



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, September 12, 1850.

DESTINY OF THE WICKED.

Paul speaks of a class of persons "whose end is destruction." If that be their end, certainly there is no other state upon which they can enter afterwards.

As briefly as possible, we propose to consider the final destiny of the wicked. I. Our first proposition is, that the wicked will certainly be punished.

II. They are not punished to the extent of their crimes in this life. 1. It is impossible that they should be. A rational creature is justly held responsible for the consequences of his actions.

2. It would be inconsistent with the nature of the gospel dispensation. Those who maintain that men are punished for their sins in this life, overlook an important distinction between law and gospel.

3. Facts show, that in this life the righteous are often made to suffer more than the wicked. The 73d Psalm is an instructive lesson on this point.

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What, on the other hand, is the condition of those who "speak wickedly concerning oppression, and set their mouth against the heavens?"

The truth of what the Psalmist teaches is confirmed by the whole history of mankind. The righteous, in many cases, lead lives of suffering; the wicked flourish and spread themselves like the green bay-tree.

4. To say, as some do, that every man suffers the full penalty of his sins in this life, and that there is no possibility of escape, is to flatly contradict the word of God.

Our conclusion is, that the punishment of the wicked will be hereafter. But we shall resume the subject in a future number.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE—No. 12.

The Sunday Postal Delivery—Sunday Steamers—Prize Essay on Sunday Sanctification—The Wesleyan Conference—Mr. Gorham—Church Conventions, &c.

The Sunday Postal Delivery has not yet been resumed, although this may be expected immediately. The first reactionary wave from the agitation of the question has already broken upon our city.

At the Annual Meeting of Proprietors of the London, Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Shipping Co., held this week, a question was put as to the result of an inquiry agreed to at a former meeting, as to whether sailing on Sunday between Leith and London could not be discontinued.

and repairing, in the ports where they lie; and that, although the use of the hammer is avoided, this occasions more labor to the men in effecting their purpose in a less noisy manner.

A correspondent to one of the London papers, dating from Basle, says that the Sunday question is occupying more attention in Germany than it did. In December, 1847, an intimation was extensively made, that two prizes, one of 150 ducats, and the other of 100 ducats, would be given for the best Essay on Sunday Sanctification.

The Wesleyan Conference, which was met in London, has finished its session, having throughout maintained a bold front towards the dissatisfactions of the Methodist body.

Even when intimating the induction of Mr. Gorham, we were doubtful whether that would be the end of "the Great Gorham Case." Had the Bishop of Exeter been an ordinary person, it might have been presumed that when he sent in the Letters of Institution into the Arches Court, he thereby succumbed to the powers through whom he receives his wealth.

ATLANTA, Aug. 21, 1850.—Among the numerous buildings that are now in process of erection in this city, is one of brick, in full view of, and scarcely a stone's throw from the Atlanta Hotel, which is designed as a depot for the safe keeping and sale of negroes.

BAPTISTS IN OREGON.—Interesting letters have recently been received from David T. Lenox, said to be the first Baptist who emigrated to Oregon. It appears that a convention has lately been held there for the purpose of forming an Education Society and establishing an institution of learning.

J. A. BRIGGS. The weather has been less favorable for the past week than formerly, but a considerable portion of the English harvest, and a portion of the Scotch also, has been cut. The grain crops are stated to be good; but of the potato, accounts are unfavorable.

DEATH OF MR. JUDSON.

The death of Rev. Adoniram Judson, the widely-known and eminently-devoted missionary, is announced as having taken place on the 12th of April, on board a French barque, bound to the Isle of Bourbon, in which he had taken passage for the benefit of his health.

Dr. Judson was the son of Rev. Adoniram Judson, a Congregational clergyman in Plymouth county, Mass. He received his collegiate education at Brown University, with the original intention of pursuing the profession of the law; but experiencing a great change in his religious views soon after graduating, he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN GEORGIA.

A beautiful illustration of the liberty enjoyed by the press in Georgia, has just been furnished. It seems that a paper called the "Georgia Citizen," published at Macon, recently contained a letter from a correspondent at Atlanta, in which was an allusion considered offensive by the slaveholders of the place, who immediately got up a meeting, and appointed a committee to wait on the editor, Dr. L. F. W. Andrews, to demand the name of the author of the letter in question, and to require the discontinuance of the paper.

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DEPOPULATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—At a recent meeting in New York, Mr. Parris, missionary from the Sandwich Islands, communicated intelligence of much interest touching the melancholy process of depopulation that is everywhere apparent in those islands.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CHURCHES.—The annual convocation of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches in Rhode Island and Connecticut was held on Sabbath and First-day, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. The congregations were large, and I think a strong desire for a revival pervaded the minds of those present.

THE SANDOWAY MISSION.—The success of Mr. Abbott's labors among the Karens has been truly apostolic. The last number of the Macedonian condenses a late communication received from him, and gives some highly interesting facts.

MORMONISM CONFRONTED.—The "Latter-day Saints" have lately made themselves conspicuous at Boulogne, France, in the exhibition of their fooleries and blasphemies. Several of the promoters of this imposture issued their placards for a lecture, and called on different persons with whom they left their tracts.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.—At a meeting held in the Missionary Rooms, New York, on the first Monday of Sept., Mr. Walker, of the Gaboon station, West Africa, was present, and made some interesting statements. He represents one of the greatest obstacles to the advancement of the missionary enterprise there as arising from the jealousy of the tribe, who count it a great matter to have seen a white man, and especially to have one reside among them, and are consequently unwilling to have others see as much as themselves, preferring to enjoy the honor exclusively.

STATISTICS OF BENEVOLENCE.—We see it stated, that from 1810 to 1848 inclusive, twenty-five millions six hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars have been contributed in the United States for Bible, Missionary, and other Evangelical objects of benevolence; and of this sum \$5,547,090 have been contributed to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—An English paper says that the bulk of the English members of this Congress arrived at Calais on Monday night, on their way to Frankfort. They were 420 in number, and these, added to those who have preceded them, will bring the deputation up to 500 or above.

A BLOW TO HINDOOISM.—A letter from Mr. Hume, dated at Bombay, May 22d, says that the new law promulgated by the English Governor, which stipulates that a change of religious opinion shall not involve a loss of caste, has produced the greatest excitement among the Brahmans, and that a powerful though unavailing effort will doubtless be made to effect its repeal.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.—The Hornellsville Extension of the Erie Railroad is open, making the line from Piermont 320 miles long. It is said that the Erie Road has never failed to open its Extensions on the day promised—a remarkable instance of promptness in the history of railroad building.

STORM AND FRESHET.—The severe rain storm of Monday, Sept. 2d, caused a freshet on most of the rivers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, more disastrous perhaps than has ever before been experienced.

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STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society, held at Albany last week, was very numerously attended. Last year the receipts were about \$8,000; this year they are said to be about \$12,000. Over 60,000 single tickets were sold, and between 20,000 and 30,000 season tickets.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for August is a very good number of that always readable and instructive quarterly. Its table of contents embraces the following articles:— "The Scottish Universities," "Pennyism—the Literary Profession," "The English Language," "Messrs. Stephenson and Fairbairn's Tabular Bridges," "The Liberties of the Gallican Church," "Wordsworth," "The Method of the Divine Government," "In Memoriam," "Trial of Prof. John W. Webster," "Christianity in India." Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK REFORMER is the title of a temperance and general newspaper just started at Watertown, N. Y., by L. Ingalls, A. H. Burdick, and L. M. Stowell. It is industriously edited, neatly printed, and well worth the subscription price.

General Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

IN SENATE. SECOND DAY, Sept. 2. The Senate spent most of the day in debating the Bounty Land Bill. Nothing new was said, or done in relation to it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. An ineffectual attempt was made to get in a resolution requesting the President to communicate the result of R. R. Gurley's mission to the Republic of Liberia.

The Texas Boundary Bill was made the special order for every day at 12 o'clock till disposed of. The House adjourned at 2 o'clock, without having done anything.

IN SENATE. THIRD DAY, Sept. 3. The Bounty Land Bill was taken up, amended in several particulars, and laid over.

The bill to create the office of Surveyor-General of the Public Lands in California and grant lands to settlers, was considered. Various amendments were disposed of and the bill was finally laid over.

Mr. Clay's Bill to abolish the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia was taken up. Mr. Clay briefly explained and advocated the Bill. Its object was to abolish the foreign Slave Trade in the District—the bringing of Slaves and placing them in depots, not for the purpose of sale in the District, but for sale and shipment to Southern States.

The bill did not propose to interfere in the least degree with the sale of Slaves by one inhabitant of the District to another, nor to prevent such inhabitant going out of the District to purchase Slaves for his own use in the District. It was, in fact, a simple repeal of the law of Maryland upon this subject, as that law existed at the time of the cession of a portion of her territory for the seat of Government. It was simply to exclude a traffic in the District, which had no connection whatever with that District—its only effect upon which was, to bring upon it the odium which attaches to that trade, which has been condemned and denounced so often and so justly.

Several amendments to the bill were offered, and one, giving the authorities of the District the power to enforce the authority conferred on them by the bill, was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Texas Boundary Bill was discussed by Mr. Daniel of North Carolina, who wished to amend the bill so as to abolish all laws which prohibited slavery in territories. This, with an alteration of the Constitution, putting it out of the power of even three-fourths of the States to affect the institution of slavery in the States without their consent, would satisfy him.

Mr. McDowell followed, and denounced the Wilmot Proviso as nothing less than a deliberate proposition for disunion.

IN SENATE. FOURTH DAY, Sept. 4. Mr. Clay's Bill to abolish the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, was postponed.

Mr. Dickinson, from the Finance Committee, reported the General Post Office Appropriation bill. A motion to strike out the appropriation for mail services under the Bremen Steam Company's contract, was rejected, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to provide for a weekly mail by steamers from New Orleans to Vera Cruz and Tampico was taken up, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Richardson, from the Select Committee to inquire into certain alleged transactions of Thomas Ewing while Secretary of the Interior, presented a voluminous report and sundry resolutions condemning the payment of certain claims by the Secretary. A minority report was presented by Mr. Vin-ton.

The Texas Boundary bill was taken up. Mr. Clingman's amendment to Mr. Boyd's, proposing to organize Southern California under the name of Colorado, was lost—69 to 130. Mr. Boyd's amendment, providing a Territorial Government for New Mexico, was disagreed to—Yeas 98, Nays 106.

Further proceedings were had, amid much confusion and several ineffectual motions to adjourn, when the House refused to order the bill to be read a third time—Yeas 80, Nays 126. Mr. Boyd moved to reconsider the vote, but gave way to an adjournment.

IN SENATE. FIFTH DAY, Sept. 5. The Senate adopted a Resolution calling for the report of the Commissioner to China. The engrossment of the Post Office Appropriation bill was reconsidered, and the bill was amended and passed. The bill to establish a line of mail steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, was also passed.

The Report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, for the payment of certain moneys to the Cherokee Nation, was concurred in.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House took up the Texas Boundary bill, and reconsidered the vote by which it had refused to order the bill to a third reading. The vote by which Mr. Boyd's amendment, providing a Territorial Government for New Mexico, had been rejected, was reconsidered. An excited debate and much confusion followed. Finally Mr. Toombs obtained the floor and proposed an additional section to the amendment of Mr. Boyd, to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico, adding that "no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, except by the judgment of his peers and the laws of the land, and that the Constitution of the United States and such statutes thereof as may not be locally inapplicable to the common law, as it existed with the British Colonies of America until the Fourth of July 1776, shall be the exclusive law of said Territory on the subject of African Slavery until altered by the proper authorities." Sundry motions and amendments were offered and rejected, when the question recurred on Mr. Toombs' amendment. A division was ordered, and the first part of Mr. T.'s proposition, that "no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of liberty or property in said Territory, except by the judgment of his peers and the laws of the land," was adopted, and the second part was rejected. After more confusion, unsuccessful motions to adjourn, &c., the question was taken on Mr. Boyd's amendment as amended by the first part of Mr. Toombs' proposition, and it was adopted—Yeas 106, Nays 99. The question was then taken on ordering the bill as amended,

to a third reading, and lost by 8 majority—Yeas 99, Nays 107.

IN SENATE. SIXTH DAY, Sept. 6. After the consideration of routine business, the Bounty Land Bill was taken up. Mr. Seward submitted an amendment, which was adopted, extending the benefits of the bill to Marines. Mr. Walker moved an amendment providing that these bounty land warrants shall not be assignable in any case whatever. After considerable debate, without coming to a vote, the bill was laid over, and after action upon several private bills, the Senate adjourned to Second-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Texas Boundary Bill came up again, on a motion to reconsider; and after a number of votes upon technical questions, the vote on its passage was taken, in the midst of much confusion, and carried—Yeas 107, Nays 97. This bill extends Texas up to the parallel of 36° 30', across the three degrees of longitude next west of the Indian Territory, thence running down to the 32d parallel and following it to the Rio Grande del Norte. It gives Texas Ten Millions of Dollars for her territorial claims waived. It organizes New Mexico without the Wilmot Proviso, and without any consideration for waiving it. It does not admit California into the Union, either with her Constitutional boundaries or otherwise.

SABBATH, Sept. 7. The House of Representatives did a hard day's work on Sabbath. The California Admission Bill and the Utah Territorial Organization bill were both passed through all stages, just as they came from the Senate, and now only await the President's signature to render them laws of the land. California passed by the decisive vote of 150 to 57, and Utah by 97 to 85. A motion to affix the Wilmot Proviso to the latter was defeated by 78 to 69. By the provisions of these Bills, all the Territory acquired by the United States from Mexico lying westward of New Mexico as aforesaid, and East of California, is organized into another Territory under the appellation of Utah. (This Territory includes the Salt Lake region, or Great Central Basin of our Continent, in which the Mormons have set up their Ebenezer.) California is admitted into the Union as a State, with her chosen Boundaries and her Free Constitution; so that her two Senators and two Members already chosen may take their seats forthwith. The Territories of New Mexico and Utah are to be admitted into the Union as States, with or without Slavery as their People shall decide.

Three Days Later from Europe. By the steamship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool, European news three days later has been received.

The Gorham dispute still rages. The power of the Crown to interfere in things spiritual, is now boldly disputed.

The crops in Ireland are said to be abundant, and the potato blight, it is believed, will be less general than was anticipated.

The Catholic Clergy of Ireland have commenced holding a National Synod, which is the first since the time of the Reformation.

An iron roof, 400 feet long and 100 wide, fell at one of the London Railway stations. Fortunately only one person was killed.

France looks stormy. The President has been turned out of a ball-room at Briangon; the room had to be cleared at the point of the bayonet.

The Holsteiners have dislodged the Danish out-posts at Kropp, and their whole army has left Rensburg and advanced in the direction of the Danish position.

Affairs in Germany are becoming more and more complicated. Several heavy failures are reported at Hamburg.

Mr. Circuit, a farmer at East Ham, has at the present time upwards of 600 people—men, boys, and women—employed in pulling, carting, and peeling onions for pickling, and they will be thus engaged for two months. He pays wages to the amount of £2000 weekly, and the cost of each acre of onions averages £200.

On Sunday, Wombwell's rhinoceros died at Paisley, after a week's illness. It cost £1,000, but the carcass will be purchased for the Edinburgh Museum.

The cholera has been making some fearful ravages in Brunswick, since the month of June. According to official reports, as many as 800 persons have died.

All churchyards in London are to be closed forever on the 1st of July, 1851, when burials are to take place in the suburban cemeteries.

At the late sale of the King of Holland's pictures, two portraits by Vandvke were purchased by the Marquis of Hertford for £5,800.

A vessel arrived at London from New York has brought the large number of 112 cases of shoes, of American manufacture, as a portion of her cargo.

Some of the growers of strawberries for the London market, have as many as 25 acres of land planted with the fruit.

The number of cigars consumed in Austria, in 1841, was 9,700,000, and in 1849 no less than 69,000,000.

Several bales of carpets have arrived in London from China, being the production of that empire.

Twelve Days Later from California. The steamship *Empire City*, from Chagres, with twelve days later news from California, arrived at New York on Fifth-day last, September 5.

The steamship *Panama* arrived at Panama from San Francisco on the evening of August 21st, bringing \$2,300,000 in gold dust, and about 240 passengers. The *Panama* left Acapulco Aug 16; on the 17th the Cholera broke out among the passengers, with sudden and most terrible violence. The following are the names of some of those who died before reaching Panama—John McLanchy, of Plymouth Co. Ohio, aged 34 years; Norman Comerie, of Johnston, N. Y., aged 24 years; Joseph Dale, of Philadelphia, (late of Lima); G. W. Sutton, of Madison Co. N. Y., aged 35; Joseph Ridgely, of Baltimore, aged 27; Capt. Ashby, of Mystic, Conn.; Capt. J. P. Manchester, of Buffalo, and about 40 others, whose names were not ascertained.

The news from the mines is good; the yields of gold are daily increasing as the waters recede. Extensive dams and trenches have been made in several parts for the purpose of turning the streams. An anticipation, shared in by most of the miners, is that when the waters subside there will be found an abundance of dust.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, the condition of the overland emigration has taken strong hold of public attention. The immense crowd who are coming to California by the route of the plains is beyond the capacity of that region to sustain their teams, and toward the latter end of the journey, when within about 300 miles of the Pacific sea, about the sink of Mary's River, the teams have given out, and there will be an utter inability on the part of thousands to pass the Sierra Nevada, unless assisted from the California side, which is to be done.

Another great object of public interest has been the great number of murders and assassinations which have lately taken place in the San Joaquin mines, most of which have been traced to the foreigners of Spanish descent, and but one opinion is expressed, viz: that they shall and must quit the country, or abide, perhaps, extreme consequences. Meetings have been held to that effect, and some of the first citizens of the country are appointed to see the undertaking carried into effect.

A settlement has been formed at the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, in the upper end of Carson Valley, by the Mormons, and from its agricultural capacities is likely to flourish, although the gold on that side has not been found in great abundance. A permanent settlement there will be of great importance to future emigration overland.

Runaway Slaves. There was a tolerably pretty race in some of our streets yesterday morning, says the Washington Republic, between two handcuffed negroes and sundry other folks, the history of which we will relate.

Two negro men, belonging to Hon. Mr. Colcock, of South Carolina, whom he had brought from his home to wait upon himself and family in this city, made their escape from him two or three months ago; and, after diligent search, were found, in the manner described at that time. They were then placed in the jail for safe-keeping, where Mr. Colcock and a young gentleman (his nephew, we believe, who was about to depart for the South) took them from the custody of the jailor and started toward the southern mailboat. Two hacks were employed for the purpose, and in the first of which the gentlemen rode, and in the other the negroes, who were handcuffed together. On the Avenue, near Ninth-st., the hack stopped, and Mr. Colcock and his friend went into a store to purchase another pair of handcuffs, for the securing their charge; the hack in which the negroes rode taking position outside of the other. This looked like a chance for escape, and the door of the hack was soon open, and the negroes gone! In a moment the alarm was given, but never did darkies scamper so swiftly! The two gentlemen pursued, the hue and cry was raised, and everybody joined in the race, though few new by. The handcuffs were not observed, and it was wondered by many how close the contest was! At length the younger of the principal pursuers was gaining close upon the fugitives, when one of them lifted a stone or brickbat, and would have leveled him to the earth, had not some other person done the like for him at that moment. In an instant the brace of darkies were surrounded, and what appeared strange was the coincidence of several slaveholders being among the crowd assembled. One of these, with true tact, made some remarks about getting rid of trouble, but Mr. Colcock replied emphatically, that \$5,000 would not buy either of them. They were forthwith returned to the jail, to wait a more auspicious starting. On their arrival here one of the officers spoke to them of the folly of their efforts, when the fellow who had attempted to throw the stone remarked: "I have but one to die, and I'd sooner take the chance for it now than go home." What is strange is, that during all this fellow's life, prior to his present adventurous career, he was one of the most timid and amiable servants that ever lived. We understand they were both approved family servants, and great reliance was placed upon their fidelity.

About the time of the absconding of these slaves, two females of like character eloped, neither of whom has been regained. It is said that one of them, who was a very bright color, departed in the cars as a white lady, through the aid of a veil, and probably in charge of a white escort.

MAIL ROBBERY IN OHIO.—Gen. O. Hinton, a man hitherto considered a respectable character, and Agent for the "Ohio Stage Company," has been arrested at Cleveland on a charge of robbing the mails of some \$17,000. The mode of his operations, according to the Plain Dealer, is as follows: He has been in the habit of traveling to and fro in the stages, professing always to be on business for the Company, and consequently a privileged character among the mail bags. He was suspected some time since, as several robberies took place when he was known to be on board. With an eye on him, the word was "passed along the line," and decoy packages, with money marked, were put into the mail on purpose to be stolen out. Whenever it was known that the General was about to travel, he was sure to be accompanied with one of these packages in the mail. If it passed on to its destination unmolested, its wrapper was changed and sent in another direction. At last the bait took. He was arrested in Cincinnati, and large quantities of the marked money contained in these packages found on his person. He was examined and bound over under a ten thousand dollar bond. He was escaped from his keeper; however, and was still at large on the 29th. A reward of \$1000 is offered for his recapture.

The United States have had six Presidents in little more than nine years. Counting from the 1st March, 1841, at which time Van Buren was President, there have been Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor and Fillmore. The youngest of these Presidents at the time of his inauguration was Mr. Polk, who was then 49 years and 4 months, old and the next youngest Mr. Fillmore, who is at present 50 years and 6 months old.

JENNY LIND'S APARTMENTS.—Some of the daily papers publish columns after column of matter relating to even the most unimportant movements of the Swedish Night-ingle. One of them gives the following account of her rooms at the Irving House:—

"Her suite of rooms, consisting of a parlor, a drawing room, a dining room, and two bedrooms, were fitted up in magnificent style for her arrival, the furniture and paintings in them being valued at \$7,000. In her drawing room, the furniture is all of the finest carved solid rosewood, covered with yellow and gold satin damask, the curtains of the same material, with fine real thread lace underneath. The tables of rosewood, marble, and Papier Mache richly inlaid with pearl. One of Boardman & Gray's Dolce Campana pianos is also in the apartment. Her chamber is no less gorgeously finished, the bedstead being covered with a canopy of the finest lace, and the coverlid of the most splendid purple satin, beautifully embroidered, and with a lace border."

EDUCATIONAL FUND IN WISCONSIN.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who was recently at Janesville, Wisconsin, says:—"At this town I saw the Treasurer and Secretary of State, who, with the Attorney General, are the Commissioners of the University and Common School Lands, and who are now disposing of the lands at auction and by private entry, for the benefit of that fund. It is the crowning act of this young and vigorous State, that she has appropriated one section, or 640 acres, in every town in the State, for the purposes of education. These lands cannot be sold for less than the appraisal, which will range from \$1 to \$20 per acre. When all these lands are sold a most princely income will be realized, probably larger than any of the States of this Union. The lands are sold on a credit of ten years with 10 per cent. down and annual interest; and the amount so raised is immediately loaned in the County from which it is received. More than 1,200 acres were sold in Rock County, in three days, at an average of about \$5 per acre."

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—The Providence Journal is informed by the Committee of the Corporation, that the proposed changes in the modes of instruction in Brown University will be made immediately; and that the system indicated in the report to the Corporation, will go into effect at the commencement of the ensuing collegiate year.

SUMMARY. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin says he has reliable information that the Governor of Texas, before convening the Texas Legislature, corresponded with the Executives of certain Southern States, soliciting aid against the General Government, and that it was secretly guaranteed by the Governors of South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida. Those of Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana, and other States, refused, by letter, to countenance the project.

The Rochester Advertiser says that Romanta Hart, of Brighton, in Monroe county, raised from three acres one hundred and eighty-one bushels of wheat, by measure, being sixty and one-third bushels to the acre. The wheat was of a superior quality, and would probably overrun the usual weight—60 lbs. to the bushel. Brighton places old Monroe at the head in raising wheat.

Governor Hubbard, of Maine, has appointed three Commissioners for the purpose of establishing a reform school or house of correction. They are authorized to select a site, to obtain plans and estimates, and to make contracts for the necessary buildings. They are also directed and empowered to prepare a law for the establishment of the institution, and to devise a system for its government.

We understand that as one of the Central New Jersey Railroad trains was crossing the track of the New Jersey Railroad at Elizabethtown, the train of the latter came in contact with the former, crushing the hindmost car to pieces. Fortunately it did not contain a single passenger.

Havana was visited by a hurricane on the 22d of August; it blew with great violence, and did a great deal of damage to the shipping. All the vessels of war dragged their anchors about the harbor; many beautiful trees were injured, and the banana and plantain trees were almost all destroyed.

Mr. Edmund Lafayette of France, came passenger by the Atlantic, and has since attended the State Agricultural Fair at Albany. He is a grandson of General La Fayette and of the Count de Tracy. He, his brother Oscar, and his father George Washington La Fayette, were all at the same time Republican Members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Ferdinand Lasteriey, who also came passenger in the Atlantic, is at present a Member of the National Assembly. He is accompanied by his wife, an accomplished American lady, niece of Gov. Seabrook of South Carolina, one of the most distinguished families in the South.

Capt. Williams, of the schr. *Celerity* of New York, was recently arrested at Richmond, Va., for concealing slaves on board his vessel, was examined and remanded for trial in King William County. The impression is that he is unwittingly involved himself.

On Friday night, Aug. 31st, a terrific gale sprang up on Lake Michigan, which continued during Saturday, causing great damage to shipping, &c. The gale was accompanied by heavy rain, nearly flooding the whole country of northern Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Ocala (Fla.) Argus of Aug. 10, says that a white boy was recently stolen by the Indians from the lower part of that country. The lad had been sent for a branding iron. The horse which he rode returned that night with the boy's suspenders braided in his mane. Investigation proved the vicinity of Indians. The Argus says that much excitement prevails. Families are again breaking up.

A writer in the Watertown Journal, [Jeff. Co., N. Y.] notices the ravages of a worm which is destroying all the Black Ash timber in that country. They spin as much web as to envelop the whole tree like a net, and they have already consumed every leaf of this kind of timber.

JENNY LIND'S FIRST CONCERT IN AMERICA is fixed for the evening of Sept. 11, at Castle Garden, New York. The tickets for it were sold at auction on the previous Sabbath. The first ticket brought \$225; the second \$25; and so down to \$5. 1,400 tickets were disposed of at an average of about \$6.50.

The packet ship *Star of the West*, Capt. A. B. Lowber, arrived at Liverpool on 16 days. When three days out she was only 160 miles from New-York, consequently nearly the whole distance was accomplished in thirteen days.

E. Collier, the Cashier of the Havre de Grace Bank, has been committed to Belair Prison. The President, and all the Maryland Directors, are under arrest. The assets are not worth \$5, with \$90,000 liabilities.

There is a little baby out West, whose arm at the elbow can be encircled by a lady's ring. It is three months old, and weighs 1 2/3 pounds.

It is stated that the wheat crop of the United States, this year, will be the largest ever harvested. The effect of the abundance is already felt in the decline of flour.

Bishop Bascomb is considered dangerously ill, there being doubts entertained by his physicians whether he can possibly recover.

The two hundred dollar prize offered by P. T. Barnum for the best song to be sung by Miss Jenny Lind as a greeting to America, has been awarded to Bayard Taylor.

One night last week there was a fire in the hat store of W. H. Beebe & Co., Broadway, N. Y., which did damage to the amount of some \$15,000.

New York Markets.—September 9, 1850. Ashes—Pots 66 1/2 a 6 25; Pearls 6 00. Flour and Meal.—The market for Flour is easy, although fresh State and the low grades are in demand; New State and Western sells at 4 44 a 6 04; Jersey Genesee 5 00 a 5 12. Rye Flour 2 87 a 2 94. Jersey Meal 3 10.

Grain.—Wheat is in fair request at 90 a 1 00 for Ohio, 1 10 for Genesee, Rye 71 a 72. Oats 1 44 a 1 50. Northern 35 a 40c. Lots of new Barley refused 85c. laid at 1 00.

Provisions.—Pork, 8 12 a 8 25 for prime, 10 12 a 10 25 for mess. Beef, 5 00 a 5 50 for prime, 7 50 a 10 00 for mess. Butter 9 12c. for Ohio, 9 a 15c. for State. Cheese 4 64c.

Hay—150 a 54c, which is a little better. Feathers—22 a 32c. for inferior and good. Wool—Not active. A lot of mixed Illinois brought 36c. No. 1 country pulled is selling at 40 a 41c.

MARRIED. In Petersburg, N. Y., July 27th, by Eld. Jas. Summerville, Mr. SYLVESTER BLOW, of New Lebanon, to Mrs. OLIVE BRONKS, of Berlin.

In Petersburg, on the 31st of Aug., by Eld. Jas. Summerville, Mr. JAMES F. GREENMAN to Miss ELLEN SATTRELL, both of Berlin.

Aug. 20th, by Eld. Samuel Davidson, Mr. JOSHUA WHEELER, of Farmington, Ill., to Miss MARY RY NOLDS, late of England.

In Plainfield, N. Y., Sept. 3d, by Eld. W. B. Maxson, Mr. D. DELOS WELLS, of DeRuyter, to Miss ANNA MARIA BEVIN, of Plainfield.

DIED. August 9th, Mrs. BRARY COON, consort of Aaron Coon, of Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Sister Coon was, we trust, in life and death, a Christian. Among us she was a steady light—a light which only ceased to shine here, when the lamp of life expired, to appear with a more effulgent brightness in that promise land, where she is no longer in feeble health, and for the last few years she has been entirely deprived of the privilege of assembling with the disciples of her Master in the sanctuary. In her death she and the cause of truth have lost a friend. She endured her sickness with fortitude and patience, until, in her 60th year, she fell asleep in Christ. Sister Coon was native of Western R. I., and in early life settled in this country, and joined the Church at Berlin. Afterward, when the Church at Petersburg was organized, she removed her membership to that Church, from which she is now removed in hope of a membership in the church in heaven. May we meet her there!

In Alfred, N. Y., July 14, 1850, of a lingering illness, ABRAHAM SHAW, daughter of Phineas K. and Melissa Shaw, in the 13th year of her age. She gave evidence to her friends of having been born again, and of resignation to the will of God.

In Alfred, July 26th, JANE E., daughter of David S. and Sarah Monroe, aged 4 months and 9 days.

In Alfred, August 10th, of dysentery, HANNAH HALL, wife of Benjamin Hall, in the 43d year of her age. She had been a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, and died in a state of reconciliation to the will of God.

In Alfred, August 31st, at the residence of her brother, Benjamin Hall, Miss EUNICE HALL, in the 60th year of her age. She was formerly a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Alfred, and died in the arms of her friends, after a short illness. The day before she died, she said that she did not wish to recover, but rejoiced in the hope of eternal life beyond the grave.

In Alfred, August 21st, JULIA ALIDA, daughter of Paul M. and Mary Ann Vincent, aged 18 months and 1 day.

In West, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 19th of August, GEORGE DUDLEY, only and very promising son of Alanson and Mary L. Kenyon, aged 5 years, 8 months, 17 days. Also, on the 21st of August, HELEN A. KENYON, daughter of the above-named, aged 1 year, 1 month, 19 days. They were beautiful and very lovely children, and in their deaths were denied.

In Hingham, R. I., Aug. 28th, ELIZABETH MARIA, infant daughter of Josiah W. and Tracy Langworthy.

At Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., August 28th, ZERVAH L., youngest daughter of I. P. Lewis, of Sangerfield, and wife of Joseph S. Mabbett, in the 29th year of her age.

At the Columbia School, Arkansas, Aug. 11th, of congestive fever, GEORGE HENRY MAXSON, aged three years and twenty-nine days; also, near the same place, SARAH LAVANITA MAXSON, aged five years, eight months, and five days; only children of Geo. P. and Mercia M. Maxson.

In Leonardsville, N. Y., on the 4th inst. SAMUEL ADLERBY, son of Samuel and Almira Brand, aged eight months and six days.

LETTERS. Wm. M. Falmestock, J. W. Morton, H. Denmore, L. M. Cottrell, W. B. Maxson, G. F. Maxson, G. H. Babcock, S. S. Griswold, I. C. Sibley, A. B. Burdick, O. Snowberger, S. P. Stillman, J. M. Allen, H. W. Stillman, C. Potter, H. G. Hawley, J. Spencer, C. D. Langworthy (C. S. is right).

RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:—

H. W. Benjamin, Alfred \$2 00 to vol. 6 No. 52. John Langworthy " 2 00 " 71 " 52. Nathan Langhear " 2 00 " 7 " 52. Elijah Lewis " 2 00 " 7 " 52. J. B. Langworthy " 2 00 " 7 " 52. F. Hamilton, " 2 00 " 7 " 52. Thomas Sillman, " 2 00 " 7 " 52. G. Sillman, " 2 00 " 7 " 52. Thomas Williams, " 2 00 " 7 " 52. D. S. Monroe, " 2 00 " 8 " 10. Rial Wescot, " 2 00 " 8 " 10. Cath. Sisson, Leonardsville, " 2 00 " 7 " 52. M. E. Hawley, Bradonville, " 2 00 " 7 " 52. Jos. Spencer, Corning, " 3 00 " 7 " 52. Rowell Clark, Adams Center, " 2 00 " 7 " 52. Joseph Hill, Adams, " 2 00 " 7 " 52. B. P. Bentley, Westley, R. I. " 2 00 " 7 " 52. E. D. Barker, " 2 00 " 7 " 52. S. A. Champin, " 2 00 " 7 " 52. J. D. Langworthy, " 2 00 " 7 " 52. J. Wheeler, Farmington, Ill. " 2 00 " 7 " 52. Erastus Clark, East Creek, Mich. 1 00 " 7 " 52.

BENEDICT W. ROBERTS, Treasurer.

South-Western Association. THE next session of the Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association will be held with the Church at Jackson, Shelby Co., Ohio, commencing on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October, 1850. Eld. Azor Estee is to preach the Introductory Discourse. A full delegation is desirable. Its expected meeting, and that they will be prepared to act in meeting, and that they will be prepared to act in meeting. WM. F. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

New York and Albany Steamboats. THE steamers HENDRICK HUDSON, Capt. A. P. St. John, and ISAAC NEWTON, Capt. W. H. Peck, form a daily line from New York to Albany, through without landing—from pier foot of Cort land street.

The Hendrick Hudson leaves New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P. M. The Isaac Newton leaves New York every Monday Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M.

New York and Boston Steamboats. REGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence. Inland route, without ferry, change of cars or baggage. The steamers C. VANDEBILT, Capt. Jos. Stone, and COMMODEORE, Capt. Wilcox H. Frasez, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, (Sundays excepted), from pier 2 North River, first wharf above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or upon the arrival of the mail train from Boston. The C. Vanderbilt will leave New York Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The Commodore will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Summer Arrangement, commencing April 1, 1850. PASSENGER TRAIN UP.—Passengers will leave New York by steamboat from pier 1 North River, by the New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cort land street, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leave Elizabethtown at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN DOWN.—Leave White House at 5:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; North Branch at 5:55 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Somerville at 6:10 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.; Bound Brook at 6:20 A. M. and 2:20 P. M.; Plainfield at 6:40 A. M. and 2:40 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7:15 and 10:30 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.

The freight train (with passenger cars attached) will leave White House at 3:30 A. M., Somerville at 4:30, Plainfield at 5:15, and Elizabethtown, by steamboat, at 7:30 A. M. Returning, leave New York by steamboat, Red Jacket, from pier 1 North River, at 1 P. M.

Littell's Living Age, No. 330—12 1-2 Cents. CONTENTS: 1. Madame de Pompadour.—Fraser's Mag. 2. The Shadow.—Ladies' Companion. 3. Scenes in Emigrant Vessels.—Morning Chron. 4. The Heirs of Gauntrey, Chaps. 2, 3.—Fraser's Mag. 5. The Tragedy of Growth of a Poet's Mind.—Exam. 6. The Imprisoned Lady.—Ladies' Companion. 7. Maurice Tierney, Chaps. 9, 10.—Dublin University Magazine. 8. The Battle of Idstedt.—Examiner. 9. Royal Albert, the last of the authorized. With Poetry and ten short articles. Published weekly at Six Dollars a Year by E. LITTELL & CO., Boston. And sold by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Building, N. Y.

THE THIRD EDITION OF "NEW YORK: Past, Present, and Future," BY E. PORTER HELEN, M. A. Prepared from Official Sources, and published by Prall, Lewis & Co

Miscellaneous.

Three Celebrated Women.

Grace Greenwood writes from Washington to the Philadelphia Post:—

"I have met here three most remarkable and distinguished women—Miss Dix, Miss Bremer, and Mademoiselle Jagello, the heroine of Hungary. Of these, knowing you would like to hear, I will say all that I may with propriety, and in the space of brief time that remains to me to-day. "Dorothea Dix, that good genius, that ministering angel to the criminal and maniac, the outcast of earth and the stricken of God—is, as you would suppose, a woman of most noble and prepossessing appearance. She is fair and slight, and looks but ill adapted physically for the life of self-sacrifice, endurance, and almost superhuman exertion to which she has consecrated herself. But her eye, though calm and mild and full of soft persuasion, also reveals the strength of a great soul—the wondrous magnetic power of a deep inward life. She has a gentle, even-toned voice, and her manners are simple and winning, yet dignified and womanly. "Frederika Bremer is the most natural and individual character I have ever known. She is like no one in the wide world, I believe. There is in her nature all the charming varieties we find in the admirable women of her novels, and her transparent manner, her frank, earnest, and lively conversation reveal all to you when you come to know her. I think I never saw so warm and large, so sensitive and sympathetic a heart as hers. Phrenologists say that her head shows a remarkable development of benevolence, and of all the kindly and affectionate organs. A most harmonious working together of heart, brain, and soul, does her life of goodness, power, beauty, and usefulness present. "Apollonia Jagello is a striking but a fascinating and apparently a very lovable woman. She is quite handsome, and though not of commanding height, with a symmetrical figure. She has much vivacity, and a certain childlike naturalness of manner altogether charming. But the mold of her fine lips indicates great firmness, and the fire of freedom and indomitable courage lightens out of her full dark eye."

Last Hours of Randolph.

In the spring of 1833, it was very evident to Randolph's friends that his days were numbered. Indeed, he had himself given up nearly all hopes of recovery, and yet he still talked of another voyage to England; but when he reached Philadelphia his strength completely failed him, and he sent for the late Dr. Parish, a physician in whom he had implicit confidence, and who was also his personal friend. The Dr., finding him grow weaker and weaker, and not wishing to have the whole responsibility of attending him himself, suggested the propriety of calling in another physician. To this Mr. Randolph objected, saying: "In a multitude of counsellors there is not always wisdom, but sometimes confusion; and, sir, the patient may die while the doctors are looking at each other."

In the course of the morning, Dr. Parish requested Randolph to permit him to go away for an hour or two, to visit some of his other patients. Randolph objected, and turning to his faithful man John, he said: "John, do not let the Dr. leave me; I cannot spare him!"

After a short time he added: "John, did you understand me?"

John replied, "Oh yes, master; I have locked the door and put the key in my pocket."

This prompt attention to his orders brought forth a smile of approbation, especially when Dr. Parish very good-humoredly and kindly seated himself at the bed-side, and made no further effort to get away.

Some time later in the day, Randolph turned towards the doctor, and said: "I wish you to remember, sir, that I confirm all that I have done in emancipating my slaves, for whom I have made provision."

Dr. Parish expressed sincere gratification at hearing his declaration, but expressed a wish to call in some other witness, who might afterwards share with him the responsibility of making it public after his decease. Randolph then assured him that he had already mentioned it to others. The next day, however, in the presence of another gentleman, he again said: "I confirm all that I have done respecting the freedom of my slaves, and making provision for them," adding emphatically, "and especially for this man!" laying his hand on the shoulder of his faithful John.

Finding himself growing weaker, and believing his end to be approaching, he called to John and desired him to bring his father's brooch or shirt-pin, and place it in the bosom of his shirt, which was done, and evidently gave him pleasure. During the morning, he said to Dr. Parish: "I am afraid, sir, you don't understand exactly about my slaves?"

The Dr. replied, that he believed he understood him fully.

"No, sir," said Randolph, "you do not quite comprehend the case; for, according to our Virginia laws, you must not leave me until I die, or my declaration may lose its force, as you could not prove that I had not subsequently made a counter declaration."

While the doctor was reading for Randolph, the word 'impetus' occurred. Dr. Parish pronounced it 'impetus,' laying the accent on the second syllable. Randolph, weak and dying as he was, immediately interrupted him with— "Wrong, doctor; impetus if you please."

"Nothing more proper, sir." When this was done, Randolph looked at it, and after a pause desired his man John to draw a line under the word. When this was finished, Dr. Parish not knowing what he meant, or what Randolph wished to be done with it, asked him if he should put the card in his pocket; to which he simply assented, without any further directions.

After Dr. Parish had finished reading the Bible to him, he said: "I have looked to the Lord Jesus for mercy, and have hope, sir."

Next day he gradually grew weaker and weaker, until death, at length released him from his sufferings.

Thus died John Randolph of Roanoke, and it may truly be said that Virginia lost in him one of her most faithful children and brightest ornaments. That he had his faults and his failings, his best friends will admit, but they who knew the nature of his physical sufferings, were ever willing to cast the mantle of charity over those weaknesses of human nature. No matter what difference of opinion there may be as to the erratic nature of his political course, there can be none as to his extraordinary talents. Friends and foes alike bear witness to the charms of his eloquence and the potency of his satire. In conversational powers he was surpassed by none, and rarely equalled by any of his contemporaries. He had a memory of adamant, and a classical taste for the beauties of English literature. Quotations were at his command and almost invariably apply applied.

Those who have heard his fascinating eloquence in the Senate or in the parlor, can never forget him.

Singular Vegetable Phenomenon.

The Knoxville (Tennessee) Register gives the following account of a singular and perhaps important vegetable phenomenon: "About this time last year the cane upon several islands in the rivers of East Tennessee was discovered to be producing small grains, which very much resembled rye, both as to size and shape. It grew in heads, and was covered with chaff, like that of wheat. The production was then considered remarkable, and so unusual that not even the oldest inhabitant had ever seen any thing of the kind. The conjectures respecting the cause of the appearance of this unusual grain were very numerous—many persons (and some of them skilled in botanic learning) supposed that the cane had by some means been inoculated with wheat."

"This year we are told that the cane throughout East Tennessee is bearing, in almost incredible quantities, the same grain. At some places it would not be difficult to collect as much as twenty-five or thirty bushels per acre. Some persons owning cane lands have already gathered large quantities of the grain, which they find makes a flour equal in appearance to that of wheat, and equally as palatable when cooked in the form of cakes, &c. Hogs and fowl eat the grain as it falls from the cane, with the same greediness that they devour any other small grain. Another remarkable feature about the matter is, that so soon as the grain begins to mature the cane begins to die, and the indications now are that all the cane in East Tennessee will die out this season."

"It has been suggested to us that the farmers, by collecting this seed, might sow it upon their wood-lands, and thus have excellent cane pastures for their stock, as their can be little doubt but that the grain will germinate, especially in moist lands."

Education in the several States.

[Reports at the recent National Educational Convention.] LOUISIANA has but recently organized a system of Common Schools. For a long time the efforts of the State were directed to the supporting of Colleges, of which three have been founded, but after the expenditure of much money and trouble, all the colleges have in a great degree failed. The first effort to establish Common Schools was made in New Orleans in 1841. Means were devised for their support, and in the Second Municipality of that city, in that year, there were 75 scholars in the schools. In the same Municipality now there are 3,000 scholars in the schools. In the First Municipality Schools there are now 1,300 scholars. Throughout the State, the example set by New Orleans has been productive of much good. The State, by its Constitution, adopted in 1845, provided for the establishment of a system of Common Schools, and directed the establishment of a University in New Orleans, to be supported by the State. Public Schools have been commenced throughout the State, and the Superintendent is actively engaged in thoroughly organizing them.

MASSACHUSETTS.—This State compels every town and city in her borders to educate its children. The State has no Superintendents, but has local Committees, and a Board of Education, the latter of which elect a Secretary, with a salary of \$2,000 per annum, who exercises a supervisory care over the system. A poll is levied for its support, and officers are appointed whose duty it is to go from town to town and awaken an interest in education. Three Normal Schools are in existence there. The American Institute of Instruction, which receives an annual appropriation of \$100 from the State, was established twenty-one years ago in Boston, and has published twenty-one volumes of its transactions. It is composed of the friends of Education throughout the Union. There is also a State Teachers' Association, to which the State gives yearly \$150, and also \$50 to the County Associations of Teachers.

MICHIGAN.—During the past year much progress has been made, and much interest awakened by the Convention which met in Philadelphia last year. Education has been very much advanced in Michigan by the labors of that body. A building for a Normal School is in course of erection. There are about 60,000 children in the State who do not go to school.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Schools in this State are entirely free, being supported by taxation on property. The office of State Superintendent has been abolished, and ten County Superintendents substituted.

NEW JERSEY.—The School law of this State allows the towns and districts to appropriate a very restricted amount for the support of Schools. This amount is insufficient in many districts, some of which have petitioned the Legislature and received special

charters, allowing them to appropriate a larger amount. In Burlington there is a Free School containing 300 scholars, which is supported by the revenue arising from an island in the Delaware River, left for that purpose 100 years ago.

NEW YORK.—Schools are not entirely free in this State, but great efforts have been made to have them so. The principle has once been endorsed by the people of the State, but has been referred to them again for a formal vote. Conventions have been held on the subject, and a deep interest is excited.

Land Monopoly.

Hitherto the majority of mankind, who have tilled the earth, have been slaves or tenants. The soil has been owned by kings, and the military chieftains and nobles, and by them rented to landlords, and by these to still smaller dealers, and by these again it is divided and sub-divided, until the majority, who have paid the rent, sustained by the sweat of their brow, not only their own families, but three or four degrees of society above them; while they themselves have been crushed beneath the weight, and lived on the borders of starvation; the sickness of a week, and often of a single day, rendering them paupers.

The same monopoly of the soil has sent another large class of the community into manufacturing establishments, to work out their days in ignorance and hopeless poverty; and another to the army and navy, where honor and wealth await the few, and ignorance and an early grave the many.

The consequence of excluding such numbers from the position of healthful cultivators of the soil, has been ignorance, reckless indifference, turbulence and crime. Tortured by their oppressions and unrestrained by moral principle, they have been prepared for desperate deeds. Such a state of society cannot be made happy; the evil is radical, and can only be remedied by giving a new direction to the physical, moral and intellectual energies of men. We might as well band with iron the trees of the forest, and expect their expansion, or throw upon them in stunted measure the light and rain of heaven, and expect their luxuriant growth, as to cramp the mind by unequal institutions, and expect the development of its resources, in a happy state of society. Room for action must be afforded, and light must be poured upon the understanding, and motive pressed upon the heart. But, to accomplish this, the earth must be owned by those who till it.

This will give activity to industry, vigor to the body, due to the mind, and by the attendant blessings of heaven religion to the heart. From agriculture, stimulated by personal rights, will result commerce, science, arts, liberty and independence.

The attraction of gravity is the great principle of motion in the material world, and the possession of the earth in fee simple by the cultivator, is the great principle of action in the moral world. Nearly all the political evils which have afflicted mankind have resulted from the unrighteous monopoly of the earth; and the predicted renovation can never be accomplished, until this monopoly shall have passed away, and the earth is extensively tilled by the independent owners of the soil.

Cure for a Foundered Horse.

Some three years since, I had the misfortune to founder a valuable horse. It was a corn founder of the worst kind—so much so that he could not take a step. Having had but little experience in horse flesh, I called on some neighbors, and they pronounced him incurable, and advised me to knock him in the head, as the speediest cure. I could not bear the thought of giving up so valuable and faithful an animal, and as a last resource, I applied to my "Book Farming." In an old number of the American Farmer, I found the following recipe for foundered horses, and although my faith was weak, I immediately applied the remedy with entire success:

"Have a tub of water, as near boiling hot as possible, and commence bathing his legs, beginning at the fetlock and going upwards. Care must be taken to begin at the fetlock and go up, for if the hot water is applied above it the hair will be taken off. When the leg which is foundered has been well bathed, wrap it in woolen blankets, and tie the blanket on carefully, and then saturate the blanket with hot water, beginning at the bottom and going up. Repeat the hot water once in two hours, until the swelling begins to go down. Give the horse a purge of sage tea, molasses and melted lard, say a pint of each; and should it be a bad case, bleed him in the neck."

As mine was a bad one, I followed all directions implicitly, notwithstanding the oft repeated assertions of the man that applied the water, that the hair would all be taken off. I had the satisfaction to see my horse speedily recover, and in a few days he was ready for service again. This invaluable remedy, I might have never given to the public, had not the same horse again been foundered and again been cured by the same simple remedy.

Last Sunday morning I went into the stable, and found my horse foundered in his hind legs. He was in great pain, refused his food, and could scarcely move. I immediately drenched him with sage tea, molasses and lard, and applied the blankets and hot water; kept the blankets on all day Sunday, occasionally wetting them with hot water. Monday the horse was in fine order, with a good appetite, and at work in the harness. But for the American Farmer I should have lost my horse.

Butternut Sugar.

Knowing that our common butternut tree yields, upon being wounded, a considerable amount of sap, I was led to make a trial of it to ascertain whether a sufficient amount of saccharine matter was afforded to make it an object worthy of the farmer's notice. I accordingly tapped several trees that stood in an open field, from each of which I procured about four gallons of sap, which on being evaporated, yielded five ounces to the gallon of grained sugar. This sugar had a peculiar honey-like flavor, and would make better molasses than any other kind with which I am acquainted. It was observed that as it evaporated, it had a tendency to form into flakes of transparent jelly, which would render it necessary to be strained and clarified while it was very dilute.

This sugar does not partake of the medicinal properties of bark. It will be seen that the sap of the butternut yields about twice the amount of sugar that is afforded by the sugar maple, and the quality would be by most persons considered superior. In making sweet-meats and preserves, it would be by most housewives preferred to any other sugar. The experiment was undertaken too late to ascertain the amount of sap which one tree will yield; but I think it would be quite equal to that of the maple, of the same size, and growing in the same soil and situation.

The saccharine properties of the sap of this tree are common to the whole tribe of walnut, although they must differ considerably in the relative amounts in each species. [American Agriculturist.]

A Spy of the Revolution.

In the year 1776, when Gov. George Clinton resided in Albany, there came a stranger to his house, one cold winter's morning, soon after the family had breakfasted. He was welcomed by the household, and hospitably entertained. A breakfast was ordered, and the Governor, with his wife and daughter, who were sitting before the fire, employed in knitting, entered into conversation with him about the affairs of the country, which naturally led to the inquiry, what was his occupation? The caution and hesitancy with which the stranger replied, aroused the keensight of Clinton. He communicated his suspicion to his wife and daughter, who closely watched his every word and action. Unconscious of this, but finding that he had fallen among enemies, the stranger was seen to take something from his pocket and swallow it. Madam Clinton, with the ready tact of a woman of those troublesome times, went quietly into the kitchen, ordered hot coffee to be immediately prepared, and added to it a strong dose of tartar emetic. The stranger, delighted with the smoking beverage, partook freely of it, and Madam Clinton soon had the satisfaction of seeing it produce the desired effect. True to scripture, "out of his own mouth he was condemned," a silver bullet appeared, which, upon examination, was ascertained, and found to contain an important dispatch to Burgoyne. The spy was tried, convicted, and executed. The bullet is still preserved in the family.

An Ojibway Missionary.

During the sitting of the House of Commons on Saturday, a stranger was observed below the bar, to whom several members paid marked attention. On inquiry, we were informed it was the Rev. George Copway, otherwise Kah-ga-gah Gow, an American chieftain, who has visited England on his way to attend the Peace Congress at Frankfurt. Twelve years ago he was the chief of a tribe of Ojibways, and a hunter in the woods; but having visited Illinois during the year 1838 and 1839, he was educated at the expense of some benevolent persons, and baptized, when he returned to his nation, determined to labor for the elevation of the Indian people. Having devised a scheme with that object, he is now seeking the means of carrying it out, and hopes to raise funds in Europe for the purpose. His project is, that the Indians of the northwest, consisting of about 100,000 souls, shall be granted for ever about 150 square miles of territory, between the falls of St. Anthony and the west of Minnesota, and by giving them a permanent settlement in this land, induce them to become farmers, and learn the arts of peace and civilization; and it is understood the American government is favorable to the scheme. He is a person of a commanding presence, and speaks the English language fluently. During his stay at Liverpool, at which port he arrived in the Niagara, two meetings were held, at which he detailed his plan, but what success is to attend the pecuniary part of it on this side of the Atlantic has not yet been determined.

Important Invention.

A new machine for extracting the juice from the sugar cane, an English invention, has been tried in the West Indies with entire success. The greatest amount of juice which the planters have been able to extract from one hundred pounds of cane, has never been over fifty-five pounds. One hundred pounds of cane, which had been cut for a month, was put into this machine, and in the short space of thirty-six seconds, seventy-eight pounds of the juice was produced. While the new mode of pressure extracts so completely the juice of the interior of the cane, its knots and rind are left completely untouched, which is an important advantage, as it is there the green wax and other objectionable matter is contained, and it is there that the old roller machine unfortunately pressed—a difficulty insurmountable in the roller system, yet effectually obviated by this new process.

The new machine consists of a square iron box, containing rollers, which are put in motion by steam. By the universal application of this invention, the sugar crops of the West Indies would be made one-third larger than now.

To Guard the Lungs while Threshing.

The following may be depended upon as a perfectly safe and convenient mode of guarding the lungs while threshing, as I have tested it for several years and never knew it to fail. Take a piece of fine sponge, about two inches thick in the center, so that it will fit the nose and the mouth, leaving it about three fourths of an inch thick over the end of the nose and mouth; moisten it well, and squeeze it out, so as to prevent its dripping; fasten on a string to the outer edge of the sponge, on each side of the face, and tie it back of the head, and one can work in a perfect smother for hours, I might say days, without any of those disagreeable sensations that are always experienced without such precaution. This will not obstruct the breath one tenth part so much as a piece of gauze will when drawn over the face. I would rather give one dollar per day for a sponge than to tend a threshing machine without it. [American Agriculturist.]

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A RAT.—The London Times reports a case of death from the poison of the bite of a rat. John Williams, a clerk, having been present at a stable where a number of rats had been caught took one of them by the tail, whereupon it turned and bit him in the thumb. The wound bled very much, but it appeared trivial, and no danger was apprehended from it. On the

second day following, the thumb and arm began to swell, and became much inflamed. Surgical aid was called, and such remedies were administered as the case seemed to require without affording relief, and on the next day the patient died.

CARRIER PIGEONS.—We hear from France of astonishing results obtained with carrier pigeons, by the Societies which in Belgium devote themselves to the production of this bird in perfection. They are trained so as to traverse the whole of France from one end to the other in less than a day. Recently a number were sent to Pampeluna in Spain to be let loose and return by flight to Brussels. On the 10th ult. the Pigeon-raising Society, called the Visible of Brussels, let fly 63 pigeons from Lyons at 5 A. M. Birds were given to the owners of the prizes which should quickest reach Brussels. The first prize was won by Mr. J. Vanaelen, whose pigeon arrived 31 minutes past 2 o'clock P. M.; the second prize was won by a pigeon which came at 39 minutes past 2; the third at 20 minutes before 3. The distance from Lyons to Brussels by railroad is about 600 miles, which the first pigeon flew over in 7 1/2 hours.

An ENGINEERING FEAT.—A Clever Engineering Feat has been performed at Thornes, Eng. A large chimney at Messrs. Mellin and Craven's dye-works had got out of the perpendicular, the top overhanging the base four or five feet, and the whole mass threatening to fall. Mr. Green, an engineer of Wakefield, undertook to remedy the defect. He cut out about four fifths of one course of bricks near the bottom, filling the cavity with a mixture of new lime and earth. The last brick was taken out during a heavy gale of wind. "As was expected, during the last operation the chimney began to move slowly, but still perceptibly; the new lime and earth gradually yielded to the immense pressure, and were removed, so that in three hours the open space of nearly four inches, and gone over at the top more than four feet to a perpendicular position."

A FAMILY POISONED BY EATING MUSHROOMS.—The family of Mr. Clute, living in the town of Castle, Wyoming County, N. Y., was poisoned some time since from eating mushrooms. They were gathered late in the afternoon, and after being cooked in the usual way, Mrs. Clute and five of the children ate moderate quantities for supper. About 3 o'clock at night one of the children commenced vomiting, and within four hours all who had eaten were attacked with vomiting, which was speedily followed by purging. Medical assistance soon after was procured, but three children died from the effects, one in two days, another in three days, and the third in seven days after partaking of the mushroom. The rest of the family were in a critical condition for several days, but finally recovered.

THE PIG AND THE MOCKING BIRD.—Mr. Gosse, in his History of the Birds of Jamaica, gives an amusing account of the mocking bird. The hogs are, it seems, the creatures that give him the most annoyance. They are ordinarily fed upon inferior oranges, the fruit being shaken down to them in the evening; hence they acquire the habit of resorting to the orange tree to wait for the lucky windfall. The mocking bird feeling nettled at the intrusion, flies down and begins pecking away at the hog with all its might. Piggy, not understanding the matter, but pleased with the titillation, gently lets down and turns up his broad side to enjoy it. The poor bird gets into an agony of distress, pecks again, but increases the enjoyment of the luxurious intruder, and is at last compelled to give up in despair.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.—Within the last twelve months, says the Cleveland Plaindealer, the family of Ex-Senator Norvell of Michigan has been nearly blotted out. The first calamity was the sudden disappearance of Mrs. Miller, (an only daughter, we believe,) under circumstances the most painful. Next the sudden death of Mr. Norvell on his return from a protracted search for his daughter. A few days since his son died at Saratoga. A short but sad history of a family which a few months ago saw nothing in the future but the brightest promises of hope. It has been pretty satisfactorily ascertained that Mrs. Miller went to Europe instead of over the Falls.

PROFLIGATE BEES.—The most curious instance of a change of instinct is mentioned by Darwin. They were carried over to Bagdad and the Western Islands, ceased to lay up honey after the first year. They found the weather so fine, and the materials for honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave, prudent, and mercantile character, became exceedingly profligate and debauched, ate up their capital, resolved to work no more, and amused themselves by flying about the sugar-house, and stinging the negroes.

SALTPETRE.—It is well known that saltpetre has the valuable property of removing the taint of turpentine from butter, and a small quantity put into the churn with the cream renders the butter sweet and pleasant. In one case the butter from one cow was made twice a week; and to this quantity about a teaspoonful of saltpetre was added, and the butter-milk given to the pigs. It was observed that the pigs, (about two months old,) after drinking the butter-milk; were very uncomfortable, and as little notice was taken of the affair, they got over it as best they might. However, it was not so the next day of churning; for both pigs were taken violently ill, vomiting and purging; and when all hopes of saving their lives were gone, they were put out of pain by killing. [Farmer's Herald.]

MONUMENT TO SILAS WRIGHT.—The capstone of the monument to Silas Wright, late Governor of New-York, was laid at Weybridge, Vt., the birth place of Gov. W., on the 27th ult. The stone was laid by Maj. Gen. John Wool, who delivered a glowing eulogy before a large concourse of people, narrating the principal events in the life of the deceased statesman. Ex-President Van Buren made some appropriate remarks on the occasion. Francis P. Blair, Mrs. Wright, and other friends, were present. The monument is constructed out of grey marble of Vermont, and is the work of J. W. Jewitt. It has no other ornament but a profile of the deceased, with his simple name below in raised letters. [Tribune.]

DeKeyser Institute.

THE Academic Year of this Seminary, for 1850 and '51, will commence the third Wednesday in August, and continue forty-four weeks, including a short recess between the terms, and one of ten days for the winter holidays. The year is divided into three terms:— The first, of 14 weeks, begins Wednesday, August 21st, and ends Wednesday, November 27th. The second, of 15 weeks, begins Monday, December 2d, and ends Friday, March 14th. The third, of 14 weeks, begins Tuesday, March 18th, and ends Tuesday, June 24th.

Board of Instruction. GURDON EVANS, President, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.

Rev. JOSEPH W. MORTON, Professor of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Moral and Intellectual Science.

Mrs. SUSANNA M. SPOEER, Preceptor.

ADOLPH ROSENHAIN, (Late of Friedrich-Wilhelms-College, Berlin,) Teacher of German, Piano Forte, and Assistant in Greek and Latin.

Other competent Teachers will be employed as occasion may demand. TEACHERS' CLASSES will be formed, as usual, at the beginning of the Fall and middle of the Winter Terms, and continue several weeks. In the Common Branches, classes will be formed at the commencement of each term; but in the higher, the interest of the student, as well as the welfare of the institution, demand that a more systematic course of study be pursued.

In the Natural Sciences, Elementary Chemistry and Philosophy will be pursued during the Fall Term; Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, and Physiology during the Winter Term; Botany and Geology during the Summer Term.

Classes will be formed in Latin, French, and German, at the commencement of the Fall Term; in Hebrew, Greek, and Spanish, at the commencement of the Winter Term, and continue through the course of study. In Mathematics, Geometry is studied in the Fall, Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, and Astronomy, Surveying, Navigation, &c., in the Summer Term.

The course of instruction in Agriculture is thoroughly scientific, embracing study and recitation in the best authors. Instruction is given in a well-furnished laboratory, in the analysis of soils, ashes of plants, manures, &c. and the modes of testing for their constituent elements. The attention of farmers who wish to give their sons a practical education is especially called to this department.

Board in private families, from \$1 25 to \$1 50. Many students board in clubs for 60 to 75 cents. TUITION—To be settled upon entering school—from \$3 00 to \$5 00. EXTRAS—For Drawing, \$1 00; Oil Painting, \$3 00; Chemical experiments, \$1 00; Writing, including stationery, 50 cents; Piano Forte, \$2 00; Use of Instruments, \$2 00; Agricultural Chemistry, including chemicals, apparatus, and fuel, (breakage extra,) \$12 00.

It is very desirable that students should enter at the beginning of the term, yet they are received into classes already formed at any time. For further information, address Gurdon Evans, J. W. Morton, or Rev. J. R. Irish, President of the Corporation. DEKEYSER, July 8th, 1850.

Sabbath Tracts.

The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz: No. 1 Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2 Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3 Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp. No. 4 The Sabbath and Lord's Day. A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5 A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians. 4 pp. No. 6 Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7 Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8 The Sabbath Controversy The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9 The Fourth Commandment False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10 The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp. No. 11 Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12 Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13 The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.

The Society has also published the following works, to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1794; reprinted at Stoughton, in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pages. The Royal Law Contended For. By Edward Sten net. First printed in London, in 1658; 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Christian Psalmody—Pocket Edition.

In compliance with requests from various quarters, the publisher of the New Hymn Book—Christian Psalmody—has issued a second edition, on lighter paper and with smaller margins, by which the bulk and weight of the books are reduced about one-third, rendering them much more convenient for carrying in the pocket. The price is also reduced 12 1/2 cents per copy. Those wishing books, of either edition, can have them supplied. Price of the larger edition from 75 cents to \$1 50, according to the style of binding. Price of the smaller edition from 62 1/2 cents to \$1 00. Orders should be addressed to Geo. B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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