

they resorted to means to turn the current in their favor, foreign from the pure spirit of Christianity. I doubt, Messrs. Editors, the propriety of tampering with young converts to answer secular purposes, and hope the day is not far distant, when the abominable spirit of proselyting, as it is now exercised, will be put down by the good sense and good feeling of all good men. One trait in this work was remarkable—a great proportion of the converts were men, many of them aged, and a number of them heads of families. On the whole, I believe the revival in Ipswich, taking all the circumstances together, to be one of the most glorious that has visited our country since the days of the apostles. "VERITAS."

#### AGRICULTURAL.

The following article from a late number of the *Elgin (Scottish) Courier* may not prove uninteresting to our agricultural friends—OBSERVATIONS ON THE MAKING, CURING, AND CASKING OF BUTTER.

A number of copies of the foregoing having been lately printed in another form at the Courier office for one of our country gentlemen, we think we cannot do a more acceptable service to our agricultural friends than to insert it in this place. It was drawn up by order of the Agricultural Association, as the result of inquiries into the practice adopted in Ireland in the making of butter, and of the experience of some extensive curers in the county of Aberdeen.—Ed.

1st. The milk-house or dairy should have no internal communication with any other building. It must be kept free from smoke, well aired, and no potatoes, fish, onions, cheese, or any thing likely to impart a strong or bad smell, should be kept therein. In short, nothing but the dairy utensils, which must be kept sweet and clean.

2d. The milk, when brought in from the cows, should be strained through a fine hair sieve or strainer, and, when cool, put into sweet well-seasoned oaken casks, keellers, or milk-pans—the latter to be preferred. A tin skimmer, with holes in it, is the best for taking off the cream, which should always be churned while the cream is fresh.

3d. The churns, whether plump or barrel, should be made of the best seasoned white oak; and, as cleanliness is of the first importance, great attention should be paid to the washing, drying, and airing of the churns, immediately after use, otherwise they are sure to contract a sour and unwholesome smell, which must injure the quality of the butter.

4th. The butter, immediately after being churned, should be thrown into fresh spring water, where it should remain for one hour at least, that it may grow firm; and, at the end of the third or fourth hour, some fine salt should be put into the water, which will raise the colour of the butter, and purify away any milk that remains among it. Before salting, it is very essential that no milk or water be left, otherwise a strong small and unpleasant taste will be the certain consequence.

5th. The butter thus prepared should be immediately salted. The proportions of Salt may be from one and one-fourth to one and one-half of the best towered Rock or Bay Salt, one ounce for the pound. But when butter is not intended to be kept through the winter and spring, or for any long period, the quantities of Salt above recommended may be somewhat reduced, the curer exercising his own judgment in doing so.

6th. It is a very injurious practice to keep a making of butter uncured to the next churning, for the purpose of mixing the two together. This mode is invariably followed by the curer, and renders it too soft a quality ever afterwards to get firm. This applies to curers who are the producers of the butter; but as the greatest quantity of butter in this country is collected and cured by merchants they are particularly cautioned against the too common practice of throwing the fresh butter together, and retaining it in that state for days, until they have collected what they consider a sufficient quantity to commence curing; the butter treated in that manner is invariably found inferior to what is salted shortly after churning. Should, however, there not be a sufficient quantity collected in one day to fill a package when cured, the quality of the butter may in a great measure be preserved by giving it a partial salting, and covering it over with a clean linen cloth, dipped in pickle, and placing it in a cool situation. Country dealers who are in the habit of sending carts through the Districts where they reside, to collect the butter, should endeavour to arrange it so between themselves and the makers of the butter, that it is churned upon the day it is called for.

7th. When the butter is cured, it should be tramped firm into the firkin with a round, wooden tramp-stick, of sufficient weight and thickness. The firkin should be filled up to the croge, and then covered over with a little of the purest salt—sufficient room merely left for the head of the cask, and must be well secured, to exclude air and prevent the pickle from getting out.

8th. The Liverpool Stoved Salt, or Portugal St. Ubes, or Bay Salt, is from strength and quality, always to be preferred. All Salt must be kept quite dry, and at a distance from fire, and then rendered free from the smell of the smoke. If kept in a cask, a little unslacked lime placed under it will prevent it from drawing moisture from the ground.

9th. The mixing of the Salt with the butter should be done in wooden dishes, after the water and milk are completely expelled, and no time should then be lost in tramping it into the firkin which will make it draw even and firm.

10th. The milk of new calved cows should never be set for butter until at least four days after calving, as a small quantity of beast-milk butter will injure a whole firkin. The practice of scalding cream in cold weather should also be avoided, as cream thus treated will never make good butter.

11th. Great care should be taken not to steep the firkins in boggy or unwholesome water. Nothing but the purest spring or clear running water should be used for that purpose; and the firkins should be rendered perfectly dry inside after being steeped, either by long dripping, or being rubbed by a smooth towel.—Old butter should never be mixed with new; and the lining of the casks with inferior sorts, or Grease butter, is a practice which cannot be too much reprobated.

12th. The casks ought to be made of the best oak or ash, (the former to be preferred), and the largest size should not exceed 84 lb gross, that being the size used in Ireland, and most convenient and saleable in the London market. The casks should be tight and well hooped. Beach, plane, elm, &c. should never be used, as that quality of wood is more apt to absorb the pickle, and independent of the injury thereby occasioned to the butter, it will often lead to disputes about the tare.

To render these observations more complete, it might be thought necessary to point out the injurious, and even nefarious, practices, which more or less prevail in the making of butter throughout the county; but as perseverance in such practices must ultimately have the effect of entirely destroying this profitable branch of agricultural industry, it is hoped the makers of butter will see it to be their own interest to produce nothing but the best of the best quality, and that these mal-practices, which are perfectly known, will be discontinued. The dealers in the country have it in their power to put a check to them; and it is expected they will do so, by refusing to purchase from those who adopt any artificial means to hasten the making of the butter, or to increase the quantity, while the quality is thereby deteriorated.

The following was addressed to a farmer of Pennsylvania, who brought a bottle of oil to Maryland—at a large dinner party on the 10th of June, in answer to a question from Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Paul replied:—"That the restriction laid by the State of Georgia on vessels having on board three free persons of color, and the regulation that such vessels should perform a stipulated quarantine, was part of one of the most extraordinary enactments by any legislature he had ever seen or heard of. It appeared to him an enactment merely of internal regulation passed by that State, and that we had no right, as a friendly Power, to interfere in the regulation; how ever, we might be led to hope that it would not be long ere that State would consent to revise this amongst other late regulations."

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. O'Connell moved for leave to bring in a bill repealing the statutes that authorize parish vestries in Ireland to assess rates for building and repairing churches, churches, &c. After a long debate, there were but 17 in favor of the motion, 131 against.

Prince Frederick of the Netherlands is said to have declared, with regard to Greece, that he has no intention of accepting a crown which Prince Leopold has refused. Prince Emilius, of Darmstadt, is now spoken of as the new sovereign.

Private accounts from Constantinople state differences have arisen between the French Ambassador and the Heis Effendi on the subject of the expedition against Algiers. It was rumored at Constantinople that the Ambassador was about to proceed on a special mission to Egypt.

It is reported on the London Corn Exchange, that extensive and serious frauds in making up the weekly averages of grain, have been detected, and it is likely, be brought before the public. One is a fraudulent return from a leading port on the east coast, resulting from an extensive speculation in foreign oats.

We understand that Lord Castlereagh has been dismissed from the Admiralty Board, with little ceremony, on account of some insubordination on the part of his father, the Marquis of Londonderry. We have not heard who is to succeed him, but, of course, the place will be filled out of the army list.—Standard.

There is a notice of an extensive assemblage of Spanish troops towards the French frontiers; 14,900 men are already at Burgos, Miranda del Ebro, and their environs, and others are marching; the object is said to be the destruction of the privileges enjoyed by the Basque provinces, but on this subject nothing certain has transpired.

Charles Tighman, the colored servant of Mr. Emmet, New York, has pleaded not guilty to the charge of attempting to poison his fellow servants.

The city council of Charleston, S. C. has appropriated \$500 for a philosophical apparatus for the Apprentices' Library Society.

People may travel from New Orleans to New York, 2634 miles, for \$714, all but about 150 miles being by steam and canal boats. The extra expense of Pittsburgh to Erie, for meals, is 70 cts., and from Albany to N. York, \$74. To New Orleans it is much cheaper.

Jacob Josler, Esq. of Columbia, Pa. said to be the author of the article to be erected at the River Mill, Upper Mississippi. The article will be so cheap as to be used for roofing houses and steamboats.

On Saturday afternoon, whilst Mr. Joseph Sullivan was carrying the National Gazette in the southern part of the city, he fell down and died almost immediately.

The Hon. ROBERT H. ADAMS, Senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi, died at Natchez on the 2d inst. after a short illness.

The Health of Mobile, on the 6th instant, is stated in the Register of that date to be excellent. The town was exempt from fever of any kind.

There were 169,569 lbs. Flour inspected in the town of Alexandria, during the year ending on the 30th ult.

We understand that a man named Banton, and several others, have been apprehended at Harrodsburg on suspicion of robbing the Branch Com. Bank at that place. Bills of indictment have been found against them by the Grand Jury.—Lexington Reporter.

Indiana.—A notice appears in the *Western Sun*, signed by 29 respectable citizens of Vincennes, requesting the editor to strike off 1000 extra copies of the *Western Messenger* on returning to the Mayville Telegraph. It is the true way. Let the people read the message, and they will do justice to the wisdom and patriotism of its author.

The Petersburg Intelligencer states that the subscribers of the Roanoke Rail Road Company have met the call, on Saturday last, of five dollars per share, with the greatest punctuality. The amount of stock subscribed by individuals has nearly reached \$150,000, and a material addition is still looked for.

During a thunder squall in Charleston, on the night of the 14th instant, the ship *Niagara* was struck by lightning which shivered the mainmast and masts, and finally passed off through the cabin. Six persons were in the cabin at the time, in their births, but received no injury.

The fourteenth report of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Conn. presents encouraging and interesting details concerning that institution. It appears that the whole number of pupils in May last was 119, the greater part of whom are supported by the legislatures of the New England States.

The Annapolis Republican states that a bountiful harvest has been realized in Anne Arundel county.

The Alexandria (Louisiana) Gazette states that disease had commenced its ravages in Donaldville, in that State.

During the last week there occurred in Philadelphia one hundred and ninety-six deaths. Of this number eleven persons died from the effects of cold water, six through excessive heat, and five through madness from intemperance.

A Burlington coalition paper calls the late great Democratic Convention at the Capital of Vermont "Caucus of Jackson Leaders." These leaders were more than three hundred in number—the host must be innumerable and irresistible.

The Cincinnati Gazette makes the President say lately, in relation to his opponents, "We omit them what they never saw before? (We show the oath which the Gazette puts in to my mouth)—"What is that, General?" "A nation without a debt."—This memorable remark we take, as we find it in the *Gazette*. And we ask, will the People have Jackson as President, and the nation without debt—or Clay, with the Mayvile road and such appropriations lumbering at his back, and the nation

still burdened with debt? Choose ye between them!

**Curious explosion.**—The Nashville (Tenn.) papers mention that an explosion took place in the bed of a Creek about 12 miles from that place on the 20th ult. The noise resembled that of blowing rocks; and on examination it was found that the rocky bed of the creek was cracked and shivered to a great extent. Pieces weighing 2 or 300 pounds, were broken off, and the earth and rock together were puffed in a fissure extending near 40 yards. A spring now issues from the edge of the Creek—the water, in taste and smell resembles that which is got through a bed of stone coal.

**Cure for the tooth ache.**—At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction or excision of teeth was unnecessary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate case of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism,) by the application of the following remedy to the diseased tooth: "Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms; mix and apply them to the tooth."

**PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.**—Thursday Mr. M'Farland, a stevedore, while engaged at work on the deck of a vessel, in the lower part of the city, was suddenly overcome by the heat, he fell down and expired. He was carried to his house in Seventh below Shippen street. His wife, in the hope of affecting his restoration, started in haste for a physician—at the corner of Second and Gaskill street she took a drink of water, and was immediately so much affected as to be unable to stand. The doctor's attention was bestowed on the people in the vicinity, but in vain; in a few minutes Mrs. M'Farland was taken home a corpse, and laid beside the dead body of her husband.

Mr. M'Farland was mentioned to us as an industrious but poor man; his four little children are now orphans, without the means of procuring a morsel of bread—their case is one that appeals with force to the best feelings of our nature, and we cannot think that in Philadelphia, there will be any lack of full and prompt ministrations to their wants.—U. S. Gas.

In the city of New York during the last week there were 204 deaths. Of these, 51 were men, 37 women, 78 boys and 48 girls; 77 of the foregoing were under the age of one year, Eleven deaths occurred from drinking cold water.

NASHVILLE, July 10. We learn from the Committee on behalf of the citizens of this place, who visited the Hermitage on Thursday last, that the President declines being present at the dinner which was to have been prepared at Vauxhall, to-day.

Whilst his friends are ready to appreciate the motives and reasons that induce him to adopt this course, they regret the disappointment it will produce. Many, very many, who would, on a fixed day of festivity, have approached him, and paid the tribute of their great personal respect and friendship, will, in all probability, not see him during his short sojourn amongst us.

We were apprized that the President had determined, before his departure from the city, to avoid as far possible, all public parade, and especially the delays and sacrifices of time to which dinner parties would subject him. A hope was nevertheless entertained, that at the end of his journey, he might consent to meet his friends here, in any way that they would have desired; and under such an expectation, arrangements were completed for his reception, attachment, than had ever been bestowed on him on any former occasion.

He is expected in town early next week. We have been furnished with the following programme of the committee: NASHVILLE, 8th July, 1830. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Sir: The Citizens of the town of Nashville having heard of your arrival at the Hermitage, have deputed the undersigned to wait on you and in their name to offer you their congratulations. Your long residence among them has furnished the best means of an intimate acquaintance with you as well in private as public life. They have often greeted you heretofore as the victorious champion of our country, on the crimson field;—they now hail you as the head of the civil institutions of that country which you so well and ably defended in peril and battle. None could have regarded the measures of your administration with more interest than the people of Nashville; they had aided by every honorable means in their power, your elevation to the Chief Magistracy, under the most solemn conviction, that they would thus render an important service to their common country; and at this day it affords them sincere pleasure, in declaring their satisfaction with the measures pursued in your administration of the government.—Anxious to see you among them, that they may individually offer to you the homage of their esteem, the undersigned have been directed to request you to attend a public dinner to be given to you, in the town of Nashville on such day as may be most agreeable to you. The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of the undiminished regard and individual attachment of your friends.

THO. CLAIBORNE, H. R. W. HILL, A. PORTER, D. CARRHEAD, D. BRARROW. July, 18th, 1830.

GENTLEMEN:—I receive the congratulations so politely presented in your note of the 18th instant, in the name of the citizens of Nashville, with a sensibility peculiar to the relation which I have so long sustained as their neighbor and friend. Within this relation is included the greater part of my life, and it would be vain for me to attempt an enumeration of the many causes which combine to make my whole public and private career an inadequate measure for the honors it has bestowed upon me and the happiness it now confers. I can only say that all my heart can feel, or reason suggest, as the subject of gratitude, unite in giving sincerity to the thanks which are due to this renewal of your confidence and regard.

Your approbation, Gentlemen, of the course of my administration thus far, is peculiarly gratifying; although its responsibility is to the people of the whole Union, there is yet a pleasure in the assurance that it meets the anticipation of its earliest friends, which I trust, I may enjoy as a useful stimulus in the future prosecution of my duties.

Having since my departure from Washington declined various invitations to partake of public dinners, I hope, Gentlemen, that my fellow citizens of Nashville will pardon the same course on this occasion. It will afford me much pleasure to meet them at the Nashville Inn on Tuesday next, and give them a cordial shake of the hand as an earnest of my friendship for them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. THO. CLAIBORNE and others, committee.

**PRINCIPLES—NOT MEN.**—The following article from the New York *Courier* and Enquirer, is a plain, common sense, logical exposition of the true land marks which divided the existing parties. When every insidious effort is made to disunite and distract us—it is well, occasionally, to recur to these plain principles. Let us go together; the party, one and indivisible, strength—and united in the bands of principle, we shall move harmoniously on.

"The great contest between Jackson and Adams was a contest on principle. The supporters of the former, contended for a rigid construction of the constitution as practised in the time of Jefferson—the latter for an unlimited interpretation, under the name of Internal Improvements and various systems to drain the pockets of the people by taxation. Gen. Jackson was elected, but the supporters of those principles which would make the general government an almost despotic power and reduce the states to mere corporations have not given up the contest. Are we to be blinded by names when principles are at a stake? No man who understands the difference between democratic and federal principles, could support the election of Mr. Adams, without supporting principles of government which never had any affinity to democracy as understood in Jefferson's time. A great laxity of principle was introduced into politics soon after the war. Many distinguished men who entered the field under the flag of democracy soon abandoned that flag, and ran up the little construction banner. The contest for General Jackson purified the atmosphere and placed parties on their original ground. How can it be supposed that any man who supported Adams did not mean to support his principles? The test of democracy in Jefferson's day was plain and distinct—Do you support the principles which brought Jefferson into power? Yes. Very well, you are a democrat. Is there any other test now? Do you support the principles which mark the policy of Jackson? Yes. Very well, you support democratic principles, and are entitled to confidence.—He who supported Adams, and who still continues to support the party, and the men that voted for him, gives prima facie evidence that he is opposed to the principles of the party that made Jackson President. Can the latter give confidence to the former? Can such an accidental thing as blood or birth, for which race horses are valued; have any thing to do in our estimate of a man's political faith and political convictions? If it were so, it would soon be found that 'hereditary democracy' is but another term for 'hereditary nobility.'"

**STATE OF PARTIES.** We recommend the following extract from the *Tulland (Conn.) Advocate*, to the serious consideration of the public. The principles on which this administration is opposed are precisely the same as those which governed the opposition to the administration of Mr. Jefferson; yet, the partisans of Messrs. Clay and Webster assume the name of *Republicans*! Names cannot alter things.

"There are certain leading principles that have, from the adoption of our Constitution, distinguished the two political parties, whose prominent features, or ancient landmarks, have survived the mutation of names. The advocates for a 'strong government,' at the adoption of our Constitution, the Federalists of '98, of 1811, and the Clay and Webster party, of the present time, are precisely the same. This being the case, all the hickcocking about 'Tarrif' and 'Internal Improvement,' becomes by the people, and ought to be considered by the people, as a mere disguise to mislead and misunderstand. For a moment reflect, and find a single trait in the character and conduct of the Clay and Webster party that is at variance with the Federal doctrine of '98 or 1812. Ask Daniel Webster if his principles are altered since 1812—what part he took with the notorious John Henry, &c.; while on the other hand, find any essential departures in the present administration from the acknowledged doctrines of Mr. Jefferson. Under these circumstances, will not the Jeffersonians lay aside all sectional and personal considerations, and rally round the standard of the present administration? The subject of the Mayvile and Lexington Road Bill has been brought upon to render the President unpopular, but the people in their decision will recollect the principles of the two parties are here involved. Mr. Clay was in favor of the bill, and had the President signed it, his act would have been a precedent for arrogating other powers not guaranteed by the Constitution; and the General Government, thus, would have been made strong, at the expense of State rights. The question to be settled by the people is, whether they are prepared to have the Government made yet stronger, or to support the administration, in refusing to exercise powers of a doubtful character, to say the least. The people on this point will see the proper bearing of the question, notwithstanding the gaudy dress and rose-like name which our opponents call it."

**MR. JEFFERSON AND THE MONARCHATS.** In a letter to Gideon Granger, dated August 13th, 1800, Mr. Jefferson says: "DEAR SIR: I received with great pleasure, your favor of June the 4th, and am much comforted by the appearance of a change of opinion in your State: for though we may obtain, and I believe shall obtain, a majority in the Legislature of the United States attached to the preservation of the Federal Constitution, according to its obvious principles, yet the same principle which was known to be received, attached equally to the preservation to the States of those rights unquestionably remaining with them—friends to the freedom of religion, freedom of the press, trial by jury, and to economical Government—opposed to standing armies, paper systems, war, and all connexion other than commerce with any foreign nation; in short, a majority firm in all those principles which we have espoused, and the Federalists have opposed uniformly; still, would the body of New England continue in opposition to these principles of good, either knowingly or through delusion, our Government will be a very uneasy one. It can never be harmonious and solid, while so respectable a portion of its citizens support principles which go directly to a change of the Federal Constitution, to sink the State Governments, consolidate them into one, and to monopolize that. Our country is too large to have all its affairs directed by a single Government. Public servants, at such a distance, and from under the eye of their constituents, must, from the circumstance of distance, be unable to administer and overlook all the details necessary for the good government of the citizens; and the same circumstance, by rendering detection impossible to their constituents, will invite the public agents to corruption, plunder, and waste. And I do verily believe; that, if the principle were to prevail of a common law being in force in the United States, (which principle possesses at once the general good of all the powers of the State Governments and reduces us to a single consolidated government) it would become the most corrupt government on earth.

"You have seen the practices by which the public servants have been able to cover their conduct, or, when that could not be done, delusions by which they have vanished into the eyes of their constituents. What an augmentation of the field for jobbing, speculation, plundering, office building, and office hunting, would be produced by an assumption of all the state powers into the hands of the General Government. The true theory of our Government is surely the wisest and best, that the States are independent as to every thing respecting foreign nations. Let the General Government be reduced to foreign concerns only, and let our affairs be disentangled from those of all other nations, except as to commerce, which the merchants will manage better, the more they are left free to manage for themselves, and our General Government may be reduced to a very simple organization, and a very unexpensive one—a few plain duties to be performed by a few servants.

**Death of General Sucre.**—The letters received at New York by the brig *Montilla*, from Cartagena, state that Gen. Antonio Jose de Sucre had been assassinated while on his way to Pasto. Of this distinguished man, the *New York Journal of Commerce* gives the following biographical sketch: Gen. Sucre is the greatest benefactor of South America. He was born at Cumana, in Venezuela, in 1793; consequently, was 37 years old at the time of his death. He was educated at Caracas, and entered the army in 1811. From 1814 to 1817 he served in the staff. He commanded the patriot forces at the battle of Pichincha, on the 24th May, 1822, when 500 Spaniards were left dead on the field, and the remainder, consisting of about 8000 men, capitulated. By this event, the independence of Colombia was finally secured. In June, 1823, he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the patriot forces in Peru, on the approach of a powerful Spanish army, and soon after was invested with the supreme command. On the 9th December, 1824, he gained the battle of Ayacucho, the most brilliant ever fought in South America, in which 1400 royalists were killed, 7000 wounded, and 3784 taken, including 16 Generals, 16 Colonels, 68 Lieut. Colonels, and 484 officers of lower grades. This secured the independence of Peru. He afterwards liberated the provinces of Bolivia, became supreme chief, and was finally appointed by the Congress of that Republic, President for life. He was first President of the late Constituent Congress at Bogota, was delegated by that body as one of the Commissioners to propose friendly terms with Venezuela; and when this mission had proved unsuccessful, and the Congress had closed its labors, he proceeded to the various Departments to appease certain disturbances which had arisen under General Flores.—There, it would seem, he met an untimely fate. His stature was rather below the middle size, his countenance sprightly, and his manner refined and pleasing."

**THE EPISCOPALIANS.**—In the Episcopal Church of the United States there are 530 clergymen. Ten are bishops, and the others are Priests and Deacons. There is also one bishop elect, not yet consecrated. Eight are Presidents of Colleges; or preside over Collegiate Institutions under other names, as Principal, Provost, &c. Twenty-two are Professors in Colleges, Theological Seminaries, and other public Institutions. Six are chaplains in the service of the United States, or in some corporate establishment. Seventy-three are Principals of Academic Seminaries of Learning. And besides these enumerated numbers, many others are engaged in teaching a part of the time, in connection with parochial duty.

**METHODISTS.**—From the minutes of the Annual Conferences for 1829, it appears that the total number of Methodists in the United States is 447,743 being 389,679 whites, 62,814 colored and black, and 359,000 Indians. The total of the preceding year having been 416,338, there has been an increase of 29,505, in the year 1829. The travelling preachers are 1697, and the supernumerary 120; being an increase of 175 in the year.

**PRESBYTERIANS.**—From an abstract of the Minutes of the General Assembly in 1829, it appears that the Presbyterian Church, in the United States has now 19 Synods, 93 Presbyteries, 1803 Ministers, 205 Licentiates, 195 Candidates, 3070 Churches or Congregations, and 162,816 Communicants; being an increase of 3 Synods 2 Presbyteries, 108 Ministers, 11 Licentiates, 102 Congregations, and 16,608 Communicants, and decrease of 47 Candidates for the Ministry. Of the Ministers, 40 are Presidents, or Professors in Colleges or Theological Seminaries, 3 are Chaplains in the Navy and 15 are engaged in Missions to the Heathen; the Baptists have been 3928 Adults and 13,171 infants, exceeding those of the preceding year by 1974. Collections for the year, chiefly for Education and Foreign and Domestic Missions, 73,068 dollars.

**SALEM MURDER.**—We have announced the special term of the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Salem on Tuesday last, for the trial of persons implicated in the murder of Captain White, and noticed the excellent Charge of Chief Justice Parker to the Grand Jury. The Court adjourned on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and being able to make the Grand Jury not being able to make the Grand Jury Court was then adjourned to Thursday 8 o'clock, A. M. After opening the Court on Thursday, and information being received that the Jury was not yet ready to make their Deliverances, the Court immediately adjourned to this (Friday) morning, at 8 o'clock, to allow the Grand Jury the use of the Court room for their sitting, an indulgence rendered highly necessary by the extreme heat of the weather. The Grand Jury have been extremely assiduous. On Wednesday, the elder Knapp was brought before them, but, as we learn, declined giving testimony, and was remanded to jail. Soon after, Palmer, also implicated in the murder, was admitted a witness and remained under examination more than an hour. We have heard that some other witnesses were examined, and that the number summoned amounts to nearly one hundred; one of whom is the father of Palmer. We cannot, of course, presume to have any knowledge of the facts of the Jury-room; but we hold it a duty which we owe to our readers, to say, that from appearances which we have a right to see and estimate, the great ends of justice will not be defeated by the circumstance of the principal witness on a former examination, standing mute on the last, nor of his destruction of the principal in the crime; and that there will be found a mass of testimony to authorize the Jury to present true bills against at least three of the persons implicated. These indictments, we expect, will be presented at the opening of the Court this morning; and that then the prisoners will be called upon to plead to them. If the plea is Not Guilty, we further learn that the Court will be adjourned to Tuesday next, eight o'clock, to give ample time to the Counsel of the prisoners to prepare for their defence. The trial we think will then positively commence.

We learn with pleasure that the health of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin is improving; and that there is some probability that he will ere long visit Nantucket.—Inquirer