

The Sabbath Recorder

New York, May 31, 1849.

EDUCATION—No. 2

Are we, as a denomination, 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. We have 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. Indications of Providence seem to invite us to occupy 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 increase of numbers, are feeling the necessity of 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 remembered, that besides the preparation and printing of tracts, we owe it to ourselves and to posterity, to furnish immensely more in the form of a denominational literature than we now have. It is believed, that no people have ever taken a prominent position among the religious sects that divide the church, till they have provided themselves with a literature imbued with their peculiar views; and we need not hope to be an exception. He who does not appreciate this point, would do well to examine the text-books of the Colleges and Academies in our country, to say nothing of the books of the primary institutions. Take up any work on Moral Science, and read the chapter or section on the subject of the Sabbath; and can it be supposed, that while the whole literature of the land is directed against us, we, with nothing except a few fugitive tracts to meet it, can stand a fair chance with other denominations? We have miscalculated the influence brought to bear against us, in the text-books prepared for 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.

2. For sustaining some of the objects of enlightened Christian enterprise, above specified, we have been engaged, with no little zeal, in raising funds; and some of us have felt, occasionally, much solicitude, lest we should fail in raising a sufficiency. But have we not almost forgotten, while intent on raising funds, that men are quite as necessary as funds? It may well be asked, with much anxiety, where are the men, thoroughly trained, "armed with the whole panoply of Heaven," who have "studied 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 made to meet the constantly-increasing demand for laborers? What inducements do we present to the pious youth among us, to qualify themselves to meet the demands of the church—the wants of the moral world? Where are our Academies, our College, our Theological 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 that shall give them commanding influence in the world. We need hope for no miracle to be wrought in our favor. We are to prove our faith, and our love of truth, by our works—works well laid out, well arranged, well executed. But how can we work without qualified men? And how can we expect to have qualified men, such as the exigencies of the times call for, without the means of educating them? And how can we have the means of educating them, without institutions of the first grade, where a literary and scientific, as well as a theological and biblical education, can be secured? True, we have a number of Academies, that have attained no little respectability in the community in which they are located; and prospects are very flattering that others will soon take a high stand among the academical institutions in our country. These are got up and sustained by individual enterprise, and are no doubt eminently useful in their sphere. They are doing a good work, in laying the foundation for a permanent love of literature and science among our industrious and enterprising youth. But their respectability and usefulness, what they are, and we are disposed to think very favorably of them, and bless God for their existence; they can not supply the want of a College of Theological Seminary, in which to meet the demands of the higher departments of

a literary and scientific education, no less than 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 ministry, and other responsible places of usefulness, we think no one will question, who has attentively observed the embarrassments under which 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 manifest.

But we will not protract this train of thought at this time. We feel an irresistible conviction, 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 MISSIONARIES.

The following Circular of Rev. J. W. Morton, a Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church to the Island of Hayti, shows that the truth respecting the Sabbath is gradually working its way among Missionaries of the Cross as well as private Christians. Every example of the kind is calculated to magnify the Divine Law, and encourage the hearts of those who are laboring to illustrate and enforce its claims. God grant that such examples may be multiplied, until they shall become so common as not to occasion surprise.

Mr. Morton went out to Hayti as a missionary about two years ago, and since that time has preached the gospel there and succeeded in gathering a very interesting school. Some four weeks since he returned to this country, for the purpose of meeting the Synod under whose patronage he has labored. That body commenced its session in Philadelphia last week, and has not yet adjourned. In our next we shall give some account of its proceedings, particularly in relation to this case.

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

MY DEAR BROTHER,—The mutual relation existing between us, as members of the same Synod, the glory of our common Lord, the interests of our Mission, and a sacred regard for personal character, all require, that the following 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 to promote God's glory and the salvation of men, may the Lord rebuke and forgive me, and "let the righteous smite me, it shall be a kindness!" May the Head of the Church grant to you, and to all the other members of Synod, a disposition to hear, with patience and candor, a narration of my recent experience, in which perhaps you may find things both "new and old."

My sentiments, in relation to the "Sabbath of the Lord our God," have undergone an important change; to which I now wish to call your attention. Our Confession of Faith, Catechisms, and Testimony, all teach that the first day of the week is, and has been ever since the resurrection of Christ, the Christian Sabbath. This doctrine alone, of all those contained in our Standards, though I did believe it till lately, I can no longer receive. As to the manner of sanctifying the Sabbath, I believe all that you and I have always contended for; but, for the present, I am constrained to believe, that the seventh day of the week is the only weekly Sabbath 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 length, but gave me some publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society, which, as they seemed to breathe a spirit of ardent piety and zeal for God's law, I read with attention. Both in my discussion with him, and in the reading of those tracts, I struggled with all my might to convince myself, from the Scriptures, of the divine appointment of the first-day, or Christian Sabbath. But though I did not then doubt it, I was astonished to find how hard it is to prove it.

I searched all the books I could find, bearing on this question, and discovered, what I had never noticed before, that the early French and Geneva Reformers, with Calvin at their head, had taught the abrogation of the fourth commandment, as a ceremonial institution; and that they contended for a Sabbath, or stated day of worship, under the gospel, only as a wise and necessary human arrangement. I found that even Turretin, at a later period, had taught that the fourth commandment is "partly ceremonial, and that it was necessary to change the Sabbath from the seventh day, in order to put a difference between Jews and Christians." I found also in my books quotations, containing similar sentiments, from the celebrated Augsburg Confession. The only authors I could find who had attempted to prove, from the Scriptures, that the Sabbath has been changed from the seventh to the first day of the week, by divine authority, were; Tertullian, and the framers of our Standards. These authors appeared to depend mainly for proof upon three texts of Scripture.—Acts 20: 7; 1 Cor. 16: 2; and Matt. 23: 10. When I came to examine these texts, I was surprised and mortified,

to find that they contain neither the word "Sabbath," nor any other synonymous with it. True, I had always thought that the "Lord'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 "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 that the first is holier than any other day of the week, or that Christians were, in the Apostles' days, in the habit of holding religious meetings regularly on that day. Neither could I discover 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, which 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 were accustomed to enter into the synagogues on the seventh day, or Sabbath, for public worship. Luke 4: 16; Acts 17: 2, and elsewhere.

Thus, my dear brother, I saw at this critical moment all Scripture evidence forsaking me, while every inch of ground on which I could set my foot was trembling. It seemed as if the thunders 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 I 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 preeminence, 'the Testimony?' No! I replied, with an involuntary shudder; and another flood of Scriptures came rushing in, like "deep waters," to the very soul. "The law of the Lord is perfect." Ps. 19: 7. "Forever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven." Ps. 119: 89. "Thy righteousness is an everlasting righteousness, and thy law is the truth." Ps. 119: 142. "All his commandments are sure; they stand fast forever and ever, and are done in truth and uprightness." Ps. 111: 7, 8. "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill." Matt. 5: 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 is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword."

You have now my reasons for embracing a doctrine which is confessedly at variance with our Standards. What I treat 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 martyrs. 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 the next meeting of our Synod, and meet my brethren face to face. I expect, of course, nothing less than to be excluded from the privileges of the church, but I rejoice that I have learned to respect the discipline of the Lord's house. I desire, therefore, with a willing heart to approach the altar, and, if the Head of the Church require it, to be "offered upon the sacrifice and service of our faith," that God may be glorified in my salvation, and not in my destruction. God forbid, that either prejudice, willful ignorance, passion, or personal resentment, should fan the flames of that altar!

In conclusion, rest assured of my continued and unabated attachment to the cause of the Reformation, in general, and to the interests of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in particular; and allow me to repeat what I have already intimated, that with every other doctrine contained in our Standards I am, so far as I understand my profession, entirely satisfied; nor have I abandoned this one, but from a firm conviction that it is not taught in God's word. I know well, that trials sore and many await me. God doth know, that my heart delighteth not in contention; but my brethren, have we not all entered into a curse, and into an oath, to walk in God's law, which was given by Moses, the servant of God, and to observe and do "all the commandments of the Lord our God?" Neh. 10: 29. Your brother in Gospel bonds, J. W. MORTON, Missionary of the R. P. Church

THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION. The Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association held its 13th Annual Meeting with the Church at Pawcatuck, R. I., commencing on fifth-day, May 24; and continuing till the evening of first-day, May 27.

Eld. Lucius Crandall preached the Introductory Discourse, from Luke 14: 28—"For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down 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 letters from the churches were read, and a committee to nominate officers was appointed. This Committee made their report in due time, and the officers for the session were appointed—DAVID DUNN, Moderator; C. M. Lewis and I. D. Titsworth, Recording Secretaries.

At an early stage of the meeting, Eld. H. Hawes, of Augusta, Me., presented his credentials as a delegate from the Baptist Free Mission Society. He was cordially received as a corresponding member, and participated in the deliberations 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. A 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 themselves, 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; another against Sunday Laws; a third urging the churches to maintain the Monthly Concert of Prayer for Missions, and to make monthly collections for the Missionary Association; a fourth upon the subject of family prayer; a fifth in relation to the proper manner of observing the Sabbath; a sixth in favor of appointing a committee to correspond with committees from the other Associations in relation to a school for the thorough education of young men looking forward to the ministry.

A Missionary Discourse was preached on Sabbath morning, after which a collection was taken for the benefit of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association, amounting to \$101 30. On 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 churches of which he is pastor to pay for its place of worship. A collection was taken for the Sabbath Tract Society on first-day evening. The above is only a brief and very imperfect sketch of the doings of the Association; but it 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.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—This 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, added to the amount of loans bearing interest, \$44, 160 29, exhibits a total indebtedness of \$66, 425 39. The Sunday-School Missionary Cyclotours 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 books for children and youth. Their salaries and expenses were \$12,710 60. 88 new publications have been issued during the last year, and the new reading matter put in circulation amounts to nearly 400,000 volumes, 18mo, of 200 pages each. Of the whole number of publications of 72 pages issued the past year, two-thirds were written for the Society. The total 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 Savannah, Ga., on the 15th of May, with one hundred and eighty-four colored emigrants. The following account of them is given by the Secretary of the New York Colonization Society. What a piece of slander to say that such men cannot take care of themselves, and are not fit to stay in this country!

"Sixty-one of the emigrants are professors of religion; five of them are preachers; one hundred and five can read; thirty can write; twenty-four have purchased themselves, and paid an aggregate of \$15,750; money made by their own industry; and forty-seven have been manumitted. The company is composed mostly of parents and children, and many of the families are large. There are sixty-six under ten years of age, and nineteen over fifty."

THE SIXTH VOLUME.—In answer to numerous inquiries upon the subject, we are now able to announce, that the Sixth Volume of the Sabbath Recorder, (which commences on the 21st day of June,) will be published by the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society. This paper will be greatly improved, and rendered in every respect more desirable than at present. Next week we shall be able to give an outline of the plan of operations. Meanwhile we hope the friends of the establishment will be looking about for new subscribers, so that the sixth volume may be commenced with a greatly increased list.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SLAVERY. The two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church were in session last week—the Old School at Pittsburg, and the New School at Philadelphia. The subject of slavery is giving them a good deal of trouble, as will be seen by the following extract from the records of one day's doings in each—

On the second day of the Old School Assembly, 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 Coshocot, 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 bestest 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 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.

HELP FOR IMMIGRANTS.—The Boston Olive Branch says that Thomas Mooney, Esq., the Irish 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 industry, it is expected the immigrant can easily 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 cities, exposed to all manner of temptations, and making a miserable and precarious living from hand to mouth.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.—This Society held its Anniversary in Philadelphia 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 62—leaving 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 in Asia and Europe; \$2,000 from the American Tract Society, for Tracts in Europe and Asia; and \$4,000 from the U. S. Government, for civilization of the Indians of North America. Additions to the above, \$5,000 have been received as a thank offering from two individuals, and constituting a special fund to be applied to promoting 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 six millions of dollars—an immense sum for that place.

A dispatch from St. Louis says that the dreadful effects of the conflagration are now beginning to be fully realized. Hundreds are reduced from opulence to beggary. Those of our citizens whose dwellings escaped the ravages of the flames, have provided with a liberal hand for their suffering neighbors; but still many are unable to find comfortable shelter for their families. The suffering among the poorer classes is heart-rending. Families are divided and scattered all over the city.

When the fire was discovered on board the White Cloud, it spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to check it, and the Edward Bates, lying alongside, was soon in flames. The merrings of both boats were immediately cut, and an attempt made to get them into the river, but the heat was so intense that it was found impossible to manage them; and they swung round among the other boats, setting them on fire. The boats were all so jammed together that they could not be got out in time to save them from the flames. The fire communicated to the piles of merchandise along the levee, and from these to the stores and warehouses fronting on the levee. Every possible human effort was made to stay the flames. Houses were blown up and torn down, and after hours of unceasing and the fire was confined to its boundaries.

General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN 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 between 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 Constituent Assembly resolved to adhere to their resolution of opposing the entrance of the French into Rome, and continue the preparations for defense. Orders have been issued to undermine the Melvin Bridge and the approaches on the side of the seaboard. Barricades with cannon are erected on the road, and the gates and streets that lead to Civita Vecchia. The long covered gallery erected by Pope Borgia, between the Castle of St. Angelo and the Vatican Palace, has been blown up with powder, and the materials used to block up the avenues to the city. A letter from an eye-witness gives the following account of the attack on the city: A company of the 1st battalion of Tirailleurs sent on to the gates of Rome, being received with musket shot, returned in good order; and soon after, part of the division advanced, and penetrated without difficulty into the enclosure of the Capital, of which the streets were barricaded; but they were received by a well fed fire of musketry and a storm of missiles from the windows and roofs of the houses. 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 fighting took place outside the walls. The gates of San Pancrazio, Pertez, and Caballegri were the points of attack. A sortie was made by Garibaldi as the French advanced and the latter are said by the correspondent to have lost 600 killed on the spot. There were 452 Frenchmen taken prisoners, many of whom, when crossing the streets, were heard to declare that 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 pitch, and in Saxony a frightful conflict has already taken place. At Dresden, the people, or rather the Republican party, fought with the troops during seven hours, on the 5th ult., and a great loss of life occurred. The railways were displaced, in order to prevent troops from Berlin arriving; but a sufficient force of Prussians having come up opportunely, a momentary tranquility was secured by sheer military force. On the 7th the battle was again renewed, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and the most deadly warfare was going on in the streets, by the latest advices, up to 6 o'clock of that day. Intelligence from Dresden to the 8th states that hostilities still raged between the Royalists and the Insurgents, to the disadvantage of the latter, without any immediate prospect of their termination. The members of the Provincial Government had been outlawed and rewards offered for their apprehension. At Leipzig, 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 Coblenz. 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 all accounts concur in representing the excitement of the Hungarians as raised to the highest pitch, 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 Galicia, and in fact from Posen to Pesth the whole country is involved or on the brink of actual hostilities. 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.

By the arrivals of vessels at Miramichi, N. S., we learn that more vessels have been wrecked and sunk by the ice. The crew of the Brien, Coverdale, from Sunderland, were picked up by a boat, their vessel having been cut through by the ice. Three other vessels were seen to go down. A vessel was also seen to go down off Newfoundland. The fate of the crew was not known.

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, 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, 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 Hiram Pangburn, a man about forty-two years of age, dying, and his elder brother, Abraham Pangburn, dead. Abraham had apparently died on Sunday, and decomposition had already set in. Hiram lingered through the night, but died at about 4 o'clock in the morning. The brothers were fishermen. They were intemperate, and had sold their nets and boats during the winter. They had no means of living, and yet it is believed that they had procured liquor a few days since, drank freely, and after the consequent exhaustion had been too weak to find shelter or food. There was no sign of provision on the premises, and no fire. The dying man was unable to speak, and could only raise his hand to his parched lips; and the Coroner brought some water in a shell (for there was not even a cup on the premises) to quench his thirst. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from intemperance, exposure, and starvation." [Albany Atlas.]

GREAT FIRE AT MILWAUKEE.—A fire broke out on Thursday, May 17, about 4 o'clock in the morning, destroying about \$60,000 worth of property before it was subdued. The fire originated in the building occupied by Mr. Hawkins as a planing and stove factory, which was consumed together with the store of David Moore, Davis' livery stable, Ludington's brick building, occupied by the Sentinel, and Gazette; Davis and Moore's stage-house, barn and wagon shop (the loss on which was \$8,000); P. Davis' livery stable, including large quantities of hay, carriages, &c.; and all the buildings from Ludington's on the west side of Water-street, with the exception of Metcalf's meat market, and the saddlery of G. Dyer, which were saved. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRAPPIST MONKS BY THE CALEDONIA.—The Boston Traveler says:—Among the passengers who embarked from Liverpool in the steamship Caledonia for Boston, were the Abbot of Mount Millery, and three brothers of Cisterian order of Trappists. They are accompanied by "Brother Macarius," and design to make all the necessary arrangements for the founding of two monasteries of their order, some where in North America. The Abbot, after arranging matters here, will return to Ireland, from whence in August, forty or fifty brothers, including four or five priests, will embark for this country. This party took passage for Boston, but landed at Halifax, and not returning before the steamer sailed, were left behind.

SENTENCE OF DRAYTON AND SAYRES.—In the Criminal Court at Washington, last week, Daniel Drayton was tried and convicted of transporting upward of seventy slaves, belonging to different owners from the District of Columbia. The Court sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of \$140 and costs in each case, and to be imprisoned until the said fines were all paid. Edward Sayres, convicted of the same offence in the like number of cases, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs in each case, and to be imprisoned until the said fines were all paid.

SUICIDE OF DR. VALORUS P. COOLIDGE.—This hardened criminal committed suicide on the 18th inst., in his cell at the State Prison in Thomaston, Me. He had plotted with one of his fellow prisoners, whose term of service had just expired, for the murder of Flint, the chief witness against him for the murder of Mathews. Coolidge, 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.

CHOLERA ON THE WESTERN RIVERS.—A citizen of Washington, just from New Orleans, via 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 attacked and died in three hours. This gentleman is of opinion that the pestilence on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers rages to a far greater extent than is imagined in the North and East.

A telegraphic dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Philadelphia, Sunday evening, May 27, says that a serious riot occurred in that city, about 6 o'clock, between a gang of Irishmen and negroes. An immense crowd collected at the scene of action, some were hurt on both sides. The sheriff, aided by the police, finally succeeded in dispersing the mob.

SUMMARY.

The steamboat Empire has not yet been raised. Several more bodies have been found, making the whole number about 25. Among them are the three brothers, Ladd, from Stonington, Ct. The conviction is deepening, that the pilot of the Empire was guilty of criminal neglect.

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 People's Organ says that the price of lime has risen from eighteen cents to eighty cents per bushel, in consequence of the great quantity used. At Louisville, Ky., they have arrested the cholera by the use of the shovel and chloride of lime.

The Corporation of Charleston, S. C., are endeavoring to obtain water in sufficient quantity for the extinguishment of fires, by means of Artesian wells. In one instance, the earth has been perforated to the depth of 770 feet through a bed of marl, without reaching water. In others, 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 fishermen, in good condition, and towed into New London, has been settled by the underwriters paying about \$25,000.

A writer in one of the New Orleans papers, speaking of the overflows of the Mississippi, and the means of preventing them, says that levees are not sufficient, and recommends that this Sangson 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 they are attacked by the cholera. They refer to the relative success of the two systems of homeopathy 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.

Father Mathew has written a letter to Ex-Mayor Brady, of New York. The letter is dated Cork, 20th of April. He says he shall take passage for this country, in the ship Ashburton, which was expected to sail from 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.

There are 65,000 proprietors of real estate in Upper Canada; they occupy 9,613,591 acres, or about 133 acres each, on the average. In Ireland there are not 15,000 landed proprietors.

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, which, it says, are more poisonous than arsenic 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.

The store of N. Matsons, in Owego, N. Y., was entered recently with skeleton keys, and robbed of silver ware and dry goods to the amount of \$8,000. Three hundred dollars reward has been offered for the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the property, or in proportion for either.

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

The late Benjamin R. Nichols bequeathed to the Massachusetts General Hospital \$6,000, the 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 cotton 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. baggage allowed, and provisions for 100 days furnished.

Wm. C. Macready, the playactor on whose account the New York Riot was got up; departed for England last week in the steamship Hibernia.

There occurred at Cincinnati, from Wednesday, 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, Philadelphia, was, on Thursday, delivered of four children.

The insurance offices in New York lost about \$100,000 by the fire in St. Louis.

The N. O. Bulletin of May 15th, 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 Miller, Waterproof, La., during the last few days. We have been credibly informed, that thirty-nine out of forty negroes on the plantation died! The disease entirely baffled medical 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 Newtown. The fire is supposed to have 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 time so suitable for gaining general and valuable information, among other important information, the number of school-houses and number of 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 Helford, 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 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 Fremre, near Brattleboro', Vermont, was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Fremre perished in the flames. All the barns and out-buildings were also consumed, including three valuable horses, carriage, &c. Four females saved their lives by jumping from a chamber window. One, 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 speedily 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 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 Antonio de Bexar, Texas, having fallen a victim to the prevailing cholera, on the 7th inst.

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

The Dedham (Mass.) Democrat tells 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 is ascertained to be true.

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

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

Mr. James O. Oliver, of Charles County, 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 days 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 statesman, Albert Gallatin.

A Brazilian steamer, with 1,200 slaves, has been captured and taken into St. Helena by an 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 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 235 deaths in that city for the week ending May 12-13th of the number died of cholera.

A slave woman and her two children escaped from a steambot at Cincinnati the other day.

New York Market, Monday, May 20. ASHES—Fines \$5.56; Pots 5.56—FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, common and good brands State and Western 4 41 a 4 75; pure Chickens 2 12. Meal 2 37 for Jersey, and 3 00 for Brandywine. Bye Flour 2.87.—GRAIN—Wheat, Chicago 90c., Ohio 1.03 a 1.05; Genesee 1.23. Corn, Northern 63c., Rye 85c., Oats 34 a 35c.—PORK—PORK—Pork 8 25 a 10 12. Beef 5.50 a 11 50. Butter, Ohio 2c., Western State 9 a 15c., Orange County 15 a 18c. Cheese 6 a 7c.

MARRIED. In Hopkinton, R. I., May 20, by Eld. A. B. Burdick, Jennie Weeks, of Plainfield, Conn., to Frank M. Babcock, of Hopkinton. In Hopkinton, R. I., by Eld. S. B. Griswold, Mr. Hiram J. Tanner and Miss Frances M. Babcock, both of Richmond, R. I.

DIED. In Westerly, R. I., April 28th, of consumption, JOHN I. TANNER, aged 31 years. He was a member of the 2d Seventh-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.

LETTERS. W. M. Fahnestock, S. B. Crandall, J. A. Randall, James Stetson, Geo. Crandall, A. B. Burdick, R. Babcock, H. Spurling, David Clarke, Charles Ward, H. P. Burdick. RECEIPTS. H. Spurling, Butlerville, Ct. \$5 00 pays to vol. 7, No. 26 J. Stetson, Jewett City, Ct. 2 00 " 6 " 20 Eli Ayers, Shiloh, N. J. 2 00 " 5 " 52 W. Keeney, Mystic Bridge, Ct. 3 00 " 5 " 52 B. F. Collins, Mystic, " 2 00 " 5 " 52 W. D. Burdick, Homollesville, " 1 00 " 5 " 52 T. B. Green, Lippitt, R. I. 2 00 " 6 " 52 J. B. Bradford, " 2 00 " 6 " 39 A. A. Burdick, " 2 00 " 6 " 39 H. Dawley, " 50 " 5 " 52 J. M. Barber, Hopkinton, R. I. 2 00 " 5 " 52 A. Langworthy, " 2 00 " 6 " 52 Jared Barber, " 2 00 " 5 " 52 Jacob Ayers, Westerly, R. I. 1 00 " 5 " 52 J. P. Knowles, " 1 00 " 6 " 6 W. H. Berres, " 1 00 " 6 " 6 D. Burdick, Wakefield, R. I. 2 00 " 5 " 52 G. W. Weeglen, Jamestown, R. I. 2 00 " 5 " 52 W. A. Weeden, " 2 00 " 6 " 52 D. L. Wells, Petersburg, " 2 00 " 5 " 52 R. Babcock, Nile, " 2 00 " 5 " 52 E. H. Coon, West Edmeston, 2 00 " 6 " 13 Charles Ward, Great Valley, 2 00 " 5 " 52 W. D. Burdick, Homollesville, 2 00 " 5 " 52 J. H. Burdick, Alfred, 2 00 " 5 " 52 Alanson Potter, 2 00 " 5 " 52 Austin Ross, New Market, N. J. 4 00 " 5 " 52 B. Hagerman, 2 00 " 5 " 52 Jonath. Drake, Attica, O. 2 00 " 6 " 44

Central Association. The Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association, will be held with the First Church in Brookfield, N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before 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; (26th day of the month), 1849, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by James Bailey. T. E. Babcock, Cor. Sec.

Railroad from Albany West. On and after Tuesday, May 1, 1849, six trains will leave the depot of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company daily, Sundays excepted, viz: At 6 o'clock, A. M., for Buffalo, through in 15 hours; at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Schenectady; at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Buffalo, through in 18 hours; at 12 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 Saratoga. Baggage cars and through baggage men run the whole distance between Albany and Buffalo. Baggage taken free by Railroad wagons between steamboats and Railroad.

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.

MINISTERS, Colporteurs, Postmasters, Teachers, Parents, and Guardians, are invited to aid in circulating this work among the young; for they may be assured that it will be precisely such a work as they will take pleasure in recommending to those over whom they generally 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 he is engaged.

TERMS TO AGENTS.—To those who are willing to aid in circulating the Young People's Mirror in the neighborhood, the Publisher will credit them with three copies for each dollar so received, and send them per mail as directed. Young people clubbing together in fives, and sending the Publisher two dollars, will receive five copies of the paper, mailed to one address. EDWARD WALKER, 114 Fulton-street, New York.

COMMEMORATIONS OF THE FREE. We commend this work to the attention of parents, as a valuable one for their children. Let them subscribe for it on the first of January, when the volume will commence. It will be a fine New Year present. The matter of it we can say from our knowledge of Mr. L., will be such as to entertain and instruct the young.—Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

The "Mirror" we predict, will be a great favorite with our juvenile population.—Republican (Monticello) Advertiser.

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

If the number before us is a fair specimen, it must be considered the cheapest, and one of the most desirable papers for young people printed in the country.—Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

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

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

We most cheerfully commend the publication to parents and guardians as a valuable work for youth.—New York Tribune.

Fifty cents cannot be better expended, looking to interest and instruction.—Free Press, Journal, Cooperstown, N. Y.

It is well printed, admirably selected, beautifully illustrated, and we really think the best and cheapest of the periodicals prepared for youth.—New York Tribune.

The "Young People's Mirror" is a monthly publication, well edited and liberally illustrated, which we have no hesitation in recommending to parents and guardians, as a valuable work for youth.—New York Tribune.

It is a work of promise, and we are bound to subscribe.—Knickerbocker Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

From Pierpont's Poems.

JERUSALEM. Jerusalem, Jerusalem, How should I have been, How in my loss wanderings, Thine aged walks have seen! Could I have gazed upon the dome Above the towers that swell, And heard, as evening's sun went down, Thy pining camels' bells:— O could I have stood on Olivet, Where once the Saviour trod, And, from his 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 surrow kept, Where once the same Jerusalem That killed them came and wept. But still the seed of Abraham Whose joy upon thee took, And lay their ashes on thy breast, That Kedron's feeble brook Still washes, as its waters creep Along their rocky bed, And Israel's God is worshipped yet Where Zion lifts her head. 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 the dove, alike, Thy shepherds and their flocks. I would have inhaled, while Night hung out— Her silver lamp so pale, Beneath those ancient olive trees That grow in Kedron's vale, Whose fall from the pilgrim hides The city's wall sublime, Whose twisted stems and gnarled trunks Defy the scythe of Time. The Garden of Gethsemane Those aged olive trees Are abiding 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 Martyr 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, From didst reject as dross, And now thy cross is on this 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 hath scourged— Thou City of our God! But round thy hill the spirits throng Of all thy murdered sons, 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 importance of cleanliness, and urging the people to remove from their neighborhood every thing which would be likely to render the air impure, they say— Believing that much may be done in the way of prevention, if not cure, of the disease, in case it should unfortunately extend among us, the undersigned would offer a few suggestions of a general nature, founded on experience, leaving the application of them to the good sense and discretion of the community at large. In the first place, they would advise particular attention to clothing. From the nature of the complaint, it is evident that much depends upon keeping the body protected from sudden alterations of temperature and moisture. Flannel next to the skin should be a universal article of apparel, and they would respectfully suggest to those charitable associations which are in the habit of supplying the poor with clothing, to make this an object of special attention. In the second place, the diet should be particularly attended to. The undersigned would not recommend any sudden or great change in the ordinary modes of living, where those modes are temperate, and have been found to agree. Such changes, they believe, would do more harm than good. From the peculiar nature of the disease, however, it is well known that certain kinds of food are injurious, and, without going into particulars, they would merely state that all such articles as have a tendency to relax the bowels, ought to be avoided. All crude and raw vegetables, unripe fruits, as well as violent purgative medicines are calculated to do mischief. Excesses, either in eating or drinking, cannot be too religiously abstained from. In the third place, attention to personal cleanliness, by the frequent use of the tepid bath, is particularly recommended. In the fourth place, the preservation of a calm and composed state of mind is all important, and may do more than is generally supposed in preventing the onset of the disease. It is the result of experience that all epidemics are aggravated more or less by mental disturbance, and in the shape of active panic or low depression. In the cholera this is particularly applicable. While our citizens, therefore, use every prudential and precautionary measure, let them keep up a good heart and dispel all fear. 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., 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. Where the patient is 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., 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.

SINGULAR CASE.—The marriage of Mr. Henry Apple and Mrs. Sarah Apple was solemnized at the Clerk's office in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 7th inst., by Judge Smith, one of the Associate Judges. Mr. and Mrs. Apple have been living together as husband and wife for some twenty years, and have raised a large family of children. Their re-marriage was made necessary by the following mysterious train of circumstance, Mr. John Apple, many years ago, left that country as a volunteer of the Black Hawk war. During his absence, a traveler passed through the country, who informed Mrs. Apple that her husband had been killed, that he, the traveler, had aided in burying him, and had marked, with an ax, the tree under which he was interred. Apple did not return, and no doubt was entertained by his wife or her friends of his decease. Time passed on, nothing was heard to discredit the traveler's story, and Mrs. A., after having continued for a proper length of time in a state of supposed widowhood, was formally married to Mr. Henry Apple, a farmer, with whom she has since lived. A few months since, it was authentically ascertained that John Apple was yet actually living! A divorce was obtained by Mrs. Apple, and she was re-married as above stated, to Henry Apple, the man with whom she has been innocently living for many years past as her supposed husband.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEMORIAL.

The following Memorial, signed by fourteen elders and sixteen ministers, was presented to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for 1849. It shows a state of feeling at the West 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 1848, that "Slavery, as it exists in the United States, is a gross violation of the dearest rights of human nature, and utterly irreconcilable with the laws of God." 2. And since, "To the General Assembly belongs the power of deciding in all controversies respecting doctrine and discipline, of reproving, warning, or hearing testimony against error in doctrine or immorality in practice, in any Church, Presbytery, or Synod," (see form of government ch. 12, sec. 5,) we request the General Assembly to declare plainly and unequivocally, that slave-holding, as it is practiced in the United States, is a disciplinary offense, and recommend to the lower judiciary to take immediate action on the subject, and treat that sin as other gross offenses. 3. We wish the General Assembly to restore the note appended to the answer of the 142d question of the larger Catechism, which has been omitted in the late editions of that work, by order of the General Assembly of 1816, or send down the question to the Presbyteries, "Shall the word 'slave-holding' be inserted immediately after the word 'man-stealing,' in answer 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 action be taken on the subject of this memorial. Never has there been a time when light was so rapidly spreading, and the spirit of free inquiry so generally prevailing; and when the high claims of God's law were so clearly understood, and the enormity of the crime of slave-holding so deeply felt. Not only the conscience of large portions of the Church, but the public sentiment of the world, loudly demands that the Church shall wash her hands from the blood of the slave, and divorce entirely and forever the holy religion of the Cross from all such connection with Slavery as in any way implies a participation in, or sanction of, this crying sin. Your body has frequently spoken out against this sin, in the language of strong condemnation, but has as yet failed of taking any decided action for its removal from our Church. For the sake of consistency and the honor of the Church and the glory of God we ask—we beseech you to take this action now. Already has the Church lost much of her strength in the West, in consequence of this delay. Numbers have already seceded from us whom we love as brethren—many churches are split up and divided upon this question, and we cannot express to you our strong sympathies with those who are struggling to get clear from all responsibility in this sin. We deem it our duty to state distinctly to the General Assembly, that we believe the interests of the Church in the Western States call for a dissolution, in a body, of our connection with the General Assembly after the year 1849, if the proposed action be not now taken:—Such an event we deeply deplore; its necessity we hope may never come.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEMORIAL.

ALFRED.—Alfred the Great had reached his twelfth year before he had even learned his alphabet. An interesting anecdote is told of the occasion on which he was first prompted to apply himself to books. His mother had shown him and his brothers a small volume, illuminated in several places with colored letters, and such other embellishments as were then in fashion. Seeing that it excited the admiration of her children, she promised that she would give it to the boy who would first learn to read it. Alfred, though the youngest, was the only one who had spirit enough to attempt obtaining it on such condition. He immediately went and procured a teacher, and in a very short time was able to claim the promised reward. When he came to the throne, notwithstanding his manifold duties and a tormenting disease which seldom allowed him more than an hour's rest, he employed his leisure time in reading, for the best interests of the people he was called to govern; and the benevolence of his conduct is well known. MANNERS.—I make it a point of morality never to find fault with another for his manners; they may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic. I care not what they are, if the man means well and acts from honest intentions, without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantage of "good society," as it is called, to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies, and if there is any standard of manners, it is one founded in reason and good sense, and not upon these artificial regulations. Manners, like conversation, should be extemporaneous and not studied. I always suspect a man who meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the same congealing of the body, and the same premeditated 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 Empire 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 to the body until she was rescued. The surprise of the mothers may be imagined, when they discovered that in the confusion attending their escape they had each taken the other's child. And while the poor woman who had supposed that her little one was lost pressed to her bosom her own babe, the other was frantic with grief to find too late that she had preserved another's child and lost her own.

A CURIOSITY.—Among the interesting old MSS. found in removing some old buildings in Philadelphia last week, is an agreement between Dr. Franklin and other Directors of the Franklin Library, and Robt. Greenward, Librarian, securing to him a salary of \$8. The terms upon which the books could be borrowed are stated at "eight pence per book for all folios, six pence per book for all quartos, and four pence per book for all other books, and make good all damages." The Library was to be kept open on the last day of every week from 4 to 8 o'clock in the afternoon. The documents have been deposited in the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

The Kingston (Canada) Whig contains the particulars of a lawsuit, Miss Mary Whitelaw of Kingston (a young Scotswoman) against Rev. Thomas L. Davidson, Baptist preacher in Pickering. Davidson had proposed to marry her in 1845, had written her in the most affectionate style as his betrothed. Faithful to you will I be, "so help me God!" In 1847 he repeated his vows; but that year a Miss Winter, whose father had money, and who was handsome, took his attention, 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. During the prevalence of the potato-ail, farmers should return to carrot culture. It is a sure and profitable crop if well cultivated.

VARIETY.

Latour Mauborg lost his leg at the battle of Leipzig. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he saw his servant crying, or pretending to cry, in the corner of 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 instead of two." The celebrated Dr. Rush was once asked by a student what per cent. he thought had been added to the period of human life by the skill of practitioners of medicine? He answered, "If by practitioners of medicine, you mean to include old women and nurses, I think the increase has been very considerable; but if you exclude them, very little."

THE PINNACLES OF PROPRIETY.

There is a set of people whom I cannot bear—the pinks of fashionable propriety—whose every word is precise, and whose every movement is unexceptionable, but who, though versed in all the categories of polite behavior, have not a particle of soul or cordiality about them. "We allow that their manners may be abundantly correct. There may be elegance in every gesture, and gracefulness in every position; but a smile out of place, and not a step that would not bear the measurement of the severest scrutiny. This is all very fine; but what I want is the gaiety of social intercourse—the frankness that spreads ease and animation around it—the eye that speaks affability to all, that chases timidity from every bosom, and tells every man in the company to be confident and happy. This is what I conceive to be virtue in the text; and not the sickening formality of those who walk by rule, and would reduce the whole human life to a wire-bound system of misery and constraint. [Dr. Chalmers' Sermons.]

CONSCIENCE!

"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 respectability, passing through one of the markets in Cincinnati, last week, saw a very pretty girl, fell desperately in love with her, proposed, was accepted, and married her the next day.

THE MASSACHUSETTS.

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 64,450, 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 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 \$300 damages against the town of Millbury, for injuries sustained through a bad road in that town. Wm. W. Boyington has recovered \$950 at Springfield, of the Western Railroad Company, for the burning of his shop through a spark from one of the Company's engines. 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 Kevallan, the capital of the province of Kevangee, China, destroyed 4,000 houses, including the offices of the viceroys. 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. The Bank of Chester Co., Pa., cautions the public again against receiving any of the old issues of that bank. A National Convention of officers of Lunatic Asylums is to be held at Utica on the 22d inst. Fifteen hundred trees, chiefly elm and maple, have been set out within a few weeks in the streets of Rochester, N. Y.

DEBUTTER INSTITUTE. REV. JAMES B. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. AURELIA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. MARY M. OLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting. Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistants. TERMS AND VACATIONS. The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Terms of Fourteen Weeks each. First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. Second, Dec. 13, " March 21. Third, April 4, " July 11. 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, 1 00. Painting, \$2 00 or 4 00. Tuition on Piano, 8 00. Use of Piano, 2 00. Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 00. Writing, including Stationery, 1 50. Study rooms, with stove, 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 review of the Common English branches. Tuition, \$2 50. AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY. Instructions in this Department, will be equal to any that can be obtained in the State, but will not be fully opened until about the first of January. A circular explaining more fully this Department, will be forwarded to any wishing it, by applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdon Evans, Analytic Laboratory, 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. DeRUYTER, Madison Co., N. Y., June 12, 1848.

To Clergymen and their People.

All Clergymen who will send their address to Messrs. Constock & Company, No. 21 Courtland-street—(after the 1st of May No. 57 John-street)—New York, shall be furnished gratuitously, for their family use, with a Salve of most extraordinary merit for external sores or inflammations of long or short standing. In burns, or pains and swellings of nearly all descriptions, its effects are charming, and almost beyond belief. This Salve has already been used by quite a number of the clergy, for themselves or sufferers to whom they have given it; and they have called on or written to the proprietors to express their delight at its action, and a desire to have their names used in making known its virtues. The proprietors having realized a handsome sum by its sale, feel called upon by a sense of duty to their fellow-men to disseminate the knowledge of the existence of such a thing far and near, and to give it without charge to the reverend clergy without limitation. It is called CON-NECTICUT EXTRACTOR, and is owned solely by NEIL'S PATENT EXTRACTOR, and will publish this a few times will be furnished with the Salve free, and they may also thereby relieve many suffering poor brethren from agonizing pain, and save them much expense. The names of nearly fifty clergymen recommending it, are to be seen at the office of C. & Co. You will please observe, it is no "sovereign remedy for all complaints," but only intended for external applications in the following—Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, Chafe or Galls, Chaps, Fetter, Ring-blotch, Felon, Ulcer, Sprains, Erysipelas, Gout, Bruises, Blotch, Toothache, Mumps, Sore Throat, Whitlows, Piles, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Sore Feet, Carbuncle, Eruption, Sore Eyes and Lids, Weak Sight, Sore Lips, Punctures, Bites and Warts, Fever Pains, Tender Feet, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Tick Dolorous, Ague in Face and Breast, Fever Sores, Old Burn Scars, Prickly Heat, Inflamed Skin, Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, Rough Hands, Blistered Surfaces, Dressing for Blisters, White Swellings, Cold in Wounds, Sore Corns, General Sores, Smallpox Marks, &c. Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught us that they are not so many. It will be necessary to know that this article is the only one we can recommend; but must caution against some imitation by like name. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it. 38—no 3.

REGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

REGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence. Inland Route, without a ferry, change of cars, or baggage. The new steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and the MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Frazee, in conjunction with Stonington and Providence and Boston and Providence Railroad, 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 passengers are commodious and comfortable. The route being the shortest and 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 cities. The C. VANDERBILT will leave New York, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, 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 baggage.

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