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Board of Trustees.

Tuition, \$2 50.

VOL. V.—NO. 51.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 7, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 259.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.

In a communication published in the Recorder a few weeks ago, I expressed my doubts of the propriety or necessity of sending missionaries to "meliorate the condition of the Jews," believing that the time has not yet arrived when we may expect the blessing of Heaven on such an undertaking. I think the purposes of God in dispersing the Jews, distributing them into every state and kingdom of the earth, and of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters hood reign throughout the earth.

Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, was pre- legate from the Baptist Free Mission Society. sented at their Anniversary on the 10th of May. It does not change my opinion, and I should | The Committee appointed to examine into the think was not very encouraging to the Society. No special report is given from their missionaries—where they have labored, what has been their success, or what number of converts, if any, have been made from Judaism to Christianity. It is only stated, that an auxiliary society has been formed, and that the Board will tually diminished. Your Committee are not extend its operations to southern cities; that disposed to consider increase of numbers as ala large number of tracts have been issued; that ways the best evidence of prosperity; but when individuals who may be presented as benethe Jewish Chronicle continues to be published, there is any considerable loss in this respect, it ficiaries for receiving aid from this Association reaching 2,000 copies per month. They have not owing to criminal unfaithfulness, as it re- try, and that the brethren and the churches be reone convert, who is a student in the Theological spects the use of the means which the Head of quested to contribute for the purpose. School at Andover, in preparation for the min- the Church has promised to bless to the enlargeistry. But whether his conversion took place within the past year, or at some time previous, we are not informed. The treasury, though embarrassed, has paid its expenses, disbursing seem to demand. This, in connection with the \$3,208, and having \$12 36 left on hand.

After the pecuniary business of the Society was closed, several speakers addressed the meeting. Mr. Bernard Stinehal, the Jew referred to above, whom the President introduced as a son of Israel according to the flesh, and such is, however, a matter for serious consideration, he hoped according to the promise, now rose to address the meeting. A resolution was offered awfully guilty before God. The Most High by him to the effect that "the present is the most favorable period for preaching the gospel to the Jews, and the Christians of America are the people particularly designed by Providence to be foremost in this noble work." Reiterating the sentiments herein expressed, he proceeded to speak of the revolutions in Europe Yet'it behoves to be just as solemnly consideras tending to secure the religious freedom of ed, that such unfaithfulness may exist because to embrace the right; for the time is approachconversion of the Jews, is that they are becoming dissatisfied with the teachings of the Talmud, in which they have been firm believers heretofore. They now receive and read the New Testament. Should we neglect to give our aid to this work, he saw that infidelity would take possession of their minds. To render this aid, we must send missionaries among them. is the only church which has received any con-Either missionaries or miracles must work the siderable additions. The gain or loss of the result. Which was it the most reasonable to believe would do so? Our contributions in money were especially wanted. In concluding his earnest remarks, he begged permission to remind Christians of the duty and importance of prayer in behalf of the Jews.

Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, Ct., found himself advertised to address this meeting, but without his consent. His principal subject was, "Is the condition of the conversion of the Jews from Judaism to Christianity, to be the dissolution of their distinct nationality?" He replied negatively. The Assyrian, he said, had passed away; the Egyptian had passed away; the Greek was as bad as extinct; the Roman found no representative in the Italian; but the Jew had maintained his nationality through all these changes. Why this, bur that it was the divine will? In the time of Christ, the convert was not to throw off his nationality. Paul was a all of which embody substantially the same Missionary Society, and its object is to propa-Jew still. The Jews needed to turn back from the teachings of the Rabbis to the teachings of Moses: and this was their restoration.

The Reverend Doctor, it appears, has a length discovered something of the "divine will" in the preservation of the Jews in their present condition. If so, he should be cautious in his movements, lest haply he be found fighting against that divine will. I see no reason to the first or any other day of week, is a violation expect, at the present day, at least, the conver- of the guaranties of our National and State sion of the Jews to Christianity. We see them dispersed agreeable to the ancient prophecies, and the express declaration of our Savior, "Ye unwilling obedience from those who believe the shall be witnesses unto me to the uttermost. parts of the earth." The next grand movement we are to expect concerning them, according to the predictions of the same inspired writers, is their restoration to Jerusalem. To many persons, I am aware that this is mysterious and or evening after the Sabbath, in every month. doubtful; but, if I did not believe one, I could not the other. They are equally supported by Christian to maintain the regular and daily worthe same authority; and I doubt not, in the fullness of time, will be equally verified. Then &c., become void and useless, for the knowledge who are spiritual," to correct the evil.

do the seas. Then "the watchmen shall lift up as a denomination, require us to pay a strict and the voice, and together shall they sing; for they shall see eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring hath comforted his people; he hath redeemed Sabbath a delight." Jerusalem. The Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all nations; and all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God."

DOCUMENTS OF THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

In the brief sketch which we gave last week of the proceedings of the Eastern Seventh-day preserving them in that condition, is not yet ac- Baptist Association, we were not able to state complished, neither will be, till the knowledge even the substance of some of the documents presented. We think it best, therefore, to pubdo the seas, and peace and universal brother- lish entire, this week, the Report on the State of Religion, the Resolutions presented by the The 26th Annual Report of the Society for Business Committee, and the Letter of the Del-

Report on the State of Religion. Association, would respectfully submit the fol. effort; thereforelowing Report:—

The letters from the churches generally indicate a low state of piety. Very few of them have been strengthened by additions to their numbers, while many of them have been acought to awaken solemn inquiry, whether it is in procuring a suitable education for the minisment of Zion. It is also discoverable, from the letters, that there is not generally that spirit of To the Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association, convened at Pawca liberality in raising funds for the spread of the gospel, which our numbers and resources would diminution of numbers, argues a state of things which calls loudly for humiliation before God, and for that repentance which needs not to be

Your Committee will not undertake to say what is the cause of this apparent leanness. It whether both ministers and people are not the community. If your position is rightly unpastors have become brutish, and have not us from being one denomination. That you are sought the Lord; therefore they have not prospered, and all their flocks are scattered." Ministerial unfaithfulness is doubtless one great cause of the diminution and scattering of churches, in view of which a jealous God will institute, sooner or later, a searching ordeal. the Jews. An important fact bearing on the the people "love to have it so." Our churches may well examine themselves, whether they are with honor can appear. not guilty of creating such a moral atmosphere as tends to chill the piety of their ministers, and have come upon you, by reason of your strict render it, as it were, impossible for them to adherence to your peculiar principles, be assurmaintain that constant vigilance, without which ed, brethren, you have our kindest sympathies. the cause of God must suffer. Thus is verified The Free Mission Baptists are all agreed in the saying, "like people, like priest."

others may be learned by reference to the statistical table of the associational minutes.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Thos. B. Brown, Com. JACOB AYARS.

1st. To meet the suggestions contained in the report of the Executive Committee, touching missionary labor, Resolved, That said Committee be instructed to employ as their means will allow, one or more missionaries, to preach and distribute tracts in the fields specified in their report, and elsewhere, as they shall see fit to

2d. Whereas, legislative enactments, imposing penalties for the neglect of religious observances, are direct violations of the guaranty of make no law respecting the establishment of re- unto salvation. ligion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;" and of the constitutions of the several States, provision; and are at war with the genius of Christianity, which frowns upon the interference of the civil magistrate with things sacred; there-

religious observances. 3d. Resolved, That civil legislation, making it a penal offense to perform worldly business on constitutions, inasmuch as it virtually prescribes a particular form of religious practice, prohibits the free exercise of conscience, and exacts an State to have no right of jurisdiction over them in these respects.

4th. Resolved, That the churches composing this body be recommended to take up monthly collections for missionary purposes, and to observe the concert of prayer on the first Sabbath,

5th. Resolved, That it is the duty of the ship of God in his own house; and that the neglect of this duty is a deplorable feature in the

of the Lord will cover the earth as the waters 6th. Resolved, That the principles held by us at Utica, N. Y.

exemplary regard to the Sabbath; and that the loose manner of keeping it, which obtains with many who call themselves Seventh-day Baptists, forth Zion. Break forth into joy; sing together, is not only highly inconsistent, but wicked, in ye waste places of Jerusalem; for the Lord the sight of Him who requires us to "count the

7th. Resolved, That the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association has a just claim to our contributions, and to our prayers to God for his blessing upon its labors; and that, in view of many extensive fields now opening for missionary labor, we will hail with joy, and with a ready disposition to aid the efforts it may make for a wider extension of its operations.

8th. Resolved, That the recent political changes in Europe give auspicious signs of the destruction of National Religious Establishment, and of the consequent removal of those fetters which have so long bound the conscience, and hindered free inquiry-furnish new and unlooked-for opportunities to propagate the gospel of salvation-and should cause a prompt and vigorous effort on the part of the Seventhday Baptists to avail themselves of such oppor-

9th. Whereas, The main object of church state of religion within the bounds of this organization appears to be the concentration of

> Resolved, That it is the duty of church members to connect themselves with the churches in the vicinity where they reside; and we do hereby earnestly request the churches of the Association to advise their members to such a course.

> 10th. Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to receive and examine any

Mr. Hawes' Letter.

tuck, R. I., May 24th, 1849:-In behalf of the American Baptist Free Mission Society, which I have the pleasure of representing, I take this opportunity of presenting the following communication.

Brethren, beloved in the Lord, although we have heretofore had with you but a very circumscribed acquaintance, yet it has been our privilege to know something of you, as a Christian denomination, and of your peculiar position in derstood by us, there is but one point of difference between us-but one thing which prevents truly sincere and consciencious before God, in your peculiar views upon the Sabbath question, we have no doubt; and that we are as sincere in entertaining those views on which you differ from us, we trust you will be ready to grantpraying for each other, that wherein we may be wrong, we may discover it, and be ever ready ing, when nothing but truth before his throne

In all the persecutions and afflictions which their testimony against that spirit, and those It is not thought necessary by the Committee sentiments, which go to prevent any of our felto give extracts from the letters. Piscataway low creatures, in this land of boasted liberty, from worshiping God according to their own sense of duty. All kinds of human oppression, we feel it our duty as Christians to repudiate No one sin is more frequently and openly condemned in the word of God, than that of oppression. The gospel which we preach, is de signed to promote peace on earth and good will to men-to all men; and we feel that of all the evils which have been recorded in the history of nations, there is no one of greater magnitude than that of American slavery. We feel, dear brethren, to call upon you to unite with us, in remembering those who are in bonds as bound with them. We doubt not that while you, as a people, are suffering under the penalties of those cruel laws, which would compel you, against your own consciences, to observe a certain day of the week as the Christian Sabbath, you will with us, be ready to lift up your hands and your voices in behalf of those who are suffering under laws still more cruel and severe, making it even a crime for them to read the Holy Scrip our National Constitution, that "Congress shall tures, which alone are able to make them wise

The Society which has chosen me to represent them in your body at this time, is strictly a gate a gospel, which shall not only teach the servant to be obedient to his master, but shall justly and love mercy—to do unto others as they it was there that I first knew the way to salva- sidered almost a specific remedy." would that others should do unto them. We tion; and there that I first experienced the Resolvea, 1 nat it is the duty of Christians to are called a Free Mission Society, because our preciousness of 'Christ in me, the hope of mony. Kenrick, in his American Orchardist, labor for the repeal of all laws which enforce are called a Free Mission Society, because our preciousness of 'Christ in me, the hope of mony. Kenrick, in his American Orchardist, treasury is to be kept free from the avails of slave labor, and because we recognize no helpers in our work except those who are willing to be known as friends to the oppressed, and in favor of equal rights. Believing that the position we have taken, and the principles we are tion in my face. I trembled; I shuddered; I inchleating, are such as will commend themselves to your Christian regard and confidence, apprentices, that I apprehended was soon to be we affectionately invite your cooperation with us, in the great work in which we are engaged. gospel to every creature."

A DOMESTIC PICTURE.

BY RICHARD COE, JR.

Our Little Boy.

When the evening shadows gather Round about our quiet hearth, Comes our eldest born unto us, Bending humbly to the earth! And with hands enclasped tightly, And with meek eyes raised above, This the prayer he offers nightly To the Source of light and love:

"Bless my parents, oh! my Father! Bless my little sister dear; While I gently take my slumber, Be thy guardian angels near! Should no morning's dawn e'er greet me, Beaming brightly from the skies, Thine the eye of love to meet me In the paths of Paradise!"

Now a glad "good night" he gives us, And he seals it with a kiss; Naught of earthly sorrow grieves us In an hour so full of bliss! Now our arms about him wreathing, One fond kiss before he sleep; Soon we hear his gentle breathing In a slumber calm and deep.

Our Little Girl.

Our tender babe! our bright-eyed one! Our youngest, darling joy, We teach, at evening hour, to kneel Beside our little boy; And though she cannot lisp a word Nor breathe a simple prayer, We know her Maker blesseth her The while she kneeleth there.

And, oh! we love our little one, So artless and so pure; She hath so many winning ways Our fondness to secure; And while she thus in silence kneels, Some angel-prompted tone, Unheard by us, may mingle with The prayer to Mercy's throne!

And she, too, fondly comes to us And, like her brother, she receives A good-night, parting kiss. Nor aught of fear disturbs our breast The while to sleep she's given, For such as she will ever find The guardianship of Heaven

FAMILY PRAYER-AN ANECDOTE.

A pious tradesman, conversing with a minister on family worship, related the following highly instructive circumstance respecting him-

"When I first began business for myself, was determined, through grace, to be particularly conscientious with respect to family prayer. Accordingly I persevered for many years in the delightful practice of domestic wor ship. Morning and evening, every member o my family was required to be present: nor would I allow my apprentices to be absent on any account. In a few years the advantages of these engagements appeared manifestly conspicuous; the blessings of the upper and the nether springs followed me; health and happiness attended my family, and prosperity my business. At length, such was my rapid inevery possible moment to my customers, that I began to think whether family prayer did not of relinquishing this part of my duty; but at horation I then gave him, to trust in God." length worldly interest prevailed so far as to induce me to excuse the attendance of my apprentices; and not long after it was deemed advisable, for the more eager prosecution of our business, to make the prayer with my wife, when we arose in the morning, suffice for the day. Notwithstanding the repeated checks of conscience that followed this base omission, the calls of a flourishing concern, and the prospect and commanding, that I found an easy excuse for this fatal evil, especially as I did not omit prayer altogether. My conscience was almost seared with a hot iron, when it pleased the Lord to awaken me by a singular providence.

yet a family, and more apprentices: may your house be the birth-place of their souls. I could read no farther: every line flashed condemnawas alarmed at the blood of my children and demanded at my foul murdering hands.

We have missionaries now in different parts of I fled for refuge in secret. I spread the letter currents for this purpose are bruised, and; being the United States, in Canada, and in Hayti; before God. 1 agonized; and-but you can and we are now about to send one into the better conceive, than I can describe my feel- alcohol is poured over them; the jar is then Southern States, acting under the high commis- ings; suffice it to say, that light broke in upon covered close for a fortnight; after this it has sion, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the my disconsolate soul—a sense of blood-bought liquor is strained and bottled." pardon was obtained. I immediately flew We were much gratified in the visit with to my family-presented them before the described as being fine for the table, and the which we were favored by our worthy brother Lord; and from that day to the present, I have wine as of peculiar flavor, which to those long Griswold, who met with us as your messenger, been and am determined, through grace, that accustomed to its use, is delectable. and we would cheerfully invite a continuance whenever business becomes too large to permit of mutual correspondence. Our next meeting family prayer, I will give up the superfluous characters of those professors of religion who will be an adjournment of our Annual Meeting part of my business, and retain my devotion. will the command, "Go ye into all the world," are guilty of it, calling for the labor of "those recently held at Charlestown, Mass., and will Better to lose a few shillings than become the be held on Wednesday, the 6th of June next, deliberate murderer of my family, and the in- boled, in the day of his youth, is a stranger to HARVEY HAWES. strument of ruin to my own soul."

THE WIDOW'S PRAYER ANSWERED.

A correspondent of the Tract Magazine gives the following account as she had it from the lips of a pious widow of her acquaintance:--

"One evening we were eating our supper;

we had nothing but bread, and of that not sufficient to satisfy our hunger. Mother, said little John, when he was finishing his last morsel, 'what shall we do to-morrow morning? there is no bread in the house; we shall have no breakfast. I answered him, 'Do not fear, John; God has not forsaken us; let us pray to him, and be assured he will remember us. I made him kneel down by my side, and prayed to God, that he would in his goodness have pity upon us, and give us bread for the morrow. I then put my child to bed, telling him to go to sleep quietly, and to depend upon his God, who never forgot those who put their trust in him. I myself went to bed, firmly believing that my God had heard my prayer, and, commending myself to the protection of our Lord Jesus Christ, I slept comfortably till four in the morn ing, when John woke me; 'Mother,' said he, 'is the bread come?' Poor little fellow! he had but a scanty supper, and was very hungry. 'No,' I answered, 'it is not yet come, but be quiet, and go to sleep again; it will come. We both went to sleep; I was awakened a little before six in the morning, by some one rapping at my window. 'Dame Bartlet,' said a woman, 'you must get up immediately, Mrs. Martin's dairymaid is taken very ill, and you must come and milk her cows; here then was bread for us. I went to Mrs. Martin's, and milked her cows, and afterwards sat down in the kitchen to breakfast; but I thought of my child, and could not eat. Mrs. Martin observing me, said, 'You do not eat your breakfast, Dame Bartlet.' I thanked her, and told her I had left a little boy at home in bed, very hungry; if she would permit me, I should prefer carrying my breakfast home to him. Eat your breakfast now, was the kind answer of Mrs. Martin you shall carry some breakfast home to your little boy besides.' Mrs. Martin then gave me a basket of provisions, sufficient for myself and child for two or three days. As I returned home, I could not but thank my God, and feel grateful to him, and my kind benefactress; I rejoiced my little boy's heart by a sight of my breakfast. He got up directly, eager to partake of Mrs. Martin's kindness; after a good breakfast, I made him kneel down again by my side, whilst I returned thanks to our gracious God, who had heard our prayers the evening before, and who had given us a kind benefactress. When we rose, I took him in my lap, and said to him, 'Now, John, I hope what has happened to us will be remembered by you through your whole life. Last evening we had eaten all our bread, we had none left for this morning; but we prayed to God that, through his mercy, and for the sake of his Son Jesus Christ, he would give us our daily bread. God has heard us, and has given us bread; may this teach you through life to put your trust and faith in your heavenly Father. I most earnestly pray to God that you may never forget this."

Dame Bartlet concluded her interesting narcrease in trade, and the necessity of devoting rative by adding, "And, madam, I have never wanted bread since. I am blessed in my son, who is now a man; he is dutiful and good to occupy too much of our time in the morning. me, and has never forgotten the pains his mother Pious scruples arose respecting my intentions took with him in his childhood, nor the ex-

USES OF THE BLACK CURRANT.

The Black English Current is represented to have qualities that entitle it to extensive propagation. A kind of wine has been manufactured from it, which is celebrated for its medicinal properties. The Boston Medical Examiner, quoted by Fessenden, said of this wine, "It has of an increasing family, appeared so imperious all the good properties of the best Port, without any of its heating or constipating effects. We could name several instances, where, in great debility and exhaustion, after protracted and severe fever, and from other causes, nothing else could be thought of or taken with pleasure "One day I received a letter from a young or advantage, in which this wine proved grateman who had formerly been my apprentice, ful to the palate, and most friendly to the previous to my omitting family prayer. Not stomach; in which, indeed, it was the principal doubting but I continued domestic worship, his means of conducting the patient to health and letter was chiefly on this subject; it was couched strength. Its use has been attended with in the most affectionate and respectful terms. remarkable success in the early stages of But judge of my surprise and confusion when I cholera and dysentery; and again in the later read these words :- 'O, my dear master, never, stages of these diseases, after the symptoms ef never shall I be able sufficiently to thank you inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased. for the precious privilege with which you in- It has been strikingly remedial in the low stadulged me in your family devotions. O, sir, ges of typhoid and billious fever. We have eternity will be too short to praise my God for not room to enumerate many other morbid what I learned there. It was there that I first affections, in which this wine has proved useful. teach all—slaveholders not excepted—to do beheld my lost and wretched state as a sinner; In sore throat, it has, for many years, been con-

These opinions are confirmed by other testialso made from them, which possesses it superior medicinal virtues to Port wine. The jelly has been highly recommended for disorders of the throat, and as a necessary article in the stores of ships sailing to the East Indies. A liquor is prepared from the black current, which, Mr. Forsyth states, is possessed of great media "Filled with confusion, and bathed in tears, cinal efficacy in obstinate coughs, &c. b.The placed in a jar, whiskey or any other species of

The jelly from the black current is farther

He who forgets the fountain from whence de drank, and the tree under whose shade he Kare:

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, June 7, 1849

MR. MORTON AND THE SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHUBCH.

Last week we published the Circular of Rev. J. W. Morton to the members of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, setting forth his views in relation to the Sabbath. As we then intimated, his trial for the heresy supposed to be contained therein, took place at the session of the Synod in Philadelphia. The following account of it is prepared from a report of the proceedings published in the Philadelphia Daily Sun:-

In the afternoon of the first day of the session, May 23d, after reading the minutes of the morning, David Scott stated that J. W. Morton was not a member of the Pittsburg Presbytery, as he was dismissed more than eighteen months since. The Mod rator decided that J. W. Morton is a constituent member of this Synod as its Missionary. The Moderator then announced the Standing Committees, after which David Morton had made known a change of views in the Lord's holy Sabbath, when presented in a regard to the Sabbath, maintaining that the seventh day of the week is still the Lord's day, pointed to confer with Mr. Morton, and to report what should be done in the case—said report to be presented to-morrow afternoon, at the commencement of the session.

At three o'clock P. M., May 24th, the Committee appointed to confer with J. W. Morton, reported, by preferring a libel against him, which, after various motions, was at length sustained as relevant—a copy of the libel directed to be served on Mr. Morton, with citation to appear for trial to-morrow afternoon. It was intimated that he would then have liberty to argue the relevancy of libel.

May 25th, 3 P. M.—Order of the day, the trial of J. W. Morton, called for. Libel read. It charges him with maintaining, that the first day of the week is not the Christian Sabbath. The Moderator reminded the Synod, that it was now a judicial court, for the trial of charges

alledged against an individual. trial; he answered, that he was ready.

Mr. Morton asked whether he was charged with denying the existence of the institution, or of him. Even so, amen." J. W. Morton.

its divine appointment. The Moderator could give no farther informa-

tion than was contained in the libel. Mr. Morton stated, that he had denied, and does deny, that what is called the Christian Sabbath is of divine appointment—and he pleads the irrelevancy of the libel, for the Old Testament laws respecting the weekly Sabbath are

uniform and definite. in judgement, cannot hear any thing impugning

J. M. Wilson stated that Mr. Morton had said that he intended to plead against the relevancy of the charge from the standards.

The Moderator stated that Mr. Morton was to prove either, 1st, that an appropriation of the first day of the week to secular purposes is not sinful; or, 2d, that he is not guilty.

R. L. Wilson asked if it was not a good evidence if Mr. M. could show that the day had no seventh day of the week. Immediately he ad-

Mr. Sommerville said there were two ques tions to be asked, 1st, Is a thing right in itself In this case appeal must be made to the Bible This is the question in the present instance. This is not a court of review discussing the pro-

priety of altering the standards. J.R. Wilson said that it was right to plead example, suppose a man denies that the deacon has power over all the temporalities of the church, and he is libeled for the error, he would that he could sustain his position.

The Moderator decided that Mr. Morton had no right to prove that the Sabbath was not of divine appointment. An appeal was taken from his decision. The Synod sustained the Moderathe members did not vote.

Mr. Morton then declined the authority of the court, protested against any future action of this court.

Moved by David Scott, that the appointment of Mr. Morton, as Missionary to Hayti, be re-

Moved by David Scott, that he be suspended from the exercise of the ministry and the privi-Carried.

low, the Libel preferred against Mr. Morton, to state the position which he occupies, or the and Mr. Morton's Reasons for Protest and Appeal—the latter document not on record any where else.

LIBEL PREFERRED AGAINST J. W. MORTON.

Whereas, denying that the first day of the week is the day on which the Christian Sabbath should be kept, is a heinous sin and scandal, contrary to the Word of God, and the Profesfounded thereon-(Acts 20: 7, "And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread," &c.; Shorter Catechism, "From the beginning of the world since, to continue to the end of the world, which is the Christian Sabbath,") -yet true it is, that you, Rev. J. W. Morton, are guilty of the bodies, we beg to be delivered from their jurisscaude above stated, in so far as you, the said diction. or provide a fil afroz co do pas estre, back

the sweeter to restons of the hursan heat

W. Morton, at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, 17th of January, 1849, did publish a Circular, in which you oppugned and denied that the first day of the week is the Christian Sabbath, which being found relevant, and proved against you, you ought to be proceeded against by the censures of the Lord's House.

A true copy. By order the Synod. JOHN WALLACE, Ass't Clerk.

REASONS OF PROTEST AND APPEAL.

I do respectfully protest against the action of Synod in my case, on the 25th of the present month, and appeal therefrom to the Lord Jesus Christ, the King and Head of the Church, for the following Reasons:--

1st. Because I was not allowed to prove the irrelevancy of the charge made against me, by an appeal to the Bible, "the only rule of faith and manners."

2d. Because I believe that the statements, on the subject of the Sabbath, set forth in our subordinate standards, are inconsistent with one another, and in part contrary to the Word of God; yet it was by these unscriptural portions, that I was tried and condemned.

Brethren, I entertain no hard feelings towards you. My daily prayer to God is, that you may be saved, and led into all truth. I did hope Scott rose and stated, in substance, that J. W. that you would hear and consider the claims of mild and affectionate manner. But either have failed to present the question with suffiand moved that a committee of three be ap- cient tenderness, or you have determined to avoid all discussion in regard to it.

> It grieves me to the soul to bid you farewell. Both God and man will bear witness, in the day of final reckoning, that you have trampled down by the resistless force of an overwhelming majority, one who was endeavoring with both hands to hold up the standard of the great Covenant God of our fathers. But though for the present cast down, I am not dismayed. The Sabbath of the Lord is a richer treasure than the richest you can either give or take away. Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy; when I fall, I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me. I will bear the indignation of the Lord, because I have sinned against him, until he plead my cause, and execute by a correspondent of "The Independent," we judgment for me; he will bring me forth to the light, and I shall behold his righteousness."

Brethren, I shall meet you before the judgment seat of Christ, on that day when he shall come "with ten thousand of his saints." "Be-Mr. Morton was asked if he was ready for hold, he cometh with clouds; and every eye appears that the Society has in Continental and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because

PHILADELPHIA, May 29th, 1849.

-There, reader, you have the facts connected with the trial and suspension of a Minister of the Gospel—a Missionary of the Cross—by the highest judicatory of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. We scarcely know what to say in the way of comment. The proceedings The Moderator stated that this court, sitting throughout strike us as a flagrant outrage upon the principles of Justice and Christianity. When Mr. Morton went to Hayti, less than two years ago, he had the confidence of his brethren, and was regarded by them as a fit person to establish a new missionary station. While laboring there, circumstances transpired which called his attention to the subject of the Sabbath, and he became convinced that he ought to keep the dressed a Circular to his co-presbyters, stating the change which had taken place in his views, and affectionately inviting them to investigate 2d, What does the Reformed Presbyterian the subject. Five months afterward, he meets Church believe to be right? In this case ap- them assembled in the capacity of a Synod. peal must be made to the subordinate standards. And how do they treat him? Do they, in the spirit of Christian brotherhood, endeavor to show him his error, and persuade him to come back to what they profess to regard as the to the relevancy of the libel in this way. For truth? Not at all. Their first step is to accuse him, in the public assembly, of heresy; and there, one would naturally suppose, the Circular have a right to endeavor to show by the word upon which the accusation was based, should of God, that he is correct. He would not con- have been read, but it was not. The next step tend against this, although he did not believe is to appoint a Committee to consider and report upon the case. They present a libel charging him with "heinous sin" for "de nying that the first day of the week is the day on which the Christian Sabbath should be kept,' tor, but it was evident that a good number of "contrary to the Word of God and the Profes- failed; insurrection had failed; and the Irish bate, the stumbling-block being the conflict with sion of the Reformed Presbyterian Church." And there, again, one would naturally suppose, in his case, and appealed to the head of the an opportunity should have been given the acchurch, for reasons to be given before the rising cused to show that his doctrine is not contrary to the Word of God, or to any part of the "Profession" based on the Word of God; but no such opportunity was given. Then Mr. Morton declines the authority of the Court, and appeals to the Head of the Church, for reasons to be leges of the Reformed Presbyterian Church subsequently presented. But when those reasons, written out in the briefest manner possible, Such is the report of the case furnished by are presented, they are not entertained, or allowthe daily papers; and it is in the main correct, ed a place on the records of the Court. Finally, as we are informed by those who witnessed the the poor victim of ecclesiastical tyranny is suswhole proceeding. For the farther elucidation pended from the ministry and the privileges of had been added to the church. The income is of the subject, we have obtained, and copy be. | the church, without being permitted in any way

considerations which have led him to it. And all this is done by the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Reformed from what, pray? Not from Popery, surely, for here is the very essence of Popery. Not from Presbyterianism of the older sort, we hope, for to that we have never dared to attribute such monstrous usurpation. Upon what the church which sion of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, does such things is a reformation or improvement, we must confess ourselves unable to see. Many a time have we listened to homilies in favor of Presbyteries, Synods, and General Asto the resurrection of Christ, God appointed semblies, based upon the notion that they give the seventh day of the week to be the weekly accused persons better chances of a fair trial Sabhath, and the first day of the week ever than they would have in congregations. But if this be a specimen of the action of such

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A QUERY.

Suppose some dozen or twenty persons, members of half a dozen different Seventh-day Baptist churches, should be brought together, either by accident or design, at some village distant from any of the churches to which they respectively belong. For example, say two members of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in New York, two from the Plainfield Church, three from Pawcatuck, four from 1st Hopkinton, two from Waterford, two from Piscataway, and five from Shiloh, twenty in all, happen to be brought 636 16s. 3d. special contributions in aid of the together in Philadelphia. The Sabbath comes on, and they obtain a place for holding meeting. It is found that in the company is one regularly ordained minister, who conducts the religious exercises for them. So far, all very well. After preaching, some one proposes to celebrate the Lord's Supper; and it is found that in the company are two deacons, who can be called on to assist in serving the elements. The query is this. Is it right—is it according to gospel order, for them to proceed according to the proposition, and have the Lord's Supper administered, although they are no regularly constituted church, but intend, all of them, to return to their respective homes the following week?

Now, Mr. Editor, if you, or any of your cor respondents, will decide this question in the affirmative, and show good reasons for the decision, I may hold my peace; but if you decide it in the negative, I may have something farther to say. I will only add, that my object in proposing this query is to obtain light upon a question which has not a little perplexed me.

THE ENGLISH ANNIVERSARIES.

ALPHA.

The Benevolent Societies of Great Britain have their "May Meetings," which are similar in many respects to the Anniversaries held in this country. From a report of them, prepared gather the following facts.

The Annual Meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was first in the order of time. A Report was read on the occasion, from which it shall see him, and they also which pierced him; India 35 missionaries, and 67 native teachers and preachers. In Ceylon and other East India I wish I were going with them.' Thus he was islands, 6 missionaries, and upwards of 40 led from step to step, till, on his knees, on the teachers. In connection with these are 1,800 18th of January, 1849, he found Christ precious church-members, and 4,000 children under in- to his soul." From that time all things on board struction. In India, 102 schools. The volumes the ship wore a new aspect. The sailors were of Scriptures printed up to 1837, 240,065; be-allowed to attend service regularly, and several tween 1837 and 1847, the number printed of them were converted, including one young amounted to 503,205; together, 743,270. Since | man, the son of a missionary formerly employed 1847, the issues have been 133,000 volumes. at Cape Town by the London Missionary So-Apart from their special work, the missionaries | ciety. have accomplished literary labors which appear to be almost incredible. They have written and published fourteen grammars and nine dictionaries-mostly in languages not previously possessing these elementary works. The labors of the Baptist missionaries in the West Indies are well known. The missions to Africa, which to some extent grew out of the West India mission, present some striking results. Though only seven years have passed since their commencement, many thousands of persons have been clothed and taught, and a written language, and parts of the life-giving Word, presented to tribes of Africans. The financial portion of the Report is painful. Though there has been a nearly £1,000, yet there is an addition of £1,-500 to the debt—the total of which is more

The Baptist Irish Society held a meeting, at which some very interesting facts connected with Ireland were brought to light. During the terrible famine of 1847-8, the officers of this Society were enabled to minister to the necessities of many by a special relief-fund, which was most carefully administered. The readiness with which Bible-readers and missionaries it, he is willing to abide the issue. were received was the subject of special notice, and certainly denotes a marked change in the remarked, that while the Eastablished Religion had failed, and had no hold upon the people, Popery had overacted itself; religion as thus presented had failed; civil government had were shut up to the remedy of the Gospel. A cess which had been going on in the midst of the Irish population. Formerly not only the Romish priest but the Episcopal clergyman had counteracted the labors of those who would ing important resolution: present simple scriptural truth to the Irish. A change for the better had taken place; the had proved to the Irish that Protestants were not naturally their enemies; hence many had, without solicitation or inducement, become hearers of the Word. Striking instances of the happy results were given. This Society has in Ireland 15 churches, 15 missionaries, and 16 Scripture-readers; 30 schools, and upwards of 2,000 scholars; during the year 138 members small—being under £3,000. Pressed by the wards of £1,000.

and practical heathenism which so largely preland. Glancing at some of the facts showing 115, of scholars, 7,000; and about 1,000 teach- upon last year's operations.

ers are engaged in this labor of love. The number of additions to the churches during the year has been 562; the total number 4,335 The income £4,644; expenditure £4,645.

The British and Foreign Bible Society held its 45th Anniversary in Exeter Hall, London, on the 2d of May. The entire receipts of the year ending March 31, 1849, amounted to £95,-933 6s. 1d.—being an increase over the receipts of the previous year of £5,786 17s. 9d. The amount applicable to the general purposes of the Society was £25,574 14s. 4d., including £7,extended circulation of the Scriptures on the tions from auxiliary societies—showing an in- cluding thus: crease in this item of £695 11s. 1d. The receipts for Bibles and Testaments amounted to £43,328 11s. 10d. The issues of the Society for the year amounted to 1,107,518—namely, from the dépôt at home, 802,133; from the dépôts abroad, 305,385. The total issues of the Society since its formation had been 21,973,-355. The expenditure during the past year had been £88,831 1s. 2d. The engagements of the Society at home amounted to upwards of £30,000, and those abroad to nearly £30,000

Work of Grace on a Missionary Ship.—In the Baptist Missionary Magazine for May, we find an interesting letter from Rev. L. Jewett, one of the missionaries who went out to Madras in the ship Bowditch, last fall. In the early part of the voyage, the captain would not allow the missionaries to say a word to the sailors on religion, nor permit religious services on deck; saying that it was of no use to try to convert sailors. When they had been out about three months, he sent them word that they had "full permission to visit the forecastle, and warn every man to flee from the wrath to come." On the 18th of January the brethren resolved to spend the day in prayer; and soon after the exercises had commenced the captain sent them word that he had found the Redeemer.

"Captain P. said he had been told by seacaptains, that missionaries go to India to live a life of ease; and he believed it was so. But as he walked the deck he saw that we were happy, while he was unhappy; this first awakened him. While reading Pilgrim's Progress, which was lent him, he used to say to himself: 'There go Bunyan's pilgrims—they are going to heaven;

THE SECEDERS FROM THE ENGLISH CHURCH.— The Independent says that Mr. Shore still lies in prison, but the Committee appointed at grand meeting in Exeter Hall to manage his case, have determined to pay his "costs," and thus effect his release. Mr. Noel has addressed a letter to the Bishop of London, informing him that he has taken the oaths of dissent, and has preached and performed other acts indicative of his position. He says that he cannot take advantage of the bill now before Parliament for the "relief" of seceding clergymen, for that diminution of expenditure to the amount of would be "to purchase exemption from legal penalties by consenting to deposition from the ministry;" and he cannot admit that in "ceasing to be a minister of the establishment" he has its soil. It will be her greatest honor, as I am "ceased to be a minister of Christ." He concludes by saying, in substance, that though he attaches no special importance to episcopal ordination, he yet recognizes its validity, and cannot therefore regard himself as a layman. He shall continue accordingly to exercise his right of preaching and administering the sacraments; and if he is to be imprisoned for

INSTRUCTING THE COLORED PEOPLE.—The spirit of the Irish people. One of the speakers | Southern Baptist Triennial Convention has been engaged in considering the education of the colored population of the South. The report of the Committee gave rise to a protracted dethe laws of some of the Southern States, which speech of Rev. W. Hamilton described the pro- forbid the education of slaves, and do not allow them to assemble together for religious worship. Nevertheless, the Convention passed the follow-

Resolved, That we regard the religious instruction of our colored population as a duty type. The weather of last week, in New York, kindness shown to them in their deep distress imperatively incumbent upon us as Southern Christians: that we regard the preaching of the Word of God as the best means of discharging this duty, and we earnestly recommend to our churches to devote a stated portion of their public exercises to the particular instruction of colored persons in the truths of the Bible.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.—The Southern Christian Advocate says that there are ninepeculiar claims of the period, the Committee teen Annual Conferences in the Methodist had exceeded the income of the year by up- Church South, covering the Southern States The meeting of the Baptist Home Missionary of the whole is in the hands of four bishops; Society gave occasion to exhibit the ignorance the regular pastoral and missionary work is in- A dispatch dated May 30, says that "already vails, particularly in the rural districts of Eng- being an increase during the past year of 73. Hying from their homes, and business matters The total number of superannuated preachers are being wound up." the moral condition of the rural population, the is 108, and of local preachers 3,026, a decrease chairman pointedly said, "Your income, I am of 116, though some of the Conferences give told, is but £4,000 per annum. It ought to be no returns. The total number of members is £40,000. I can assure you, that unless we in- 491,786, viz.: whites 354,258, colored 134,153, dividually, as members of a Christian church, Indians 3,375, exhibiting upon the returns of in Europe is not yet ended. The impression feel it our duty to extend this cause at home, last year, an increase of 26,232. The missionwe shall not prosper abroad." The central ary collections of the past year are reported stations of the Society, supported either in from sixteen of the nineteen Conferences, and whole or in part from its funds, are 111, the amount to a little upwards of \$65,000. Putting subordinate stations 186. By this agency the down the Conferences not reported, according Gospel is preached to about 23,000 persons to the returns of the previous year, the aggreweekly, in the small towns, villages, and ham- gate missionary revenue will stand at about lets of the country. The number of schools is \$67,000, an improvement of more than \$4,000

CHURCE CONSECRATION AT JERUSALEM, -On Sunday, Jan. 21, the house of worship erected by the members of the Church of England at Jerusalem, was consecrated by Bishop Alexander, with all the forms of that Church. The Syrian Bishop, with some priests and deacons, attended and expressed himself deeply interested by the service. There were also some Armenian priests present; but the Armenian Patriarch, who had in a manner accepted the Bishop's invitation, did not come, being indisposed. Some Greek Catholic priests were present, but none of the dignitaries. The Bishop Continent, and £31,993 15s. 5d. free contribu- used a Collect prepared for the occasion, con-

> "Bless all thy servants by whose common care this tabernacle has been reared among the ruins of Jerusalem; prosper their work, and give success to their endeavor to lead the sons and daughters of Abraham to their Redeemer. Bless all those that pray for the peace of Jerusalem; and grant, O Lord, that all those for whose good this pious work is intended may show forth their thankfulness, by making a right use thereof, to the glory of thy blessed name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

> A NEW MORAVIAN MISSION.—Rev. H. A. Graves, of Boston, who has been spending the winter in the island of Jamaica, for his health, writes to the Watchman and Reflector, under date of March 7:

> "I passed an evening during last week with a company of Moravians, who are to embark in a few days for the Mosquito shore, as pioneer Missionaries. It is remarkable how these excellent people seek out the darkest, most unattractive spots on the earth, to labor for their. Master. Rev. Mr. Pfeiffer and wife, the eldest of this company, are natives of Germany, but have labored in this island for nearly twenty They are tried and most worthy missionaries. The others are young men directly from Europe; one of them being a native of Labrador, and educated partly in Scotland. What a transition! from frigid Labrador to torrid Mosquitia! and as a Christian Mission-

RELIGION AMONG THE NOBILITY OF ENGLAND. -Within a few months past, meetings have been established in London among some of the nobility. An English journal mentions the folowing incident connected with these meetings

"Within the last six or seven weeks, the lady of a distinguished Peer has thrown open her drawing room once every week, for the purpose of holding devotional meetings, on the part of persons of her own rank in society. As many as a hundred noblemen, and gentlemen, mostly Members of Parliament, with their wives or other near relations, meet together on these occasions, and spend the evenings in purely christian intercourse. Prayer and praise, and the reading of a chapter of the Bible, by one of the clergymen present, with a few expository observations, constitute the services of the eve-

ALEX. CAMPBELL ON EMANCIPATION.—The founder and leader of the numerous sect known as Campbellites, has spoken out very plainly and worthily on the subject of emancipation in Kentucky. The following are his words:-

"A time has come in Kentucky, when the Christian population of that noble and rapidly advancing State will speak out like Christians at the polls, and demonstrate its love of liberty and right, by extending them to every thing in the form of man, that breathes its air or treads sure it will be her greatest interest, to be first in this great work." ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

TRAVEL ON THE HUDSON.—Steamboat fare between New York and Albany is cheap enough this season to suit the most economical. Fifty cents is the common price of passage, and there are boats of an inferior quality running for less. The Oregon and the Isaac Newton are the favorite night boats, and they run in connection, leaving New York on alternate evenings. Of day boats, the Hendrik Hudson is considered the best, and she leaves Albany on Monday morning, New York on Tuesday morning, and so on through the week.

THE CHOLERA seems to be decreasing in the South and West, and increasing at the North. At Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and the adjacent cities, cases are frequently occurring; but they are generally of a mild was exactly adapted to foster the disease, and the number of cases increased from half-a-dozen to twenty per day. We agree with a remark in one of the daily papers relative to these facts, that "there is abundant reason for being circumspect in diet, regular in hours of rest, abstinent from stimulants, moderate in exercise, and regular in ablutions, but no reason at all for getting into a panic."

THE CREVASSE at New Orleans remained unand the Indian Territory. The superintendence | checked at the last reports, and it was thought that two weeks would be required to stop it. trusted to the care of 1,476 traveling preachers, half the city is inundated; the inhabitants are

> THE FOREIGN NEWS, which will be found in another column, shows that the great struggle which prevailed a month ago, that the Pope would soon be reinstated at Rome, seems not to have been well-founded. Students of prophecy will find much to reflect upon in the movements going on throughout Europe.

ELD. C. M. Lewis requests his corres. pondents to address him at Rockville, R. I.

The York since news from movemen is really French check by the tempo soon to b confusion quite as th The ele off withou No definit relative sa tained but peace and The Fr

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ausalem.—On ship erected f England at Bishop Alex-Church. The and deacons, of deeply intewere also some he Armenian accepted the e, being indisiests wers pre-

whose common ared among the heir work, and o lead the sons heir Redeemer. peace of Jeruat all those for s intended may making a right blessed name, Amen."

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ITY OF ENGLAND. meetings have ng some of the ientions the fol h these meetings : n weeks, the lady thrown open her k, for the purpose on the part of iety. As many entlemen, mostly h their wives or ether on these ocin purely chrispraise, and the ble, by one of the w expository obvices of the eve-

MANCIPATION .- The nerous sect known niout very plainly of emancipation in e his words:-

ntucky, when the noble and rapidly out like Christians its love of liberty to every thing in s its air or treads et honor, as I am interest, to be first ANDER CAMPBELL.

Steamboat fare ny is cheap enough economical. Fifty passage, and there y running for less. Newton are the run in connection, date evenings. Of ison is considered lbapy on Monday day morning, and

decreasing in the ing at the North. New York, Brookases are frequently nerally of a mild ek, in New York, the disease, and from half-a-dozen with a remark tive to these facts. uon for being cirhours of rest, ablerate in exercise, t no reason at all

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THE FOREIGN NEWS.

General Intelligence.

The steamship Niagara arrived at New York since our last, bringing seven days later movements on the Continent embraces all that is really important. It will be seen that the French and Neapolitan troops are held in Her greatest speed during the cruise was 13 1-2 check by the heroism of the Romans-that the temporal power of the Pope is not likely soon to be restored—that there is a state of confusion and insurrection throughout Europe quite as threatening as at any former period.

The elections in France on the 13th passed gress. off without a single violation of good order. No definite opinion can yet be formed as to the relative success of parties. No doubt is enterpeace and order.

The French expedition to reinstate the Pope had not effected an entrance into Rome at the last advices.

cessful, having been defeated in an attack on the the case was considered hopeless. Doctor Utter it should be found in every house; every one in 5th ult.

All accounts concur, that it will be impossible to restore the temporal power of the Papacy in any form. We have before us most frightful from their hiding-places by the populace, and put to death—their bodies have been hacked in diameter. The child is said to be doing well. into the smallest pieces, and then cast into the Tiber. The combined powers of Europe will scarcely be able even to set up his Holiness again on the throne of the Vatican. The tide of feeling has overflowed him, and the Romans seem now bent on excluding Sacerdotal and Political authority for ever.

The war in Hungary assumes no new feature -the fighting goes on unremittingly, and the values. The first cost of the lots will be about fortunes of the Hungarians are reported to be \$20 each. It is in contemplation to establish a in the ascendant. They are said to be within a foundry, roll-mill, cotton factory, &c., so that few days' march of Vienna, to which point the all can find abundant employment on the ground. Russians are pressing forward as rapidly as | The laborers will own these establishments and possible. It is thought that the strong protest of France, seconded probably by England, may have the effect to check the advance of the Rus. | all goods and groceries at 25 per cent. discount;

Sicily is again in a state of insurrection.

It is stated that the Danish question is all but settled. The only positive facts are, that the Lord Palmerston has intimated that the attention | the 2d inst. says: of the British Government is still directed to that quarter, with a view to effect a restoration from the ladies' saloon of the Empire this after. \$464 54 more than the receipts. Balance now of peace.

The sovereigns have evidently combined for the Conn. Her age was 33. Upon her person was overthrow of the Liberalists.

Dusseldorf on the Rhine, but it has been sup- the ladies' saloon, from which Miss Avery was

revolutionary and anarchical every day. All the boat will be raised so as to float, it is imposthe moderate men have in consequence left.

THE CALIFORNIA OVERLAND EMIGRATION.— The St. Louis Reville, of May 23, says that Mr. Alding, a member of the Ottawa (Illinois) company of emigrants, had just returned to that city from St. Joseph, He states that there exists the greatest dissatisfaction among the emigrants who have not yet left St. Joseph. Difficulties and quarreling growing out of the general discontent, were occurring daily among the emigrants. Many companies have disbanded, and are selling out their outfits at any cost to scattered through the gutters, cellars, privies raise the means to return home. The perfect sacrifice of property is an evidence of the dissatisfaction which exists. Auctions are had daily, where a person might procure himself a complete outfit, including clothing, saddles, &c., &c., at a less price than they could be procured in any Eastern city. Many emigrants also, whom extravagancies have plunged into pecuniary difficulties, have had their equipments seiz. ed by the Sheriff and sacrificed at auction. The general impression at St. Joseph seems to be, that the emigrants will not only experience a great many difficulties and troubles in the journey, but that many heavily laden wagons will have to be left behind. The majority of wagons, it seems, have started out over-loaded. A teamster was engaged with his wagon to accompany one party with a load of corn to a distance of about 100 miles back of St. Joseph. He fulfilled his contract, and in returning, literally filled his wagon with bacon and provisions of every description, which had been cast on the road-side from overloaded wagons.

CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS .- Two or three precautions are most important to be borne in mind 1. On the appearance, or reported appearance of the epidemic at any place, every one should avoid the excitement of alarm or panic, for this will make any one the more readily susceptible of an attack of the disease. 2. In case of an attack, immediate attention should be given, in the first stage of the complaint, viz: the diarrhœa. Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, who had much experience in treating the disease in 1832-33, and who then wrote and published a treatise upon it, says that this is not a premonitory symptom, but the disease itself—that it may the peril of his life that he continues on his feet. Mr. Cist of the Advertiser, (Cincinnati,) expresses the opinion, that no disease which has destroyed as many lives as the cholera, is as easily manageable, if promptly attended to. He says that in 1832, nine of his family were taken down with it, and by careful and judicious treatment, all recovered. Western Recorder.

SHOOTING A CRAZY MAN.—As A. T. Penniman of Canton, Mass., was going into Boston, early the other morning, a stranger seized his horse by the bridle, and demanded to ride. Mr. P. supposing him to be a highwayman, discharged a pistol at him, and riding on, gave the alarm at the first house on the road. Search was made, and the wounded man was found near the scene of the occurrence described above. He turned out to be a peddler, who had been seen in that vicinity for several days previous. He is supposed to be insane. He will probably survive

INCIDENTS OF A CRUISE.—The United States ship Independence, just retured to Norfolk, sailfrom Boston on the 29th of August, 1846 During her absence she has been at sea four hundred days, and in foreign ports five hundred and ninety-five days, and has sailed altogether very near fifty-seven thousand miles. Her news from Europe. The following summary of greatest run was 277 knots by the log, or 279 by observation, equal to 320 statute miles, during 24 consecutive hours. She ran 272 knots, under royals, lower and topmast studding sails. May 7, 1848, she held military possession of Mazatlan, in conjunction with the frigate Con-

city. It seems that a child of Mr. Lewis Dansevere suffering and frequent bleeding. The occasion of this was not discovered, after care-The Neapolitan army has not been more suc- | ful and repeated examinations by physicians, and communicating with the nose. With the conof a walnut more than three-fourths of an inch

> Building Association.—The Cincinnati Building Association has purchased thirty-six acres, about ten miles down the river, at \$100 per acre. It is beautifully situated on the river and canal. It is to be divided into 200 lots, which will be sold at auction to the members, in order to make them pay according to their respective make the money, instead of capitalists. In addition to these advantages, they can purchase enjoy all the advantages of city and country, and be relieved from the disadvantages of both.

Danes have suffered another defeat, and that Herald, dated at Newburgh on the evening of making the resources of the year, \$32,089 93. delphia, for the U.S. steam frigate now in pro-

noon. She was from Preston, Conn., and in on hand, \$4,325 60. The plot gradually reveals itself in Germany. company with the Ladd family, of Stonington, found \$118.48, chiefly in gold. Her brother, Oliver P. Avery, is here, and will take the re-There has been a formidable disturbance at mains of his sister to Preston for interment. In sible to tell. The work has been slow. The whole number of bodies found is 23."

> pondent of the Journal of Commerce says that a town in Tennessee has entirely escaped the scourge of the Cholera the past winter, not a case of it having occurred there, notwithstanding every other town in the vicinity suffered from it severely. This has been attributed, and no doubt correctly, to the free and universal use of quick-lime, fresh from the kilns, which was and yards. Its disinfecting properties seizing, two were lost. with avidity on all impure and deleterious gases, are well known, and where plentifully used, will no doubt under ordinary circumstances of prudence and cleanliness preserve the health of any cities and villages in the United States.

DESTRUCTION OF SLAVE FACTORIES .- A Liberia letter, from Capt. Carlton of the bark Nehemiah Rich, says: "The English have destroyed all the slave factories at Galenas, and burnt the whole place down. They were to march on the slave factory at New Cess on the 1st of March, and I have not a doubt that ere looking forward to the future with flattering jured by the explosion.

ATTIRE.—A Mrs. McAdams was, a few weeks quently, and at last dressed her in a suit of his \$1.700. own clothes, by means of which she effected a passage from the prison. She was traced as far as Vicksburgh, where she took passage in a steamboat, and, from the last accounts, had not been arrested.

Post-Office Trial.—A man named Wm. Robinson has been recently sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Windsor, Vt., for claimearly stage, but that it cannot be successfully ing and taking a letter directed to a namesake money, and brought him back.

> Miss Beecher and Western Schools.—Miss Catherine Beecher has lately made a visit to Park, having refused to surrender the office to Milwaukie, to promote the cause of popular Mr. Cooke, his successor, as directed by the education. In addressing a few friends of the Postmaster General, the latter has opened an cause at that place, she explained the views and office, and is regularly receiving and dispatching plans of the National Board. They are aiming, the mails. At the same time Mr. Park confirst to supply well-qualified teachers from the East, who are trained for the purpose. Next, have much custom. they wish to secure to Woman her profession of teaching—the only liberal profession open to her. And, thirdly, not to remain dependent on the East for teachers, but to encourage high schools in the West. A committee of citizens were appointed at once to procure suitable premises for such a school in Milwaukie.

CHOLERA TREATMENT.

Important facts in the treatment of Asiatio Cholera, from the pen of H. G. O. Dwight American Missionary at Constantinople:

"Where the cholera is raging we are con-

tinually hearing of persons who are well in the

morning and are in their graves before night;

and it is not to be doubted that there are some cases in which the very first attack of disease is the collapse, from which recovery is rare; but I can say with truth, that in every instance of knots, and 13 knots under royals. The port of these sudden deaths by cholera in which I have Mazatlan was blockaded by the Independence been able to investigate the circumstances,] during the thirty-five days she was anchored have found the individual had been laboring unthere in 1847. From November 12, 1847, to der diarrhea for some days previous; generally this is so slight as not to be much noticed. is attended with no pain, and no sickness of stomach, perhaps, and gives the person no particular inconvenience, but it is this very diarrhea SURGICAL OPERATION. - The New London which is insidiously preparing the system for the Daily Chronicle tells of a successful operation most dreadful onset of disease. Whenever the tained but there is a large majority in favor of recently performed by Dr. Albert Utter, of that cholera is prevailing in any place, it should be a rule in every instance to stop the SLIGHTEST iels, one year old, had been afflicted for a month diarrhea immediately. For this we have a with an ailment in the throat and head, causing remedy always at hand. Opium, in some form or other, must be used immediately, and without fear. In the form of laudanum, perhaps it may be used most conveniently. At such times, saw the child, and became convinced that there the family should give notice immediately when was some hard substance lodged in the cavity the first symptom of diarrhea makes its appearance. In mild cases, six drops of laudanum for sent of the parents, he cut a passage to it with an adult will be sufficient to check the disease. details of priests having been dragged forth a lancet, and drew out thence the jagged shell The dose should be repeated every four hours, until the diarrhea is stopped. This is a most important direction. I have used it with the best effect in many severe cases. When there is much pain and tendency to cramps and coldness in the extremities, a mixture of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of camphor, and tincture of rhubarb, eighteen drops, may be given an adult at a dose in mild cases. To be increased according to circumstances.

> AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—This Society held a meeting in Boston last week. The Annual Report states the following facts:-New applicants received, 103. Whole number aided during the year, 396. In the Classical course, 186; in the Theological course, 210. Increase above last year, 31. Number aided at the West, 23. Sixty-three have entered the minis try this year. Ten, who were brought into the ministry by the Society, have embarked during the year as Missionaries to foreign lands. Bal ance on hand at the beginning of the year, \$4. him as a medical man. THE EMPIRE.—A dispatch to the Sunday 788 14; Receipts during the year, \$27,301 79— "The body of Delia Avery was recovered 327 65. Disbursements, \$27,764 33—being is composed of 75,000 pounds of pure copper,

SUMMARY.

Messrs. John V. de Grasse, of New York, and Thomas J. White, of Brooklyn, two colored medical students of Bowdoin Medical College, taken, there are yet several feet of water. The Brunswick, Me., have received the degree of At Frankfort the riot was becoming more after lower cabin has not been reached. When M. D. at the close of the last term. Notwithstanding the doors of the Medical Colleges of this city were barred against them, they have pursued a regular medical course, and now have their diplomas in hand, intending to go to work How to PREVENT THE CHOLERA .- A corres- in their respective cities. They are young men of intelligence and moral worth.

A letter dated Watchman's Cape, Coast of Patagonia, March 9, states, that on the 4th of March there was a severe gale at that place. The French ship La Tour d'Averne, was driven ashore, and the mate and eight men, being all there were on board, were drowned. Three schooners parted their chains; one was able to get clear, and returned in three days. The other

The remaining portion of the Central Railroad of New Jersey is about to be completed to Easton, Pa. The whole distance from the city of New York to the Delaware at Easton, will be 75 miles. The Company are at present running over about 40 miles of the road from Elizabethport, and the remaining distance is being surveyed, with a view of putting it immediately under contract, to be completed the

At St. Louis, on the 29th of May, the steamer San Francisco collapsed a flue while she was this the last remnant of the slave factories be- leaving port for Missouri. Mr. Parker, the tween Palmas and Sherbro is forever effaced mate, was badly scalded, and many persons from that part of the country. All the citizens were blown overboard, several of whom are in Liberia are in high spirits from the flattering supposed to have been drowned. The steamsuccess the President has met with in his late | boat Cora, lying alongside, was much damaged, tour. Trade was rather dull, but they were and the captain and crew were more or less in-

St. Joseph's Academy and school attached near Dubuque, Iowa, was recently destroyed by ESCAPE OF A CONVICT WIFE IN HER HUSBAND'S fire. The Sisters of Charity, 23 in number, who were residing upon the premises, lost nearly all since, convicted of the crime of murder before their personal apparel and household goods. the Circuit Court of Madison County, Miss. Her The books and other effects of the students husband was allowed to visit her in prison fre- were saved. The entire loss is estimated at

The wife of Rev. Wm. Scudder, of the Ceylon Mission, recently deceased of cholera, while on the passage from Madras to Ceylon. She was the second daughter of the distinguished musical composer and musician, Prof. Thomas Hastings, of this city, and went out under the auspices of the A. B. C. F. Missions, something more than a year since.

treated unless the patient will lie by. It is at shock on the Surfall Dark Co. #175. He had compose of form Facilit Co. 11. check on the Suffolk Bank for \$175. He had company of forty English families were on board previously taken out the letter, and returned it on their way to Kent Co., Michigan. They as not belonging to him. The agents of the were accompanied by a physician, and were a Post Office Department followed him up, caught highly respectable class of people. They inhim in Canada, just as he had spent all the tend locating on some desirable tract of land, and immediately commence clearing up for

At Binghampton, N.Y. the late Postmaster, Mr. tinues the old office open, but does not seem to

The St. Louis Republican says a large number of counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Jefferson County Bank at Watertown, N. Y., have recently been put in circulation in that city. The notes have a good appearance, are countersigned and registered by E. Sloan of the Controller's Office.

Father Chiniquay's mission to the Roman Catholic Parishes of Lower Canada, in many of which he pointed out, with native fervor and eloquence, the lasting evils of intemperance has been productive of the most beneficial effects. A list of seventy-six parishes is published in the Montreal Herald of the 30th ult.,

in not one of which have the magistrates recom-

mended any person for a tavern license this

Mr. Lawrence, a merchant in New York, who died last week of cholera, was insured in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company \$4,000. His annual payment was due four days previous to his death, when the Agent called upon him for it. He put it off for "a few days," but died without effecting the renewal. That slight delay of a "few days" has deprived his children of \$4,000

Two columns of the London Morning Chroni cle of May 15, are filled with the evidence in a case at Hastings, where Mrs. Mary Ann Geer ing is in jail on a charge of poisoning her hus band, Richard Geering of Guestling, aged 56 and her own sons, George, aged 21, and James aged 26, all of whom are dead. Her son Ben jamin vomited the arsenic and is alive. The New Haven Palladium says, that, as

Miss Agnes Wylie, of Thompsonville, was gathering flowers on the banks of the Connecticut river, last Friday, her foot slipped, and she was precipitated from a height of fifteen feet into the stream, striking her head on a projecting rock, which doubtless caused her death before she reached the water. A colored man, accompanied by a white wo-

man, who had eloped from the northern part of the State, and arrived in Cincinnati on the 16th ult., were both seized with cholera on the 17th, and both died and were buried in one grave on the same day! A sad finale to a strange clope-

The papers contain reports of a famine prerailing at Gaspé, New Brunswick. Two perlive. Dispatches have been sent to the Executive for assistance. Rape is punishable with death, in the

Canadas. At Hamilton, (U. C.) a Dr. Bill was recently sentenced to be hung on the 8th of June next, for taking advantage of a woman named Phebe Fordham while entrusted with The steam boiler that is being made in Phila-

The receipts exceed those of last year \$2,cess of construction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard,
is composed of 75,000 pounds of pure copper,
Springs and Whitehall can take any of the trains for Schenectady and Railroad or Stages by Plank Road route to Strains. and will cost \$30,000.

While the cholera was raging in St Louis, the people in parts of the city kept tar barrels constantly burning to purify the atmosphere, and it is said that the places where these sanitary fires were kindled were free from visitation of

The Bishops of the five British North Ameri can dioceses propose to meet at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Ascension Day next. This will be the first Episcopal Synod in the Colonial (Protestant Episcopal) Church.

James Brown, sentenced by South Carolina law to be hung on the 2d of July, for negro stealing, escaped from the Sheriff while on his way to Camden; and had not been found at the

Accounts from Tabriz, Persia, state, that a eligious insurrection had taken place in that city. The Mollahs having been interdicted by the principal Ecclesiastic, rose in arms to the number of 6,000, and have taken possession of

Three negroes were recently struck by lighting, in Laurens County, Ga., while at work in field. Two of them died instantly, and the third recovered after remaining two hours in a state of insensibility.

A family in Washington City were poisoned the other day by eating poke root, ignorantly sold in the market for horse-radish. The application of proper remedies averted fatal re-

The whole number of Bibles which have been Christendom within a little more than forty years, amount to 35,735,675, which were in 162 different languages.

Conrad Vintner, under sentence of death in Baltimore, for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, has made a frank, voluntary, and unreserved confession of his guilt.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Blanc, Roman Catholic Bishop at New Orleans, has issued a pastoral address, authorizing the collection of "Peterpence," a subscription for the Pope, in his dio-

The yield of the Mexican mines last year, according to the official accounts, was twenty-five millions of dollars, and a very large proportion

On the 24th of May, 12 miles from Quebec the roads were hard frozen, the pools thinly coated with ice, and the fields glistened with a

John Thurston, who has a farm of 1,000 acres in Lock, Ohio, advertises in the Investigator for The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 25th, "a first-rate infidel dairy family, of good moral

The Erie Railroad was opened from Bing hamton to Oswego, on the first of June. The distance was run in about one hour.

On the evening that Dan Marble was attacked with cholera, he was announced to appear in one of the Louisville theatres in a piece entitled "A cure for the cholera."

Mr. Rennett, late editor of the Yazoo City Whig, having died, his widow has taken charge of the paper, and will in future conduct it in her own name.

In New York, a young man named Wm. R. Griffith has got a verdict of \$5000 for injuries sustained by being struck by a truck belonging to a hook and ladder company.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard has cost the American Anti-slavery Society \$6,975 13 during the past year.

The name of the city Marshal of Cincinnati is

New York Market, Messay, Jane 4. ASHES—Pots and Pearls \$5 56.—FLOUR AND MEAL -Flour, common and good State 4 37 a 4 50; good and straight Western 4 56 a 4 69; pure Genesee 5 00 a 5 12. Jersey Meal 2 87. Rye Flour 2 81 a 2 87.—GRAIN—Ohio Wheat is held at 1 02 a 1 05, Genesee 1 22 a 1 25, which is a slight advance. Corn. 59 a 6fc for mixed 65c. for Northern yellow. Rye 58c. Oats 34 a 35c. PRO-VISIONS—Pork is dull at 8 25 and 9 97. Beef, also, is dull, and no change in prices. Butter, State 9 a 156. Orange County 15 a 18c. Cheese 6 a 7c.

MARRIED, In Brookfield. N. Y., on the 12th ult, by Eld. S. B. Cran

dall, Mr. CHARLES A. CRUMB to Miss LUCY M. BURDICE, all of Brookfield.

LETTERS.

E K Crandall, Stillman Coon, Joseph Goodrich, Luciu Crandall, John Parmalee, Wm M Fahnestock, A.H Main, Benj Clarke (the book is right—the error was typographical.)

RECEIPTS

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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.

Christian Psalmody.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; sons have died of starvation, and many others are in imitation morocco, plain, 87½ cents; ditto, gilt edges, in a most enfeebled state, and not expected to \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12½; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 37₺. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Railroad from Albany West.

O'N and after Tuesday, May 1, 1849, six trains will leave the dépôt 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 and express freight, through in 23 hours; at 7 o'clock, P. M., 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.

ALBANY, April 30, 1849. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary Albany and Schenectady R. R. Co.

Mail Line from New York to Boston.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence. The new steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Frezee, 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 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

The C. VANDERBILT will leave New York, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wed-

The MASSACHUSETTS will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday. Thurs-

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

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 listributed by the different societies throughout 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 Colperhouse: 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

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

COMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESS. We commend this work to the attention of parents, as

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, N. Y.)

From the number before us, we have no hesitation in re commending it to all classes as a valuable publication. Utica Observer.

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

It promises to be a delightful periodical for youth. Plate adelphia 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 of both sexes. Fifty cents cannot be better expended, looking to interest and instruction.-Freeman's Journal, Cooperstows, N. E. It is well printed, admirably selected, beautifully, illustrated

It is well printed, admirably selected, beautifully, attended ed, and we really think the best and chespest of the pariodic cal publications prepared for youth.—Banger (Me.) Gas.

The "Young People's Mirror" is a monthly bestedful well edited and liberally illustrated, which will come is be welcomed, we have no doubt, by many thousands of your readers. It is but fifty cents a year; and if it manages promise of its initial number, it is "bound to machine the checker Managers." Knickerbocker Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

SIMPLE AFFINITY. Some water and oil One day had a broil, As down in a glass they were dropping And would not unite. But continued to fight Without any prospect of stopping Some pearlash o'erheard, He jumped in the midst of the clashing When all three agreed. And united with speed,

inos THINGS IN CALIFORNIA.

And soap was created for washing.

Ligut. Edward Beale, U. S. N., and Wm Parrot, U. S. Consul at Mazatlan, arrived a New York, May 29, bringing news from San Francisco to April 13th. They came to Panama by the steamship Oregon. The following facts were obtained from Lieut. Beale, by a writer for the N. Y. Tribune:-

There were about 75 vessels lying in the Bay of San Francisco, and others were arriving every day. With very few exceptions their crews desert immediately upon their arrival, and they are unable to leave. The town is crowded with people, and about two-thirds of the inhabitants are living in camp. The houses the court, in the exercise of a sound discretion, shall deem it reasonable, report that a divorce rooms rent for \$3 a day; good board at the hotels is \$10 a day. Gen. Smith is living for the present in the old house of the Hudson's Bay Company. One of the volunteers of Stevenson's regiment, who made enough at the diggings to purchase a frame house in the place, offered to rent it to him, but coolly demanded \$18,000 a year, giving Gen S. one day to decide on the offer.

The snow was melting very fast, and the placers were almost entirely clear. Companies were leaving San Francisco daily for the diggings, and miners constantly arriving with the products of their labors; the fare to Sutter's Fort varied from \$25 to \$50, according to the style of conveyance. There was a great deal of drinking and gambling going on in San Francisco. Many of the gamblers who followed the American army through Mexico have gone on to California, and by means of monte, roulette, and faro tables, fleece the natives very

Lieut. Beale speaks in high terms of the order maintained by the population on the placers, as well as in the more settled parts. There ness, cruelty. are few disturbances of any kind, and owing to the strict administration of extempore justice, crimes have become less frequent. The only punishment is hanging. When a person commits any theft or outrage, he is brought before a Jury of twelve men selected for the purpose, who go through the regular forms of trial, and, if convicted, he is at once executed. Three men have lately been hung at the diggings, one of them for stealing a horse.

The last heard from Col. Fremont, he was on the Gila with his company. The report of his arrival in California is incorrect. Mrs. Fremont was atePanama, and would leave in the first steamer for San Francisco.

Lieut. Beale left St. Louis, on his way out, on the 1st of November last. He was the bearer of dispatches, and had a body of 25 men under his command. After reaching Santa Fe he took the Gila route, and on this part of the journey underwent the most terrible sufferings. The party was visited by the Winter storm among the mountains, which proved fatal to so many of Fremont's men, and nine soldiers perished with cold and exposure. They were several times attacked by Indians, and some of the troops were, severely wounded. Lieut. Beale's appearance bears token of the hardships he has undergone. He brings with him a lump of pure gold,

weighing eighty ounces, and consequently worth nearly \$1,500. It was found at the dry diggings by a man named Weaver.

The following items are made up from information given by Mr. Parrott, and should be received, evidently, with some grains of allow-

present state of things.

gard to the title of the property, and as there tafala she can make; the near relatives present arest wo of three separate claims upon a great will make her some presents, and she returns Supreme Court obtained not only the property part of it, this may lead to great difficulty in home without him, but in the evening he goes the future. Sometimes, the same land is sold to her home and remains with her, if he chooses, to different parties by two Alceldes.

Nearly the whole of Capt. Sutter's 40,000 willing. So ends the wedding. [Choctaw Tel. bushed of grain rotted in the field, for want of hands to harvest it. The price of Flour at the diggings wher Mr. Parott left was \$3 per lb. though at San Francisco it was down to \$10 per hbb. There was not much sickness at the dig-

CAUSES OF DIVORCE.

The following statement of the causes for which absolute divorces are now granted by the laws of the several States of this Union is attached to the report recently made by Mr. Cornell to the New York Legislature :-

Maine.—Desertion five years, joining Shakers, imprisonment in the State prison or penitentiary five years, drunkenness three years. New Hampshire.—Desertion or absence, not to hold its color better. But there was no cheap

heard of for three years, three years neglect of family, extreme cruelty.

Massachusetts.—Imprisonment seven years. Rhode Island .- Desertion five years, habitual drunkenness, neglect of family, extreme cruelty; and also for any other gross misbehavior and wickedness, in either of the parties, repugnant to and in violation of the marriage covenant. Connecticut.—Desertion, three years absence,

not heard from in seven years. Vermont.-Desertion three years, cruelty, imprisonment three years, absence seven years,

New Jersey.—Desertion five years.

Pennsylvania.—Desertion two years, cruelty. Ohio. - Desertion three years by either party, extreme cruelty, gross neglect, habitual drunk enness, three years actual imprisonment.

Indiana.—Cruelty, habitual drunkenness, two years imprisonment, and any other cause where should be granted.

Illinois.—Desertion two years, cruelty, drunk enness, two years imprisonment for crime. Michigan. - Desertion two years, habitual

lrunkenness, imprisonment three years. Virginia.—Desertion, cruelty, drunkenness.

Delaware, Maryland, and Georgia.—Divorces in these States seem to be left entirely to the Legislature.

Tennessee.—Desertion, cruelty, drunkenness Kentucky. - Desertion three years, felony, neglect to live with wife or husband, joining any sect which disavows marriage.

North Carolina.—Desertion, drunkonness, any other just cause, in discretion of court. Louisiana.—Desertion five years, cruelty, imprisonment for infamous crime.

Mississippi.—Desertion five years. Missouri.—Desertion two years, cruelty, hapitual drunkenness two years, vagrancy, charging wife with infidelity.

Arkansas.—Desertion one year, cruelty, im-Wisconsin.—Desertion two years, drunken.

Note.—The causes mentioned above are all grounds for absolute, not limited divorce. Adultery and impotency are, of course.

rounds of divorce in all the States. [Scott's Weekly Paper.

A CHOCTAW WEDDING.

weddings, I will endeavor to give, as near as possible, a true account. In the first place, the of the thigh-bone remains fixed in this cavity by girl is bought with a hog, or eight or ten yards of cloth, it does not make any difference what kind; her uncle receives it, the parents have nothing to do with it; if she has no uncles, her brothers will receive the amount; the day is the teeth, it is of the utmost importance that appointed, and notice is given to the relatives they should be kept always clean. Multitudes what she had on." Delicacy of feeling in a lady, of the girl to make bread, one or two dozen seem to think that they may use their teeth banaba, whichever they prefer, and bring it with | during a whole life without ever cleansing them, them. The night before, it is all put together and when they discover they are going to decay, and saved for the next day, then they all com- express great surprise that their teeth do not mence making "hog and homony." Next last good like other people's. How can they morning, the friends and relatives of the bride- expect them to remain perfect, if nothing is groom all meet at a certain place, and escort ever done to protect them from the action of the groom to the house of the bride. When acids produced by the particles of food that dethey get in sight of the house, the bride's friends | compose after having been lodged between take her by the hand, and run, as "for life and and around the teeth for weeks and months? death." The groom party coming up, find them | The only wonder is, that the teeth last as long gone-there are certain women of the party as they do. There is no more propriety in appointed to run after them, some eight or ten; neglecting to clean the teeth, than there would the balance of the company run along also, for be in neglecting to wash the cups that are used the fun of it, but must not interfere. Some from day to day on your tea-table. Not a day times the bride's party get such a start of them, should be suffered to pass without the teeth the men run and head them, and chase them; being thoroughly cleansed with a brush. Readthey will then change their course in running, er, if you have not been in the habit of cleansand then they are overtaken, and such a scuffle ing your teeth, go immediately to a skillful denbetween the women as you never heard of, tist, and have them cleansed. After that, by some will pull the girl, her friends will pull her spending one minute a day in washing them, back, and they will almost fight for her; finally you may keep them white and clean all your | Only 9,695 were American vessels. The clear-The riches of California do not consist in gold | they give up—the groom's friends lead her back | life; and the comfort arising from a clean | ances from Boston were 2,840; from New York, alone. All the precious metals are there found, rejoicing. But where is the groom all this time? in greater or less profusion, as well as the rarest | When he arrives at the house, he is shut up in and most valuable jewels. Two mines of silver it; he does not see any of the fun. They lead have been lately discovered, one of which is the girl into the yard and set her down, his known to but few persons, who jealously keep mother or sisters spreading something for her, the secret. Platinum is also known to exist in such as a skin or cloth, and all the groom party considerable quantities. A rough diamond, throw something on her head: beads, binding, nearly the size of a hen's egg, has been found handkerchiefs, or one or two yards of cloth, by one of the miners in the Sacramento Valley. and those that made the bread divide, or rather Gen. Vallejo, who was his informant, says that snatch, to see who can get the most. And then it was brought to him by the finder, who they lead her in where the groom is, and set demanded \$180,000 for it. Emeralds of large her down by his side, and give them a bowl of size are frequently met with, but their value is tahlobo to eat, with one spoon, the groom taking ecercely known. Three or four new quicksilver | the first mouthful; if the bride does not take a mines have been discovered, one of which, a mouthful, soon after, it is left untouched, the very rich deposit, lies between the valley of door also is closed on them, the company at the Santa Clara and San Joaquim. The Forbes same time are feasting out of doors. A certain mine, however, is the only one worked as yet. man being appointed to dish out for them, the The extent and value of these quicksilver mines feasting being over, another scuffle follows, to is not equaled by any other locality in the world. bring the bride out of the house, some times a Beds of coal have also been found, near the weak door is broken down, and she is led out, coust; but cannot of course be worked under the and set down in the yard, and the usual things, as before mentioned, are thrown on her head Mr. Parrott says that in the Sierra Nevada, to and she is led back into the house; it occupies the north-east of San Francisco, there is a vol- nearly all day; by this time, the people disperse cano in active operation. On the 3d of March, rejoicing—the groom stays all night, and very a few words the facts in a case tried in the Suthe heaviest snow-storm in the memory of the early, before the sun is up, he must run home. preme Court of Mississippi; the decision of About nine or ten o'clock, the girl and some of which is an outrage on every principle of jus-There are but fifty women in the town of San her friends start for his home, with a pan of tice and humanity, and would disgrace a Congo Francisco, twenty of whom are Americans. tahlobo, having prepared it the day before. The arrival of a ship-load of female emigrants When they come in sight of the house, his would be a cause of public rejoicing, and all mother or sisters meet her and lead her into the the single ones would receive offers before they house; the husband must in all cases have a The price of lots in the town is enormous. sisters give them to her. They then bring corn The sales take place, however, with little re- to her, and she must try her best, what good

mains of Colonel Baxter and Lieut. Chandler

at the same place, or moves, if her friends are

A SUBSTITUTE FOR WHITE LEAD.—A medal of 3,000 francs (\$600) has been given for an invention which promises to be of great benefit to humanity. This is the substitution of a prepa- lines:-

ration of zinc in place of white-lead, and in colors of which lead and copper form the base. The poisonous effects of white-lead on the men who work in it have always been known, and have led to experiments with the oxide of zinc, for the purpose of substituting it instead of lead Zinc, too, was known to be more durable, and process by which it could be manufactured, and the prejudices and habits of workmen were opposed to it. The celebrated chemist, Guyton-Morveau, succeeded so far as to establish a manufactory of white-zinc at Dijou. But the discovery made no progress, and was never brought into general use. At last, in 1846, M. Leclaire undertook to introduce it into his own widely-extended business. He had to contend with formidable obstacles. He had to establish the manufacture of white-zinc on a large scale, to show that it was not only handsomer and easier to use, but also cheaper; that it dried in such a sense of responsibility to God and to the a shorter time, and did not change color even people of his charge, how can any true minister under the influence of sulphuretted hydrogen. He had to demonstrate that it did not injure the devotion to his work of arousing souls, and health of the workmen; that nothing similar to the frightful colics, produced by white-lead, ous responsibility during the week, while prewas occasioned by its use or manufacture. He paring the beaten oil for the sanctuary. It is had to discover the method of compounding ever with him. It haunts him in the silent colors with this base, instead of those in which white-lead was an essential ingredient. He undertook to apply this substitution to copper as well as to lead, and met with entire success. M. Leclaire has also obtained a product in zinc for artistic painting, which deserves the name of snow-white, which has been applied to it.

OSCILLATION OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES IN WALKING.—We are indebted to the brothers Weber, for an important discovery in the theory of walking and running in man. It consists in having demonstrated, by experiments, that the lower limbs, when put in motion, oscillate in a pendulum-like manner around the trunk, by the action of gravity. Limbs of different lengths, both of living men and of bodies, were made to oscillate; and in every case it was found that the durations of these oscillations were proportional to the square roots of the oscillating imbs. These movements, then, are effected independently of our will; a fact which explains the perfect regularity with which the steps sucand sensibility have received full development. The action of the muscles, therefore, is little or nothing in the execution of these movements. The leg raised, and then left to itself, accomplishes the step by the sole influence of gravity. The head of the thighbone suffers a very slight friction only in rotating in the cotyloid cavity, where it is retained by atmospheric pressure, which thus assists in accomplishing these move-Having often been an eye-witness to these ments. The whole weight of the limb does not press against the sides of the hip-joint: the head atmospheric pressure, and hence the effect of gravity upon the member is destroyed.

CLEANSING THE TEETH.—In order to preserve mouth will amply compensate you for all 2,343. The number of foreign arrivals was 17,-

THIMBLE MAKING.—The Journal of Commerce says that if a lady could see the pro cesses through which her thimble passed from the solid bar of silver, to the convenient instrument she uses, she would be astonished .-The bar of silver is welded into a long ribbon, which is cut into small pieces, each of which is to make the barrel of a thimble. The top is cut out of another strip of iron or silver, the rim is hammered around a bar of iron and soldered, and after the top is soldered on, the whole thimble is put upon a turning lathe and chiseled, inside and outside—it is then marked with the needle holes by a little roller pressed against it, and finally polished and ornamented by various instruments. We have omitted several processes through which it passes. Altogether they cannot be less than twenty, and after all, the thimble is sold at a very small advance on the weight of the silver.

chief. "A gentleman there had a son by one of his slaves, and desiring that it should not meet the common fate of all who are of African blood, he took the mother and child to Ohio. dress and a handkerchief ready for her, and his and there liberated them. Soon afterward he died, leaving his property to his son, but his distant relatives maintained that this act was null, and through a decision of the Mississippi of the deceased, but the mother and child who had been made free."

Dr. Mars, of New York, died of cholera, one day last week. He had been troubled with a The expense to the city of New York for diarrhea for three or four days, which he had bringing home from Mexico and burying the re- neglected, and after he was seized with the more violent symptoms, death speedily ensued. was \$3,980; medals for the New York volun- Such cases should serve as a warning to all who teers, \$3,994; and their "reception" when they feel themselves affected in the slightest degree. was also some scurvy at San Francisco, returned home, cost the city \$1,200! In all, The first stage of Cholera, which is that of comwing to the want of vegetable tood, the culti-over \$9,000! The city tax this year is \$3,100, mon diarrhea, may, in nine cases out of ten, be ration of the soil being entirely neglected. 000!

PRAYER FOR SLEEP.

In a beautiful hymn composed by Sir Thomas Brown, as a half adieu for each night to the world, are these striking

> "Sleep is death. O make me try, By sleeping, what it is to die; And as I gently lay my head On my grave as now my bed Howe'er I rest, great God, let me Awake again, at last with thee, And thus assured, behold I lie Securely—or to wake or die, Theie are my drowsy days; in vain I do now awake to sleep again, O come that hour, when I shall never Sleep again, but wake forever."

EARNESTNESS IN THE PULPIT.—It is recorded of the devoted John Welch, that he used to keep a plaid upon his bed that he might wrap himself in it when he rose during the night for prayer. Some times his wife found him on the ground, weeping. When she complained, he would say-"Oh! woman! I have the souls of three thousand to answer for, and I know not how it is with many of them." Possessed with of the cross withhold himself from an earnest pointing them to Christ? He feels his momentwatches of the night. It absorbs his thoughts; and speaks out in every fervid utterance of his

HUGE MUSICAL MACHINE.—A monstrous musical box, which it requires ten horses to draw, is described as follows in a New York letter to the Philadelphia Ledger:-

"A curious affair on wheels, constructed by Mr. Henry Erben, the organ builder, and intended for the circus of Spaulding and Rogers, now in Ohio, passed through our streets to-day. It is nearly as high as a two story house, and is intended as a substitute for a whole band of musicians. The noise it makes is horrible—a mixture of gong, bagpipe, and the feline falsetto. If the driver should refuse to 'move on' for a quarter, it would be worth while to give fifty cents to 'progress' out of earshot. It is called the Appollonian."

of Conrad Vinter, for the murder of Mrs. Cooper, in Baltimore County, and his confine-A SINGULAR REQUEST .- Since the conviction prisonment for felony, drunkenness for one year, adult, in the idiot as well as in him whose will ment in his cell, awaiting the expiation of his such a thing far and near, and to give it without charge to ment in his cell, awaiting the expiation of his such a thing far and near, and to give it without charge to ment in his cell, awaiting the expiation of his such a thing far and near, and to give it without charge to the reverend clergy without limitation. It is called CONment in his cell, awaiting the explation of his crime upon the gallows, he passes most of his leight beautiful the reverend clergy without limitation. It is called CONNEL'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and is owned solely by leisure hours in performing on the accordeon. Fearing that all hope for commutation of his this a few times will be furnished with the Salve free, and punishment from the forfeiture of his life upon they may also thereby relieve many suffering poor brethren the gallows to the Penitentiary for life is in vain, from agenizing pain, and save them much expense. The names of nearly fifty clergymen recommending it, are to be he is composing a dirge, which he asks permission to perform, on his way from his cell to the place of execution. A most singular request, truly; and one which will no doubt be readily complied with.

VARIETY.

ebrated for dressing well, remarked, "The best Sore Nipples, Rough Hands, Blistered Surfaces, Dressing evidence that I can give you of her perfection in this respect is, that one can never remember will prevent her putting on any thing calculated sary to know that this article is the only one we can recom to attract notice; and yet, a female of good taste will dress so as to have every part of her dress correspond. Thus, while she avoids what is showy and attractive, every thing will be adjusted so as to exhibit symmetry and taste.

A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet, cheerful, well-arranged, and well-situated house, exercises a moral as well as physical influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable, and considerate of the feelings and happiness of each other; the connection is obvious between the state of mind thus pro-

The foreign clearances from the United States, during the year 1848, were 18,329 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 3,865,000 tons. Their crews consisted of 170,000 men, and 7,250 boys. 274; of which 2,923 arrived at Boston, and 2,870 at New York. Last year the number of ressels built in the United States was 1,851, of which 254 were ships.

Mr. James Mahegan, President of the Board of Assessors, estimates the loss by the St. Louis fire as follows: Steamboats and cargoes, \$600,-000; buildings, precisely \$502,290; merchandize and other personal property, \$3,500,000. Total \$5,602,290.

The receipts of foreign money at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, in the year 1848, were over one hundred and seventy millions of dollars; and the amount received from January 1st, 1849, to May 1st, exceeded sixty millions of dollars.

He is a great simpleton who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than it supplies.

An extensive military ball was recently given in New York, to secure funds for erecting a A HARD CASE.—We wish to put on record in mouument in Greenwood Cemetry over the remains of the Mexican heroes!

The Society for the Encouragement of Na- Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. tional Industry at Paris, have awarded a prize Scio Rowse Babcock. of 50,000 francs (\$10,000) for an improvement in steam engines, by which a rotary motion is produced directly.

The frost that nips the foliage of the mulberry tree, kills not the silk-worm cradled in its leaves; so Christian calamity may blight your Waterford—Wm. Maxson. Farmington—Sam'l Davison. leaves; so Christian calamity may blight your bowers of ease, but it cannot destroy you.

A Cincinnati paper says that a woman who was divorced from her husband lately, was married again the same night! The New York Day Book states that nine-

tenths of all who commence the dry goods business in that city fail. He that hath God hath all things, and he is

coverous, indeed, whom God cannot suffice. In 1790. New York State had a population of 430,000. In 1810, 950,000. In 1840, 2,420,

The insurance offices in Pittsburgh will lose directed, post paid, to \$30,000 by the St. Louis fire.

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

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

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

First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. Third,

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 elect pieces, at stated intervals.

EXPENSES. Tuition, according to studies. Extras-Drawing. Painting, Tuition on Piano, Use of Piano, Chemical Lectures, and Experiments. 1 00 Writing, including Stationery, 50
Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, and bedstead, 1 50
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 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 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 seen at the office of C. & Co.

You will please observe, it is no "sovereign remedy for all complaints," but only intended for external applications in the following:-Burns, Scalds, Frosted parts, Chilblains, Chafe of 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. Dr. Johnson, speaking of a lady who was cel- Burn Scars, Prickly Heat, Inflamed Skin, Broken Breast, 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 too many. It will be necesmend: but must caution against some imitation by like name. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it.

Mail Line from New York to Boston.

REGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence.— Inland Route, without ferry, change of cars, or baggage! The new steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and 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 These steamers were built expressly for the route. and are in every respect particularly adapted to the navigaduced, and habits of respect for others, and tion of Long Island Sound. The accommodations for pas those higher duties and obligations which no senger are commodious and comfortable—the officers capable and experienced. 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

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

The MASSACHUSETTS will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thurs-N. B. -Passengers, on the arrival of the steamers at Ston-

ington 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

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