of slavery is giv-'my holy day," Is. 58: 13; and when I remembered "his challenging a special propriety" in the seventh," I could not well deny it. Moreover, I could not find a single passage asserting | tory Discourse, from Luke 14: 28-" For which istry, and other responsible places of usefulness, that the first is holier than any other day of the of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down week, or that Christians were, in the Apostles tively observed the embarrassments under which days, in the habit of holding religious meetings regularly on that day. Neither could I discover

SABBATHRECOBER

that Christ or his Apostles had ever spoken, directly or indirectly, of keeping a day holy in honor of his resurrection; nor that that event, letters from the churches were read, and a comwhich is always held up as the occasion of the change of the Sabbath, is even once mentioned in connection with the first day, unless where it is recorded as a historical fact. On the other hand, I observed that Christ and his Apostles | DAVID DUNN, Moderator; C. M. Lewis and I. were accustomed to enter into the synagogues on D. Titsworth, Recording Secretaries.

the seventh day, or Sabbath, for public worship. Luke 4: 16; Acts 17: 2, and elsewhere.

Thus, my dear brother, I saw at this critica moment all Scripture evidence forsaking me, while every inch of ground on which I could Society. He was cordially received as a cor set my foot was trembling. It seemed as if the responding member, and participated in the dethunders of Sinai were uttering anew their awful threatenings, while the "still small voice" of "Him that dwelt in the bush" was whispering in my ears :---" The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Ex. 20: 10. "I am Jehovah, I change not." Mal. 3:6. "Verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." Matt. 5: 18. Still l hesitated. For a moment I thought of "going down to Egypt for help." The Fathers, thought I, have fixed the interpretation of these texts in favor of the observance of the first day But immediately I heard a voice within me, saying, "Would you then observe a holy-day, whose appointment cannot be proved from the Bible, without the aid of human tradition ? Could you admit the testimony of the Fathers,' to set aside one of the plainest injunctions of the moral law, that law that was written upon tables of stone, 'by the finger of God,' and styled by way of preëminence, 'the Testishudder; and another flood of Scriptures came rushing in, like "deep waters," to the very soul. "The law of the Lord is perfect." Pe

THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association held its 13th Annual Meeting with the Church terian Church were in session last week-the at Pawcatuck, R. I., commencing on fifth-day, Old School at Pittsburg, and the New School day, May 27.

Eld. Lucius Crandall preached the Introduc-

first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?"

After the discourse, the officers of last year took their places, the Rules of Order and the mittee to nominate officers was appointed. This, Committee made their report in due time, and the officers for the session were appointed-

At an early stage of the meeting, Eld. H Hawes, of Augusta, Me., presented his creden tials as a delegate from the Baptist Free Mission liberations of the session throughout.

The Report on the State of Religion, as prepared from the letters of the churches, exhibits a state of things by no means encouraging. deep interest, it is true, seems to be felt in the benevolent and reformatory movements of the age; but there have been but few revivals, and only small accessions. In view of this, the report urges upon ministers and people the importance of seriously and prayerfully examining hemselves, to discover the cause of declension. A series of resolutions was presented by the Business Committee, and discussed at considerable length, and with deep interest, by the members of the Association. Among these resolutions was one instructing the Executive Committee to employ one or more missionaries to preach and distribute tracts in Rhode Island; mony?" No! I replied, with an involuntary another against Sunday Laws; a third urging the churches to maintain the Monthly Concert collections for the Missionary Association; a

THE RESBYTEBIAN CHURCH AND SLAVEBY. The two General Assemblies of the Presbying them a good deal of trouble, as will be seen by the following extract from the records of one

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day's doings in each :---On the second day of the Old School Assemoly, a letter was read from the Delegate to the Maine General Conference, and accepted and ordered printed. A discussion had arisen on the question of continuing the correspondence of the Conference with ecclesiastical bodies holding Slavery as consistent with Christianity. The Delegate denied the charge that the General Assembly attempted to justify Slavery by the Bible. A large majority of the Maine Conference, however, desired to discontinue all correspondence with the General Assembly, under the belief that it was pro-slavery. A memorial on the subject of Slavery was submitted from the Presbytery of Coshocton, signed by about forty ladies and gentlemen. Another paper was submitted also numerously signed. Also, memorials from Michigan, Cincinnati, and Chillicothe-the latter on the subject of Slavery.

On the third day of the New School Assembly. a number of papers came up on the subject of Slavery and the Church. The Presbytery of Palestine threatened to separate from the Church unless something is done to relieve it from the odium of Slavery. The papers on this topic were referred to a Select Committee of seven. Some discussion, however, ensued. Rev. Mr. Leach, of Va., urged the indulgence of patience toward the Southern Church, in the hope that it would get rid of its own evils, and opposed the proposition to sunder the Church for anti-slavery reasons. But if this virulent spirit was manifested continually, he was of the opinion that the Southern Presbyteries would not always trouble the General Assembly with their presence. If the behest went forth that the Southern Presbyteries should break off all connection with Slavery, and they were to attempt to obey, (Mr. L. considered,) they would be acting in opposition to the laws of the land, and in many points the professors of religion would be obliged to flee the State. Pending this question, the plan for the division of the of Prayer for Missions, and to make monthly Church, proposed by some of the anti-slavery Presbyteries, was shown to be the constituting of two non-slaveholding assemblies and one slaveholding, out of the present Church.

preciate this point, would do well to examine occasion surprise.

the text-books of the Colleges and Academies have miscalculated the influence brought to shall give some account of its proceedings, parbear against us, in the text-books prepared for | ticularly in relation to this case. the young, if we do not have to contend against fearful odds. This must be met by a denominational literature of our own, or we shall be Crushed by that of others. If this conclusion be mere fancy, we have much misjudged.

lightened Christian enterprise, above specified, personal character, all require, that the followwe have been engaged, with no little zeal, in raising funds; and some of us have felt, occasionally, much solicitude, lest we should fail in to promote God's glory and the salvation of raising a sufficiency. But have we not almost men, may the Lord rebuke and forgive me, and forgotten, while intent on raising funds, that men are quite as necessary as funds? It may ness!" May the Head of the Church grant to well be asked, with much anxiety, where are disposition to hear, with patience and candor, the men, thoroughly trained, "armed with the a narration of my recent experience, in which whole panoply of Heaven," who have "studied perhaps you may find things both "new and to show themselves approved unto God, workmen that need not be ashamed," who are now ready to respond to the calls to enter into the harvest of the Lord ? What provisions have we attention. Our Confession of Faith, Catechisms, made to meet the constantly-increasing demand and Testimony, all teach that the first day of the for laborers ? What inducements do we present to the pious youth among us, to qualify themselves to meet the demands of the church ards, though I did believe it till lately, I can no -the wants of the moral world ? Where are longer receive. As to the manner of sanctify our Academies, our College, our Theological ing the Sabbath, I believe all that you and Seminary-our schools of the prophets? Verily, it seems as if we had neglected to dig deep, and lay broad the foundations upon which to erect a superstructure, that the shocks of time shall not demolish. If the denominational peculiarities which we are pledged to maintain, are worth sustaining at all, they are worthy of our best efforts towards placing them in a position length, but gave me some publications of the that shall give them commanding influence in American Sabbath Tract Society, which, as they the world. We need hope for no miracle to be seemed to breathe a spirit of ardent piety and wrought in our favor. We are to prove our

Mr. Morton went out to Hayti as a missionin our country, to say nothing of the books of ary about two years ago, and since that time. the primary institutions. Take up any work on has preached the gospel there and succeeded Moral Science, and read the chapter or section in gathering a very interesting school. Some on the subject of the Sabbath; and can it be four weeks since he returned to this country, supposed, that while the whole literature of the for the purpose of meeting the Synod under land is directed against us, we, with nothing ex- whose patronage he has labored. That body cept a few fugitive tracts to meet it, can stand commenced its session in Philadelphia last week, is quick and powerful, and sharper than any a fair chance with other denominations? We and has not yet adjourned. In our next we

Circular.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 18th, 1849.

My DEAR BROTHER,-The mutual relation ex isting between us, as members of the same Synod, the glory of our common Lord, the in-2. For sustaining some of the objects of en- terests of our Mission, and a sacred regard for ing statement be transmitted to you and my other co-presbyters, with as little delay as possible. If I am not actuated herein by a desire "let the righteous smite me, it shall be a kind

> My sentiments, in relation to the "Sabbath o the Lord our God," have undergone an important change; to which I now wish to call your week is, and has been ever since the resurrection of Christ, the Christian Sabbath. This doctrine alone, of all those contained in our Stand have always contended for ; but, for the present am constrained to believe, that the sevent day of the week is the only weekly Sabbat that God has ever appointed.

My attention was first called to this subject by Rev. W. M. Jones, Missionary of the Baptist Church, who has recently abandoned his earlier views and practice in regard to the Sabbath. He not only argued the question with me at zeal for God's law, I read with attention. Both in my discussion with him, and in the reading

ness is an everlasting righteousness, and thy in relation to the proper manner of observing commandments are sure; they stand fast forever and ever, and are dono in truth and upright ness." Ps. 111: 7, 8. "Think not that I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill." Matt. 5: forward to the ministry. 17. "Do we then make void the law through faith ? God forbid ; yea, we establish the law. Rom. 3: 31. O, my brother, "the word of God two-edged sword."

doctrine which is confessedly at variance with our Standards. What I entreat of you is, that you will once more examine this subject for yourself, and see whether those Standards are consistent, on this point, either with the Scriptures, or with themselves.

You perhaps think that I have forsaken the footsteps of the flock," and that testimony which has been sealed with the blood of mar tyrs. But tell me candidly, was there ever a martyr who died in defense of the first-day Sabbath ? Or could you, my brother, collect from the Scriptures evidence of its divine appointment, clear enough to solace your soul in the midst of the flames ? From my inmost soul I pity that Covenanter who may be called to testify, at the stake, to the change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week. Remember, too, that I am now in the path that was trodden by the saints for more than four thousand years; and it is for you to show that that path was ever stopped up, unless by the presumption and inexcusable neglect of man. Truly, I am "compassed about by a great cloud of witnesses." I would follow the example of Jehovah himself, who "blessed the seventh day and sanctified it," and by whom 'the Sabbath was made for man;" the example of Adam, Enoch, and Noah; of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the twelve patriarchs; of Moses, Aaron, and those millions of Pilgrim Covenanters who united in its observance in the wilderness; the example of Samuel, David, and a host of other prophets; of Jesus Christ, our Divine Mediator, and "Lord of the Sabbath;" and of the Apostles of our Lord, together with the churches established and watered by them; -in one word, the example of all the saints, from Adam to the last Apostle; all of whom kept and honored the seventh day as "the Sabbath of the Lord their God," and, having finished their course with joy, are entered into that heavenly rest, of which the Sabbath was, and still is, an emblem.

I intend, if the Lord will, to be present at brethren face to face. I expect, of course,

law is the truth." Ps. 119: 142. "All his the Sabbath; a sixth in favor of appointing a committée to correspond with committees from the other Associations in relation to a school for come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am the thorough education of young men looking

A Missionary Discourse was preached on Sab bath morning, after which a collection was taken for the benefit of the Seventh-day Baptist Mis sionary Association, amounting to \$101 30. Or You have now my reasons for embracing a first-day, after a discourse by Eld. Hawes, the delegate from the Baptist Free Mission Society, a collection was taken for the purpose of aiding the churchsof which he is pastor to pay for its place of worship. A collection was taken for the Sabbath Tract Society on first day evening. | industry, it is expected the immigrant can easily -The above is only a brief and very imperfect sketch of the doings of the Association ; but t is all we have time to prepare, or room to print, this week. We will endeavor to give the principal Reports and Resolutions next week. cities, exposed to all manner of temptations,

> THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION .- This | from hand to mouth. Society celebrated its 25th Anniversary at Philadelphia last week. The receipts acknowledged for the past year, amount to \$164,024 47, of which \$31,189 10 was in donations and legacies, \$128,093 70 for sales, \$4,541 67 for rents, and \$200 for loans. The Society is now indebted, for paper, binding, &c., \$22,265 10, which, add ed to the amount of loans bearing interest, \$44,-160 29, exhibits a total indebtedness of \$66,-425 39. The Sunday-School Missionary Colporteurs have established 700 new schools, and have visited and revived 2,098 other schools, altogether embracing 25,181 teachers and 157,-000 scholars. They have distributed, by sale and donation, nearly \$23,000 worth of religious value of publications distributed during the year was \$130,543 89, a larger amount than has ever been circulated by the Society in any one year since its organization.

THE LIBERIA EMIGRANTS .- The bark Huma sailed from Sayannah, Ga., on the 15th of May, the next meeting of our Synod, and meet my with one hundred and eighty-four colored emi-

of the flames, have provided with a liberal hand hew can we have the means of educating them, on this question, and discovered, what I had sacrifice and service of our faith," that God of religion; five of them are preachers; one for their suffering neighbors; but still many are may be glorified in my salvation, and not in my never noticed before, that the early French and hundred and five can read; thirty can write unable to find comfortable shelter for their famwithout institutions of the first grade, where a destruction. God forbid, that either prejudice, twenty-four have purchased themselves, and Genevan Reformers, with Calvin at their head, literary and scientific, as well as a theological paid an aggregate of \$15,750, money made by illes. The suffering among the poorer classes willful ignorance, passion, or personal resenthad taught the abrogation of the fourth commandment, as a ceremonial institution; and ment, should fan the flames of that altar their own industry; and forty-seven have been is heart-rending. Families are divided and anil biblical education, can be secured ? True, that they contended for a Sabbath, or stated In conclusion, rest assured of my continued manumitted. The company is composed mostly scattered all over the city. we have a number of Academies, that have ata taihed no little respectability in the communi- day of worship, under the gospel, only as a wise and unabated attachment to the cause of the of parents and children, and many of the fami-When the fire was discovered on board the lies are large. There are sixty-six under ten White Cloud, it spread with such rapidity that ties in which they are located; and prospects and necessary human arrangement. I found Reformation, in general, and to the interests of it was impossible to check, it, and the Edward are very flattering that others, will soon take a that even Turretin, at a later period, had taught the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in particuyears of age, and nineteen over fifty." Bates, lying alongside, was soon in flames. The that the fourth commandment is partly cere- lar; and allow me to repeat what I have al-Alera is no il the article of al orost moorings of both boats were immediately cut, high stand among the academical institutions monial, and that it was necessary to change the ready intimated, that with every other doctrine THE SIXTH VOLUME. In answer to numerous and an attempt made to get them into the river, Sabbath from the seventh day, in order to put contained in our Standards I am, so far as 1 unin our country. These are got up and sustaininquiries upon the subject, we are now able to but the heat was so intense that it was found ed by individual enterprise, and are no doubt a difference between Jews and Christians. I derstand my profession, entirely satisfied; nor impossible to manage them, and they swung announce, that the Sixth Volume of the Sab eminently useful in their sphere. They are do- found also in my books quotations, containing, have I abandoned this one, but from a firm coning s good work in laying the foundation for a similar sentiments, from the celebrated Augs- viction that it is not taught in God's word. I bath Recorder, (which commences on the 21st round among the other boats, setting them on permanent love of literature and science among burg Confession. The only authors I could know well, that trials sore and many await me. day of June,) will be published by the Seventh- fire. The boats were, all so jammed together. find who had attempted to prove, from the God doth know, that my heart delighteth not in day Baptist Publishing. Society. The paper that they could not be got out in time to save our industrious and enterprising youth. But Scriptures, that the Sabbath has been chauged contention; but, my brother, have we not all will be greatly improved, and rendered in every them from the fixmes. The fire communicated be their respectability and usefulness what they from the seventh to the first day of the week, " entered into a curse, and into an oath, to walk respect more desirable than at present. Next to the piles of merchandise along the levee, and may and we are disposed to think very favor by divine authority, were, Turretin, and the in God's law, which was given by Moses, the week we shall be able to give an outline of the from these to the stores and warehouses frontservant of God, and to observe and do all the plan of operations. Meanwhile we hope the ing on the levee. Every possible human effort is of the Lord our God? "Neh. friends of the Lord our God?" Neh. friends of the Lord our God? "Neh. friends of the Lord our God?" Neh. friends of the Lord our God? "Neh. friends of the Lord our God?" Neh. friends of the Lord our God? "Neh. friends of the Lord our God?" Neh. friends of the Lord our God? "Neh. friends of the Lord our God?" Neh. friends of the Lord our God? "Neh. friends of the Lord our God?" Neh. friends of the Lord our God? "Neh. friends of the Lord our God?" Neh. friends of the Lord our God? "Neh. friends of the Lord our God?" Neh. friends of the Lord our God? "Neh. friends of the Lord our God?" Neh. friends of the Lord our God? "Neh. friends of the Lord our God?" Neh. friends of the Lord our God? "Neh. friends of the Lord our God?" Neh. friends of the Lord our God? "Neh. friends of the Lord our God?" Neh. friends of the Lord our God? "Neh. friends of the Lord our God?" 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"Neh. friends of the Lord our God man the domands of the higher departments of this inter the trace of the higher departments of the Ref. Pres. Church ares.

HELP FOR IMMIGRANTS.-The Boston Olive Branch says that Thomas Mooney, Esq., the rish historian, and a large number of influential native citizens, are taking such measures as may be in their power to aid the foreign immigrant, as he arrives at our Atlantic cities. Their plan is to raise funds sufficient to buy in Wisconsin, or some of our Western States or territories, small farms of some fifty acres each, on which to put a small house. On the arrival of immigrants who wish to go into the country. and who are too poor to help themselves, means are to be afforded to the immigrant family to move to one of these small farms, for which, by make payment in five to ten years; thus restoring to the association the money they had expended, while it puts the otherwise helpless stranger and his family in the way of becoming good citizens, instead of locating themselves in and making a miserable and precarious living

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION. -This Society held its Anniversary in Philadelphis last week. From the Report presented on that occasion, it appears that the receipts during the year ending March 31, 1849, were \$105,-256 29, and the expenditures \$101,121 62leaving a balance in favor of the Treasury of \$4,404 47, with which liabilities existing at the beginning of the year have been reduced to \$24,891 06. Of the receipts \$7,500 were grants from the American and Foreign Bible Society. for Bible translation, printing, and distribution books for children and youth. Their salaries in Asia and Europe; \$2,000 from the American and expenses were \$12,710 60. 88 new publi- | Tract Society, for Tracts in Europe and Asia; cations have been issued during the last year, and \$4,000 from the U. S. Government, for and the new reading matter put in circulation civilization of the Indians of North America. amounts to nearly 400,000 volumes, 18mo, of Additions to the above, \$5,000 have been receiv-200 pages each. Of the whole number of pub- ed as a thank offering from two individuals, and lications of 72 pages issued the past year, two- constituting a special fund to be applied to prothirds were written for the Society. The total moting the preaching of the gospel among the Karens.

> THE ST. LOUIS FIRE.-Later accounts from St. Louis show that this fire was more disastrous than at first represented. It is now said that about twenty lives were lost. The value of property destroyed will not fall short of siz millions of collars-an immense sum for that place.

grants. The following account of them is given faith, and our love of truth, by our worksof those tracts, I struggled with all my might A dispatch from St. Louis says that the dreadnothing less than to be excluded from the priviby the Secretary of the New York Colonization ful effects of the conflagration are now beginworks well laid out, well arranged, well exe- to convince myself, from the Scriptures, of the cuted. But how can we work without qualified divine appointment of the first-day, or Christian leges of the church, but I rejoice that I have men? And how can we expect to have qualifi- Sabbath. But though I did not then doubt it, learned to respect the discipline of the Lord's Society. What a piece of slander to say that ning to be fully realized. Hundreds are reduc-I was astonished to find how hard it is to house. I desire, therefore, with a willing heart such men cannot take care of themselves, and ed from opulence to beggary. Those of our to approach the altar, and, if the Head of the are not fit to stay in this country ! ed men, such as the exigencies of the times call citizens whose dwellings escaped the ravages for, without the means of educating them ? And Trear I searched all the books I could find, bearing Church require it, to be "offered upon the "Sixty-one of the emigrants are professors

THE SABBATH RECORDER

SUMMARY.

General Intelligence.

EUBOPBAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer Caledonia, we have news from Europe of one week's later date.

From Paris the report is still repeated that the rupture hetween the President and M. Napoleon Bonaparte is complete. A fierce quarrel, it is said, rages between them. Their quarrels increase the dangers which surround the bodies of the army. A serious riot has taken place in the barracks of the 7th Light Infantry stationed at the Hotel des Invalides. The regiment has been sent away from Paris. The same insubordination prevailed in many regiments; but the check which the French troops have met with in the Papal States has moved all France to the center, and touches the people upon their tenderest point-the glory of France in Italy.

In Italy, the advance of the French expedition toward Rome has been checked by the resistance of the Republicans of the Roman States. In two encounters the French were driven back with great loss, and Capt. Oudinot, a relative of the General was taken prisoner. Gen. Oudinot, unprepared for such a reception, has withdrawn his troops four leagues from the city, and there waits for reinforcements and farther instructions from his Government. The French had 180 killed and 400 wounded. Gen. Oudinot had set out on his march for Rome, but met with more serious resistance than he expected. On the 26th ult. the Roman Constituent Assembly pronounced the following decrees: The Assembly, in consequence of the communications made by the Committee, commit to the Triumvirate, the office of saving the Republic and repelling force by force during the sittings. On the 27th, the Constituents Assembly resolved to adhere to their resolution of opposing the entrance of the of age, dying, and his elder brother, Abraham French into Rome, and continue the preparations for defeuse. Orders have been issued to on Sunday, and decomposition had already set undermine the Melvien Bridge and the ap. in. Hiram lingered through the night, but died

cades with cannon are erected on the road, and ers were fishermen. They were intemperate, the gates and streets that lead to Civita Vecchia. and had sold their nets and boats during the The long covered gallery erected by Pope winter. They had no means of living, and yet Borgia, between the Castle of St. Angelo and it is believed that they had procured liquor a the Vatican Palace, has been blown up with few days since, drank freely, and after the conpowder, and the materials used to block up the sequent exhaustion had been too weak to find they are attacked by the cholera. They refer avenues to the city. A letter from an eye-wit- shelter or food. There was no sign of provision to the relative success of the two systems of horses, carriage, &c. Four females saved their ness gives the following account of the attack on the premises, and no fire. The dying man on the city: A company of the 1st battalion of was unable to speak, and could only raise his Tiralleurs sent on to the gates of Rome, being hand to his parched lips; and the Coroner received with musket shot, returned in good brought some water in a shell (for there was order; and soon after, part of the division ad- not even a cup on the premises) to quench his vanced, and penetrated without difficulty into thirst. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict the encomte of the Capital, of which the streets of "Death from intemperance, exposure, and starvation." were barricaded; but they were received by a well fed fire of musketry and a storm of mis siles from the windows and roofs of the houses. GREAT FIRE AT MILWAUKIE .-- A fire broke The correspondent of the Daily News writing from Rome on the 3d inst., stated that the French did not enter Rome at all, and all the property before it was subdued. The fire fighting took place outside the walls. The originated in the building occupied by Mr. gates of San Pancrazio, Pertez, and Cabaltegri Hawkins as a planing and stove factory, which were the points of attack. A sortie was made was consumed together with the store of David by Garibaldi as the French advanced and the Moore, Davis' livery stable, Ludingstone's brick latter are said by the correspondent to have lost building, occupied by the Sentinel, and Gazette; 600 killed on the spot. There were 452 French-Davis and Moore's stage-house, barn and wagon shop (the loss on which was \$8,000;) P. Davis' men taken prisoners, many of whom, when crossing the streets, were heard to declare that livery stable, including large quantities of hay,

A SINGULAR LAKE .- About ten miles to the Southeast of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., there is a small lake, well worthy the attention of the curious geologist. Around it, for a considerable distance, stretches a valley that shows many indications of having once been full of water, but which has been drained by the bursting of its Southern boundary towards the Mohawk River. In the center, deeply shaded by wood, neglect. lies the present lake, not more than a quarter of a mile in width, but about three miles in length. The shape is serpentine, and though

several small streams empty into it, no outlet has ever been discovered. Very slight changes only are perceptible in the water-mark, even at the period of the spring freshets. No soundings have ever been made in it yet, although deep sea lines have been used. The shores are bold and perpendicular as a wall, descending downwards thus to an unknown depth. The mightiest ship that ever floated could touch the shore in any place without grounding. Its surface is as calm as a mirror, for it is seldom touched by the boisterous wind. The water, though seemingly clear, looks black, from the great depth, and the shadow of the trees on the shore.

It has nothing of the dish shape usually pertaining to lakes or to seas and oceans. It seems like an immense crevice in the solid crust of the earth's surface, thrown open by a convulsion in nature, as an earthquake, long centuries ago. When our planet was young, it underwent shocks, such as would crumble the mountains that now bristle along, and to one of these awful convulsions this curious lake probably owes its origin.

DISTRESSING SCENE.-Coroner Osborne was called on the 18th inst. to a horrible scene on Van Rensselaer's Island, below Albany. In a shanty on the lower part of the Island he found paying about \$25,000. Hiram Pangburn, a man about forty-two years Pangburn, dead. Abraham had apparently died

proaches on the side of the seaboard. Barri- at about 4 o'clock in the morning. The broth-

The steamboat Empire has not yet been raismaking the whole number about 25. Among days. We have been credibly informed, that them are the three brothers, Ladd, from Stonington, Ct. The conviction is deepening, that

The Flood in New Orleans has not abated All efforts to check the crevasse have proved unavailing thus far, but large numbers of workmen are still engaged.

The Cholera in New York seems not to be. on the increase. All the cases which have been reported originated in those districts where destitution and improvidence prevail.

The people of St. Louis are at work in good earnest to purify their city, a work which should have been performed months ago. The Peo-

ple's Organ says that the price of lime has risen from eighteen cents to eighty cents per bushel. by the use of the shovel and chloride of lime.

The Corporation of Charleston, S. C., are endeavoring to obtain water in sufficient quantiothers, the water has been reached at a much less depth.

The salvage on the ship Colchis, of Boston, which was abandoned off Nantucket, on the passage from Valparaiso for Boston, and afterward fallen in with by four Connecticut fisher-London, has been settled by the underwriters

A writer in one of the New Orleans papers, peaking of the overflows of the Mississippi, and the means of preventing them, says that levees Samson be shorn of its locks by diverting its energies into many channels.

Seven physicians of Milwaukee have signed an address which occupies a column of the Daily Wisconsin, exhorting the public to adopt the homeopathic system of treatment in case omeopathy and allopathy in Europe in 1831-2. The company which started from Jeffersonville for California have met with a sad fate. Advices have been received that nearly all of them were taken with cholera, which proved fatal to twelve. Most of the surviving members are returning home. Albany Atlas.

The N.O. Bulletin of May 18th, says : The most fearful instance of mortality caused by the cholera, that has ever come to our knowledge, occurred on the plantation of Mr. James Several more bodies have been found, Miller, Waterproof, La., during the last few thirty-nine out of forty negroes on the plantation died ! The disease entirely baffled medical the pilot of the Empire was guilty of criminal skill; medicine would not act at all; a hearty negro would be taken slightly ill, vomiting would ensue, without any purging, and in two or three hours the poor negro would be cold and dead.

> The St. Louis Republican, of May 16, says The steamer Timour brought down Monday night, about sixty California emigrants, who have become discouraged at the long and tedious journey and the many hardships and difficulties to be encountered before reaching the goal of their bright anticipations.

We learn from the Salem (Mass.) Gazette that a destructive fire has been raging several days in the woods on an island in Charles River, in consequence of the great quantity used. At in Newtown. The fire is supposed to have Louisville, Ky., they have arrested the cholera taken from the cigar of some pleasure seeker.

The next Congress will pass a law for taking the Census of 1850. Statistics of every kind ought to be attended to. There is no lime so ty for the extinguishment of fires, by means of suitable for gaining general and valuable in-Artesian wells. In one instance, the earth has formation, among other important information, been perforated to the depth of 770, feet through the number of school-houses and number of a bed of marl, without reaching water. In pupils who attended them summer and winter, &c.

The British mail steamer Severn arrived at Mobile on the 21st inst., from Vera Cruz, bringing \$147,000 in specie. The Severn left at Vera Cruz the United States ship Saratoga, to sail for Pensacola in a few days, and brig Helimen, in good condition, and towed into New ford, to sail for New York on the 18th inst These were the only American vessels in port.

Dr. Holland has started a new theory with regard to the functions of the hair. He says it is a safety-valve to the nervous system, forming a connection between the nervous organs and are not sufficient, and recommends that this the great principle pervading the universe. He says the profuseness of hair is always proportionate to the prevailing vital energies.

> On the 21st of May, the beautiful residence of Widow Freme, near Brattleboro', Vermont was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Freme perished in the flames. All the barns and out buildings were also consumed, including three valuable lives by jumping from a chamber window | One

New York Market, Monday, May 90.

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199

ASHES-Pearls \$5,56; Pots, 5 56.-FLOUR AND MEAL-Flour, common and good brands State and Western 4 41 a 4 75; pure Genesee 5 12. Meal 2 87 for Jervey, and 3 00 for Brandywine. Rye Flour 2 87. ____GRAIN-Wheat, Chicago 90c., Ohio 1 03 a 1 05; Geneace 1 22 Corn, Northern 63. Rye 58c. Oats **34 a 35c. PROVI-**SIONS-Pork 8 25 a 10 12. Beef 8 50 a 11 50. Batter, Ohio 8c., Western State 9 a 15c., Orange County 15 a 18c Cheese 61 a 7c.

MARRIRD,

In Hopkinton, R. I., May 20, by Eld A. B. Burdick, JEROM WEEKS, of Plainfield, Conn., to PHERE M. BASCOCK, of Hopkinton

In Hopkinton, R. I., by Eld. S. S. Griswold, Mr. HIRAM J. TANNER and Miss FRANCES M. BABCOCK, both of. Bichmond, R. I.

DIED, In Westerly, R. I., April 28th, of consumption, JOHN I TANNER, aged 31 years. He was a member of the 2d Sev enth-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton.

In New. London, Ct., on the 19th inst., MARY CHAMPLIN, third daughter of William and Nancy Champlin, aged 14 years. Her death was peaceful and happy in the fullness of the hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

At Mystic Bridge, Ct., on the 20th inst., of putrid sore throat, MARY EMMA, daughter of Thomas'S. and Charlotte Greenman, aged four years and three months.

In Hopkinton, R. I., May 18th, of inflammation of the lungs, EMMA JANE, daughter of Eld. Charles M. and Elize A. Lewis, aged three years, one month, and twenty days. " So fades the lovely, blooming flower,

Frail, smiling solace of an hour; So soon our transient comforts fly. And pleasure only blooms to die." -----

LETTERS.

W. M. Fahnestock, S. B. Crandall, J. A. Bandall, James Stetson, Geo. Crandall, A. B. Burdick, R., Babcock, H. Spurling, David Clarke; Charles Ward, H. P. Burdick.

DECENDER

RECEIPT	19	1	i e e	
H. Spurling, Butlerville, O.	\$5	00	pays to vol.	/ No. 26
J. Stetson, Jewett City, Ct.	2	00	1. A second sec second second sec	6 " 20
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Charles Ward, Great Valley,		00		5 " 52
W. D. Burdick, Hornellsville,		00		5 " 52
J. H. Burdick, Alfred,		00	2 (L.) (A. 12 A.)	5 " 52
Alanson Potter, " Austin Ross, New Market, N.J.				5 52
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E. Hagerman, " Jonath. Drake, Attica, O.	2	00		6
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a the second second second The Boston Olive Mooney, Esq., the number of influenng such measures as id the foreign immiour Atlantic cities. s sufficient to buy in Western States or ome fifty acres each, ouse. On the arrival o into the country ip themselves, means mmigrant family to farms, for which, by immigrant can easily a years; thus restormoney they had exte otherwise helpless the way of becoming ocating themselves in and precarious living precarious living

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HIN MARLEY LANDAL MISSIONARY UNION. aversary in Philadel-Report presented on the receipts during 1849, were \$105,tures \$101,121 62n of the Treasury of filities existing at the ve been reduced to \$ \$7,500 were grants oreign Bible Society. ing. and distribution 00 from the American in Europe and Asia; S: Government, for is of North America. 000 have been receiv-Lwo individuals, and tofue applied to pro-the gospel among the nonines and forces Later, uccounts from

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they had been tricked in the expedition by promises of being led against the Austrians. The quarrel between the Parliaments throughout all the various divisions of Germany, and their respective princes has reached the highest

incendiary. pitch, and in Saxony a frightful conflict has already taken place. At Dresden, the people, or rather the Republican party, fought with the ARRIVAL OF THE TRAPPIST MONKS BY THE troops during seven hours, on the 5th ult., and CALEDONIA.— The Boston Traveler says :--a great loss of life occurred. The railways Among the passengers who embarked from were displaced, in order to prevent troops from Liverpool in the steamship Caledonia for Bos-Berlin arriving; but a sufficient force of Pruston, were the Abbot of Mount Millerry, and sians having come up opportunely, a momentary three brothers of Cisterian order of Trappists. tranquility was secured by sheer military force. They are accompanied by "Brother Macarius," On the 7th the battle was again renewed, at 4 and design to make all the necessary arrangeo'clock in the morning, and the most deadly ments for the founding of two monasteries of which, it says, are more poisonous than arsenic warfare was going on in the streets, by the their order, some where in North America. latest advices, up to 6 o'clock of that day. In- The Abbot, after arranging matters here, will telligence from Dresden to the 8th states that return to Ireland, from whence in August, forty hostilities still raged between the Royalists/and or fifty brothers, including four or five priests, the Insurgents, to the disadvantage of the latter, will embark for this country. This party took without any immediate prospect of their termi- passage for Boston, but landed at Halifax, and nation. The members of the Provincial Gov- not returning before the steamer sailed, were ernment had been outlawed and rewayds offer- left behind.

ed for their apprehension. At Leipsic, also, disturbances had broken out, but after a short struggle between the military and the populace they were suppressed. Accounts from Berlin of the 8th state that an insurrection had broken out at Breslau on the 6th. On the 7th the troops and the people were fighting in the city. It was also rumored that an insurrection had broken out at Coblentz. The Danish war still continues, but it is conducted on both sides in a feeble and languishing manner. On the 7th inst. an engagement took place, in which the Danes were defeated. The loss on either side is not stated.

The Austrian Empire is in actual danger of dissolution, by the continued successes of the Hungarians. They are in possession of Gran and Raab. Ryraraw is in their possession. In the meantime Russia is advancing a large body of troops against the victorious Hungarians, for prisoners, whose term of service had just exall accounts concur in representing the excite. pired, for the murder of Flint, the chief witness ment of the Hungarians as raised to the highest against him for the murder of Mathews. Coolpitch, and that something more than the united forces of Russia and Austria will be required to quell this national insurrection. Actual endeavors are being made to create a revolution in Gallicia. and in fact from Posen to Pesth the whole country is involved or on the brink of actual bostilities. The important fact is stated in the London papers of the 11th, that a joint note, the production of the Courts of Great Britain and France, has been addressed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, intimating their disapproval of the intervention of Russia in the Austro-Hungarian dispute, and insisting that such interference be withdrawn.

Father Mathew has written a letter to Ex-Mayor Brady, of New York. The letter is dated Cork, 26th of April. He says he shall out on Thursday, May 17, about 4 o'clock in take passage for this country, in the ship Ashthe morning, destroying about \$60,000 worth of burton, which was expected to sail form Liverpool on the 21st of May.

> According to a letter from Stockholm, there has been discovered, it is asserted, in an old mansion formerly belonging to the family of the Count de Fersen, who was attached to Louis XVI., which is now under repair, a collection of diamonds, valued at between 8,000,000 (£320,000) and 9,000,000 francs.

carriages, &c.; and all the buildings from Lud-There are 65,000 proprietors of real estate ingstone's on the west side of Water-street, in Upper Canada; they occupy 9,613,591 acres, with the exception of Metcalf's meat market, or about 133 acres each, on the average. In and the saddlery of G. Dyer, which were saved. Ireland there are not 15,000 landed proprietors. The fire is supposed to have been started by an

The steam boiler which is being made in Philadelphia, for the United States steam frigate now in process of construction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is composed of 75,000 pounds of

pure copper, and will cost \$30,000.

The Louisville Democrat states that every Treasurer of Kentucky, except the present one just appointed last winter, has been a defaulter. The Louisville Journal, speaking of cholera, cautions its readers against the use of fresh fish,

where the cholera prevails. An entire family, consisting of eight persons,

living within two miles of Yazoo City, were recently swept away by the cholera, between Saturday morning and the next Tuesday night.

It is reported, and generally believed, that the steamers California and Oregon, from San Francisco, have arrived at Panama-one on the 5th, and the other on the 8th inst. The news came by telegraph from New Orleans.

Criminal Court at Washington, last week, Dan-The store of N. Matsons, in Owego, N. Y., iel Drayton was tried and convicted of transwas entered recently with skeleton keys, and porting upward of seventy slaves, belonging to robbed of silver ware and dry goods to the different owners from the District of Columbia. amount of \$8,000. Three hundred dollars re-The Court sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine ward has been offered for the apprehension of is ascertained to be true. of \$140 and costs in each case, and to be imthe thief and recovery of the property, or in prisoned until the said fines were all paid. Edward Sayres, convicted of the same offence in proportion for either. the like number of cases, was sentenced to pay

The ship Maria, from Limerick, with 111 emgrants for Quebec, is reported to have foundered in the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence-all lost, except thee of the crew and nine of the passengers.

SUICIDE OF DR. VALORUS P. COOLIDGE .- This hardened criminal committed suicide on the 18th The late Benjamin R. Nichols bequeathed to inst., in his cell at the State Prison in Thomas- the Massachusetts General Hospital \$6,000, the ton, Me. He had pletted with one of his fellow income to be applied the support of free beds; also \$4,000 to the Farm School.

The Monitor, published at Hernando, Miss., says that the worms have taken all the cottor

however, was seriously injured by the fall.

At Clearspring, Md., six cows and three dogs have gone mad from the bite of a dog, four weeks ago, and it is feared that others will follow. Some of the families have been using the milk of the cows.

President Taylor has determined to dispatch two national vessels for the purpose of seeking out and succoring the expedition of Sir John Franklin, or, failing to find them, ascertaining their fate. Measures will speadily be taken for the accomplishment of this purpose.

In 1818 the Old Frontenac, Capt. Mackenzie, was the only steamboat on Lake Ontario. The fare from Kingston to Niagara or Toronto was \$12. Now the Sovereign (old mail line) carries cabin passengers from Kingston to Hamilton (head of the Lake) for 25 cents, and steerage by James Bailey. passengers for half price! Five dollars was the price last year, and five from Kingston to Montreal.-

On the 22d of May, the Quincy Stone Bank, situated at Quincy, Mass, was robbed of \$5,000 in Bank bills. Before breakfast the Cashier went to the Bank and distributed the money in the drawers and left. On returning a short time afterward, he found that some one had entered the Bank by removing a pane of glass and carried off the money.

The Quebec Gazette of the 16th inst. states that the bark Lord Byron has on board 17 of the brig Hannah's passengers, taken from a cake of ice. The Hannah was suddenly cut in two by an ice cake, and sunk, her passengers taking refuge on the ice, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where nearly 100 perished.

Major Gen. Worth, of the United States Army, is no more. He expired at Atonio de Bexar, Texas, having fallen a victim to the prevailing cholera, on the 7th inst.

The Episcopal Convention, in session at Phil adelphia, has almost unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of removing the disabilities imposed on Bishop Onderdonk by the Bishops.

The Dedham (Mass.) Democrat telle a hard story of a Mr. Lather Morse, of Mill Village, who killed lately forty-two black snakes in one hole or den in the ground. The longest of the snakes measured five feet six inches. The story

Mrs. Farnham, with her company of females, sailed from New York for California on Saturday, in the bark Angelique.

The widow of the celebrated Curier has ately died at the Jardin des Plantes, where she has continued to reside since the death of illustrious husband. She was eighty-six years of

Mr. James O. Oliver, of Charles Coupty, Md. has a white crow which was recently taken from the nest of its black parent crows.

Lieut. Schenck, of the U.S. Navy, died a few

Central Association.

The Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association, will be holden with the First Church in Brookfield, N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week be fore the second Sabbath in June. 1849.

Western Association.

The Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association will be held with the 1st Church of Alfred. Allegany Co., N. Y.; commencing on the fourth day of the 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.

Railroad from Albany West.

ON and after Tuesday, May 1, 1849, six trains will leave the depôt of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company daily, Sundays excepted, viz : At 6 o'clock, A. M., for Buffalo, through in 15 hours; at

o'clock, A. M., for Schenectady; at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Buffalo, through in 18 hours; at 124 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 Springs and Whitehall can take any of the trains for Schenectady and Railroad or Stages by Plank Road route to Sara-

toga. Baggage cars and through baggage men run the whole distance between Albany and Buffalo. Baggage taken free by Railroad wagons between steamboats and Railroad. E. FOSTER, Jr., ALBANY, April 30, 1849.

Secretary Albany and Schenectady R. R. Co.

The Young People's Mirror,

A 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, Pa-rents, 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 Colporteur 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 bear the solemn responsibility of moulding human character 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 13nobire slift, fidelenner, he is engaged. TERMS TO AGENTS .- To those who are willing to hid 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, a aluable one for their children. Let them subscribe on the first of January, when the volume will c 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 ntertain and instruct the young.—Poughkeepster Telestan The "Mirror," we predict, will be a great favorite with our juvenile population.—*Republican* (Montcello, N. T.) Watchman

By the arrivals of vessels at Miramichi, N.

S., we learn that more vessels have been wreck. A telegraphic dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, ed and sunk by the ice. The crew of the Brien, Coverdale, from Sunderland, were picked up by dated Philadelphia, Sunday evening, May 27 says that a serious riot occured in that city, about a boat, their yessel having been cut through by 6 o'clock, between a gang of Irishmen and nethe ice. Three other vessels were seen to go groes. An immense crowd collected at the down. A vessel was also seen to go down off scene of action; some were hurt on both sides. Newfoundland. The fate of the crew was not The sheriff, aided by the police, finally succeeded in dispersing the mob.

dge, finding that his letters, containing the plans for the murder of Flint, had been discovered by the Warden, put an end to his life, by taking poison.

SENTENCE OF DRAYTON AND SAYRES .--- In the

a fine of \$100 and costs in each case, and to be

imprisoned until the said fines were all paid.

zen of Washington, just from New Orleans, via furnished. the river route, gives a dreadful account of the ravages of the cholera along the western waters. He was a passenger on board of a boat where 37 persons died in a few days. He escaped the disease; while strong and healthy men were Hibernia. attacked and died in three hours. This gentleand Mississippi Rivers rages to a far greater extent than is imagined in the North and East.

plants and vegetables in that vicinity which escaped from the late frost.

A house at St. Louis has started a "Pioneer Line" for California, passage \$200, 100 lbs. CHOLERA ON THE WESTERN RIVERS .- A citi- baggage allowed, and provisions for 100 days

> Wm. C. Macready, the playactor on whose account the New York Riot was got up, departed for England last week in the steamship At a transfer the second state

There occurred at Cincinnati, from Wednes. man is of opinion that the pestilence on the Ohio day, May 2, to Tuesday noon, May 15th, 314 cases of cholera, and 71 deaths from this disease.

A gentleman from Chicago, states that on the 6th inst., the snow in the fields adjacent to that city, was three feet deep.

Mrs. Monroe, 129 Washington Market Place. Mrs. Monroe, 129 Washington Market Place, Philadelphia, was; on Thursday, delivered of four children. The insurance of the number died of cholara need of we have no doubt by many thousand The insurance of the number died of cholara need of the number died of cholara need of the strength of the number died of cholara need of the n The insurance offices in New York lost about

\$100,000 by the fire in St. Louis.

lays since of cholera, a short distance above Brunswick, Mo. He was on his way overland to California.

The Commercial Advertiser announces the demise of Mrs. Gallatin, wife of that venerable Utica Observer. statesman, Albert Gallatin.

been captured and taken into St. Helena by an Journal. English cruiser.

There is a sewing machine on exhibition in Boston, which will sew a yard of cloth in a minute, in good style. A boat helonging to an Amini and intervaling to the class for which it is intended.—Belfast (Me) State

A boat belonging to an American steamer was recently upset opposite Mobile, and six men drowned.

Col. Fremont and his party have arrived safely in California.

The Board of Health in New Orleans report

from a steamboat at Cincinnati the other day. Knickerbocker Magazine.

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From the number before us, we have no hesitation in recommending it to all classes as a valuable publication The all such and the set of the set

A Brazilian steamer, with 1,200 slaves, has een captured and taken into St. Helera har an interest and taken into St. Helera har an interest and interest. And one of the most desirable pepers for young people printed in the country. - Portland (Me.)

It promises to be a delightful periodical for youth .-.... adelphia National Eagle. of officients, Raisharthing

Signal. We most cheerfully commend the publication to parents and guardians as a valuable work for youth of the barres. Fifty cents cannot be better expended, looking to interest and instruction. — Freeman's Journal, Cooperstovin, New It is well printed, admirably selected, beautifully illumine ed, and we really think the best and chespest of the periods cal publications prepared for youth - Basgor Che. A slave woman and her two children escaped promise of its initial number, it is "bound to subceed."

Miscellaneons.

From Pierpont's Poems. JEBUSALEM. Jerusalem, Jerusalem, How glad should I have been, Could I, in my lone wanderings, Thine aged walks have seen !---Could I have gazed upon the dome Above the towers that swells, And heard. a evening's sun went down, Thy paring camels' bells :-

> Could I have stood on Olivet. where once the Saviour trod, And, from its height, looked down upon The City of our God! For is it not, Almighty God, Thy Holy City still-Though there thy Prophets walk no more-That crowns Moriah's hill?

Thy Prophets walk no more, indeed, The streets of Salem now, Nor are their voices lifted up On Zion's saddened brow; Nor are their garnished sepulchres With pious sorrow kept, Where once the same Jerusalem That killed them came and wept.

But still the seed of Abraham With joy upon it look, And lay their ashes at its feet. That Kedron's feeble brook Still washes, as its waters creep Along their rocky bed. And Israel's God is worshiped yet Where Zion lifts her head.

1 Eliza

Yes-every morning, as the day Breaks over Olivet, The holy name of Allah comes From every minaret: At every eve the mellow call Floats on the quiet air-"Lo ,God is God ! Before him come, Before him come, for prayer!"

Jerusalem, I would have seen Thy precipices steep-The trees of palm that overhang Thy gorges dark and deep--The goats that cling along thy cliffs, And browse upon thy rocks, Beneath whose shade lie down, alike, Thy shepherds and their flocks.

I would have mused, while Night hung out-Her silver lamp so pale, Beneath those ancient olive trees That grow in Kedron's vale, Whose foliage from the pilgrim hides The city's wall sublime. Whose twisted arms and gnarled trunks Defy the scythe of Time.

The Garden of Gethsemane

applicable. While our citizens, therefore, use every prudential and precautionary measure, let them keep up a good heart and dispel all ear.

In the fifth place, with regard to the treatment of cholera, it may be observed that, as a general rule, the disease does not attack so suddenly as to preclude the possibility of calling in timely medical assistance. A relaxed state of the bowels for a longer or shorter period, gives notice of its approach. In all cases, therefore, when any disorder of this kind exists, common prudence will suggest the necessity of resorting to medical aid. If this be done in season, the disease may generally be promptly arrested. When professional aid cannot be immediately obtained, and where simple relaxation of the bowels exists, 20 or 25 drops of laudanum may be taken; to be repeated in one or two hours, according to circumstances. For young persons and children, the dose must be reduced according to the age-at the age say of 10 years, 8 drops, at the age of 2 or 3 years, 2 or 3 drops.

Where the symptoms are more severe, and the patient is cold, in addition to the laudanum, he should be put immediately to bed, between blankets, and every appliance in the shape of bottles of hot water, bags of hot salt or sand, frictions, &c., &c., &c., be diligently resorted to. A strong mustard poultice, too, should be applied over the region of the stomach, to remain on till it produces smarting of the skin. In addition to this, a little brandy and water should be given, with a view of restoring warmth.

JOHN B. BECK, M. D., Ch'n,) Medical Counsel. JOSEPH M. SMITH, M D., SAMUEL W. MOORE, M. D.,) SETH GEER, M. D., Resident Physician. RICHARD L. MORRIS, M. D., Health Comm'r.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEMORIAL.

elders and sixteen ministers, was presented to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian 1849. It shows a state of feeling at the West think so ?" from which good and important results may be expected at no distant day :---

We, the undersigned ministers and elders in the Presbyterian Church, would respectfully memorialize the General Assembly on the subject of "Chattel Slavery:"

1. We believe with the General Assembly of "Well, finish it." 1848, that "Slavery, as it exists in the United of human nature, and utterly irreconcilable with | Varick streets lately. the laws of God."

SINGULAR CASE .- The marriage of Mr. Henry Apple and Mrs. Sarah Apple was solemnized aided in burying him, and had marked, with an | torical Society.

THE SABBATH RECORDER

ax, the tree under which he was interred. Apple did not return, and no doubt was entertainto Mr. Henry Apple, a farmer, with whom she has been innocently living for many years past

as her supposed husband.

A YANKEE MOVE .--- A New York paper says strapping Yankee, having got out of employment in that big city, has hit upon a plan by which to raise the wind. He is a painter by trade, and goes with his pot and brush to a house and inquires who lives there, and at what time he will be home to dinner. Having found out, he stations himself at the door just about the time he expects the owner out from dinner, The following Memorial, signed by fourteen out and finds a man painting his railing. "Who gave you authority to paint this ?"

"Nobody," says the Yankee; "but ye see, 'squire, I was comin' along and kind o' thought Church in the United States of America for it would look a little better painted. Don't you

> The proprietor gets a little wrathy, but the Yankee, taking it very coolly, keeps on his work.

"It will never do," says the proprietor, "t let it go so, half painted."

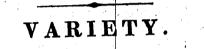
"I'll finish it cheap for ye," says the Yan

And so he gets a good job. He has been

A CURIOSITY.-Among the interesting old MSS. found in removing some old-buildings in at the Clerk's office in Indianapolis, Ind., on the Philadelphia last week, is an agreement be-7th inst., by Judge Smith, one of the Associate tween Dr. Franklin and other Directors of the Judges. Mr. and Mrs. Apple have been living Franklin Library, and Robt. Greenward, Libratogether as husband and wife for some twenty rian, securing to him a salary of £8. The terms years, and have raised a large family of children. upon which the books could be borrowed are Their re-marriage was made necessary by the stated at "eight pence per book for all folios, following mysterious train of circumstance, Mr. six pence per book for all quartos, and four John Apple, many years ago, left that country pence per book for all other books, and make as a volunteer of the Black Hawk war. Dur- good all damages." The Library was to be ing his absence, a traveler passed through the kept open on the last day of every week from 4 country who informed Mrs. Apple that her hus- to 8 o'clock in the afternoon. The documents band had been killed, that he, the traveler, had have been deposited in the Pennsylvania His-

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARBIAGE. The ed by his wife or her friends of his decease. Kingston (Canada) Whig contains the particu-Time passed on, nothing was heard to discredit | lars of a lawsuit, Miss Mary Whitelaw of Kingsthe traveler's story, and Mrs. A., after having ton (a young Scotswoman) against Rev. Thomas continued for a proper length of time in a state L. Davidson, Baptist preacher in Pickering. of supposed widowhood, was formally married Davidson had proposed to marry her in 1845 had written her in the most affectionate style as has since lived. A few months since, it was au- his betrothed. Faithful to you will I be, "so thentically ascertained that John Apple was yet help me God!" In 1847 he repeated his vows; actually living! A divorce was obtained by but that year a Miss Winter, whose father had Mrs. Apple, and she was re-married as above money, and who was handsome, took his attenstated, to Henry Apple, the man with whom she | tion, and he married her. Judge McLean charged the Jury, the reverend pastor made no defense, and the verdict was for the lady, \$1,000 and costs.

CARROTS. There is no root cultivated which yields so great an amount of fattening properties per acre as the carrot. Horses, however poor, if healthy, will get fat in a few weeks with carrots only. No hay, no water-in fact, they will not drink if you feed entirely on carrots. One bushel per day, with hay, will keep your horses in good working order, without corn. and commences painting the railing around the During the prevalence of the potato-ail, farmers door step. The astonished proprietor comes should return to carrot culture. It is a sure and profitable crop if well cultivated.



Latour Mauborg lost his leg at the battle of Leipsic. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he saw his servant crying, or pretending to cry, in the corner af the room. "None of your hypocritical tears, you idle dog," said the master, "you know you are very glad, for now you will have only one boot to clean virtues. The proprietors having realized a handsome sum instead of two."

DEBUYTER INSTITUTE. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. URELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. MARY M. CLARK. Teacher of Music and Painting.)ther experienced Teachers are employed as Assistan

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

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First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. Dec. 13, " March 21. Second, " July 11. April 4, Γhird, COURSE OF STUDY.

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, \$2 00 or 4 00 Painting, 100 Tuition on Piano, Use of Piano, Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 00 Writing, including Stationery. Study rooms, withstove, chairs, table, and bedstead, 1 50 Board in private families, per week, \$1 00 to 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:

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, Abalytic Labratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. Text books furnished at the lowest prices.

N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M.

IRA SPENCER, M. D. President of the Board of Trustees. DERUTTER, 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 fur-nished 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 al-most 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 by its sale, feel called upon by a sense of duty to their fel-low-men to disseminate the knowledge of the existence of The celebrated Dr. Rush was once asked by a student what per cent. he thought had been NEL'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and is owned solely by

of practitioners of medicine? He answered, this a few times will be furpished with the Salve free, and from agonizing pain, and save them much expense. The names of nearly fifty clergymen recommending it, are to be 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 tion of excellence, than the power of producing for Blisters, White Swellings, Cold in Wounds, Sore Corns, General Sores, Smallpox Marks, &c. Though we have named numerous affections; experience who, in his mind, has never formed the idea of has taught us that they are not too many. It will be neces-some thing superior to what he is used to, will sary to know that this article is the only one we can recom mend ; but must caution against some imitation by like name. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it. 38-4mo 3. Mail Line from New York to Boston. DEGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK IL AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence .-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 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 Boston. These steamers were built expressly for the route. and are in every respect particularly adapted to the navigation of Long Island Sound. The accommodations for pas sengers are commodious and comfortable—the officers capa-ble and experienced. The route being the shortest and bility, passing through one of the markets in most direct between Boston and New York, passengers are enabled to arrive in ample time for the morning lines of steamboats and railroads running to various points from those citie

Those aged olive trees Are shading yet, and in their shade I would have sought the breeze That, like an angel, bathed the brow And bore to heaven the prayer Of Jesus, when in agony He sought the Father there.

I would have gone to Calvary, And where the Marys stood, Bewailing loud the Crucified As near him as they could, I would have stood, till Night o'er earth Her heavy pall had thrown. And thought upon my Saviour's cross, And learned to bear my own.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Thy cross thou bearest now !. An iron yoke is on thy neck, And blood is on thy brow; Thy golden crown, the crown of Truth, Thou didst reject as dross, And now thy cross is on thee laid, The Crescent is thy cross !

It was not mine, nor will it be, To see the bloody rod That scourged thee, and which long hathscourged-Thou City of our God! But round thy hill the spirits throng Of all thy murdered seers, And voices that went up from it Are ringing in my ears-

Went up that day, when darkness fell From all thy firmament, And shrouded thee at noon; and when Thy temple's veil was rent, And graves of holy men, that touched Thy feet, gave up their dead. Jerusalem! thy prayer is heard; HIS BLOOD IS ON THY HEAD!

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

In compliance with a request from the Board of Health in New York, five physicians in their employ last week made a report upon the subject of cholera. After speaking of the import- the slave, and divorce entirely and forever the who had spirit enough to attempt obtaining it ance of cleanliness, and urging the people to holy religion of the Cross from all such con- on such condition. He immediately went and remove from their neighborhood every thing which would be likely to render the air impure, they say :---

case it should unfortunately extend among us, sake of consistency and the honor of the Church best interests of the people he was called to the undersigned would offer a few suggestions and the glory of God we ask-we beseech you govern; and the benevolence of his conduct is of a general nature, founded on experience, to take this action now. Already has the Church well known. leaving the application of them to the good lost much of her strength in the West, in consense and discretion of the community at large. sequence of this delay. Numbers have already In the first place, they would advise particular seceded from us whom we love as brethren never to find fault with another for his manners; attention to clothing. From the nature of the many churches are split up and divided upon they may be awkward or graceful, blunt or complaint, it is evident that much depends upon this question, and we cannot express to you our polite, polished or rustic. I care not what they keeping the body protected from sudden alteranext to the skin should be a universal article sin. We deem it our duty to state distinctly to All men have not the advantage of "good sotions of temperature and moisture. Flannel of apparel, and they would respectfully suggest the General Assembly, that we believe the in- ciety," as it is called, to school themselves in all to those charitable associations which are in the terests of the Church in the Western States its fantastic rules and ceremonies, and if there to mose charitable associations which are in the call for a dissolution, in a body, of our con is any standard of manners, it is one founded in against the town of Millbury, for injuries susmake this an object of special attention.

ticularly attended to. The undersigned would not recommend any sudden or great change in necessity we hope may never come. The law is made for MAN-STEAL-The law is made for MAN-STEAL-The law is made for MAN-STEAL-This crime among the Jews exposed the perpetrators he ordinary modes of living, where those modes Such changes, they believe, would do more of it to capital punishment; Ex. 21: 16, and the apostle barm than good. From the peculiar nature of here classes them with sinners of the first rank. The word the disease, however, it is well known that cer- he uses, in its original import, comprehends all who are contain kinds: of food are injurious, and, without cerred in bringing any of the human race into slavery, or in retaining them in it. Hominum furis qui servos vel liberae going into particulars, they would merely state abducunt retinent, vendunt, vel emunt. Stealers of men that all such articles as have a tendency to re- are all those who bring of slaves or freemen, and keep, sell, "Is the bowels, ought to be avoided. All crude or buy them. To steal a man, says Grotius, is the highest will as kind of theft. In other instances, we only steal human pro-perty, but when we steal or retain men in slavery, we seize violent purgative medicines are calculated to those, who, in common with ourselves, are constituted by in eating or the original grant, lords of the earth. Gen. 1: 28. drinking, cannot be too religiously abstained Gioinana Zenlini woursen

2. And since, "To the General Assembly berespecting doctrine and discipline, of reproving, | ionable propriety-whose every word is precise, warning, or hearing testimony against error in and whose every movement is unexceptionable, doctrine or immorality in practice, in any but who, though versed in all the categories of Church, Presbytery, or Synod," (see form of polite behavior, have not a particle of soul or government ch. 12, sec. 5,) we request the Gen- cordiality about them. We allow that their eral Assembly to declare plainly and unequivo- manners may be abundantly correct. There cally, that slave-holding, as it is practiced in the may be elegance in every gesture, and graceful-United States, is a disciplinable offense, and re- ness in every position; not a smile out of place, commend to the lower judiciary to take im- and not a step that would not bear the measuremediate action on the subject, and treat that sin | ment of the severest scrutiny. This is all very as other gross offenses.

the note* appended to the answer of the 142d animation around it-the eye that speaks affaquestion of the larger Catechism, which has been omitted in the late editions of that work, bosom, and tells every man in the company to by order of the General Assembly of 1816, or be confident and happy. This is what I consend down the question to the Presbyteries, ceive to be virtue to the text; and not the sickimmediately after the word 'man-stealing,' in would reduce the whole human life to a wireanswer to said question ?"

We desire earnestly to express our conviction to the General Assembly, that the time has fully come when the interests of the Church imperiously demand of your body that some decided twelfth year before he had even learned his action be taken on the subject of this memorial. alphabet. An interesting anecdote is told of rapidly spreading, and the spirit of free inquiry apply himself to books. His mother had shown so generally prevailing; and when the high him and his brothers a small volume, illuminatand the enormity of the crime of slave-holding such other embellishments as were then in fash-

Believing that much may be done in the way but has as yet failed of taking any decided ac- seldom allowed him more than an hour's rest, of prevention, if not cure, of the disease, in tion for its removal from our Church. For the he employed his leisure time in reading, for the

States, is a gross violation of the dearest rights practising in the neighborhood of Broome and

THE PINES OF PROTRIETY.-There is a set of longs the power of deciding in all controversies people whom I cannot bear-the pinks of fashfine; but what I want is the gaiety of social in-3. We wish the General Assembly to restore tercourse-the frankness that spreads ease and

bility to all, that chases timidity from every "Shall the word 'slave-holding' be inserted ening formality of those who walk by rule, and bound system of misery and constraint.

[Dr. Chalmers' Sermons.

ALFRED.-Alfred the Great had reached his Never has there been a time when light was so the occasion on which he was first prompted to claims of God's law were so clearly understood, ed in several places with colored letters and so deeply felt. Not only the conscience of ion. Seeing that it excited the admiration of large portions of the Church, but the public her children, she promised that she would give sentiment of the world, loudly demands that the it to the boy who would first learn to read it. Church shall wash her hands from the blood of Alfred, though the youngest, was the only one nection with Slavery as in any way implies a procured a teacher, and in a very short time participation in, or sanction of, this crying sin. was able to claim the promised reward. When Your body has frequently spoken out against he came to the throne, notwithstanding his this sin, in the language of strong condemnation, manifold duties and a tormenting disease which

strong sympathies with those who are strug- are, if the man means well and acts from honest gling to get clear from all responsibility in this intentions, without eccentricity or affectation. nection with the General Assembly after the reason and good sense, and not upon these tained through a bad road in that town. In the second place, the diet should be par- year 1849, if the proposed action be not now artificial regulations. Manners, like conversataken. Such an event we deeply deplore; its tion, should be extemporaneous and not studied. I always suspect a man who meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the same con- from one of the Company's engines. zeeing of the body, and the same premeditated

added to the period of human life by the skill Messrs. C. & Co. All reli "If by practitioners of medicine, you mean to include old women and nurses, I think the increase has been very considerable; but if you seen at the office of C. & Co. exclude them, very little."

Mr. Lindley, of London, says: "The coolness of night is to plants what sleep is to animals. This law may, to some extent, be violated for a time; but the plants cannot, on pain of loss of life, be deprived of their proper period of repose."

Nothing is a greater obstacle to the producwhat is pretty good with ease and rapidity. He never arrive at any great degree of excellence.

If robbins and other small birds are encouraged to build near the habitations of man, they will prefer such locations to extensive forests and swamps, where hawks and crows and snakes are more apt to be their neighbors.

"Conscience !" said Mrs. Hopkins, indignantly. " Do you suppose nobody has got any conscience but yourself? My conscience is as good as yours-ay, better too-for it has never been used in the course of my life, while yours must be nearly worn out!"

A young gentleman of wealth and respecta-Cincinnati, last week, saw a very pretty girl, fell desperately in love with her, proposed, was accepted, and married her the next day.

The number of robberies committed in London last year was 63,747, and the value of the property stolen was nearly a million of dollars. The number of persons taken into custody was 64.480, of whom 31,683 were discharged, and the remaining, 27,274 convicted or held to bail.

The Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia. in calling the attention of the Legislature to the spread of the small pox, said the disease was a loathsome one, destroyed life, created a good deal of terror, and injured the looks of the inhabitants.

A Frenchman, translating an English book MANNERS.-I make it a point of morality into his own language, on coming to the words "chestnut horse," literally translated it " a horse made of chestnuts.

> Mr. Judson, editor of "Ned Buntline's Own," has been sued by James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, for a libel on Miss Crean, his wife's sister. Damages laid at \$2,000.

John Flagg has recovered \$800 damages

Wm. W. Boyington has recovered \$950 at Springfield, of the Western Railroad Company, for the burning of his shop through a spark

The C. VANDERBILT will leave New York, Tuesday, Thuriday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wed esday, and Friday.

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

N.B.-Passengers, on the arrival of the steamers at Stonington, proceed immediately in the splendid Railroad cars to Providence and Boston. A baggage-master accompanies the steamboat trains to and from Boston, to take charge of the baggåge.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

RHODE ISLAND. NEW YORK. Adams-Charles Potter. Westerly-S. P. Stillman. Hopkinton-Daniel Coon. Alfred-Maxson Green, Charles Langworthy. -S. S. Griswold Hiram P. Burdick. A. B. Burdick. Berlin-John Whitford. NEW JERSEY. Brookfield-And'w Babcock. Clarence-Samuel Hunt. New Market----W. B. Gillet Plainfield-E. B. Titsworth. DeRnyter-B. G. Stillman. Durliamville-John Parmilee. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth. Edmeston-EphraimMaxson. Salem -David Clawson. Friendship-R. W. Utter. Genesce-W.P Langworthy. PENNSYLVANIA. Crossingville-Benj.Stelle. Hounsfield-Wm. Green. Coudersport-W, H. Hydorn Independence-JPLivermore. eopardsville-W.B.Maxson. VIRGINIA. Lockport-Leman Andrus. Lost Creek-Eli Vanhorn. N. Salem-Jon. F. Randolph. Newport-Abel Stillman. Peteraburg-Geo. Crandall. N. Milton-Jep. F. Bandolph OHIO. Portville-Albert B. Crandall. Bloomfield-Charles Clark. Perua-Elbridge Eddy. Northampton-S. Babcock. Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. Richburgh-John B. Cottrell. Richland-Elies Burdick. Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis. Pratt-Eli Forsyth.

MICHIGAN. Rodman----Nathan Gilbert. Scie-Rowse Babcock. Scott-Luke P. Babcock. **Tallmadge—Bethuel Church** WISKONSAN. Unsdilla Forks-Wm. Utter. Verona-Hiram Sherman. Albion-P. C, Burdick. Milton—Joseph Goodrich, "Stillman Coon. Walworth—Wm. M. Clark• Watson-Wm. Quibell. CONNECTICUT. Mystic Br.-Geo. Greenman. ILLINOIS. New London-P. L. Berry. Farmington-Sam' Davison Waterford-Wm. Maxson.

suitain the third place, attention to personal cleanparticularly recommended. a li prim

and composed state of mind is all important, resembling flaxseed, from which oil is express- they discovered that in the confusion attending and may do more than is generally supposed in ed in the same manner as from flaxseed. The their escape they had each taken the other's preventing the onset of this disease. It is the plant is a native of Siberia, but well adapted to child. And while the poor woman who had result of experience, that all epidemics are ag- our Southern climate. It is an annual growing supposed that her little one was lost pressed to are value more or less by mental disturbance, from two and a half to three feet high, and her bosom her own babe, the other was frantic active panic or low de- vields a large and certain crop. It is already with grief to find too late that she had preserved the cholers this is particularly in demand in this country. The serve woman and ner two children escaped i rounded in familier, if is bound to success the

CAMELINA STATIVA .- Some of the Georgia

planters, for want of sufficient encouragement lines, by the frequent use of the tepid bath, is in the cultivation of the cotton plant, are beginning to give attention to the culture of Camelina to the body until she was rescued. The sur-In the fourth place, the preservation of a calm Stativa, (or gold of pleasure,) an unctious seed prise of the mothers may be imagined when

from a steamboat at Clacinati the other day, I Knickerbocker Mayneint.

shake of the hand. Give me the (it may be rough) grip of the hand, the careless nod of recognition, and when occasion requires, the homely but welcome salutation, "How are you. my old friend ?"

AN INCIDENT OF THE WRECK .--- After the Emaire was struck, and while sinking, two mothers snatched what they supposed to be their own infants, and rushed upon deck and in their fright threw themselves into the water. One of the devoted parents held the child to her bosom. and both were saved; while the other sustained hers until it breathed its last, yet still holding on

\$100,000 by the fire in St. Louis.

The Connecticut Railroad Company have filed a motion for a new trial, in the case in which Ezra H. Corning obtained a verdict of \$9,040, on the ground of excessive damages.

A fire at Kevallann, the capital of the province of Kevangse, China, destroyed 4,000 houses, including the offices of the vicoroy. Many people perished during the conflagration. Since the year 1810, 1,400 persons have been executed in England, for crimes which are no

longer capital by the English law.

Wisconsin has an area of 34,511,360 acres, and a population not exceeding 300,000 persons. public again against receiving any of the, old issues of that bank. in the last final

Asylums is to be held at Utica on the 22d inst. Fifteen hundred trees, chiefly elm' and maple,

dom udt ynietsgeib at he

The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET. NEW. YORK. TBEMS.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. The Bank of Chester Co., Pa., cautions the ublic again against receiving any of the old tions for the year will be charged when payment is delay of more than aix months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa A National Convention of officers of Lunatic perso as to indicate the times to which they reach. Copi at the discretion of the publisher. (5) 1