

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOMAS B. BROWN.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

"CHURCH ACTION ON SABBATH DESACRATION."

At a regular church-meeting of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, N. Y., held Jan. 5th, 1851, the undersigned was appointed a Committee, on behalf of the church, to make a statement of its proceedings in relation to "Sabbath Desecration," in explanation of an article that appeared in the Sabbath Recorder of Dec. 26, 1850.

It is claimed by the church, that the article above referred to is not a clear exposition of its doings. It is not affirmed, that there is any misstatement or intended error in said article, but that the injustice done consists in the want of completeness or amplification touching the ground upon which the "Report" was rejected.

In the first place, the "Report" was not rejected because it condemned journeying, harvesting, sugar-making, and kindred employments, on the Sabbath. But the objection lay in this, that the Report unjustly placed "cheese-making" in the same category with the things above mentioned, as did also the resolution of the church adopted in May, 1841, (which resolution, it is said, however, was passed by a very small majority.) Hence it is said that the odium justly attached to the above named offenses unjustly attaches to cheese-making. It was argued, that there was no such parallelism existing between them as to justify such association.

The dissimilarity was said to consist chiefly in this, that there is no law of nature requiring us to extract the sap or cut the hay or grain on the Sabbath. But nature does require that we extract the milk upon the Sabbath day. It was said, that if we were obliged to cut our hay or grain upon the Sabbath, the inference would be palpable, that we must also save it upon the Sabbath; especially so, if it was naturally incapable of lying over without damage or absolute loss. It was then argued, that cheese-making came under this rule. Nature requires us to draw the milk upon the Sabbath as upon other days; to fail to do this, would evidently be wrong. Now, it was said, that it was unreasonable, and an altogether unknown principle, to maintain that the law of God in revelation was so opposed to his law in nature, that it required us to waste that which nature, unthought, placed in our hands—that it was utterly irreconcilable with the Savior's declaration, that "the Sabbath was made for man."

It being granted that we are required to save the milk, the question next to be considered is, How shall it be saved? In other words, to what use shall it be appropriated? Here the Report takes the ground that no works but those of mercy are to be tolerated; consequently, no use can be made of the milk except as it shall conform to this principle. The language of the Report is as follows: "In imitation of Christ, then, we may, in the shortest manner possible, labor to satisfy the common, natural demands of men and animals, and to mitigate their sufferings;" "beyond this we most firmly believe that the Bible affords no warrant for labor on the Sabbath day, and that all labor, aside from this, is forbidden by the spirit and letter of the law." It will be seen, then, that the idea of saving the milk, even by the least possible labor, is by the Report distinctly condemned; consequently, to set the milk for butter is equally a violation of the law as is cheese-making. And let it be distinctly observed, that the milk of one cow is as much subject to this rule as the milk of ten or fifty; therefore, according to the doctrine of the Report, the man who has but one cow can only use the milk—not save it. To return to the question, In what form may the milk be saved? The principle laid down, in opposition to the Report, is this, that we are to pursue that course which best excludes waste coupled with the least labor. Here, let it be distinctly understood, the doctrine is not one of gain, but of saving; and upon this point it was maintained, by those fully conversant with the business, that cheese-making was as objectionable, upon the whole, as any other form. For these reasons, the Report, so far as cheese-making was concerned, was judged unsound, and therefore rejected.

Again, it was argued that the doctrine of the Report was unreasonable, as it condemned what are called works of necessity. To illustrate, suppose that by fire, or floods, or other providential and unavoidable circumstances, by cattle or otherwise, the farmer's crops are exposed to damage; he is forbidden to do fifteen or even five minutes' labor, not to earn, but to save his property. Now this, it is said, is a manifest overdoing of the subject.

Again, it was argued, that the Report was inconsistent with itself, or that it made Christ a sinner. Take the case of the impotent man whose healing is recorded in John 5: 1, 9. Here, it will be observed, that the Savior commanded him to "take his bed and walk." This, it was said, was clearly

not an act of mercy. It was readily granted that the healing performed by the blessed Savior upon the impotent man was an act of mercy. But was the carrying of his bed an act of mercy also? It follows that there are works of necessity which may be done on the Sabbath. To argue that this particular act was lawful because the Savior commanded it, is equivalent to saying that Christ commanded the doing of that which, aside from the command, would be unlawful. If this be true, then Jesus came to do more than to "fulfill the law;" he came to authorize its violation. And will any man in his senses argue that Jesus Christ, in order to destroy scepticism, authorizes the violation of the law of God? Would not this utterly destroy his claim to a divine mission, and undermine Christianity? The declaration that Christ was "Lord of the Sabbath," by no means warrants us in supposing that he was above or against the law, but that he had power to determine what was lawful and what was not lawful.

The Report was further opposed upon the ground that it was an unjust interference with the lawful business of a large class of citizens, whose business was of vital importance to the community at large; that the prosperity of the farming interest was essential to the prosperity of any and every other industrial pursuit; and more, that the tendency of this course was to array class against class, which was regarded as unwise and hurtful.

Against the whole system of resolutions defining the meaning of scripture, upon which definitions discipline may be predicated, it was urged that this was pernicious in many respects. 1. Because of its uncertainty of being right, on account of the weakness of the human judgment, as well as the strength of human passions and prejudices. How are the best of men exposed to error from these sources? 2. It opposes reform, because men are inclined, when they are pledged by resolutions, to defend them and the doctrines and principles they contain, with a tenacity and zeal blinded by pride of opinion, and veneration for the opinions of others, which defies even the truth. 3. Because it denies the right of private judgment, and those liberties essential to its healthy and free exercise. 4. Universal history affirms the evils attendant upon this course. For illustration, look at the Roman Catholic church. The law of God is buried and utterly lost sight of. But are its decisions and resolutions? Nay, verily. And what has become of private judgment in that church? Why, one might as well undertake to seek the body of Moses as for it! And what are her defenses against the truth of Almighty God, from which she has so long and so successfully shielded herself? Why, her decisions. And where is rational independence in that church? There is no such thing. Unmanly servility pervades the whole mass! And why is all this? Why, because they are subjected, from their infancy, to the imperious decisions of Councils and Popes, and their manhood is crushed beneath this prevailing power.

It was remarked, that the true course to be pursued upon matters like these, where, from the very nature of the subject, a measure of doubt must necessarily attend our decisions, was to leave every man free to act for himself, as for himself he must give account to his God. If we attempt to enforce discipline in these cases, where men's convictions were not with us, dissatisfaction and disgust would certainly ensue, and finally divisions and strife would increase, until brethren would become alienated, and the spirit of revolt would generate a consumption which would not only weaken the church, but threaten its very existence.

The motion to rescind the resolutions of the church condemning Secret Societies, Slavery, and Intemperance, was introduced by one of the Committee whose names are attached to the rejected Report, immediately after the act of rejection occurred. And as there was manifested considerable feeling at the time, which had been excited during the discussion of the Report, it was thought best to dismiss the subject for the present.

I have thus given, as well as I am able, the arguments offered against the Report, and the reasons for rejecting it, or, rather, rescinding the resolutions of 1841. I have not attempted to give the words of the several speakers, but to represent truly their ideas. In some instances the arguments, as offered before the church, were far more lengthy than what appears in this article, and in others they were more brief; in both cases, however, I have endeavored fully to present the thought. N. V. HULL, Com.

ALFRED CENTER, Jan. 8, 1851.

THE RELIGION OF HAYTI.

A writer in the Journal of the American and Foreign Christian Union describes the influence of Romanism in Hayti as disgusting and horrible. The mass, processions, benedictions, and a host of other coarse superstitions, are the essential parts of religion in the island. God is almost unknown there. The virgin and saints are mainly worshipped. They have recourse to these and similar divinities in all circumstances. "Do they violate any thing? It is to St. Anthony they betake themselves. Are they sick? They begin by washing three times in holy water." We quote further:—

About five months since, the child Jesus, Mary and Joseph, descended on a palm-tree not far from Port-au-Prince. This miracle made much noise in the island, and the prodigy is so much the more surprising that the child Jesus, Mary and Joseph, are of a black color. Moreover, Mary holds a crown which she places on the head of a man. Then come the blessings; they bless every

thing, and it is here that the principal resource of the priest consists. When the curate is absent, his house-keeper, or rather concubine, gives the blessing and takes the money.

All the children wear on their breasts a leaden, pewter, or silver cross, according to the means of their parents. Gold crosses are especially held in great veneration! These unfortunate people believe that if any one has a cross of gold in his house, all is safe. I have been assured that many persons have committed theft to procure a gold cross. The church of Gonaives was robbed a few years ago, and the robber having been discovered, said that he had committed this theft only in order to get a golden cross. Nevertheless he was shot. The masses said for the dead are in great vogue in Hayti. Sometimes a hundred candles are burning during the mass. When the service is over, the parents take to music, go off to eat and drink, and then dance all the rest of the day.

IMPORTANCE OF LITTLE THINGS.

The National Preacher for November contains a sermon on the importance of little things, from the pen of Rev. Dr. Potts. Under the fourth head, the preacher groups together the following facts, as illustrative of his text, "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

It was a mere trifle that prevented Oliver Cromwell, and several others who afterwards distinguished themselves as his associates, from emigrating to the colonies of the New World some time before the first steps were taken in that revolution which cost the monarch of England his head, expatriated his family, and elevated Cromwell to the seat of highest authority in the nation. Cromwell and his friends had engaged their passage to America, and were only awaiting the signal to embark, when, by some caprice of the Court, they were prohibited from leaving the country. Had any accident occurred to delay the order of the Court, until after they should have commenced their voyage to the American colonies, who can tell how different might have been the aspect of affairs over all Europe at the present hour. It is far from improbable that the destiny of the English nation and of Europe hung upon that single event, the arrival or non-arrival of the court-courier, before the change of wind to favor Cromwell's embarkation. The life of a monarch and the destinies of a proud nation hung upon the speed of a horse.

Another striking illustration of the influence of little things, is found in the history of the negro race. The celebrated Bartholomew de Las Casas, a Spanish prelate, who accompanied Columbus in his second voyage to Hispaniola, and on the conquest of Cuba settled there, moved by compassion for the sufferings of the native Indians, who were worked as slaves in the mines by the Spaniards, conceived the idea of sparing this feeble race, that were fast passing away, by substituting negroes, a much more athletic race, and that were to be obtained from the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Africa. After petitioning the Spanish government successively under Ferdinand, the regent Cardinal Ximenes, and then Charles V., he succeeded. In 1505, a few negro slaves had been sent into St. Domingo, and afterwards Ferdinand allowed the importation of large numbers. The labor of one negro was found equal to that of four Indians. Ximenes discouraged the traffic; Charles V. revived it, and conferred the privilege as a monopoly on a Flemish favorite. In 1518 the right was sold to some Genoese merchants, who reduced the traffic to a regular system. The French obtained it next, and retained it till it had yielded them a revenue of two hundred and four millions of dollars. In 1713, the English secured it for thirty years. For the last four of these years, Spain purchased the English right for five hundred thousand dollars.

Thus, through the mistaken benevolence of a Spanish priest, a measure was set on foot, which the cupidity of Christian Europe turned into a system of fearful cruelty, a system of the operation of which the commerce of the world, and the aspect of all civilized society, has been affected; a system which seems likely in God's overruling providence, to convulse one of the mightiest nations on the globe, and eventually to return light and peace to the African continent, on the eighty millions of African tribes. How great a matter a little fire kindleth.

Another instance: In August, 1799, a French artillery officer, named Bouchard, when digging near Rosetta, in Egypt, for the foundation of a military work, came upon a huge block of basalt, marked with various strange characters and hieroglyphics. These characters were found to exhibit three inscriptions, in three different characters, one of which proved to be the Greek. This was the celebrated Rosetta stone, now in the British Museum, which has been the subject of diligent investigation by learned antiquarians of every nation in Europe; and this stone, under the ingenious labors of Young and Champollion, yielded, by a comparison of the characters found in the different inscriptions, a key to unlock the treasures of ancient wisdom, shut up for so many centuries, under the hieroglyphics of Egypt.

The discovery of a small obelisk on the island of Philoe, in the Nile, in 1816, by Callaud, the French traveler, on which was a Greek inscription containing the names of Ptolemy and Cleopatra, greatly aided Champollion in unraveling the mystery. Thus, as the result of the seemingly trivial event of finding an old broken stone at Rosetta, and a little obelisk, years afterwards, at Philoe, the industry of antiquarians was set to work, and that industry has been crowned with astonishing success.

The inscriptions found on the decaying monuments, and on the frail papyrus of Egypt, are now quite intelligible; the ancient records of Egyptian dynasties are rapidly opening to the inspection of all men. Thence, the infidel is drawing largely his materials

for renewed assault on the records of revelation; and the Christian is patiently awaiting the issue of a finished discovery among these old monuments, perfectly confident that the truth of human records, once fully made out, will fall naturally and inevitably into the train of the handmaids and supporters of revelation.

Little did the French artillery officer dream, when the men working under his direction first heaved up that dark and mutilated block near Rosetta, that around that old stone, and over its mutilated inscriptions, the friends and enemies of the ancient Jewish Scriptures would rally for a long and arduous, and possibly a final conflict, as to the truth of revealed religion. How great a matter a little fire kindleth.

And often it is seen, that some unlooked for and seemingly trivial event, baffles the foresight of men, frustrates their plans, and defeats their most important enterprises. A sudden tempest will sometimes scatter and destroy a numerous and well-appointed fleet. The fate of a battle on which are hanging the destinies of empires will sometimes be decided by a thick mist, a driving storm, or by a random shot which cuts down an experienced leader, and spreads a resistless panic through his whole army.

In private life, also, results of great magnitude flow from causes apparently insignificant. The flight of a bird, the fall of an apple from the tree, the course taken by a flash of lightning, or the singing of a tea-kettle over the fire, may give birth to a train of thought in the mind of some quiet observer, that shall lead to conclusions little anticipated, elicit new discoveries in science, and open the way for improvements in art, of the first importance to commerce, and to the practical business of life, and diffuse incalculable benefit among millions of our race.

Again, the accidental meeting of two entire strangers, may lead to an acquaintance that shall ripen into friendship strong and enduring—throw an entirely new aspect over the emotions, the sentiments, the pursuits, and the whole character of both, and send its influence, healthful and cheering, over the reverse, over the whole life, and over the immortal interests of both, possibly even of others with them. Many a well-disposed youth has been led by the influence of a cherished companion, into scenes of gayety and pleasures of dissipation and vice. His mind has been poisoned, his principles perverted, his character degraded. While others, by the kind counsel, the cheering influence, and the gentle force of consistent example in a faithful friend, have been strengthened in virtue, habituated to what is good and honorable, and humbled even to seek to obtain the pearl of great price. "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise, but a companion of fools shall be destroyed." And it is often the merest accident, apparently, which determines whether a youth shall be the companion of wise men or of fools, whether he shall be honorable and good or base and worthless, whether he shall be saved or lost forever.

A CROSSING SWEEPER TURNED AUTHOR.

The story of the black sweeper of the crossing at St. Paul's is now going the round of the papers as an illustration of the vicissitudes of fortune. As a companion to it, that of the idiot-looking sweeper who has just written and published his moral history, deserves to be mentioned as a fine exemplification of the power of truth, and of the care of Providence. The poor man to whom we refer, was brought up in St. George's workhouse, and treated as an impracticable idiot. Weary of the monotonous and inactive life of the workhouse, he made his escape when a boy, and wandered through the different parts of the Land's End at land, and Wales, visiting the Land's End at one extremity, John O'Gratt's on another, and Holyhead at a third. His accommodation for the night was often of the most humble description. He slept in sheds, empty brick-kilns; or in the straw with calves or pigs. Driven by extremity to beg, he was often thrown into prison. During his confinement on one occasion, he took up a Bible placed in his cell, and, to while away the tedious hours, read a considerable portion. The effect upon his mind was remarkable and decisive. From that time he formed habits of devotion, veracity and industry. His struggles to gain a respectable footing in society were very severe and long-protracted. Having neither trade nor friends, and clothed in rags, it taxed all his ingenuity to find the means of honest support. He began with "lucifers and cotton," tried the "docks," and for a time established himself at a "crossing." Always on the alert to gain an inch higher in the social scale, he left his station to apply for service of another kind, and put his broom behind a gate. He failed in his application, and, in the bargain, lost his broom; for some rival sweeper, or other mischievous person, had purloined it in his absence. This was a great blow and discouragement, and was followed by another still heavier—that of the robbery, during the night, of his clothes by a fellow-lodger. These simple, but, to the poor sweeper of the crossing, disastrous incidents, led to a little change of fortune. He was afterwards employed in carrying boards in the streets, or, as he would term it, "giving publicity to an institution at the West End."

Talking over matters one fine summer's evening in Hyde Park with a fellow "board-man," in their slow perambulations, it occurred to his companion that his "partner at home" would like to read some account of his wanderings. To oblige his friend, and to cheer his spouse, he bought a half-penny sheet of paper, and began to write the narrative, which has unfolded itself into more than a hundred pages. The style is that of Defoe, but without coarseness; and some passages in it can scarcely be surpassed for simple pathos and moral sublimity. It is likely to come out under the most favorable auspices. The Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, has written a commendatory notice of the work.

THE SHADOW OF A SHADE.

That vile and abject thing, which men call fame,
That vile and abject thing, which men call fame,
(The wise consider a delusive dream;
It seems as base to them as falsehoods seem,
Faint as a breath—the mockery of a name.
Bringer of grief to such as strive to claim
Before they win, its evanescent crown—
Parent of this double sorrow to the same,
When on their mountain footstep waitersrown,
Ungrateful mistresses, to her loved entrance,
Fickle, capricious, undiscerning light,
Bestowing favors, as in jest or spite,
More on the cold than them who warmly woo.
But why should I, her humblest slave, upbraid
Fame—to my grasp the shadow of a shade.

OBJECT OF GEO. THOMPSON'S VISIT.

Ever since the pro-slavery aristocracy of Boston refused a hearing to George Thompson, Esq., the British Philanthropist, the papers have had a good deal to say about the object of his visit to this country, some of them representing that "he has come in the pay of European Governments, with his 'pockets lined with British gold,'" &c. To expose these false and malicious representations, Mr. Garrison, editor of the Boston Liberator, has published a confidential letter received from Mr. Thompson in October last, and containing the first and only intelligence of his intention to visit the United States. We copy it as an act of justice to Mr. Thompson, and to show what kind of stuff he is made of.

MY DEAR GARRISON:—Start not when I announce to you that I have engaged a passage to Boston in the Canada Mail Steamer, which sails from Liverpool on the 19th inst., and that, should no accident happen to me or the vessel, I hope to take you by the hand on or before the 1st of November.

Now for the objects I seek by this trip for the second time to the shores of the United States. 1. I have an ardent desire to revisit your country, and to renew my acquaintance with those who were my friends in 1835, and to become acquainted also, with those who, since that eventful period, have become the friends and champions of the cause I advocated, and may therefore be disposed to give a not unfriendly reception to one who, like yourself, was early in the field, and did not shun either the reproach or danger to which abolitionists were exposed during the reign of mob-supremacy. Believe me, it will be most refreshing to me to mingle with the whole-hearted reformers of your city, and of the old Bay State. I gave you some reason to expect me more than two months ago. My visit at that time, however, was impracticable. Parliament was not up, and when it did rise some other engagements, as well as the state of my domestic affairs, prevented me from carrying my wish into fulfillment. I now think I see the possibility of my being absent for four months, without the disregard of any claims upon my time or labors in this country.

2. In addition to my desire to see you and the friends of our common cause, I have a project to carry out, of which America is the field. For some years before I entered Parliament, and at the time I entered it, I had been, and was, in the receipt of an income sufficient to meet all my wants, and to support the position to which I aspired. In less than three months after I became a legislator, that income wholly failed me, and for three years I have been supporting myself and my family upon that which I had hoped I should be able to leave behind me. I am now poor; but hopeful, with unimpaired mental energy, with a constitution yet sound and strong, and a character unassailable by any imputation of selfishness or corruption.

In these circumstances, my thoughts have been turned to the way in which I might, by honorable, independent and useful exertion, repair, in some degree, my shattered fortunes, and provide things honest in the sight of all men. It has occurred to me that, by a visit to the United States of America, at that season of the year when lectures are most in request, I might realize not only enough to pay my expenses, but something also to sustain me for a time after my return. I have, therefore, so far resolved to act upon this idea, as to engage a berth in the Canada, and shall try the experiment, if encouraged and aided by my personal friends in Boston. My visit, then, will be of a business character.

Were I alone in the world, I need not visit America to find the means to live. Could I bring myself to prostitute my talents to party purposes or base objects, I might live here and sustain those I love. Could I condescend to ask favors, I might perhaps find employment, and masters and dictators, as well as labor and its emoluments. I am not alone in the world—I cannot misuse my powers—I will not ask favors of those above me—and I am determined to preserve my independence and my freedom of action as long as I can. These circumstances have appeared to me sufficient to decide me on exporting myself, my lectures, and my self-supporting project, to the shores of New England. I should be truly glad if I could land in Liverpool next spring with the reflection that I was master of enough to carry me over the session of Parliament, and keep the pot boiling at home, while I rebuked the ministry from my seat as the unpaid representative of the people.

Well, in the prospect of my being speedily with you, what do I ask of you as an old friend? First, that you will receive me as the friend who, when the road to fame and fortune was open to him at the bar of England, cast in his lot with you, and took joyfully his share with you in the perils of the old campaign. That you will believe me as warmly as ever the advocate of the cause of the slave. This, let the last refugee that has come to our shores testify. That you will not believe me mercenary. I could sing in a garret, with a crust before me, if I had but myself to care for. That you will believe it is only the love of independence and of my family, and my desire to be free, the incorruptible and unpaid advocate of the people, that makes me devise this scheme of putting money in my pocket. That you will not think the worse of me, because I do not come to throw myself, as I did before, into the anti-slavery cause, exclusively; but to discourse on topics that will bring glory to hear me who will not refuse to pay their 25 or 50 cents for the opportunity. Finally, that you will aid my plan. I authorize you to communicate the contents of this letter to Francis Jackson, Wendell Phillips, and Edmund Quincy, and such others as you may see fit to take into your counsel. I may see fit to take into your counsel. I authorize you to make it known through the most convenient channels, that I shall be willing to give lectures, if invited to do so, on the terms of other foreign lecturers. I authorize you to arrange for my beginning to lecture within one week of my landing. I can remain with you till the last day of February. If careful, I shall be equal to three lectures a week, in or out of Boston. These I should like to be able to give, and not more; to be delivered in such places, and under such circumstances, as I promise the best result.

Until I am with you, I cannot decide the topics of my lectures. All branches of Indian History—the rise and progress of the British power—the resources, condition and prospects of the country, &c., I am familiar with. Lectures on the state of parties in England, the representative system, &c., you may have for the asking. But of this, when I am on the spot.

While thus pursuing with ardent my own personal ends, think not that I shall play the part of a *Reed*, or a *Coar*, or a *Mathews*. If not committed already, I will not commit myself, until I shall not, even in the best, be free from the baptism of ultra-abolitionism; but at the same time, enter, as a brother, a father, and a friend, into my object, and suffer me to accomplish the purpose upon which I have set my heart. If the first trip answers, you may see me annually; and I know not but I may lay my bones in the soil sanctified by the footprints of the Pilgrim Fathers. I have been working very hard lately for the reform movement. The voyage will recruit me. Farewell till we meet.

My affectionate remembrances to all around you.

Yours, dear Garrison, ever most truly,
Geo. Thompson.

THE DOUBTFUL HOPE.

I was called upon one day, now many years ago, to visit a gentleman, one of my congregation, who was apparently in a dying state. Not having heard of his illness before, but knowing his previous history, I felt startled and greatly distressed; for he was one who had trifled with religious convictions, and had so stifled them as greatly to abandon his religious connexion; satisfying his conscience by attending one service on the Sabbath, frequently absenting himself altogether, and seeking, in worldly associations and amusements, to silence the voice within, and bury in oblivion the remembrance of past religious impressions. On entering his dying chamber, with a look of unutterable anguish, he exclaimed, "O air, I am lost! Your very presence condemns me private expostulations, all condemn me. O air, what is to become of my soul—a poor neglected soul?—I have just been told I cannot live! my hours are numbered! I have no pain now; but that is the precursor of death"—(he was dying of inflammation of the bowels)—"and I shall soon be in eternity! O' God! what a neglected Bible—mis-improved Sabbaths—how will ye rise up in judgment to condemn me!" I endeavored to calm his mind, and told him he must not add unbelief to the catalogue of sins; that the Gospel was a revelation of mercy; that the blood of Christ cleanse from all sin; that whosoever cometh unto him he will in no wise cast out; that he is able to save unto the uttermost all who come unto him.

"Uttermost!" the dying man exclaimed; "uttermost! then there is a gleam of hope even for me, if I had time; but, even now I feel that stage approaching which will absorb my faculties, and terminate my sad life. O! what I would give for one week! one day! O! precious time! how have I wasted it! O, my dear pastor, pity me! pray for me! my thoughts grow confused—I cannot pray myself." I then knelt down and prayed with him, in which he most fervently joined, summoning all his strength to keep awake. I shall never forget the grasp of his hand, when I alluded to the fullness and sufficiency of Divine grace. I left him with feelings which it is impossible for me to describe, and returned, according to promise, in a few hours. I found him still sensible, but evidently sinking under the power of alumber from which he never would awake. In the interval, he had been dwelling on the text suggested, and when he saw me, he felt, but smilingly said, "Able to save to the uttermost! there I must rest my hope." After again commending this dying man to the riches of Divine mercy, I left him; not without hope, but such a hope as I would not for ten thousand worlds risk my dying soul.

PRAYER RECONCILED TO GOD'S WILL.—"How does your ladyship," said the famous Lord Bolingbroke to lady Huntingdon, "reconcile prayer to God for particular blessings with absolute resignation to the Divine will?" "Very easily," answered she; "just as if I was to offer a petition to a monarch, of whose kindness and wisdom I have the highest opinion. In such a case, my language would be, 'I wish you to bestow on me such a favor; but your majesty knows me better than I know far; it would be agreeable to you, or right in itself, to grant my desire; I therefore content myself with humbly presenting my petition, and leave the grant of it entirely to you.'"

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 23, 1851.

TIME OF COMMENCING THE SABBATH.

We have no desire to revive the asperities of controversy, but we wish to suggest a few thoughts for the consideration of those who refuse to acknowledge what is commonly called Friday evening as a part of the Sabbath. That the blessing of the Creator was put upon the seventh day, is not disputed; and that in this originates our obligation to keep the Sabbath, is as little disputed. In determining, therefore, at what time the Sabbath properly commences, nothing more is necessary than to determine at what time God's blessing began to take effect; or, in other words, whether his blessing was put upon the Friday evening, or only upon the Saturday. And to determine this question, we must first determine another—When did God begin to rest from his labors? For, as God is said to have "blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, because that in it he had rested from all his work," it is evident that it began to be holy time the very moment that he began to rest. Had God finished his works when Friday evening began? Or did he continue working through Friday night, till the light of the seventh day began to shine? If he had finished when the Friday evening began, his rest [Sabbath] immediately followed; for nothing more is meant by God's resting than simply that he ceased from work. The last of the Creator's works was man. If man was brought into existence before the going down of the sun on the sixth day, the rest of the Creator must have followed immediately. As "the darkness and the light are both alike to" the All-seeing, there is no particular absurdity in supposing that He may have continued working through the night following the sixth day; and that man, the lord of this lower world, was the product of that night's work. But this is a question, concerning which it would be well to inquire whether the Scripture affords any light. We inquire, therefore, what is the sense of the term "day," as used in Moses' account of the creation? We there find, that "the evening and the morning were the first day," "the evening and the morning were the second day," &c.; and the same sense which the term has in these expressions, it is reasonable to suppose that it has in the expression, "God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it."

We maintain that, in the order of creation, night preceded day. But we do not ground this opinion upon the recorded fact, that "darkness was upon the face of the deep" before the creation of light. For that "darkness" was something very different from what is now known by the name of night. It was a darkness that was absolute, without the least intermixture of luminous rays; whereas what we call night is simply comparative darkness, or the partial absence of light. The darkness of night is never absolute, and never has been since God first said, "Let there be light." It is always more or less mingled with light. But we ground our opinion upon the fact, that the act of dividing the light from the darkness, so as to constitute what is called day, was subsequent to the creation of light. Whence we infer, that when light was first created, it was intermingled with darkness, constituting what is called night; and that it continued so during the first half of the twenty-four hours, that is, till "God divided the light from the darkness," and gathered it into that intensity of effulgence which is known by the name of day. As for the absolute, dreary darkness—the total absence of light—which rested upon chaos, it was something so different in its nature from what we now call night, that it would be scarcely in point to offer it as an argument that night naturally precedes the day. Besides, there is no telling how long that darkness had existed. If any thing is due to the speculations of geology, it may have existed for ages.

As night preceded day in the order of creation, so the historian says, "The evening and the morning were the first day," placing the evening first, and denoting by it the whole of the night, and by the morning denoting the whole of the day. The term "day," in this place, denotes the natural day, or the period of the earth's revolution upon its axis. It is reasonable to suppose that it has the same meaning in the following verses; and that when, in reference to the seventh day, it was said that God "blessed it and sanctified it," the space of time denoted as thus "blessed" was of twenty-four hours duration, beginning with what is commonly called Friday evening. The conclusion is, that the Creator did not continue to prosecute his work through the night following the sixth day. It was all finished by the setting of the sun.

But we will now suppose ourselves to be altogether wrong in this view. We will suppose that the term "day," as employed in the first chapter of Genesis, denotes nothing but the light part of the twenty-four hours; and for proof of this we will rest, as our opponents in this controversy do, upon what is said in the fifth verse, "God called the light day," fortifying it with our Saviour's words, "Are there not twelve hours in the day?" John 11: 9. We will suppose, also, that the terms "morning" and "evening" are equivalent to forenoon and afternoon; and that the latter is mentioned first, not because it was

so in the order of creation, but on the same principle that "the latter rain" is mentioned before "the former," in Hos. 6: 3. It follows, then, that in each day's history of the creation—second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth—we have no allusion to the night, or dark part of the twenty-four hours, whatever. It is simply a record of what was done during the day. Only in connection with the first day have we any allusion to night. Be it so. It follows irresistibly, then, that by the close of the light part of the sixth day God had finished all his works. "The evening and the morning were the sixth day," this verse being, according to the principles of our opponents, a record of what God did during the day; not of any thing that He did during the night, either preceding or following. For that which God called day was the light. Verse 5. Hence God's rest, or cessation from work, commenced immediately with the darkness which followed the sixth day. If God's rest commenced then, ours, being a commemoration of his, should commence at the same time.

It is recorded that "God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it." And here our opponents, availing themselves of the statement in the fifth verse, argue that only the light part of the twenty-four hours—the artificial day—was blessed. But why was it blessed? The historian tells us, that it was "because that in it God had rested from all his work." But this reason is just as applicable to the night preceding the seventh day, as to the day itself. For, according to the principles of our opponents, the Creator must have finished his works by the close of the light part of the sixth day. Therefore the blessing was actually put upon the night preceding the seventh day; and thus the very principles of our opponents furnish the proof, that the term "day," in all these places, (excepting only verse 5th), signifies the natural day, or the period of the earth's revolution upon its axis.

There can be no question, that the Jews always understood the law to require the observance of the Friday evening. In the synagogue of Capernaum, our Saviour "dispossessed a man of an unclean spirit on the Sabbath day." The same day he healed Peter's wife's mother of a fever. The people at large, because they had a superstitious reverence for the day, would not bring their sick till the Sabbath was well over. But "when the sun was setting," they brought them. Luke 4: 40. This proves that they considered the Sabbath as ending at sunset. It may be objected, that this was a notion, entailed by tradition, and not warranted by divine authority. But let us go back to the time when the Sabbath, both as to the day and its boundaries, was designated to them by the falling of the manna. Let us see how divine authority fixes it then. It will be observed, that the manna always fell in the night with the dew; for when the sun waxed hot in the morning it melted. Did the people gather any on Seventh-day morning? They did not; for none had fallen during the night. Did they not gather it every other morning during the week? They did. Therefore, since God himself withheld the manna on Friday night, and supplied it the following night, it is as clear as demonstration that the Sabbath then began in the evening. And when it is considered, that this was done to prove them, whether they would keep the commandments of Jehovah, or not, and that this miracle was perpetuated for forty years, what stronger evidence can be required, that the bounds of the Sabbath were fixed, by divine authority, "from evening to evening?"

When we commenced this article, our design was to offer some thoughts upon the divine wisdom manifest in this arrangement. But we have, almost unconsciously, slid into controversy. Upon review of it, we do not find that we have said any thing that has not been said before; and were it not so near the time of putting our paper to press, we would throw it aside, and give our readers something else. But as it is, we must let it stand. Different ways of expressing the same thing are sometimes useful; and if what we have written shall serve to bring any one to what we conceive to be right views on this subject, we shall feel ourselves amply repaid.

THE CASE OF WM. L. CHAPLIN.

At the Convention recently held in Syracuse, a Report was made by a Financial Committee relative to the bail and other legal expenses of Wm. Chaplin. It seems that his bail amounted to \$6,000 at Washington, and \$19,000 in Maryland; cost of Court, counsel fees, &c., \$3,000—\$28,000 in all. The Washington bail was furnished by three men there; \$5,000 had been raised by subscription; \$6,000 advanced in New York City, to be raised there; one gentleman in Western New York had raised on Bank paper, payable the last of February, \$5,000; two individuals in Western New York had raised \$1,000 on the same terms; one individual had paid in cash \$5,000. It was recommended that a series of meetings be held throughout the State, with a view to raise the amount pledged by these individuals, and to arouse the sentiment of the State to the necessity of defending Wm. L. Chaplin against a requisition of the Governor of Maryland.

After the adoption of the Report, Mr. Hathaway went into a history of the cruelties and insult attending Chaplin's imprisonment and bailing. He was at first thrust into a dungeon 14 feet square, underground, with eight negroes and one white woman, where he would not probably have lived a month. His friends had to pay \$90 for guarding him 30 nights, that he need not be

confined in a loathsome and noisome dungeon. The sentiment of Maryland was such that the requisition would be made. The sentiment of New York must be prepared to meet such an issue.

A contribution was then taken up, in sums ranging from \$1 to \$50, amounting to nearly \$500.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE—No. 95.

Papal Movements in England and Rome—a Jesuit assailed in Liverpool, &c. GLASGOW, January 3, 1851.

A London daily paper gives a list of 217 Anti-Papal Meetings, held between Nov. 6th and Dec. 21st; and the Record says this is considerably under the mark—which is probably true. At one of these, (a meeting of the county of Devon,) after an address to Her Majesty, moved by the Earl of Fortescue, had been carried, another, more decidedly opposed to Puseyism, moved by the celebrated Mr. Gurnham, was carried by a still larger majority—but which last, it is said, will not be presented, as being irregular. But notwithstanding the outpouring of so much zeal, and the strong statements of the Prime Minister, it is very questionable if any measure of any real importance or efficiency will be adopted. One of the London meetings, under this impression, forwarded a remonstrance to his lordship, calling for more decisive measures. It is affirmed by the Morning Herald, that the whole will issue in the passing of a law, which the crown officers are stated to have already prepared, making it penal for any person, as a prelate, to take, as the title of a bishopric or archbishopric, the name of any place in Great Britain, leaving Ireland to their pleasure. A leading article in the Times, of still more recent date, seems to point to the same result. The penalty is to be two years' imprisonment. Meanwhile, the recently-appointed Minister to Tuscany, Mr. Seil, a Roman Catholic, has departed, charged, it is affirmed, to offer a plan of mediation for the acceptance of the Pope.

On the part of the Papists themselves, there is the belief that the strong feeling manifested will soon subside; and they are trying to keep quiet. Several addresses to Wiseman have been presented from meetings chiefly of their clergy. Even by many of them, as well as by the larger number of their laity, he is said to be disliked. The fact that many of the Romish noblemen have withheld their signatures from such addresses, gives countenance to the idea that either the man or his measures find little favor in their eyes. He himself continues to insist on liberty of conscience—a doctrine Rome can preach in her weakness, but which it becomes treason for others to practice when Rome is in power. Another curious illustration of the accommodating character of Popery, has been exhibited through the publication, by Dr. Cummings, of London, of a letter written by Wiseman about three years ago, addressed, seemingly, to one of the Puseyite party, in which he states that the Romish Church was anxious to make some arrangement for the admission of married clergymen, converts from the Church of England. As nothing of the kind has been done, it was perhaps only one of the instances of a want of faith with heretics; but if such a measure was really designed, then it follows that what would be wrong in a Papist priest would not be so in one who had previously been a Protestant priest, or that moral evil was to be permitted in order to encourage Puseyites to join the Church of Rome. Such are the practices of an apostate church.

It came out, somewhat inopportunist, too, that at the very time when the Papists in England are demanding liberty for the unhindered diffusion of their dogmas, (to be followed, of course, by the exercise of power over recusants when they can,) at Rome permission to worship within its walls has been refused to Englishmen, and withdrawn from Americans after having been granted. After much trouble, I indeed observe that restricted allowance has been granted to the chaplain of the American consulate to worship in Rome, on condition that Romans are not to be converted or preached to; but, so far as appears, the English are still to be confined to the old granary over the pig market, without the walls.

It is to be regretted that in Liverpool, last week, a Jesuit, once an English earl, of the Spencer family, but now, as father Ignatius, making parade of his bare feet or legs, was assailed by the mob—although he probably brought it on himself by repeating there advice given by him in Ireland to young women to engage themselves as servants to families for the express purpose of instilling papistical doctrines into the minds of the children. Whatever the provocation in this respect, we cannot condemn too strongly such outrages. At Liverpool the feeling of irritation is likely to be strong from the fact that the attack of the papists on the Protestant meeting at Birkenhead had been traced to the encouragement of the priests.

One of the effects which it is certainly most desirable the present agitation should produce, is a return to scriptural truth and scriptural order. Some few in the Church of England have been looking at the matter in this light; and an address was presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which reference was made to the necessity of a revival of the church formula. But the Archbishop, in his reply, states it as his opinion, that a revision of the ritual of the Church of England is "farther off than ever." This seems to show that Government has no intention of promoting such a reformation; as the Archbishop was appointed by the present

Government, and has acted with them on all occasions. It seems to be under the apprehension of the consequences, however inconsistently, that the Bishop of Oxford, in reply to an address from the Windsor and Eton Church Union, says, "It is scarcely possible to doubt that we live in those 'perilous times' which were to 'come' in 'the last days.'" As one evidence of this, he refers to the fact that "there is among some of us a leaning towards the Church of Rome," which "saps the faith of those who yield ever so little to its first temptation." What, then, must be the condition of those who, like the Bishop himself, have yielded so much to all its temptations? J. A. BEGG.

PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.

Soon after the present Pope of Rome came into power, the United States Government, encouraged by the liberality which characterized his early movements, appointed a Minister to reside at his Court, and look after the interests of our citizens. That minister, Mr. Cass, did not have an opportunity to present his credentials before the revolution broke out, and therefore remained at Rome a long time in a state of uncertainty as to the proper Government to address. Meanwhile, occasional opportunities occurred to serve the papal interests, which were promptly used. On one occasion, the buildings of the College for the Propagation of the Faith were in imminent danger, and were saved by the interposition of Mr. Cass with the triumviri. On his restoration, the Pope expressed warm thanks to Mr. Cass for his good offices, and also his gratitude and sense of obligation for a similar interference of an American Consul in China, by which four Catholic Missionaries had been saved from impending death. What followed may be learned from an extract of a letter to the London Daily News, dated at Rome, Dec. 6th, 1850:—

"His Holiness, desirous of giving some proof of his gratitude, thought he could afford no stronger one than that of granting Mr. Cass permission to open a Protestant chapel within the walls of Rome, for the use of American visitors, a plan which had been in contemplation for some time, and for the realization of which a conscientious and zealous clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Hastings, came hither from the United States, somewhat more than a year ago. Notwithstanding the Pope's express permission, so many hindrances arose that the chapel could not be opened last winter, and Mr. Hastings convoked his countrymen in his own apartments every Sunday morning, and conducted divine service there according to the Presbyterian rite. During the autumn of the present year, however, all objections appeared to be overcome; a suitable place was hired in the Via de Pontefici, and fitted up as a chapel, at an expense of about \$300, and Mr. Hastings, fully authorized by the government, opened the chapel and commenced divine worship, just one month ago. From what has subsequently taken place, it seems that the same secret enemies, who had labored to prevent Mr. Cass's plan from being carried out, resolved to put a stop to the whole concern as soon as possible. Accordingly, last week Mr. Cass received a communication from Cardinal Antonelli, to the effect that, in consequence of the official complaint of the Cardinal Vicar, the doctrinal decisions of the congregation of Propaganda Fide, and the earnest petitions of many English and American Roman Catholic residents, his Holiness had been reluctantly obliged to withdraw the permission which he had granted with respect to the American Protestant chapel."

Another case, having some features in common with the above, and serving in like manner to illustrate the spirit of Popery in 1850, is thus narrated and commented upon by the New York Commercial Advertiser:—

"It will be remembered, that an edition of the New Testament, printed in Rome during the time of the Republic, with the sanction of the existing powers, was taken from the publishers to the American Consulate for protection, just before the entrance of the French. One of the first acts of the restored cardinals was to order the seizure of those books, in spite of consular protection. Mr. J. Freeman, artist, the acting consul, made a spirited defense of the rights of the consulate in this case, before both the police and General Oudinot, then Governor of Rome. It was agreed that the books should remain where they were for the present, with the American and Papal seals upon them, and the question of right between our Charge de Affaires and the cardinals to be carried up for decision. This was the best that could be done in the circumstances. Mr. Cass has not been lacking in efforts to have the goods removed out of the country, but he has failed of success. The government has at last decided to take them to the library of the Holy Office, where there are already immense quantities of Bibles and Testaments, published by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The American seal upon those books is thus declared to be of no value whatever. America has a Webster, who once made a splendid defense of the Bible, against the plea of those who would exclude it from Girard College as a sectarian book. Will he now, as Secretary of State, admit that the seal of the American Union cannot protect that book in the American Consulate at Rome?"

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—This body, at its recent meeting, (says the Charleston Mercury,) on motion of Dr. Whitesford Smith, adopted an important resolution touching the obnoxious section in the Methodist Book of Discipline on the subject of Slavery. An attempt was made at the last meeting of the General Conference of the Church South to carry a resolution, that the Discipline should be relieved of this section, which seems to inculcate anti-slavery as a part of Christian duty. The motion failed by a few votes, though it was generally, if not unanimously, admitted that the said section was not of binding

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.—A new species of gambling has become very popular in New York during the present winter, in the shape of "Gift Concerts," "Furniture Art-Union," &c., at which each ticket-holder stands one chance in a hundred or a thousand of getting something worth ten times as much as his ticket cost. The practice has been carried so far, that the Board of Aldermen have thought it necessary to appoint a Committee to investigate and see what can be done to arrest it. Would it not be well for that Committee to extend their investigations to the practices at the Church Fairs? Some people are so blind that they can not see the difference in principle between the "lotteries" of Church Fairs and those which the law forbids.

THE DECLINE OF POPERY.—Two lectures upon this subject were delivered in New York last week. The first was by Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., of Elizabethtown, N. J., better known to the public, perhaps, by his assumed name of "Kirwan," over which he has written numerous papers relating to Romanism. He spoke at the Broadway Tabernacle on Fourth-day evening. At the conclusion, a large collection was taken to secure the printing and wide circulation of his discourse. The second was by Rev. J. F. Berg, D.D., of Philadelphia, and was delivered at the Tabernacle on Fifth-day evening. This being but a repetition of Mr. Berg's Philadelphia lecture, the drift of which we have already stated, there is no occasion for further remark.

GOOD NEWS FROM WALES.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Christian Herald, says that the South Wales Association numbers 192 pastors, 350 churches. The statistics indicate a healthful and growing prosperity. During the year powerful revivals have been enjoyed, and the good work is still progressing. One of the Churches, "Bethania," Rev. J. Hughes, pastor, received an addition of 600 members on profession of faith in Christ. Some twenty other churches report from 250 to 400. Almost every Church has been blessed in this wonderful and glorious refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Extensive and thorough instruction in the Sunday-schools had prepared the people for this blessed visitation of mercy. This work of grace is characterized with great pungency and solemnity, with very little excitement.

EDUCATION AT THE WEST.—The Board of National Popular Education held its annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th inst. when Governor Slade reported the receipts for the past year to be \$5,020 50. The disbursements were \$4,859 45. There was a balance on hand of \$1,119 58, the whole of which is to be consumed in sending seven teachers to Oregon in March next. The Society since it was organized has sent out 199 teachers. They were distributed as follows: To Illinois, 57; Indiana, 53; Wisconsin, 21; Michigan, 16; Iowa, 11; Tennessee, 8; Western Pa. 4; North Carolina, 3; Alabama, 2; Ohio, 10; Missouri, 7; Minnesota, 3; Kentucky, 2; Texas 2. Of the whole number, thirty one are married; of these eight continue to teach, while the influence of the remainder, none can doubt, continues to be felt for good.

ANOTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC MIRACLE.—A miracle is alleged to have recently taken place in the church of Saturnin, canton and arrondissement of Apt, department of the Vaucluse, France, consisting in the flowing of blood from a picture representing the descent of Jesus Christ from the cross. The occasion was the fervent praying of a girl named Rosette Tamisier. The flux of blood from the painting has been observed and testified to by several witnesses, including an Archbishop and Clergyman, officer of gen d'armes, and sub-Prefect. "Rosette, on being interrogated by the sub-Prefect, said: "God had effected this miracle for the conversion of sinners, and He had specially chosen St. Saturnin, because, four years ago, this locality was the witness of a great scandal. Her conduct," she added, "had been outrageously calumniated, as also that of a priest; but she had not demanded reparation from God." The blood which oozed from the painting is said to have been analyzed by two medical men, who have declared that its chemical composition exactly corresponds with that of human blood.

EVANGELICAL PRINCIPLES.—The Asmodean says that a committee, in the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, in preparing a Bill of Rights, made use of the above words in their report. A motion was made to strike out these words—some contending that "evangelical" had a sectarian meaning—others contending that the State, as such, has no religion, and it was wrong for the Constitution to assume that we are a Christian nation. A motion was made to substitute the words "religion and morality" for the words "evangelical principles," which failed. Finally, Prof. Sanborn, of Dartmouth College, moved to insert the words "the principles of the Bible," which was carried by a large majority.

A PASTOR'S LABORS IN CALIFORNIA.—In preaching an anniversary sermon, Mr. Wheeler stated the following facts, as reported by one who has present and heard him: "The church and society have raised the last year, for preaching, missionary, and other purposes, twenty thousand dollars; the pastor has preached seventy-five sermons, paid upwards of four hundred strictly pastoral visits, received upwards of seventeen hundred calls, mostly from strangers, and traveled fifteen hundred miles. The church and society enlarged their place of worship 150 seats, reduced their debt two-thirds, and supported a public school for an average number of one hundred scholars."

THE CHEAP POSTAGE BILL. On Sixth-day last, the House of Representatives passed a very liberal Postage Bill, which is now before the Senate for concurrence. Its approval by that body is confidently expected. If secured, a great step in the way of reform will have been taken. We copy the Bill.

An Act Reducing Postage. SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That letters carried in the mails of the United States shall be charged with postage as follows:— Upon each letter not weighing over one-half ounce, three cents; and for each additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce, three cents. Provided, That no Post Office now in existence shall be discontinued, nor shall the mail service, on any mail route in any of the States or Territories, be discontinued or diminished in consequence of any diminution of the revenues that may result from this act. And provided further, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to establish new Post Offices, and place the mail service on new mail routes established, or that may hereafter be established, in the same manner as though this act had not been passed. And provided further, That the compensation of the Postmasters shall not be diminished in consequence of the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, There shall be charged upon each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and which it may be lawful to transmit through the mail, of no greater weight than two ounces, one cent; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent. Bound books, not weighing over thirty ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter under the provisions of this section: Provided, That newspapers delivered in the State where printed shall be chargeable with only one-half the foregoing rates: Provided, further, That no postage shall be charged upon any newspaper mailed and delivered within the county where printed, or within thirty miles of the place where printed. Provided, further, That the free circulation of newspapers within the county of their publication, or the distance of thirty miles of the place of publication, as aforesaid, provided, shall be confined to actual subscribers receiving their papers from the office of publication. Provided, further, That fifty per cent. shall be deducted from the postage on magazines, when the postage shall be prepaid.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to coin at the Mint of the United States and its branches, a piece of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of three-fourths silver, and one fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three-eighths of a grain, that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the silver coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription "United States of America," and its denomination and date; and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under.

SEC. 4. requires the Postmaster to provide suitable stamps for the pre-payment of postages. SEC. 5. appropriates \$1,500,000 to meet any deficiency that may arise in the Post Office Department. SEC. 6. relates to the manner of publishing lists of letters not called for. SEC. 7. authorizes the establishment of penny posts in cities.

MORE CHIVALRY.—At the last session of the Vermont Legislature, resolutions were passed in favor of Universal Peace, copies of which were transmitted to all the sister States. But from the following resolutions adopted by the Virginia House of Delegates—year 1823, says—it seems that the chivalry of that State can not treat civilly even such "peace measures":

1. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to return to the Governor of Vermont the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, styled "Resolutions for the promotion of Peace." 2. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform the Governor of Vermont, that the Legislature of Virginia declines to consider the resolutions from the Legislature of Vermont, relative to the peace of the world, until that body shall show itself careful of the peace of the Union, by conforming its enactments to the Constitution of the United States, and laws passed in pursuance thereof.

THE PRESS AND THE LEGISLATURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The editor of the Boston Pathfinder says he feels a little professional pride in the result of the recent organization of the two branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. Gen. Wilson, who has been made President of the Senate, vacated his editorial chair just in time to assume the chair he now fills. Mr. Knapp, the new clerk of the Senate, is a printer, at Lowell, where he has a job of office; he has also had some experience, we believe, of the blessedness of editorial life. Mr. Banks, the Speaker of the House, has been an editor, and Mr. Josselyn, the Clerk, is well known as the former editor of the Bay State Democrat, in this city, and as the present editor of the Bay State, published at Lynn. Quite a number of the Senators and Representatives have been or still are connected with the press.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMER ATLANTIC.—Considerable anxiety is felt in relation to this vessel, which sailed from Liverpool on the 28th of December, and was due in New York about the 10th of January, but had not arrived on the evening of the 20th. The Washington, which sailed five days later, and the Asia one week later, arrived at New York last week, making very good times. It is supposed that some accident has happened to the Atlantic's machinery, making it necessary for her to put back or go into the Azores.

General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress Last Week.

In the SENATE, Mr. Seward presented a petition of five hundred citizens of the United States in favor of the freedom of the Public Lands to actual settlers. Mr. Cooper presented three petitions from Delaware and Chester counties in Pennsylvania, asking the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; in reference to which Mr. Cooper said, he was informed that the petitioners were highly respectable persons, but he believed that in their petition they asked that which the people of Pennsylvania generally did not desire; referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Cooper also presented a number of petitions against the extension of the area of freedom, which were laid on the table. A large number of petitions and memorials were presented. The bill granting to Wisconsin a donation of the Public Lands to supply a deficiency in the former grant for purposes of Internal Improvement, was taken up and passed. The bill to cede the Public Lands of the United States to the States respectively in which they are situated, on condition that said States shall severally grant and convey said lands to actual occupants only, in limited quantities, for cost of survey, transfer, and title only, was taken up, and Mr. Felch of Michigan spoke up until the hour of adjournment.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the Speaker decided that the motion made by Mr. Cobb of Alabama, a week ago, to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to suspend the rules, to enable Mr. Julian to introduce a memorial from the annual meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends of Indiana, asking for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, was out of order. A resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of reducing the value of the silver coins of the United States, by diminishing their weight or increasing the portion of alloy in the same or both, so as to prevent their exportation. The House refused to suspend the rules to allow the introduction of a resolution declaring that it would be inexpedient and improper to repeal the law passed at the last session, entitled an Act to amend and supplementary to an Act entitled an Act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved 12th Feb., 1793. The Cheap Postage Bill was taken up, and Mr. Potter made the concluding speech in its favor.

In the SENATE, a petition was received from Thomas Ritchie, asking to be let off from his printing contract, or to have his pay increased fifty per cent. The joint resolution making Land Warrants assignable, was debated and laid over. The bill ceding the Public Lands to the several States in which they lie, was the theme of speeches, Mr. Felch sustaining, and Mr. Walker opposing it.

The HOUSE spent the day in Committee of the Whole on the Cheap Postage Bill. An amendment providing for a two-cents rate of prepaid letters was rejected, 67 to 89; a rate of three cents, prepaid, was rejected; a rate of two and a half cents after July, 1852, was rejected; an amendment providing that the Post Office facilities shall not be diminished in consequence of any diminution of the revenue by reason of this act, was adopted, as well as an amendment charging pamphlets and circulars with letter postage; after this a uniform rate of five cents was adopted by 88 to 84; and then it was moved to amend by making this the rate for unpaid letters, which was adopted, and the question then came up on agreeing to this amendment as amended, pending which the House adjourned.

In the SENATE, Mr. Clay presented three petitions from Indiana, praying that Congress would adopt some steps to remove all those free colored people in the United States who are willing to go to Africa, and that provision be made for their support for one year after their arrival there. Also, a petition from Rhode Island, signed by every member of the State Senate, most of the members of the House, by ex-Governors, ex-Senators, ex-members of Legislature, by many of the literati of the State, by many heads of Colleges, and by a great body of citizens in private life. They pray that more effectual means may be adopted for the suppression of the African slave trade. They depict the horrors of the trade in vivid colors, and represent that the measures adopted by Great Britain, France, and the United States, by keeping up squadrons on the coast of Africa, have been a failure. They represent that the only effectual method for the suppression of the African slave trade is the encouragement of establishing colonies all along the coast of Africa. The colonies now there, within their limits, have wholly suppressed the trade, and they occupy one-third of the coast. The petitioners ask that a line of steamers or of packet vessels be established to ply between the United States and the Coast of Africa. Mr. Clay advocated, with a good deal of earnestness, the prayer of the memorial, and moved their reference to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hale then took the floor, and said that he had a petition signed by over 300 citizens of Montgomery Co., Pa. It was not signed by any ex-Governors, or ex-Members of Congress; none of the literati were among them. He was told, however, by the Senator from Pennsylvania, that one of the signers was a brother of a man who was once candidate for Governor. (Laughter.) The petitioners pray the immediate repeal of the Act of September 18, 1850, for the recapture of fugitive slaves. He would have presented the petition, and let it take that sleep which all such petitions are doomed to take, without remark, had not the Senator from Pennsylvania a few days ago set the example by stating his opinion of petition. I believe Congress ought to repeal the law, or ought to modify it most essentially. I believe that the law is a reproach on the civilization of the age and a perfect parody on the Constitution. At this point Mr. Hale was interrupted by calls to order, and after a good deal of confusion and piquant conversation, a motion to lay the petition on the table was made and carried.

Mr. Seward then presented the petition of five hundred citizens of Hudson, N. Y., praying the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which was also laid on the table. The bill to cede Public Lands to the States was taken up, and Mr. Walker finished his speech in its favor, after which the further consideration of the subject was postponed for a week in order to allow Mr. Seward to speak on it. The French Spoilation bill was slightly debated, and then laid aside for an Executive Session.

The House was engaged all day in Committee on the Cheap Postage Bill. The section relating to letter postage was finished, a uniform rate of three cents per half ounce being established. In respect to newspapers, it was agreed that they should circulate gratis in the country and within thirty miles of their place of publication. On magazines, when prepaid, a deduction of fifty per cent. was fixed on.

In the SENATE, several petitions were presented from Washington, Niagara, and St. Lawrence counties, New York, and from Richfield in the same State, also, from Morristown and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, all praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Laid on the table. Also, a petition from Richfield, New York, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the territories of Utah and New Mexico, which was laid on the table. Mr. Seward presented a petition from the same place, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; tabled.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the President to communicate to the Senate all the information in his possession touching the difficulties between the British authorities at San Salvador, the blockade of the coast of that Republic by the British fleet, the invasion of Guatemala by the forces of San Salvador and Honduras, and such other matters connected therewith as materially affect the interest of the United States, or the independence of Central America.

The bill providing for the payment of American claims for French spoiliations was then taken up, and debated till adjournment. A resolution was adopted, calling on the President to communicate to the Senate all the information in his possession touching the difficulties between the British authorities at San Salvador, the blockade of the coast of that Republic by the British fleet, the invasion of Guatemala by the forces of San Salvador and Honduras, and such other matters connected therewith as materially affect the interest of the United States, or the independence of Central America.

The HOUSE spent the whole day on the Cheap Postage Bill. Several amendments were proposed, with a view of curtailing the franking privilege, and making a difference in price between paid and unpaid letters; but they were voted down. Finally, the bill, as reported to the House, was adopted by a vote of 130 to 75.

The HOUSE devoted the day to private bills, one of which was passed, and several others debated.

New Jersey—Governor's Message. The Legislature of New Jersey was organized on Tuesday last week, by the choice of Hon. Silas D. Canfield, of Passaic, for President of the Senate, and John H. Phillips, of Mercer, as Speaker of the Assembly. The Governor's Message was soon sent in.

The receipts for the last year, ending Dec. 31, 1850, were \$128,583; Cash on hand, January 1, 1850, \$9,961, making the available funds \$138,544; Disbursements, \$125,542; Balance in Treasury, \$13,001.

It appears that the balance of the State Fund vested in various stocks and bonds, including surplus revenue loaned to the several counties, paying no interest, deducting amount due School Fund, and the special loan prior to 1847, is \$933,848 25, and its income will justify an appropriation of \$40,000 for Common Schools. The cause of education advances, and the public is looking for further legislative aid to Common Schools. The Governor recommends the passage of a law authorizing the inhabitants of townships and cities to determine by a vote of two-thirds of the persons present entitled to vote, whether they will establish Free Schools in their townships and cities and support them. The Lunatic Asylum is advancing in the favor of the community. The Governor is not in favor of making an enlargement of the building at this time. Attention is invited to the subject of taxation. No tax is now levied for State expenses; but still there may be, and are at this time, taxes levied for township, county and educational purposes, which ought to be made as equal as possible; and the passage of a law to produce that equality is earnestly recommended. The Governor recommends the repeal of acts making a property qualification requisite to the holding of any office, and the per-

formance of any duty. An exemption of property from execution and distress sufficient to save a debtor from penury and want, is recommended.

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Legislature, the Governor has ready for delivery a block of stone for the Washington Monument. The Governor believes that New Jersey will firmly stand by and maintain the compromise measures of the last session of Congress, regarding them as wise, patriotic, and essential to the Union, prosperity, peace and progress of the Confederacy.

Twelve Days Later from Europe. The steamship Washington, with European news to Jan. 2d, arrived at New York Jan. 16th.

From England there is no special political intelligence. The Anti-Papal agitation seems to have passed over, if we may judge by the comparative silence of the journals. On the other hand, a great deal of space is devoted to the discussion of Law Reform, the New York Code being the model of the proposed changes.

The arrangements for the Great Exhibition are actively prosecuted. Among the articles from India is a pearl robe, valued at about \$7,000; and a gold mounted saddle, set with precious stones, the property of the late Runjeet Singh, valued at about \$6,000. All Moorad has contributed most magnificently toward the exhibition in embroidered workmanship of quilts, enameled swords, &c.

In France all is quiet. The most trifling questions occupy the Assembly and the public. Paris excels itself in gayeties, and business thrives. The commercial treaty between France and Piedmont has been renewed, with no essential change in its provisions.

The news from the Italian provinces is anything but favorable. Conspiracies have been discovered, and numerous arrests have been made in consequence. Whether all those who are executed are simply highway robbers and murderers, or whether they are guerrillas, it is not possible to say; but it cannot be denied that powder and ball and the hangman's rope are committing fearful ravages in Lombardy and Venice.

Letters from Bologna state that on the 18th December a party of Austrian soldiers had a skirmish with nine banditti, headed by Il Passatore himself. A soldier was killed, and another wounded in the contest; and the banditti were, however, put to flight, after the loss of one man, named Lami, on whose body articles of value were found.

Two Days Later.—The steamer Asia, with two days' later dates from Europe, arrived at New York last Sixth-day night. She brings no news worth printing.

Dreadful Disaster in New York. On Fourth-day of last week New York was the scene of another of those disasters for which she is becoming famous. About half past one o'clock in the afternoon, six new buildings in the course of erection in Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, fell with a tremendous crash, carrying with them some 30 or 32 workmen, principally masons and carpenters, who were employed on them at the time.

The workmen had just returned from their dinners, and were engaged in topping out the walls and finishing the roof. The houses were six stories high, large and handsome to outward appearance, but built with the most criminal disregard to security. The bricks in the walls seemed to have been merely touched with mortar, for there was scarcely any perceptible adhesion. This defect was the main cause of the accident. So sudden was the crash, that but five or six of the workmen escaped, one of whom sprang from the sixth story. He alighted on a heap of sand, fortunately, and was not injured, though so bewildered by the shock and fright as to be unable to give any account of what had happened. A large force immediately set to work, under the direction of the police, to remove the rubbish and rescue the wounded. Two men were taken out dead, seven badly injured, and twelve slightly injured. The wounded men and the families of the killed are mostly poor people, on whom this catastrophe will fall very heavily.

Mr. George Spencer, the contractor who was putting up the buildings, and his foreman named Fleming, have been arrested to await the result of an investigation before the Coroner of the causes of the accident. Spencer gave bonds in the sum of \$5,000, and is at large; but Fleming, being unable to give bonds, was committed to prison.

A "Fugitive" Case in Cincinnati. A colored man was recently arrested in Cincinnati as "a fugitive," concerning whom the editor of the Commercial says:—

We yesterday saw the apprehended "fugitive," and found it to be the barber, Hamilton Jackson, of Walnut street. On Sunday night, a man who gave his name as Charles Hooker, found Jackson near his own house, and inquired of him, after some circumlocutory proceedings, where the watchmen were. Jackson showed Hooker the Ninth Ward Watch, when Hooker ordered them to arrest Jackson as a runaway slave from his father. Jackson was accordingly taken into custody, and marched to the Mayor's office, all the time supposing it was a joke, and that the parties knew him. At the Mayor's office the Chief of Police and the officers were acting in good faith, and even sent to Mayor Spencer's house for his honor. Jackson was put into a cell and locked in! He had been there some time when he began to think the joke had lasted long enough, and asked to be let out, but was then informed that the proceedings were in earnest, and that he was really imprisoned at the instigation of Hooker, and, by affidavit by him, held as a "fugitive." This was rather a serious matter for Jackson; still, he knew that he could establish his freedom, as hundreds had known him here for ten years or more, and there were persons here, also, who knew him when a child in Chillicothe. The Fourth Ward Watchmen came in during the night, and seeing Jackson confined there, and knowing him well, had him released. The officers are now after Hooker, but he is not

to be found. We presume there are few men better known here than Hamilton Jackson. From what we have heard, we think that this Hooker is a Northern man, endeavoring to extort money, and as big a villain as runs unhurt, and is endeavoring to "hook" "niggers" in by false swearing and effrontery, but he may be caught by a hook of the law without swallowing bait.

SUMMARY.

Speaking of the articles for exhibition at the World's Fair, one of our exchanges says, that a splendid collection of the leaves of the American forests, carefully prepared by Miriam G. de Bonneville of Westbury, L. I., will be sent to London. These leaves are arranged in natural order, upon sheets of Bristol board, and bound in rich garnet-colored velvet, with gold clasps and corners. The leaves are so prepared that they retain their natural color, and will make a beautiful display of the wonderful change the foliage undergoes.

Wild Cat, the famous Indian Chief, who has formed a settlement in Mexico, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Mexican Government. He recently took with him from Arkansas a number of negroes and Indians. They are to have implements of husbandry, and a certain portion of land given them on condition that they cultivate it and obey the laws. Another object is to defend the Mexican Frontier from the incursions of the Camanches.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, held the 14th inst., the following Delegates were appointed to the World's Fair for 1851: Martin Van Buren of Columbia Co.; Harvey Baldwin of Onondago Co.; John A. King of Queens Co.; Ezra P. Prentice of Albany Co.; B. P. Johnson of Albany Co. The appointment is merely honorary, the Delegates bearing their own expenses.

The Government Agents have recently effected treaties with the Texan Indians, by which the Indians promise the restitution of all stolen property and the prisoners in their possession. Some tribes were not represented in the Councils, particularly the Camanches; but the Agents report strong hopes of shortly inducing them to enter into similar conditions with more faithful compliance in future.

We learn from the Central Georgian, published at Saundersville, that Willis H. Hughes of Macon, was killed in that place on Sunday night, by a Mr. Knight, a brother of the individual who was in Boston with him last summer, in search of William and Ellen Crafts, as fugitive slaves. Hughes was killed in a street fight growing out of personal differences.

The Assembly of New York, on the 14th inst., passed a joint resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to advocate the reduction of Postage, allow ing newspapers to pass free through the mails to subscribers in counties where such papers are published, reducing postage on prepaid letters to two cents, and unpaid letters three cents.

A warrant was served on Simon Waterman of Warren, Va., charging him with selling a pistol to a negro slave, the property of John Smith, Esq. The negro, it seems, had bought it to stiffen his courage in a quarrel in which he was engaged. Mr. Waterman was fined \$20, and required to give bond in the penalty of \$1,000 for his good behavior in future. He has appealed.

In the case of the steamship Niagara, which was formally libelled and seized by the U. S. Marshal, bonds were given for her appraisal value, and she sailed on Wednesday, as usual. Robert Brownlow, the butcher of the ship, has absconded, and a reward of \$200 has been offered by the Agent of the vessel for his arrest, as he is supposed to be implicated in the transaction.

A Canada correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says the people of Toronto have admitted women to some of the franchises, the withholding of which was greatly complained of at the Worcester Convention. The other day, at the election of School Trustees, several women voted, their right to do so having been legalized last session of the Provincial Parliament.

Francis H. Storer, a student in the Cambridge Scientific School, has discovered iodine in the ammoniacal liquor from the Boston Gas Works. The discovery is interesting as showing the probable existence of this substance in the waters which had supplied the plants which made up the coal formation.

A large meeting has been held to adopt measures to memorialize the New Jersey Legislature to grant a charter to construct a railroad from the City of Camden, in the County of Camden, through Burlington, Ocean and Monmouth to Keyport, or some point east of it on the Raritan Bay.

The Secretary of War orders that the Commanding Officer at each military post shall, if possible, annually cultivate a kitchen garden with the soldiers under his command, to enable him to supply the hospital and men with necessary vegetables throughout the year.

Another article to be exhibited at the great Fair is a Miniature Steam Engine, complete in all its parts, made by Lyman C. Higginbotham of Vernon. This was made by him without any assistance, and with no previous application to any mechanical trade, and he is but sixteen years of age. Mr. John Low, a retired merchant of ample pecuniary means, recently threw himself from a wharf at East Boston. He remained in the water for twenty minutes, when he was picked up in a senseless condition. Mr. Low had been laboring under a depression of spirits for several months.

The Cashmere Shawls prepared by Maharajah Goleb Sing, or Jamoo, for the Industrial Exhibition in London, are valued at \$10,000, and are bestowed as a free gift on the trustees. Another chief sends a suit of steel armor inlaid with gold.

Some fishermen at Torquay caught a porpoise in the bay, and having brought it into the harbor, attached a rope to its tail and threw it overboard, when, to the amusement of many persons, it towed the boat about the harbor for some time.

At Milwaukee, last Sabbath, a large amount of property was destroyed by a fire which originated in a Ship Chandlery.

Mrs. Bailey, who is renowned for her patriotism in furnishing means for prosecuting the battles of the Revolution, was burned to death a few days since at her residence in Groton, opposite New London, Ct. She was upward of 90 years of age.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., dated Jan. 18, says: The brig Matamoros, from San Juan, Nicaragua, bound to New York, with 68 Californians returning homeward, put into Quarantine this morning, on account of sickness.

By brig Hayti, Capt. Cutts, we have dates from Port-au-Prince to Jan. 1. There was no news of importance. The island remains quiet. The Coffee crop has completely failed; it is now certain there will not be one-half the usual crop.

A riot ending in two murders, occurred recently at the Hazel River Works, in Culpeper County, Va. Irishmen were the chief actors. They first killed a negro, and then, in a fight among themselves, one of their own number was murdered.

A diamond watch, of the value of \$10,000, was about to be raffled off at New Orleans, was seized by the Custom House officers, on the authority of a dispatch from the Collector of New York, stating that it had been smuggled into that port.

B. F. Yard, Esq., editor and publisher of the Temperance Visitor, at Trenton, has withdrawn from the cares and perplexities of editorial life. He has lost \$2,000 in the effort to maintain a temperance paper in New Jersey.

The Secretary of the Navy notifies that the frigate St. Lawrence will be in readiness for the voyage to convey articles to the World's Fair by the 1st of February, and that she will sail about that time from the port of New York.

Joseph Dollimer, sailmaker, East Boston, has been arrested, charged with being concerned in the smuggling from the steamship Niagara. The bonds given by the agent of the vessel, to release her, amount to \$275,000.

Mr. B. Bateman, of the Ohio Cultivator, has an orchard of about fifty acres and five thousand trees—3,000 peach and 2,000 apple—surrounded with an Osage Orange hedge, chief proof.

The steamship Alabama brings news from the city of Mexico to the 1st inst., to the effect that Yucatan has pronounced against the Supreme Government and declared herself independent of Mexico.

It has been ascertained that Government is largely defrauded by the use of Postage Stamps. They have been used two or three times over. Stamped envelopes are proposed to obviate the difficulty.

A Jesuit College is being built in New York. It will be four stories high, and will accommodate about 200 students. The final cost will be about \$50,000.

The St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, the best building of the kind in the Southern States, was partially destroyed by fire last Sabbath.

Joseph B. Anthony, President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Williamsport on the 11th inst.

The University of Heidelberg has conferred upon Horace Dresser, of this City, the title of Doctor of Laws.

The Central Committee will not accept articles for the London Industrial Exhibition after February 1.

Rev. A. Bennett is laid aside for the present, and is under the medical care of Dr. H. W. Dean, Rochester, N. Y.

New York Markets—January 20, 1851.

Wheat—\$5 62 for Pearls, 5 68 a 7 75 for Pots. Flour and Meal—Flour, 4 75 a 4 87 for common State, 4 87 a 5 00 for Michigan and Indiana, 5 00 a 5 12 for pure Genesee. Rye Flour 3 87. Corn Meal, 3 25 for Branburyville. Buckwheat 2 50 a 2 62 per 100 lbs. Grain—Wheat, 1 00 a 1 08 for Long Island, Ohio 1 05 a 1 08, Michigan 82 a 1 18, Genesee 1 12 a 1 22. Barley 90c. Oats, 47 a 48c. for Jersey, 49 a 50c. for Western. Provisions—Flour, 9 25 for prime, 12 00 for old mess. Beef, 5 00 a 6 00 for prime, 3 25 a 10 50 for mess. Lard, 8 a 8 1/2c. for old and new. Butter, 12 a 17c. Cheese, 5 a 6c.

Seeds—Western Flaxseed 1 80. Clover 8c. Timothy 15 00 a 17 00 per tierce.

Tallow—7c. Hay—75 a 80c.

MARRIED.

On the 27th of December, 1850, by Eld. J. H. Cochran, Charles F. GUYTON to Miss ELLIZABETH RANDOLPH, both of Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

In Adams, N. Y., on the 12th inst., by Eld. A. Campbell, Mr. CHAUNCEY DIX to Miss ELLIZABETH JOHNS, all of Adams.

At Albion, Wis., on the 16th of Dec., by Eld. O. P. Hull, Mr. FREDERICK SWARTZ to Miss ANNA C. PARKER, all of Albion.

At Johnson, Rock Co., Wis., on the 1st of Jan., by the same, Mr. JOHN ELLIS, of Milton, to Miss HARRIET M. LAWRENCE, of Johnson.

At Albion, on the 2d of Jan., by the same, JOHN S. BULLIS, Esq., of Albion, to Mrs. ANNA M. FRANK, of Milwaukee.

DIED.

At Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Dec. 22d, 1850, Mr. DANIEL TRUMAN, aged 77 years. In his last illness, he manifested a cheerful resignation to the divine will.

Alex. Campbell, E. P. Larkin, James Hubbard, G. Greenman, O. P. Hull, D. M. Clark, W. Gill, S. Devoe, H. Arnold, I. D. Throver, D. C. Green, J. H. Cochran, D. B. Crandall, H. F. Burdick (yes), B. W. Willard (all right).

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

George M. Frisbee, \$2 00 to vol. 7, No. 52
H. L. Burdick, " 2 00 " 7 " 52
Isaac Smith, " 2 00 " 7 " 40
Hiram Babcock, " 2 00 " 7 " 20
H. W. Benjamin, Alfred Center, " 2 00 " 7 " 52
Gideon C. Green, " 2 00 " 7 " 52
Gabriel Cornelius, " 2 00 " 8 " 36
Samantha Potter, " 2 00 " 8 " 36
B. B. Livermore, Independence, " 2 00 " 7 " 52
J. C. Green, " 2 00 " 7 " 52
I. W. Green, " 2 00 " 8 " 52
D. McPherson, Shiloh, N. J. " 2 00 " 7 " 52
H. Glaspay, " 2 00 " 7 " 52
A. C. Boes, Rockville, E. I. " 2 00 " 8 " 30

Receipts for Missionary Society.

The Treasurer of the S. D. B. Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report through the Recorder:—

FOR THE CHAPEL. (Ellis Ayars, Plainfield, 25)
J. Mancy, Truxton, \$50 00 Wm. Jennings, " 50
A. Duan, N. Market, 50 00 R. Dunham, Jr., " 1 00
R. Dunham, Plainfield, 50 00 E. B. Thaworth, " 3 00
R. M. Thaworth, " 25 00 J. P. Thaworth, " 3 00
Wm. Dunn, " 25 00 J. P. Randolph, " 1 00
A. Lady of New York, 20 00 Susan Wooden, " 50
O. Maxson, Waterford, 35 00 Gideon Wooden, " 50
E. Oon, W. Edmeston, 20 00 Dr. C. H. Stillman, " 5 00
John S. Coon, " 10 00 Paul Stillman, " 10 00
M. Wilcox, Forks, 25 00 Mt. Zion Church in Verona, 5 00
A. M. Whitford, Adams 50 00 Mt. Zion Church, Laidville, 1 00
S. Maxson, " 25 00 Betsy Osgood, " 1 00
A. Campbell, " 25 00 Eunice Osgood, " 1 00
N. Saunders, " 25 00 Jos. J. Green, Adams, 10 00
E. W. Whitford, " 25 00 Elizabeth Green, " 10 00
Chas. Potter, " 50 00 Mary Green, " 1 04
B. Maxson, Housfield, 50 00 Nathan Saunders, " 3 00
M. S. Green, Alfred, 50 00 David Maxson, " 5 00
G. Maxson, " 50 00 Edward Whitford, " 12 00
J. S. Coon, " 25 00 Elizabeth Green, " 10 00
J. & G. W. Allen, " 25 00 E. W. Whitford, " 5 00
FOR GENERAL PURPOSES. Barton Whitford, " 3 00
Wm. Dunn, Plainfield, 3 00 Jesse Maxson, " 5 00
Mrs. B. Dunn, " 2 00 Mrs. Chas. Potter, " 5 00
Mrs. E. A. Dunham, " 2 00 Della Potter, " 2 00
V. F. Randolph, " 50 00 Elizabeth Green, " 3 00
E. M. Thaworth, " 2 00 Locust A. B. Green, " 2 00
J. D. Thaworth, " 2 00 Mrs. L. R. Green, " 2 00
Alex. Dunham, " 1 00 D. Maxson, Housfield, 5 00
Grace Ann Dunn, " 1 00 Almina Prink, " 3 00
Mrs. J. Dunham, " 50 00 M. Spicer, DeWaver, 5 00
Reuben Thaworth, " 1 00 A. Friend in Geneva, 3 00
A. D. TITSWORTH, Treasurer.

Christian Palmyro—Pocket Edition.

In compliance with requests from various quarters, the publisher of the New Hymn Book Christian Palmyro—has issued a second and lighter paper, 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. These revised books, of either edition, can now be 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.

New York and Boston Steamboats.

REGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence. Steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. John Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Frazer, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily (Sun above Bay View) from 7 o'clock P. M. to 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 Sunday, Thursday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Methodist Quarterly Review.

THIS Review contains 160 pages Octavo, printed on fine paper. At the subscription price of two dollars a year, in advance, it is the cheapest Quarterly journal now issued in this country. It contains the best and most original articles, in expectation of greatly enlarging its list of subscribers, which, though by no means what it ought to be, is yet, as it is believed, twice as large as that of any similar journal.

While the theology of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the standard of the Review, its tone is liberal and liberal, and its range of topics, not only in Biblical and General Literature, is extensive, as its Table of Contents will show. Its contributors are among the ablest writers in this country, of various religious denominations. In the Department of Literary Intelligence, this journal is so unusually full and rich as to be indispensable to every theologian and literary man. From its wide circulation, the Quarterly affords a most desirable medium of Literary Advertising. All advertisements, and books for notice, should be sent to the Editor, Rev. J. McClintock, D. D., 200 Malberry-st.

The Publisher's subscription of five notices from the Press during the last year:—

As an organ of one of the most efficient branches of the Christian Church in this country, it deserves to be read by all who would preserve a thorough acquaintance with all our current national literature. [Boston, Rep.]

It is altogether the most agreeable of American Quarters. While it is called a "Methodist" Magazine, Methodism is not the one exclusive topic. The whole field of religion, literature, and science is traversed, and a truly catholic spirit animates the entire. [Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Its Literary Intelligence is not surpassed in copiousness by any other Quarterly. [Independent.]

A high, scholar-like, and liberal spirit pervades the work. The Review is an honor to the denomination of which it is the organ. [Louisville Examiner.]

Its character as a repository of literary information is unsurpassed. [N. Y. Recorder.]

The work shows the traits of learned and accomplished editorship, and is an ornament to our national journalism. [N. Y. Evangelist.]

We are glad to find that the editor has made arrangements to secure a regular German correspondence, which, with the resources in his own hands, will enable him to present a record of literary movements abroad, unsurpassed by any other periodical. [N. Y. Tribune.]

The editor's cultivated taste, comprehensive learning, and literary vivacity, admirably qualify him to give a record of intellectual progress in every civilized country, such as we look for in vain in any contemporary periodical. [Harpers' News and Scott's Magazine.]

200 Malberry-st., New York.

Knickerbocker Magazine for 1851.

EDITED BY LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK. None of the chapters of the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts, yet in force, there is a declaration, "That the encouragement of the Arts and the Sciences, and all good Literature, and the promotion of the advantages of the Christian religion, and the great benefit to this and the other United States of America." It has ever been the highest purpose of the Knickerbocker to elevate the standard of American Literature. It has been the medium of introducing many of our most popular authors to the public. To those who take a pride in sustaining a good American Magazine, entirely national in its character, we look for support. Men of judgment need not be told that it is impossible to get up a Magazine entirely original at the same prices at which those made up from foreign sources are published. The efforts of the Editor and Publisher will be continued to improve the work.

SPLENDID PREMIUM TO OLD AND NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The Publisher, grateful for the large increase of patronage which this old favorite of the reading community has received, since it passed into his hands, has determined to offer to the old patrons, and to all new subscribers, a splendid engraving, ready to be published in this city, by the well-known American artist, William S. Mount, Esq. This Print is entitled,—"MUSIC IS CELEST

Miscellaneous.

A City Song.

Go look into the City's face,
That spreads over tens of miles;
Go wander through the Merchant place
Of busy brains and countless piles.

Common Schools of New York.

From the Annual Report of Christopher Morgan, Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of New York, recently presented to the Legislature, we copy the following paragraphs, showing the condition of the schools, and suggesting plans for their improvement.

Condition of the Common Schools.

From the returns of the several Town Superintendents, made to the County Clerks of the respective Counties, and bearing date on the first day of July last, an abstract of which will be found in table A, annexed, it appears that the whole number of School Districts in the State, duly organized at that date, was 11,397, being an increase of 206 during the preceding year.

Reports, in accordance with law have been received by the several town superintendents from the trustees of 11,173 of these districts, leaving 124 districts from which no returns were made. These reports bear date on the 1st day of January, 1850, and refer to the condition of the several schools during the year 1849. The average period during which the schools were taught during that year, by duly qualified teachers, in accordance with law, was eight months.

Expenditure of School Monies.

During the year embraced in the report of the Trustees, the whole amount of money paid for teachers' wages in the several districts from which reports were received, was \$1,322,696 24, of which \$767,389 20 was public money, \$508,724 56 raised on rate bills from those sending to school, \$31,834 27 raised by district tax to supply deficiencies in the collection of such rate bills, and \$14,748 21 raised in like manner to defray the rate bills of indigent persons, exempted by law.

The aggregate amount of library money expended during the same year, in the purchase of books and articles of school apparatus authorized by law, was \$92,456 78; and the amount raised by district taxation for such apparatus, for book cases and other purposes connected with the several district libraries, was \$2,628 78, making an aggregate of \$95,085 56 for library expenditures and school apparatus.

The following sums were raised by the inhabitants of the several districts, during the year 1849, by district taxation, in addition to those above specified, for the respective purposes enumerated—viz:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'For purchasing sites', 'For building school houses', etc.

Distict Libraries.

The whole number of volumes in the several school district libraries of the State, on the 31st of December, 1849, was 1,449,950, being an increase of 4,796 volumes during the year reported, and comprising an average of 197 volumes to each school district.

The Superintendent begs leave to renew the suggestion made in the last annual report from this Department, in reference to the expediency of supplying each district library of the State with a copy of Webster's unabridged American Dictionary.

Free Schools.

After referring to the opposition which the Free School Law has encountered, and the successful issue of the recent struggle, the Superintendent says:—

It remains for the Legislature to give efficacy to this renewed expression of the popular will, by the enactment of a law which shall definitely engraft the free school principle upon our existing system of primary education, and at the same time remove all just cause of complaint as to the inequality of taxation. District taxation has been found to be unjust, unequal and oppressive. It should, therefore, at once be abandoned, so far as the ordinary support of the schools is concerned. The funds necessary for the payment of teachers' wages, in addition to the amount received from the State Treas-

ury, should be provided either by a State tax equitably levied on real and personal property according to a fixed and uniform standard of valuation, by a county and town tax levied and assessed in the same manner, or by such a combination of these three modes as might be deemed most expedient and judicious.

The common schools of the State should be declared free to every resident of the respective districts, of the proper age to participate in their benefits; and their support should be made a charge upon the whole property either of the State at large or of the respective counties and towns in which they are situated.

The bill which passed the Assembly at its last session, provided for the levying of an annual tax of \$800,000 on the real and personal property of the State according to the assessed valuation of such property, and for the distribution of the aggregate amount so to be raised, among the several counties and towns of the State, according to the number of children, of proper school age, residing in each. This sum, together with the amount annually apportioned from the revenue of the Common School Fund, would, it was supposed, be sufficient for the support of the several schools of the State during an average of eight months in each year.

Hydrophobia.

We find the following among the miscellaneous selections of the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury. If it is an authentic statement, and M. Buisson is a person worthy of credence, the information which it discloses is of grave importance, not only to the medical faculty, but to the whole human family. That the Academy of Sciences should have treated it with disregard so long is, perhaps, attributable to its having been anonymously communicated.

M. Buisson has written to the Paris Academy of Sciences, to claim as his a small treatise on hydrophobia, addressed to the Academy so far back as 1835, and signed with a single initial. The particulars and the mode of cure adopted were as follows: He had been called to visit a woman, who for three days was said to be suffering under this disease. She had the usual symptoms, constriction of the throat, inability to swallow, abundant secretion of saliva, and foaming at the mouth. Her neighbors said she had been bitten by a mad dog, about forty days before. At her own urgent entreaties she was bled, and died a few hours afterwards, as was expected. M. Buisson, who had his hands covered with blood, incautiously cleansed them with a towel which had been used to wipe off the saliva that adhered with a little water. The ninth day after, being in his cabinet, he was suddenly seized with a pain in his throat, and one still greater in his eyes. The saliva was continually pouring into his mouth; the impression of a current of air, and the sight of brilliant bodies, gave him a painful sensation; his body appeared to him so light that he felt as though he could leap to a prodigious height. He experienced, he said, a wish to run, and bite, not men, but animals and inanimate bodies. Finally, he drank with difficulty, and the sight of water was still more distressing to him than the pain in the throat. These symptoms recurred every five minutes, and it appeared to him as though the pain commenced in the affected finger, and extended thence to the shoulder. From the whole of the symptoms he judged himself afflicted with hydrophobia, and resolved to terminate his life by stifling himself with vapor bath. Having entered one for this purpose, he caused the heat to be raised to one hundred and seventy degrees thirty-six minutes Fahrenheit, when he was equally surprised and delighted to find himself free of all complaint. He left the bathing room well, dined heartily, and drank more than usual. Since that time, he says, he has treated in the same manner more than eighty persons bitten, in four of whom the symptoms had declared themselves; and in no case has he failed, except in case of one child, seven years old, who died in the bath. The mode of treatment he recommends is, that the person bit should take a certain number of vapor baths, (commonly called Russian) and should induce every night a violent perspiration, by wrapping himself in flannels, and covering himself with a feather bed; the perspiration is favored by drinking freely of a warm decoction of sarsaparilla. He declares, so convinced is he of the efficiency of his mode of treatment, that he will suffer himself to be inoculated with the disease. As a proof of the utility of copious and continual perspiration, he relates the following anecdote:—A relative of the musician Gretry was bitten by a mad dog, at the same time with many other persons, who all died of hydrophobia. For his part, feeling the first symptoms of the disease, he took to dancing night and day, saying that he wished to die daily. He recovered. M. Buisson also cites the old stories of dancing being a remedy for the bite of a tarantula; and draws

attention to the fact that the animals in which this madness is most frequently found to develop itself spontaneously, are dogs, wolves, and foxes, which never peraspire."

Anti-Fugitive Slave Law Convention—Resolutions.

The following resolutions, introduced by Gerrit Smith, Esq., were adopted by the Anti-Fugitive Slave Law State Convention, held at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 7th, 8th, and 9th days of January.

- 1. Resolved, That we pour out upon the Fugitive Slave Law the fullest measure of our contempt, and hate, and execration; and pledge ourselves to resist it, actively as well as passively, and by all such means as shall in our esteem promise the most effectual resistance.
2. Resolved, That obviously and grossly unconstitutional as is this law, nevertheless, this is not the chief reason why we condemn and defy it—for equally, whether they are constitutional or unconstitutional, do we condemn and defy all laws, which insult Him who is above all Constitutions, and which, aiming not to protect, but to destroy right, are therefore to be regarded as no laws.
3. Resolved, That horrible as is this law, we must bear in mind, that it is but a perfectly natural and not at all to be wondered at exaction of Slavery; and that hence our first and great work is to get rid, not of the law, but of Slavery—as it would be our first and great work to pursue and kill the mad dog instead of pausing until we had effected the cure of one of his bites.

4. Resolved, That between corrupt politics on the one hand, and corrupt churches on the other—between the politicians and parties who enacted this law, and the priests who are preaching its enforcement—there is no hope for this nation unless it shall very speedily be brought to prefer honesty to knavery, both in its religious teachers and civil rulers.

5. Resolved, That were the current religion of the country to be exchanged for blank infidelity, the abolition of Slavery would be comparatively easy.

6. Resolved, That inasmuch as every National party in this nation must, because it is a National party, spare if not indeed positively favor Slavery, it follows that whoever belongs to the Whig or Democratic party, or to any ecclesiastical National party, does, however unwillingly, give his influence and support to Slavery.

7. Resolved, That the time has come, and had long ago come, for gathering a Northern political party, which shall be both determined and able to carry out the principles of the Federal Constitution, and the principles of humanity and religion, in overthrowing the base and bloody system of American Slavery, and in establishing a righteous Civil Government.

8. Resolved, That we welcome the presence in this Convention of William L. Chaplin, and render thanks to Almighty God for having preserved him alive under the blows and threats of murderous ruffians, and while in the dreary prison, to which villainous and piratical Governments had committed him.

9. Resolved, That instead of rebuking and scolding, we honor and love this dear brother for having done that for which Jesus Christ will say unto him before an assembled world: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

10. Resolved, That if William L. Chaplin has done violence to the principles of Republicanism and Christianity in aiding a couple of his fellow-men to make their escape from Slavery by getting into his carriage, then are Republicanism and Christianity the deadliest enemies of humanity, and the cruellest lies that have ever been propagated.

11. Resolved, Notwithstanding the considerable amount of donations towards effecting the liberation of our brother Chaplin, he was obliged, by reason of the exorbitant bill required of him, to borrow large sums of money from various individuals. Resolved, therefore, that we deeply sympathize with him under his pecuniary embarrassments, and warmly desire that the benevolent may soon relieve him of them.

12. Resolved, That the liberation of Chaplin is an occasion for remembering afresh and pitying afresh Drayton and Sayres, and calling afresh upon this hypocritical and cruel nation to set these outraged and afflicted brethren at liberty.

13. Whereas, Inasmuch as the imprisonment of Drayton and Sayres for aiding their fellow men to escape from the horrors of Slavery, is an imprisonment for what not only humanity and religion pronounce a virtue, but for what the law of the Declaration of Independence, since it declares "that all men are created equal," pronounces a virtue; and for what the law of the Federal Constitution, since it declares its object to be "to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty," does also pronounce a virtue.

Resolved, therefore, That it would be not a lawless act, but a lawful as well as a humane and religious act, to demolish the prison of these philanthropists, and let them go free.

Foreign Items.

According to an official return just issued the total number of factories of all kinds in Great Britain is 4,330, containing 26,538,716 spindles, and 288,916 power looms. The moving power employed is 107,113 in steam, and 26,104 in water. In the silk-throwing mills, 1,727 boys and 3,910 girls, between 11 and 13, are employed. The total number of children under 13 years of age employed in factories who attend school is 19,400 boys, and 15,722 girls. The total number of males employed, between 13 and 18, is 67,294, that of females above 13 is 319,677; and that of males above 18 is 157,866. The total number of persons of both sexes employed in factories is 596,082.

Bullfight Extraordinary.

A bullfight, worthy of the arena at Madrid or Seville, took place a short time ago near the Gruyere mountains, and is thus described by a Swiss journal:—"Two fine herds, one of which belonged to the rich owners of Montreaux, (Vaud,) grazed upon neighboring pastures. For some time the utmost harmony reigned among these two companies, which were only separated from each other by a low, weak wall, when, one day, being nearer together than usual, the two bulls, who played the part of sultans to the feminine followers, exhibited their jealousy of each other by foaming mouths and belching sounds bellicose. The herdsmen drove their cows to their stalls, and their lords soon followed. The next morning, however when turned out again to graze, no sooner did the bulls perceive each other than the wall was cleared, and with a roar of defiance they rushed together. So great was the shock of their meeting, that they both staggered and mutually paused; but only for a moment, and they were engaged in a combat more fierce than the Alps had ever witnessed. The afflicted cows, uttering piteous cries, formed a capacious circle around the combatants. The herdsmen, having sought in vain to separate them, stood the spectators of the fight, and growing excited by their cries their favorites to renewed exertions. Blood flowed on both sides, and the sight but served to add greater fierceness to attack and repulse. For a long time the issue appeared doubtful, when the fight promised to come to a more terrible termination than had been anticipated. During the whole contest the animals had been momentarily approaching the edge of a precipice, and that they must be dashed to pieces seemed to be their inevitable fate. At length the bull of Montreaux was dragged to the edge of the rock, and by a desperate effort on the part of his adversary, hurled over the side into the depth below: borne along by the violence of his effort, the latter likewise fell over, but succeeded in getting a footing upon a ledge which jutted out a few feet down. By great efforts on the part of the herdsmen he was extricated from his novel position; but his opponent lay a mangled mass below.

Voting Machine for Legislative Bodies.

A new machine for taking the Ayes and Nays has just been introduced in the French Legislative Assembly, at a cost to the Government of 30,000 francs. It offers the advantages of undoubted correctness and great rapidity. Each representative will be provided with a small box, on which his name will be inscribed in gold letters. This box will contain ten bulletins for voting, five white (for), and five blue (against). These bulletins consist of small oblong pieces of polished or blue steel, bearing on each face the name of the representative. The urns, which are chef's d'œuvre of mechanism, have two distinct compartments, blue and white, arranged in such manner that the bulletin of white steel cannot enter into the blue compartment, for the blue bulletins into the white one. Any error in the vote, therefore, becomes impossible. The pieces of steel, in falling into the urn, do not lie across each other in disorder, but are piled up regularly, one on the other, round a copper rod, with numbers inscribed on it, so that a single glance is sufficient to tell how many votes for or against are contained in each urn. When all the votes are collected, the ushers will withdraw the rod from each urn, and place it in a piece of machinery on the tribune, and which will immediately indicate the number of votes for or against. The secretaries have only to add them up, and when the addition is made they have only to touch a lever, and the bulletins turn, so that the secretaries who have counted the blue ones may, without moving from their seats, also count the white ones, and so check each other. The result of the vote will thus be known in a positive manner in a few minutes. By the aid of five lists, drawn up beforehand, and corresponding to a number engraved on one of the corners of the bulletins, the taking of the names for the Montreaux, which formerly occupied a considerable time, and frequently led to many errors, will be performed in ten minutes.

An Incident.

A Washington letter in the Evening Post narrates the following incident, which took place at the capital of the freest and greatest country on earth:

As the cars were departing from the Baltimore station, on Thursday evening, my attention was called to an occurrence which was in some degree parallel to Long's case, and deserves to be made public. A respectable free colored man, in appearance, had been serving as a waiter at one of the city hotels. He had recently come from Baltimore. There was no question of his freedom, none as to his character; but he was "informed upon" as a fellow who was seeking to earn his own bread by honest industry forty miles from his birth-place. He was arrested and the offense was proved.

He was ordered to give bonds in one thousand dollars for his good behavior, or to leave the place in twenty-four hours. But, like many other respectable men, he could get nobody to bind himself in the penal sum of one thousand dollars to insure the corporation, the people of Washington, for the good health, and good conduct of this black man. He sorrowfully took up his bundle and went to the Baltimore cars, to shake off the dust of his feet against the place. But he was there met with the information that he could not enter the cars to leave the District, unless he gave bond for a thousand dollars, with two sufficient securities, that he was not a slave. Here was another illustration of the advantages of being in the freest country on earth. A thousand dollars to stay, a thousand dollars to go, and the poor object of so many attentions with not half so many cents. Imprisonment is, I believe, the penalty for non-compliance with one or the other demand. What was the issue of his difficulties, I do not know.

TIME OF THE MORNING SONG OF BIRDS.

Probably one of the most curious examples of the apparently trifling pursuits of scientific men has been exhibited by one of the most esteemed members of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, M. Dureau de la Malle. He was anxious to ascertain at what hour different birds began their morning song; he therefore, from the 1st of May to the 6th of July, made observations, which he regularly

published. It appears that for thirty years this vigilant naturalist went to bed at 7 o'clock in the evening and rose at midnight, during spring and summer, and that this eccentric habit was for scientific purposes. It seems that the concert is opened about one o'clock by the chaffinch, and that the sparrow is the latest bird, not leaving his nest until five o'clock. In the intermediate birds, at marked intervals, which M. de la Malle has carefully noted down, other birds commence their natural melody. He has shown, on more than one occasion, that the different birds have mistaken artificial light for the dawning of day, and that a solar lamp has awakened the little choristers.

Potato Rot.

A writer in the Boston Cultivator has suggested a thought on the subject of cultivating the potato, which may be serviceable to some of our farming subscribers. He says:—"My experience in farming for myself has been short, only of two years' duration, but since the blight first came upon the potato, I have observed it in various places, and have been led to the conclusion, that it is caused, by the gases contained in the atmosphere, and I have never had any sufficient reason to change my opinion. Last spring I selected a small piece of ground, about three fourths of an acre; after ploughing, I applied a top-dressing of manure from the yard, and after harrowing thoroughly, I furrowed out the ground about three feet apart and four inches deep, and planted the potatoes in the furrow, about eighteen inches apart, and hoed once. I planted a few rows without furrowing, on the same piece, the land being quite as good. The rows planted without furrowing were nearly destroyed, seven eighths of the potatoes being good for nothing; while on the part planted in the furrows, there was not one bushel of poor potatoes in fifty."

SADAGITY OF A HORSE.—A few days since, as we were leaving our residence on our usual morning visit to the office, says the editor of the Long Point Advocate, a sorrel horse, belonging to us, galloped up and caught our arm, and made an attempt to pull us in the direction he wished to go. He then left and went off at a quick gallop towards a pasture on our farm about a quarter of a mile distant from our residence. In a few minutes he approached us again, making an unusual noise, and seemed by his actions to desire us to follow him; this we did, and when we reached the pasture we observed the mate of the horse entangled in a bridge which had gone through with him. After we had extricated his companion from his dangerous position, the horse which had given notice of his companion's danger came up and rubbed his head against us, showing evident signs of great satisfaction.

SOLAR PHENOMENON.—One day last month the people of St. Paul (Minnesota) witnessed a superb solar exhibition. From sunrise to sunset, three suns, of equal brightness, and too dazzling for the naked eye, apparently arose at once in the horizon, and the ground being covered with snow, poured forth a deluge of light, far more intense than is usually witnessed. A stream of powerfully refracted rays was blazing down from the real sun in the center, like the blazing beard of a fiery comet, while on each side of the sun, like the segments which form a parenthesis thus, (—) hung a brilliant sun-dog, with a local point in the center of each intensely luminous; so that the two suns, the offspring of the sun by refraction, shone in equal splendor.

ANOTHER GREAT DISCOVERY.—The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph says there has just been brought to light the application of a power which is to supersede entirely the present steam power of the world! The discovery has been made by an Eastern man, who has completed his models—one of which will be deposited at Washington as soon as patent rights shall be secured in the different European countries. The machinery is entirely perfected—the power is a motive one, and steam has no part in creating it. So simple and economical are the principle and application, that two tons of coal will be sufficient to drive the largest ship-of-the-line around the world.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF THE QUINCE.—In medicine, the expressed juice, taken in small quantities, repeatedly, is cooling, astringent, and stomachic. The fruit, taken in small quantities, will restrain vomiting and hemorrhage, and is also good for dropsy and difficulty of taking breath. The flowers, fresh or dried, are good for an inflammation of the eyes; and the root was used, in former times, as a sort of charm for those afflicted with scrofula.

BALD EAGLE.—Mr. Lysander Wilson, of Romulus, Y. Y. succeeded in capturing recently a Bald Eagle measuring 8 feet and 2 inches from tip to tip of wings. He was discovered partaking of bait placed near the barn for crows, when Mr. W. leveled his gun, and firing, slightly disabled one wing; then, with the assistance of another individual and a fence rail, the proud monarch of the feathered tribe, was captured, and is now in durance vile.

WHAT SYSTEM AND DISPOSITION WILL DO.—The Southern Presbyterian mentions a missionary who has recently sent \$90 to the American Tract Society, and who says that by adopting and carrying out a systematic plan of benevolence, he has been enabled, during the twenty years of his mission, to contribute for benevolent purposes more than seven thousand dollars.

About 70 members of the Quebec Bar left the Superior Court, and have refused to plead there the Court having established a scale of fees which the Bar thinks is insufficient. The Chief Justice, in announcing the scale, said that if, after three or six months trial, it was found to be inadequate remuneration, the Court would raise it. But the contingency was not palatable to the lawyers.

The Portland Advertiser learns that a shock of an earthquake was felt at Waterville and vicinity, on Friday night, Jan. 3, at half-past eleven o'clock. It was accompanied by a noise like the rumbling of carriage wheels, or like the sliding of snow from a roof, which lasted about 30 seconds. The shock was also felt at Troy, some 25 miles to the eastward of Waterville.

DeKuyter 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 vacation 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, A. M., 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. STICHER, Preceptress. ALDOPH ROSENHAYN, (Late of Friedrich Wilhelm 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 seven weeks, 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, Anatomy, 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 practical, embracing study and recitation in the best fields. 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, \$5 00; Chemical Experiments, \$1 00; Writing, including stationery, 50 cents; Piano Forte, \$8 00; Use of Instrument, \$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 farther information, address Gurdon Evans, J. W. Morton, or Rev. J. B. Irish, President of the Corporation.

DeKUYTER, 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's Oath to the Old and New Sabbatharians. 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 Oath. 9 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 1787; reprinted in Birmingham, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pages.
The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stan net. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.
An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, an Address to the Synod of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late 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 the price, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. URRY, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

THE THIRD EDITION OF "NEW YORK: Past, Present, and Future." BY E. PORTER HELEN, M. A. Prepared from Official Sources. PUBLISHED by Prall, Lewis & Co., and for sale by Booksellers throughout the United States and the Canadas. The Publishers have made arrangements by which they have bound and will continue to bind with the above

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