



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 20, 1856.

Editors—GEO. R. UTTER & THOMAS S. BROWN (S. B. Utter, Editor; T. S. Brown, Business Manager.)

Our Accounts.—The two volumes of the Sabbath Recorder are more than three-quarters completed. Bills to the end of the volume have been sent to those who owe the establishment...

MORAL GOVERNMENT AS AFFECTED BY CHRIST'S MEDIATION—NO. 3.

Should it be objected to the view presented in our last article, that it does not hold good with respect to the heathen, they being ignorant of the Gospel; we reply, that there is as great a modification of the moral government exercised over the heathen, as there is of that which is exercised over those who have always lived in the light of Revelation.

Nevertheless, there is, in the condition of the heathen, ample room for the modification of which we are treating. Though ignorant of revealed law, they "shew the work of the Law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another."

But does Nature publish the Gospel? That it sets forth the plan by which sinners find favor with God, is not, and will not be, pretended. Nature gives no intimation of "God manifest in the flesh;" it says nothing about Jesus Christ dying for our sins, rising from the dead, and making intercession for us.

But whether the fact that God is appeasable is not intimated to the heathen, is another question. It must be owned, however, that this question cannot be so satisfactorily answered as to dissipate all doubt. The Apostle says, that God "left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness."

Now, as all these evidences of divine goodness are given, not only to men, but to *virtuous* men, the inference from them is, that there is some way, or manner, (though not yet revealed,) by which the Creator can hold intercourse with, and bless his erring creatures.

But, on the other hand, the forces of nature are often employed in such a way as to render it doubtful whether God can be reconciled to sinners upon any terms. The earthquake swallowing up armies of living beings, the volcano overwhelming whole cities with its eruptions, the tornado sweeping its destructive blast over fruitful lands, the sea quenching the fire of human life in its angry foam, the pestilence walking into crowded cities to lay waste and devour, together with innumerable other fearful visitations, proclaim that there is wrath with God, with as much distinctness as His more kindly visitations proclaim his goodness.

But notwithstanding this uncertainty, it is clear that the providence of God towards the heathen is not what it would have been, had the mediation of Christ not interposed. We who have revelation to guide us know it, whether the heathen themselves do or not.

And inasmuch as his providence is modified, to such an extent that, instead of destroying them for their wickedness, he bears long with them, and gives them the fruits of the earth for their comfort and gladness, it is clear that this manner of dealing with them is a test of their moral character, over and above what is implied in the law discovered to them by the creative works of the Almighty antecedently to any such experience of his providential goodness.

The sum of what we have said on this head is, that the heathen do, in the providence of God, receive the knowledge of the great elementary principle, (the universal goodness of the Almighty,) in which the Gospel is founded, as really and substantially as they do, in what is "written in their hearts" by his creative power, receive the knowledge of the great and elementary principle of the Law.

EDUCATION—DENOMINATIONAL.

That the parent is greatly responsible for the education of the child is felt by all who have deeply studied the relation of parent and child. The State is in duty bound to provide for the citizen an education which will enable him to discharge the primary duties of citizenship. It is likewise the duty of the church to so educate her sons and daughters as to enable them best to accomplish their mission as Christians.

If this be so, then it follows as a legitimate sequence, that it is the especial duty of each branch of the Christian church, of the great Christian family, to educate, in the higher and more central principles, at least, her own children. How and where shall our youth be educated?—has often been and should ever be a question of deep solicitude to all denominations.

Each denomination sustains to its members the relation of spiritual parentage. It is her duty to exercise such an influence over her youthful members throughout their preparatory training, as shall tend most effectually to prepare them to meet properly and efficiently the great duties of life. The young are to be trained for the world and for heaven—not only directed, but encouraged, assisted. It is not enough that they have the path of duty pointed out to them. It must not only be said to them, "Here is the way of life—walk ye in it;" but they must be taken by the hand and helped onward.

These children of the church need to sit under a common "roof tree," and there learn their common lessons, and together prepare for action. In order that they may be bound together by the indissoluble ties of the common faith of a Christian brotherhood, it is necessary for them to have a common home, where they can meet for culture and for counsel over their mutual interests—over the interests of the world—where they can sing, and pray, and weep together over the interests of religion. They need, while thus being trained, the frequent visits, counsels, and encouragement of the guides and leaders in Israel. They also need to be where they can spend their vacations and short respites from study among their own churches, or else be sent by them on agencies or missionary tours. By being thus situated, they would not be, as is too frequently the case, with many, on completing their education, without acquaintance, and knowing not as much, perhaps, about the history and operations of their own as of other denominations. They would be acquainted with the denomination, and the denomination would be acquainted with them, and know about what station they were best fitted to occupy; hence would not be compelled, as is too frequently the case, to experiment so much, in order to ascertain the appropriate sphere of its members.

If the denomination neglects to exercise this parental solicitude and protection, then will she continue to behold her youth scattered like sheep without a shepherd—her children wandering, the church scarcely knowing where. Thus scattered—with but little or no acquaintance with each other—without any central rallying point, save a common religious belief—without knowledge or sympathy concerning denominational enterprises—how could any thing bespeaking union, strength, or concert of action, be expected from them? Not only this—is it surprising that the want of a common instruction and sympathy should so frequently lead to indifference and final desertion of the denomination? The truth is, that the young are more easily swayed by persuasion and kindness than led by abstract truth; hence, when they meet with kind and hearty receptions—when they are presented with bright prospects of usefulness—offered station, preferment, and honor, and entreated to accept of such offers, it is not strange, if they should frequently yield to the temptation. This will occur with especial frequency, where denominational influences are not cordial, bracing and invigorating. The struggle between conscience and the temptation thus presented to the young and ardent, will often be long and severe, and if conscience prevails, it will often be after many tears and prayers.

This thrusting the young out to contend single-handed with errors in high places, before they are prepared for it, reminds one of the ancient gladiatorial contests. If they fall in the contest, and give up their former belief, how often is it said, "Thumbs back—let them go—they are too nerveless and

fickle minded to be of any worth to us." This, too, without giving them that preparatory training which was granted to gladiatorial combatants. Is not such a course more like those nations where the father looks coolly on, and sees his son perish, rather than help him; but if he gains the victory alone, lavishes unnumbered favors upon him?

How much better and nobler is that system, which protects, encourages, and assists. Various denominations have tried both the collecting and the scattering systems, and those denominations which have and are still exerting the most influence and power in the world, have taken the most pains to establish denominational institutions. They have given their tens and their hundreds of thousands for this purpose. They find that by this system, their youth, as a mass, are better educated. Their ministers are so educated as better to advance the interests of the denomination, of the church, and of the world. Their missionary enterprises thrive better; more men are furnished for foreign fields. In short, all of the important aggressive and progressive movements of a denomination are promoted by a denominational system of education.

If such systems work well in other denominations, why would they not in our own? They would. If we mean to advance; if we wish to educate our youth in a way that will best promote the interests of the denomination; if we wish to raise up and send forth missionaries; if we wish to hold up the Sabbath to the world in a manner that will claim its observance; if we wish to exert a commanding influence—we must have literary and theological institutions.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Concluded from last week.

Rev. Mr. Fairbanks was next called to the stand. He had been a missionary on the Mahratta Mission nine years. He said that preaching the Gospel is the great work of missionaries. They do this by means of Schools and the Press. The inquiry is, How can we do most? They change till they can do most—try English Schools, the Press, Tracts, &c. Deprecates sudden changes. There is a great lack of men and means, and with this lack they do the best they can, and accommodate themselves to circumstances. Their last change was to devote themselves to preaching the Gospel for the conversion of souls, and use schools to train converts, and not heathen minds to oppose their work. Would do more if they had the means. In that country, the missionary women can preach the Gospel all the time in the villages. Preaching is the best expenditure of our strength. His vernacular must be used to instruct him. Let the School and the Press alone, and attend to the language, and in one year one can preach the Gospel to the natives. The natives generally will not seek the English language; a few only will seek it, for the advantage gained thereby. There have been a few conversions. The reason is, we have not labored for conversions. The cross of Christ converts, and not general education. We must teach the natives that they are sinners, and how they may be saved. We must teach, print, and translate the Bible to some extent; but we must keep up preaching. The feeling in the Mahratta Mission is gaining toward preaching only. The best educated natives get the best employment and best pay. Since the change, there has been constant progress in the new direction. The missionaries were not influenced by the Deputation. They were unanimous, with the exception of one opposed and one non-committal. The plan was adopted by the united counsel of the Deputation and the missionaries. In the final vote, each in order gave his opinion. The Deputation gave the impression, that the change was in the line of feeling of the Board and the churches in this country. The London Missionary Society pursues the same course. After the Bombay School began, there were only Mr. Brown and himself on the Mission; Brown had charge of the School, and he of the missionary labors. Would like the School still, if we could have it. Concurred in the change, because we had not the men to conduct it, and also do the work of the Mission. There were one hundred and seventy-five young men in the School at Bombay when it closed. The average number of hearers in the meetings in the villages is one hundred. The change in his mind with regard to the High School in Bombay commenced while the Deputation was in India. Since that time this conviction of the propriety of the change has increased. The School was abandoned first from necessity, because there was no one to go on with it; afterwards, and during his journey home, he became convinced of the propriety of the change.

The Rev. Dr. Allen was the next speaker on the stand. He went to India in 1827, and returned in 1853. The first five or six years he spent in Bombay, he was chiefly engaged in itinerant preaching. He traveled considerably over India, and spent some time in Madras and Ceylon. He was not engaged in teaching, but in preaching, and general missionary labors. Had charge of the printing office nine years, and was also engaged in the revision of the Scriptures, &c. He thought there was no material in the vernacular of India for education. They have no system of Geography, or Cosmogony, or other sciences. The changes proposed were great. Without the system of education adopted by the Missions, no suitable Christian teachers can be prepared. We might as well expect qualified preachers from the common schools of this country; as from the native schools of

India. Occasionally a good teacher or preacher may be had without this education. The European Missionary Societies have five-sixths of the missionary force in India. They all adopt the system of teaching as essential to their success. This Board has one eleventh of the mission force. Schools are necessary to open the way for the spread of the Gospel. There cannot be much done without them. Heathenism is to be overthrown by education, by raising up a competent native agency of the highest kind. This is increasing more lately than before, led by the Free Church of Scotland. A better class of preachers are thus secured. They teach nothing but English, except to candidates for the ministry, who are taught Greek and Latin. He would have schools where the unconverted could be educated. When their school was abolished, they lost those that were sent to the schools of the Church of Scotland and the Church of England. Of the six hundred and fifty educated at the Batticotta Seminary, three hundred and fifty have been converted. One hundred and twenty of these are in the employ of the Mission, as preachers, catechists, teachers, and in other missionary labor. In Dr. Duff's school, in Calcutta, of thirteen hundred men who entered to prepare for office, and money-making, and other temporal interests, one hundred and fifty have been converted. Government scholars might become good translators, if they had the material for education in their language, and also some might do for teachers in higher classes. Their language must be Christianized to be right for the conversion of the heathen. Christianizing the people will Christianize the language. It is more difficult to translate the Scriptures than other works. Translating the Bible will tend to purify the language. A comparison shows that all missionaries rate education higher than the Board. The educating by others is a sufficient reason why the Board should educate. The creation of an educated native agency is the great work of missions. Being asked if he considered the report of the Deputation as the opposite extreme to the views of Dr. Duff, he said that it differed from the practice of all other Societies. The Church Missionary Society has 3000 pupils; the English 4000; and other societies large numbers. From a comparison with them he thought—the audience can judge for themselves.

The English language is used in the courts in the provinces of Bombay, &c. Elsewhere the language of the district is used. There are Government and private schools, where the English language is taught, and where the natives will learn it.

Mr. Poor, son of Dr. Poor, who labored many years in Ceylon, next took the stand. He reviewed in a lengthy and impressive argument the Report of the Deputation. He took the position, and maintained it with much force, that the new order of things in the limiting and suspension of the schools, and the teaching of the English language, was not in accordance with the wish of the missionaries, but necessarily forced upon them. His views were in agreement with those given by Drs. Winslow and Allen, and in opposition to the Deputation.

Dr. Bacon read a lengthy letter from a missionary who took substantially the same view of the subject. The opposition to the Report was very strong and decided. The Deputation reviewed the opposition at considerable length, and sought to defend themselves and their Report. Several members of the Board also debated the matter at issue with a good deal of zeal. The Report of the Deputation, and the discussion thereon, failed to harmonize the views of the members of the Board. The difference was manifestly greater at the close than at the commencement of the session. A resolution, and the only one of importance acted upon, was adopted, referring the whole subject to a committee, consisting of Rev. Drs. Beman, Hopkins, Bidle, Smith, Palmer, Fowler, Taylor, Bacon, Gov. Fairbanks, Hon. L. Child, H. Holden, and Judge Jessup. There were eighty corporate members and one hundred and fifty honorary members present.

To us, as a people just commencing in the work of Foreign Missions, this subject is of very great importance. The brief report that I have given of this meeting, from minutes taken at the time, will give a general idea of the subjects under consideration. Unless the wisest councils prevail, very much mischief to missions will follow. The missionaries are almost unanimous in the opinion that teaching schools, and teaching the English language, is indispensable to the success of missionary efforts. May our own Board be guided by the same wisdom in all their plans and labors for the conversion of pagan sinners. J. B.

FEMALE TRACT SOCIETY.—The Female Branch of the New York City Tract Society held its regular monthly meeting at the Tract House, on Monday, March 10th. The collections for the month amounted to \$517 25. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. O. Eastman, who also read letters from agents and colporters of the Parent Society. A few days before the meeting, two gifts of one thousand dollars each, one from a Baptist, and the other from a Congregationalist, had been received. One of the gentlemen accompanied his check with the remark, that he had formed a resolution to devote henceforth the profits of his business mainly to religious benevolent objects. An account was given of an old lady, who had reached four score years, who contributed to the Society one hundred dollars received for knitting chair sides within a few months past. A letter was read from South Carolina, in which it was stated that very mountainous districts in the State is about to be explored by colporters. [Independent,

SABBATH PUBLICATIONS IN CHINA.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Ten Life Members of the Missionary Society, at twenty-five dollars each, to enable our missionaries in China to print and circulate Sabbath Documents. Read what Bro. Carpenter writes, under date of Shanghai, Dec. 6, 1855:—

"Now what shall I say about books? We are doing, and have been for a long time, next to nothing in that line, while others are flooding the country with their publications. It is really painful to be obliged to be a spectator to the trampling down of the law of God, by good men, without the power of unfurling the banner of truth. Almanacs are in great demand among all classes of the Chinese. I think it might be of immense advantage to the cause we love, if we could have the means of scattering through the neighboring cities and villages only one-tenth part as many Sabbath Almanacs as there are Sunday Almanacs scattered. It would cost something to print them, and something more to hire boats to go and scatter them. I am not sure but Mr. Black's perpetual Almanac might form the proper basis for one."

Send on immediately your names, with the money, or get it if you have not got it on hand, for "the Kings business requires haste." Borrow it, or make a donation party for it; only let us have it forthwith.

J. BAILEY, Cor. Sec.

MINNESOTA LANDS.

MILTON, Rock Co., Wis., March 4, 1856. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—

I have been requested by a number of brethren, to say to those brethren scattered over the denomination who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of claiming good land, that there are a number of us intending to go into Minnesota in the spring, choose our locations, make our claims, build our houses. Some of the young men expect to stay and fence and break the land, while the remainder come back for our families. We expect to start about the tenth of May. If any of our brethren want to go with us, they should inform us immediately, and we will give timely notice. Minnesota is noted for the fertility of its soil, its excellent water privileges, its beautiful timber and rolling prairies. I spent some four weeks in traveling through the territory the past season. It is as beautiful and healthy a country as I ever saw. We expect that some twenty-five or thirty will meet in this place to start for our new homes.

JOHN W. AYARS.

DONATION VISITS.—We hear of two or three Donation Visits recently made to pastors of Seventh-day Baptist Churches. One was to Eld. Thomas B. Brown, of Genesee, N. Y., which came off on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 19th—a very pleasant gathering, which produced the happiest social effects, and conferred a pecuniary benefit upon the pastor of about one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Another was to Eld. Wm. B. Maxson, of Leonardsville, N. Y., the pecuniary results of which were about the same as that at Genesee, and the social features of which we have heard highly commended. Such "Visits," when properly conducted, often lead to pleasant and profitable intimacies between the families of pastors and those who, except for these occasions, would keep at a distance.

DRESS IN THE OLDEN TIME.—It is well to be reminded occasionally of the simplicity and economy of the early days of our Republic. A writer in *Putnam* for February says of the time of Washington:—

"Clothing was very expensive; and though made a matter of more consequence than now, as marking the distinctions of rank, still so sedulously maintained, it was often difficult for persons of much pretension to keep up the outward appearance of gentility. For this reason, all apparel was preserved with much care. I have seen specimens of mending, piecing, and darning, in garments belonging to good old families, which would have commanded a premium from some of our modern industrial societies. The raiment purchased for a young woman's bridal was worn by her in old age; and young girls of the household were glad to assume the faded relics of a grandmother's wardrobe. Rich dresses, in those days, were considered of sufficient importance to be mentioned in wills, and left as an inheritance to relatives or friends."

RUM-DRINKING AROUND WESTERLY, R. I.—The following paragraphs from the *Westerly Echo and Pawcatuck Advertiser* indicate that rum-selling and excessive rum-drinking are rather expensive luxuries in that vicinity:—

"Wm. S. Berry was arraigned before Justice Sheffer, of this village, (Stonington side of the river,) on Tuesday last, on charge of being intoxicated. He confessed his guilt, and was fined \$20 and costs, amounting to about \$25, which he paid.

"Silas Beverly was brought before Justice Knight, of this town, yesterday, on charge of being a common seller of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the law. He was adjudged guilty, and fined \$20 and costs, and ten days imprisonment. He appealed.

"Harvey C. Richmond and Charles H. Card, were also, at the same time, charged with selling intoxicating liquors in violation of the law. They were adjudged guilty, and ordered to pay a fine of \$20 and costs, and to be imprisoned ten days. They left in charge of officers Olney and Collins, this morning, for Kingston Jail."

WISCONSIN ON KANSAS.—An anonymous letter from Milton, Wis., gives the following expression of enthusiasm in the cause of freedom in Kansas:—

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Baptist Missionary Society has a dark prospect before it, if we may judge from the following language of a late number of the *Baptist Record*:—"Thirty-one thousand dollars deficiency. A debt of forty-five thousand dollars in prospect!" Such are the startling utterances of the Board of Managers of our Missionary Society, in a recent circular to the ministry of the Church. They state that the missionary contributions of the Church for 1855 were thirty-one thousand dollars less than for 1854. In consequence of this deficiency, the treasury will be overdrawn prior to the first of March, to the amount of forty-five thousand dollars."

At the late Concert of Prayer for Colleges in Boston, Rev. Mr. Tarbox, Secretary of the American Education Society, noticed a change, as being that a less number than years ago of students are in preparation for the Christian ministry. Formerly one-half of these students used to prepare for the ministry; now only about one-sixth are studying with that end in view. This is seen more particularly in the theological seminaries, in which there has been a material decline of students. We cannot as yet, he said, discover any change for the better.

The Rev. Robert Alexander, an agent of the American Bible Society, Texas, has, during the past year, traveled more than four thousand miles, organized seventeen auxiliary societies and eleven Bible committees; has visited nineteen auxiliary societies, properly organized; has preached one hundred and fifty sermons; raised in cash, \$3,694 97, and in subscriptions, \$1,600; and has sent into the interior of the State copies of the Scriptures to the value of \$4,675 50.

Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, says the *New York Observer*, is one of the most useful, as well as extraordinary men in the church; a man of extraordinary means and having a right to do with his own as he wills, he employs the income of his office in promoting the cause of Christian education in his own way.

Mr. Peter Cooper has applied to the legislature of New York for an act of incorporation of a Board of Control of suitable persons to whom he proposes to convey the grand and costly edifice which he is building, in the square directly south of the American Bible House, New York City, by the name of "The Union for the Advancement of Science." It is said that Mr. Cooper intends to add a liberal pecuniary endowment, and that the institution will have some of the features of a college or university, with a provision for lectures, and for the cultivation of the fine arts.

Several of the States have laws on their statute books making it a penal offense to teach a slave to read even the word of God. The laws on the subject, owing to the power of enlightened Christian sentiment, are mostly a dead letter, and should be repealed. Many have been of the opinion, that the statutes of Tennessee make it criminal to teach the slave to read; but it seems they have labored under a wrong impression.

The chaplain of the House of Representatives, the venerable Daniel Waldo, of Onondaga Co., in the 97th year of his age, has arrived at Washington, and entered upon the duties of his office, by offering the opening prayer in the House, on Monday, March 2d, which duty he is said to have performed in a very appropriate and solemn manner.

The new church organization formed from the Collegiate Dutch Church worshipping in Ninth-street, having elected a consistory, under the name of the "Central Reformed Protestant Dutch Church," have unanimously called the Rev. Abraham B. Van Zandt, of Petersburg, Va., (formerly of Newburgh,) to become their pastor, and there is reason to believe he will accept the invitation.

The New England Emigrant Aid Company at Boston have issued the fifth edition of their "Information to Kansas Immigrants," 12mo, pp. 64, which they will forward to any person by mail on application to Thomas H. Webb, M. D., their Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Dowling has accepted the call of the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing Streets, New York, and will enter upon his duties the first Sunday in April.

A CURIOUS CASE.—We find in a late number of the *Independent* the following curious case:—

A case of insurance on slaves was decided recently in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, which carries the doctrine of chattelization to the extreme. Hunter & Co. shipped fourteen slaves from Richmond to New Orleans, which were insured at the office of the Mutual Insurance Company in New York, against loss by drowning in consequence of the stranding, shipwreck, or otherwise, of the vessel, the assurers being warranted against all other risks. The vessel stranded, and a portion of the lading was thrown overboard to save the rest, and a general average of loss made on the effects saved, including the slaves. Hunter & Co. sued the Insurance Company for this loss, which was resisted on the ground that the slaves were only insured against drowning, and as they were not drowned, the Company was not liable; but the Court decided the other way, on the ground that he who participates in the benefit should divide the burden of the sacrifice. The presumption is, that had the goods not been thrown overboard, the cargo, including the slaves, would have been lost.

IMPORTANT TO NEW YORK LIQUOR DEALERS.—A case has been recently decided in Rhode Island of considerable interest to those engaged in the liquor traffic. A person residing in Rhode Island bought liquors in New York to the amount of some \$500 to \$600, and failed to pay for them. An action was commenced against the purchaser, and in reply he pleaded that the 17th section of the Maine law ordains that "no action of any kind shall be had or maintained in any court in this State for the recovery or possession of intoxicating liquors or the value thereof, except such as are sold, purchased or held in accordance with the provisions of this act;" averring that the notes in suit were given for liquors purchased in New York, and denying the right of the Court to entertain the suit. The question was argued in the Court of Common Pleas, and the Judge sustained the plea of the respondent. The *Journal* says the case will be carried up to the Supreme Court.

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General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress last week. SECOND-DAY, MARCH 19. In the SENATE, an exciting debate occurred in connection with the consideration of the bill for increasing the armaments and munitions of war...

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the consideration of the application of the Committee on Elections for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case, occupied most of the day.

THIRD-DAY, MARCH 20. In the SENATE, the Naval Committee made application to be empowered to send for persons and papers to enable them to investigate complaints against the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

In the HOUSE, a bill was introduced to enable the States bordering on the Ohio to improve the navigation of that river. It was referred to a Select Committee.

FOURTH-DAY, MARCH 21. In the SENATE, Mr. Douglas, Chairman of a Committee on Territories, made a report on Kansas affairs. He reviews the history of the introduction and progress of Slavery in this country...

In the HOUSE, Mr. Whitney introduced a bill establishing a uniform rule of naturalization, and repealing the present laws. Mr. Herbert introduced a bill providing for an overland mail from some point on the Mississippi River to San Francisco.

The "RESOLUTE" at New London. - The "Resolute," one of the few vessels dispatched in 1852 in search of Sir John Franklin, which was brought a few weeks since into New London (Conn.) by a whaling ship that found her abandoned at sea, still remains in New London, in possession of the Custom-House officers, who received her in charge there.

still remaining on board. Some unscrupulously curious visitors, too, have borne away as relics many handsome pieces of her splendid dinner service. Some of the most valuable books from her library (one of the choicest nautical libraries, by the way, ever put on board ship) have been stolen.

European News. European news to March 15th was received in New York on the 12th, by the steamer Arabia and the telegraph from Halifax.

Active preparations for a continuance of the war prevailed on all sides. An armistice until the end of March had been officially announced, and was made known to the Crimean armies. It is not to affect the existing blockade of Russian ports.

California News. The Steamer Northern Light, from San Juan, arrived at New York on the 13th inst, with two weeks later news from the Pacific coast.

In San Francisco, on the morning of Feb. 15th, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt. The people were aroused from their sleep and hundreds rushed frantically into the streets in their night clothes.

Accidents in the mining region have been quite common. Caving in of embankments, burying from one to six or eight persons at a time, have been of frequent, almost of daily occurrence.

On the 12th of Feb., a sorrowful casualty occurred; two women and two children, while riding with some others in a carriage by the margin of a small lake near San Francisco city, were drowned by the overturning of the carriage in the water.

The directors of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, which is to pass through Hoosac Mountain by a tunnel four miles long and eight hundred feet below the summit, have applied to the Legislature of Massachusetts to subscribe \$150,000 to the stock.

Notwithstanding the very severe weather, the prospects of a good crop of peaches are reported as being quite equal to the most sanguine calculations. The New Jersey New Brunswick says that the cold weather has not hurt the buds any yet, except in those orchards situated in low wet grounds.

On the evening of the Sabbath, March 15th, a fearful calamity occurred on the Delaware River near Philadelphia. One of the Camden and Philadelphia ferry-boats took fire when in the middle of the stream; the flames spread with great rapidity; the boat became unmanageable; the passengers, about one hundred in number, panic-stricken, leaped into the water to escape death by burning; many of them were picked up, but about thirty were drowned.

The Free-State Legislature of Kansas organized at Topeka on the 4th inst., and Gov. Robinson's Message was read. He states that secret instructions have been sent to the United States Marshall for the arrest of the members of the Legislature.

The Boston and Providence Railroad Company, it is stated, owns a large tract of woodland in Virginia, from which it procures its fuel, and the agents of the Company hire slaves and slave drivers, and buy whips and whongs as disciplinary aids in carrying on the operations. The Boston Herald asserts that the State of Massachusetts has a stock interest in the railroad, and hence participates in the hire and punishment of these slaves.

A farmer near Galt, C. W., who had eight hundred bushels of wheat, for which he had been offered the high prices of last season, but chose to keep it, in the hope of getting more, hung himself last week. Another farmer near London, had three years crop on hand, which he had refused to sell at the extreme rates of last fall. He is now insane, his reason giving way at the prospect of having to sell at a greatly reduced price.

On Saturday morning, March 8, the steamer E. Howard came in collision near Troy, La., with the steamer Henry Lewis, from Cincinnati for New Orleans. The latter boat sunk. The Howard was but slightly damaged. All the cabin passengers of the Lewis were saved through her hurricane deck, but twenty of the hands and deck passengers were drowned.

The General Assembly of Virginia has passed a resolution requesting the representatives of that State in Congress "to secure the passage of a bill making full compensation to all owners whose slaves have or may hereafter escape into any of the non-slaveholding States of this Union, and withheld from those to whom such service or labor may be due."

The Judiciary Committee in the Pennsylvania Legislature have negatived the bill for a change of venue from Delaware county to Philadelphia in the case of Williamson vs. Kane. It is said that the Legislature is not disposed to interfere with this important case.

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The Great Showman, Barnum, has at last "seen the elephant" for himself. At a meeting of his creditors at New Haven lately, which represented about \$300,000 of his indebtedness, he was "put through" a course of bankruptcy, and Frederick Croswell, Esq., appointed trustee of his estate.

A dispatch dated Buffalo, Thursday, March 13, says: The first train which has arrived in this city since Sunday, came in this noon over the Central Road. It consisted of twenty-one cars, containing 700 passengers, and brought the first mails which have arrived from any quarter since Sunday.

A memorial has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature, desiring Congress to divide that territory on the line of 45 deg. 10 min., from the St. Croix to the Missouri River.

One of the conductors of the Harlem Railroad during the winter measured a snow bank fifteen feet high at Chatham Four Corners.

A dispatch dated Chicago, Monday, March 10, says: The Commercial Bank of Chicago closed its doors this morning. A Republican Association has been formed in Providence, for the State of Rhode Island. The expenses of the late Slave Trials at Cincinnati were \$22,400.

New York Markets - March 17, 1856. Ashes - Pots \$75 a 600; Pearls 7 1/2 a 100.

On Saturday morning, March 8, the steamer E. Howard came in collision near Troy, La., with the steamer Henry Lewis, from Cincinnati for New Orleans. The latter boat sunk. The Howard was but slightly damaged.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, has issued his official requisition, calling on the Governor of Kentucky to deliver up, according to the constitution, the four persons under indictment for murder, who were flagrant rescuers from the custody of the Sheriff of Cincinnati, by the Judge and Marshal of the United States, on the pretext that they were fugitives from slavery.

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The Rochester Daily Union is informed by a gentleman from Sandusky, that the people of Canada come to that city in sleighs across the ice, among the islands at the upper end of Lake Erie. An ice bridge at this point has not been known since 1837, and then it was not so strong as at present.

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The fire department of Cincinnati have a locomotive steam boiler with all frozen hydrants, water pipes, hose and other things camped immediately thawed. There is a flexible tube attached to the boiler to convey the steam to the point to be operated upon.

The Cincinnati Gazette has been shown a private letter from Mr. C. M. Clay with reference to his failure, noticed a few days since. Mr. Clay says his creditors have allowed him to go on, and he will be able to pay all his debts and have a handsome estate left. He did not lose a dollar this season in the pork trade.

The Free-State Legislature of Kansas organized at Topeka on the 4th inst., and Gov. Robinson's Message was read. He states that secret instructions have been sent to the United States Marshall for the arrest of the members of the Legislature.

The Boston and Providence Railroad Company, it is stated, owns a large tract of woodland in Virginia, from which it procures its fuel, and the agents of the Company hire slaves and slave drivers, and buy whips and whongs as disciplinary aids in carrying on the operations.

A farmer near Galt, C. W., who had eight hundred bushels of wheat, for which he had been offered the high prices of last season, but chose to keep it, in the hope of getting more, hung himself last week.

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Rogers' Hotel and Dining Saloon, KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. No. 4 Fulton-st., New York. Near Fulton Ferry. Rooms to let by the day or week. CLARENCE ROGERS, Proprietor. HENRY ZOLTYER, Manager.

Savory's Temperance Hotel and TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON. No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS. From \$3 to \$5 per Week, or 50 Cts per Night. BAZA SAWYER, Sup't. JOHN S. SAVARY, Proprietor.

Alfred Highland Water-Cure. THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Diseases, is conducted by H. P. BURDICK, M. D. The facilities in this Water-Cure for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, Nerves, Female Dis-eases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c. are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will derive the benefit of skillful Homoeopathic prescriptions - an advantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Special attention will be given to diseases commonly called Nervous Affections, such as Hip Dis-eases, White Swelling, Cancer, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necrosis of Bone. Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop, where all calls in that profession will be attended to. Address, H. P. BURDICK, Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.

Book Agents Wanted, BY STEARNS & SPOER, PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS, Indianapolis, Indiana. We are in the very happy of the best season of the Union for the successful presentation of the Subscription Book Trade, as testimony of which we need only refer to the unparalleled success of our agents during the past year, many of whom are still in our employ. Our books are of a character calculated to secure for us and our agents the highest confidence of the reading community, and we wish to engage the services of those only who will help us to sustain it. Our proximity to the field of labor enables us to attend personally to the interests of our agents, and fill their orders, short notice, saving them the delays and heavy expenses of transportation from the eastern cities. Men of energy and business habits will find this a work worthy their attention. All communications promptly answered. STEARNS & SPOER.

Hudson River Railroad. Hudson River Chambers street daily, for Albany and Troy, On Monday, the 19th of Nov., 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Train 11 A. M. Train 3 30 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 3 P. M. For Hudson 3 30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie-West Point and Passenger Train, 12 30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5 30 P. M. For Sing Sing, 6 40 P. M. For Doaba's Ferry, 7 45 P. M. For Doaba's Ferry, 8 45 P. M. For Doaba's Ferry, 9 45 P. M. Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st streets. SEND BY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M. from Canal street, for Albany, stopping at all the Mail Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

Merchant Tailoring Establishment. THE subscriber, having sold his interest in the firm of A. D. Titmarsh & Co., of Plainfield, and located himself at the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, New York, as Merchant Tailor and Manufacturer of all kinds of Clothing, would respectfully invite his friends, and as many others as feel disposed to study economy, to give him a call, feeling assured that his experience in the business will enable him to do better for his customers, than any other tailor who can do for themselves. He will employ the best of workmen, and give to the business his whole attention. Cloths, Casimers, and Vestings, of the latest patterns, constantly on hand, and made to order in the most approved manner, at short notice. Also, any persons wishing cutting done for their friends at home, by observing the following directions, can be accommodated with any style they wish. Coat Measures - 1st. Placing the measure over the neck of neck, down to center of arm or shoulder; then to waist above the hip, and length of coat. 2d. Measure across the chest, giving width of back; then to elbow and length of sleeve, bending the arm in right angle. 3d. Breast and waist, noting the position, whether stooping forward or extra straight. Vest - 1st. From socket bone down front, giving length of vest. 2d. Breast and waist measures. Pants - 1st. From hip bone to thigh joint and knee and length. 2d. Waist, hip, thigh, and knee measures. Also, any persons wishing to avail themselves of my assistance in selecting a stock of clothing or other merchandise, will find me at my office every day, except Sabbath day. All orders thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. Terms, cash on delivery. E. B. TITMARTH, Merchant Tailor. I can accommodate a Sabbatarian with an office in my room.

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications. Published Weekly. Terms - \$2 per Annum, in Advance. The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the word of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

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The Sabbath-School Visitor. Published Monthly. Terms per annum - Invariably in advance. One copy ..... \$3 Five copies to one address ..... 1 00 Twelve copies to one address ..... 2 00 Twenty copies to one address ..... 3 00 Forty copies to one address ..... 5 00

The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial. Published Quarterly. Terms - \$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number. Each number of the Memorial will contain a lithographic portrait of a Seventy-day Baptist preacher, together with a variety of historical, biographical, and statistical matter, designed to illustrate the rise, progress, and present condition of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Woodcuts of meeting-houses will be introduced from time to time in connection with the history of the churches. [The first, second, and third volumes of the Memorial - being for the years 1852-3-4 - may be had bound, for the subscription price and the cost of binding.]

The Carol. A Collection of original and selected Music and Hymns, for the use of Sabbath-Schools, Social Religious Meetings, and Families. Compiled by Lucius Cranford. 128 pages octavo; price 35 cents per copy. The Carol is designed principally for Sabbath-Schools, and contains Music and Hymns adapted to all ordinary occasions, and to special occasions such as the sickening of teachers, funerals, anniversaries, &c. A number of pieces suitable to social and public worship, together with a few Temperance Songs, are included in the book. It contains 93 tunes, and 156 hymns. Orders and remittances for the above should be addressed to the General Agent, GEORGE B. UZZELL, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. The postage on the Sabbath Recorder is 13 cents a year in this State of New York, and 8 cents in any other part of the United States, payable quarterly. The postage on the Sabbath-School Visitor is 3 cents a year in this State of New York, and 2 cents in any other part of the United States, payable quarterly. The postage on the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial is 13 cents a year in this State of New York, and 8 cents in any other part of the United States, payable quarterly. W. C. WHITFORD, Rec. Sec.

Miscellaneous.

Wanderings in the Southwest—No. 10.

On the morning of the 12th of October, I found Captain Carpenter had made arrangements to go with a small party to the head of Live Oak Creek, which he did not reach in the previous effort, and I volunteered to accompany him, provided I could find a horse worthy his rider.

trail of four or five horses. No party from our camp had ever been here, and while men from any other quarter were still less likely to have been there. They entered from above. I inspected the trail closely; it could not have been more than two days old, for the tracks were sharp, though dry to dustiness. It could not have been made by wild horses, or strayed ones, for such avoid thickets, and the tracks were so deep as to make it certain that they had riders; besides, I noticed that it did not pass under the branches, but around them.

the test, as well as my own equestrianism. He vaulted over the chaparral with the elasticity of the Spring-bok, clearing a rod at a bound. It was my first lesson in the steeple-chase, and I did not know but each bound would be the last. I would have dropped the gun, but it was not mine, and it served me for a whip, and might yet save my life, should the enemy close upon me; and on I went, holding on with one hand to the horn of the saddle, and the other to the gun. The deep ravine which we noticed coming up yawned an instant before me, and the next we were poised on the opposite brink; here my horse voluntarily stopped, as though he was springing, and until then I could not look back without great risk of being thrown. I could not tell, from the inequality of the ground and the shrubs that intervened, whether the pursuit was continued. I knew that Pompey was good for them, provided we could keep together; but I feared the party might, by following the creek out of my sight, still cut me off in my fancied security, but I gave Pompey the reins. I had yet three miles to run through the chaparral before I could strike the El Ross road that led past the camp.

ing was worn, and especially if the feet were properly protected, a daily walk, even in winter, would be more conducive to health and loveliness, than all the panaceas ever concocted, or all the drugs prescribed by the faculty. It would give elasticity to the step, bloom to the cheek, brilliancy to the eye, gay spirits, brightness of intellect, sound slumbers, every blessing, in short, that vigorous physical health bestows, and of which, alas! so many American women practically know nothing. Vitality would be strong and high, the deficiency of which, in most cases, is the beginning of consumption. The lungs, too, would have needful play, for no one can go out, on a bracing winter morning, without inflating the lungs fully; and the air at such times, is always the purest. If you would escape pulmonary complaints, ladies, if you would live to a good old age, if you would enjoy life while living, if you would add to your personal charms, dress warm and dry, and take daily exercise in the open air. Let nothing keep you in doors but inclement weather; but be always clothed to defy cold and wet, especially to your feet.

difficulty of solving the riddle, however, renders it a most interesting object for study, and we recommend it to the attention of the curious. The machine is an importation from New Haven, and some score of editors, mechanics, and savans of various grades in that favored city, testify strongly to their belief in its genuine character. If a humbug, it is certainly no shallow one; and such is the irresistible conclusion of every one after watching its quiet revolution closely for an hour or more. Forty-three years ago a perpetual motion in this city attracted great attention, until Robert Fulton suggested the existence of a secret band, which, impelled by suitable means outside the room, might be connected to one of the shafts of the machine at some point concealed within a bearing. Backed up by the audience, he commenced a "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties" more earnest in its character and fortunate in its results than morally justifiable, and forcibly separating the parts of the construction proved his supposition to be correct, a band of twine being found to lead into the room above; where an old man sat turning a crank with one hand and holding a crust in the other. In the machine now under notice both shafts are delicately supported both at the top and bottom on thin discs of transparent glass, thus effectually cutting off any mechanical assistance through these avenues, and the nonconducting property of this material tends to shut the mouths of those superficial philosophers who are always ready to explain everything unusual by simply pronouncing the words "animal magnetism" or "electricity."

Central Railroad of New Jersey. TN connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Manoh Chank—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 15, 1855. Leave New York for Manoh Chank from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 30 A. M., for Easton, at 7 30 A. M., and 3 15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7 30 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 15 and 6 30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New York from foot of Courtland street, at 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 7 05 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 40 and 3 13 P. M. JOHN O. STUBBS, Superintendent.

Wanderings in the Southwest—No. 10. Cont.

Cont. of Wanderings in the Southwest—No. 10.

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A Story with a Moral.

A gentleman, who had seen the world, one day gave his eldest son a span of horses, a chariot, and a basket of eggs. "Do you," said he to the boy, "travel upon the high road until you come to the first house in which there is a married couple. If you find that the husband is the master there, give him one of the horses. If, on the contrary, the wife is the ruler, give her an egg. Return at once if you part with a horse, but do not come back so long as you keep both horses, and there is an egg remaining."

A Word to the Ladies.

The old adage aptly says, "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." When we consider how fatal a disease consumption is, and how comparatively easy it is to avoid it, we are more than ever impressed with the truth of this old proverb. During the last few days, we have been amazed indeed at the folly of women whom we have seen promenading the streets, with the snow a foot deep at the crossings, in low, paper-thick shoes, thinner than the thinnest worn by men in summer time.

The Legend of the Koh-i-noor.

There is a strange and gloomy superstition in India, respecting the possession of the Koh-i-noor—that famous diamond which all England went mad to see, in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, which the Hindoos say entails ruin and destruction on every dynasty that possesses it. This is its history, as far back as can be traced. The earliest years of the Koh-i-noor are lost, like the beginnings of all great things, in the obscurity and mists of time. Meer Joomlah, its first historical possessor, is supposed to have torn it from a native Hindoo prince, and is known to have presented it to Aurungzebe, the Emperor of Hindostan. With him then begins its historical existence. At the death of Aurungzebe, the fortunes of his house declined, and the Empire, consolidated by him with so much skill and power, crumbled to pieces as soon as his powerful hand was withdrawn.

The London Police.

London is a very quiet city, for the most part. In all the west end, the streets are seldom disturbed by noise or confusion of any kind. You may walk through them with perfect safety at any hour of the night. The police is numerous and admirably trained. It constitutes in itself a small standing army. Besides two commissioners, it embraces a Superintendent-in-chief, 18 Superintendents, 127 Inspectors, 613 Sergeants, and 4,812 Constables, in all 5,571 persons. This is exclusive of the city police (the old Corporation) which employs about 600 men. The policemen are all uniformed and carefully drilled, and move with military precision. More than half of them are on duty all night; and when occasion requires it, there is a mounted patrol. They are prepared for all weathers, and while on duty at night they are forbidden to sit down. Of course, the metropolis is carefully mapped out into sections, and each man has his beat assigned him. So thoroughly, it is said, has this arrangement been carried into effect, that every street, road, lane, alley, and court, within the metropolitan district—that is, the whole of the metropolis (except that small part, the city of London,) the county of Middlesex, and all the parishes, 218 in number, in the counties of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire, which are not more than 15 miles from Charing Cross, comprising an area of 700 square miles and a population of more than two and a half millions—is visited constantly, day and night, by the police. There are some 125 police stations, and the system of communication is such between them and the chief office at Whitehall, that the Commissioner can collect the whole 5,571 men in one place in two hours. The wages of the policemen are understood to be from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per day, or from 60c. to 75c., and the cost of the whole force in 1853 is stated at upwards of one and a half millions of dollars. The charges for "truncheons, rattles, belts, and swords" were some \$430,000. Each police constable walks about twenty miles daily in his rounds, besides attending the police offices, equal to five miles more. During two months out of three according to Times, each constable is on duty nine hours each night. And so this great machine keeps watch and ward over the lives and property of the largest city in the world—holding in check the multitudes of desperate men who would not hesitate otherwise at deeds of violence, and the thousands of professional thieves who are always on the watch for opportunities to plunder. Since its establishment under its present organization, the military has not been actually mustered in London to aid the civil power. Happy the people who do not need so extensive a police; but where a large police is needed, happy the people who have one as well organized and efficient as that of London.

The New Perpetual Motion.

There stands on a table at No. 565 Broadway, New York, an innocent-looking machine, consisting mainly of two brass wheels geared together, moderately but continuously revolving without the visible expenditure of any power! The smaller gear wheel, between one and two inches in diameter, is mounted on a vertical axis and is steered by a small fly-wheel. This makes some 80 revolutions per minute and gears into another some ten times larger, which latter is fixed on a shaft inclined toward the first some fifteen degrees from the perpendicular. This wheel carries delicately mounted on its upper surface two heavy bars of brass, extended diametrically across at right angles to each other. A small wheel on the quick shaft comes in contact with the ends of these bars as they pass and continually thrusts them over toward the highest side. What we have termed bars are much larger at the ends than at the middle, and are in fact weights connected by a wire; but the effect is the same, and the increased weight on the side which is descending apparently causes and maintains the motion of the whole. The glass covering was partially removed and the machine was stopped in our presence—the second time only, we are assured, for several weeks—but it slowly started again when released in a suitable position for gravity to act favorably on the bars, and soon attained its ordinary speed. A perpetual motion of the character which this appears to be is simply impossible. The

Drainage of the Harlem Sea.

The Chairman of the Commission on the Drainage of the Harlem Sea has published a final report on this work, which is to be finished this year. The expenses from 1839 to 1855, inclusive, are \$3,400,000, and the receipts from land to be sold is estimated at \$3,200,000. It was at first supposed the reclaimed land would be worth only some \$32 per acre, but in 1853 it was actually sold for over \$120. This return exceeds all expectation, as the draining was not undertaken as a speculation, but as a precaution against further inroads of the sea. Fruitful farms already begin to appear here and there, on the former floor of the sea. Forty-five thousand acres in all have been reclaimed from the sea, which will supply 100,000 people bountifully with the means of life. [N. Y. Tribune.]

Advertisement for The Sabbath Recorder, published weekly by the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, No. 9 Spruce Street, New York. Includes subscription rates and contact information.