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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

From "An Examination of the Anthology for Change of the Weekly Sabbath at the Remirrettee, of Christ: proving that the Practice of the Church is manatiming the First Day of the Week for the appointed Seventh) Say; is unamationed by the New Testament Scriptures. By James A. Brog. Author of a Cannected View of the Scripture Evidence of Christ's Speedy Return, &c."

THE SABBATH & THE RESURRECTION.

Now, for Christ's truth, it was not more essential that His resurrection should be "on the third day, than that He should be in the tomb " antil the third day." The attestation of His enemies that the body was still there, even "late of Sabbatha " would, then, truly be of value; and God, in the overruling of His Providence, may have so ordered that it happened so. Indeed, the Jews had nothing to fear in regard to the security of the tomb at an earlier period, and this they, on reflection, may have discovered; for, had the disciwould only need to point to the fact of an already empty tomb, as the demonstration of Christ's having been a deceiver-evidence, although of a different kind, yet quite as much to their purpose, as if their seal had remained unbroken, and their guard undisturbed, after the third day had passed away. Christ had fixed a period for His continuance in the tomb, as the very sign of His Messiahshipgiven not to His disciples, nor apparently reremembered by them; but given to His enemies, who confessedly knew and remembered it - until which time He must be in the tomb, and beyond which He must not be so. The eventful and critical period, as they regarded it, His enemies knew, and they, Christ's interment, a day later, took place on therefore, would also know, that even " late of the night of the 15th, the commencement of Sabbaths," or at the close of the second day, the Passover Sabbath. The night following they were not behind time in making secure, was the commencement, therefore, of the 16th, by seal and guard, the body of Him who had or appointed day of First-Fruits, which, as given it as their great—indeed, their ONLY sign—"that as Jonas was three days and been the weekly Sabbath, and if so, thus makthree nights in the whale's belly, so shall the ing two "Sabbaths." The night of the 17th Son of Man be three days and three nights in next followed; and the morning of the day to gone as a Missionary to Persia.

the heart of the earth." If, "late of Sabbaths," which that night belonged would, therefore, Among the entire number, the they saw the body still entombed—and doubt- be that of the Resurrection, on "the third as they set not their seal without being as sured that it was so-the truth of the whole matter would then speedily be determined. The later, indeed, the guard was placed, the laid in the grave. This day, when completed better would their purpose seem to be served. while it would render their evidence of this truth to others, the more satisfactory.

or is not, correct, still the fact remains, and i not to be overlooked, that Matthew thus speak twice of Sabbaths in the plural, in close connection with the event of our Saviour's Resur- lowing, would, at its close, usher in the morn- and with regard to the social duties he owes rection, while, in other cases, he speaks of the Sabbath, when, obviously, a single Sabbath is Sabbaths." The Saviour's own prediction of ed, he also feels an interest in the future, remeant. If there were even no difference, His being three days and three nights in the then, between the plural and singular form, still we are entitled to ask for a satisfactory thus, again, better reconciled with what ob reason, why, in any individual case, the plural viously is, at least, a more natural meaning of form of the Original should be translated as a singular-why, when it is written "Sabbaths," we should read it "Sabbath?" The fact, if it sign of Jonas may have been fulfilled with were established, that the Evangelists made perfect exactness, in what we can understand no difference between the plural and the singular form, would necessarily throw a burden on the reader or interpreter of making, for himself, at least, the required difference; for a difference must be made by us or for us, if the author himself has done so. It must be determined, in every case, if we wish to ascertain the sense, whether we are to read it as a singular or as a plural. Now, not only have all the Evangelists here written Sabbaths in the plural, but we know of no satisfactory reason having ever yet been offered why we should seek to read them in the singular. On the contrary, as a matter of absolute truth, we believe Christ's sign. Two entire days must He have lain interred, and the first of these two we know to have been the Annual Passover Sabbath; the second day was, therefore, the sixteenth of the month, the day of typical the texts quoted, we believe it must also have

But whether in this respect Griesbach is

first-fruits-not, as such, a Sabbath-yet, from been a Sabbath of some kind. Whether or not it really was the weekly Sabbath, we do not certainly know, for God has not expressly informed us. We are content thus far to remain in ignorance, until His time and His light shall remove the obscurity. It is true, however, that although we have "Sabbaths" in the narratives of all the Evan

gelists, when relating the discovery by the disciples that their Lord was risen, we have no word in the Greek correspondinding with "from," or "after," or "next to," which have been supposed or supplied by critics to determine the sense. But we cannot entirely dispense with supplements; for the words, as they stand in this, and other cases, convey no precise or perfect meaning. The real question-the only question-seems to be, What should we supply, that we may have the meaning intended to be conveyed? As formerly noticed, the difference of gender in the Greek between "one," and "of Sabbaths," is generally regarded, correctly or incorrectly, as rendering indispensable a supplementary word, agreeing with one;" and "day" is the word so adopted. Still, as in English presided. The Treasurer's Report stated here, it would give an indeterminate sense that the receipts of the past year, including bawhere a determinate meaning seems designed non one day of the Sabbaths," to "one day 299 24; expenditures, \$6,646 13 leaving the by the Evangelists, a change of the expresphrase, has been regarded as the truest expression of the meaning designed.

The choice of the phrase, however, it will be observed, has not been made by us to supply a defect occasioned by ourselves, or to obviate a difficulty peculiar to the view presented in this Examination on the contrary, we have, in this, adopted simply the supplements which opponents have, for their own purposes, supplied as necessary, indeed, in any view they could take, and which, as critics, they have seen, or supposed, to be not inconsistent owith grammatical accuracy. We have thus

ing the true and obvious import of the language divinely employed, or subjecting it to

a sanction to cherished customs. By listening to the language of the Original, and studying it in the light of God, reflected from those ordinances with which the writers and the early readers of the Gospels were familiar, difficulties felt to be otherwise insurmountable are obviated; and obscurities, created by inattention to important particulars, far too much overlooked, are removed. By the examination now made of the statements of the Evangelists, especially by attention to the fact, that, if they speak of the Resurrection morning having at all succeeded any Sabples removed the body before "these days" than one, there is evidently found a more perfect harmony of the Saviour's "sign," as uttered by Himself in word, with the facts which form its fulfillment. Let us review these, and apply them.

It will be remembered, that in fact, and of necessity, the death of Christ, our Passover, took place a day later than that of the Paschal sacrifice, which, with His disciples, He ate the previous night. This, necessarily led to a similar postponement in His fulfillment, as the Antitype, of each following corresponding part of the great solemnity, and, therefore, to His Resurrection being a day later than that of the offering of the typical first-fruits. The eating of the Passover lamb being, then, fixed to the night of the 14th of the month Nisan, such, was not a Sabbath, but which may have lay." So the Evangelists show that, after the crucifixion, when the even was come which commenced "the Great Sabbath," Christ was at the commencement of the succeeding evening, would be one "Sabbath." If, then, we understand them as intimating that this Sabbath was immediately followed by another, thus constituting a plurality of "Sabbaths," as expressed, we have in this likewise two days and two nights, and the third night, fol heart of the earth, and typical analogies, are

THE EVANGELISTS SHOWING CHRIST RAISED THE TH

. 15th, Pertaining to the Passover Sabbath.

2. 16th, Pertaining, possibly, to the weekly Sabbath.
3. 17th, Pertaining to the Resurrection morning. 1. 15th, The Passover Sabbath

2.16th, Typical first-fruits; possibly, the weekly Sa . 17th, Resurrection morning, "one day after the

In thus seeking, and, haply, finding, the meaning of these varied and numerous statements of the divine word, do we impair the significancy of the Resurrection itself? Surely not. On the contrary, the whole tendency and result of our inquiry is to present this blessed truth in a most attractive light. It has lost its lustre by man's misplacing; this is regained by its being restored to the designed connection with a redeemed people. Glorious, ndeed, was the day, whose dawn beheld the stone rolled away from the sepulchre of the Son of Man. The joy is ours, and great it should be, that, "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the First-Fruits of them raised," exclaims Paul, in the same chapter. your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins. Then, they also which are fallen asleep in power, according to the Spirit of holiness, by earthquake is maturing, and the heaving of We are therefore, called by this apostle to remember that Jesus Christ, of the seed of David, was raised from the dead, according to of the great battle of "Armageddon"—the my gospel." 2 Tim. ii. 8. [To be continued.

THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

The Board of National Popular Education held an annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 8th inst., over which Ex-Gov. Morrow lance on hand January, 1851, had been \$7,the Sabbaths," or some equivalent balance on hand, \$653 11. The expenditures exceed those of the preceding year about \$1, 800, arising principally from the expenses of the Teachers sent to Oregon. The Fifth Annual Report was read by Gov. Slade, the General Agent and Corresponding Secretary. Tribune the following facts developed by the Report :-

Forty-nine female, teachers have been sent out the past year, making the total numbersent out by the Board two hundred and forty. ty from the rise of the Assyrian Empire, and eight. Of those sent the last year, five have the time of Nimrod, to the present. Popery and bility allows me no alternative. Painful as it with all the energy of young hope; and the thing that seemed better to propose; and, in gone to Oregon, arriving there April 28, and paganism, which have succeeded in holding is to your feelings and mine, the penalty must pious traveler, after explaining, no doubt, propose; and, in gone to Oregon, arriving there April 28, and paganism, which have succeeded in holding is to your feelings and mine, the penalty must pious traveler, after explaining, no doubt, propose; and, in gone to Oregon, arriving there April 28, and paganism, which have succeeded in holding is to your feelings and mine, the penalty must pious traveler, after explaining, no doubt, propose; and, in gone to Oregon, arriving there April 28, and paganism, which have succeeded in holding is to your feelings and mine, the penalty must be enforced. Several minilar applications are the meaning and force of the prayer, retired to Try the power of the abortest prayer. In the meaning and force of the prayer, retired to Try the power of the abortest prayer. In the meaning and force of the prayer, retired to Try the power of the abortest prayer. In the meaning and force of the prayer, retired to Try the power of the abortest prayer. In the meaning and force of the prayer, retired to Try the power of the abortest prayer. In the meaning and force of the prayer, retired to Try the power of the pr been sustained by it, are being consumed by out recognizing a principle which would come ney competence without giving the gaged to follow, and will be sent the present the gospel, and will sustain a ruinous shock pel me to extend the same elemency to all. grounds on which the proposed emendations winter, either to Oregon or California. The by the fall, which will terminate their power. rest. And if these supplementary words be teachers to Oregon have met with signal suc-

by any rejected—words equally necessary to cess, and many children, formerly taught by pression—the fall of popery and legalized the views of others as to ours let those pre- Catholic Nuns, are now gathered into their superstition—the triumph of liberty, civil and sented be equally or better fitted to give the schools. Thus these Protestant Sisters of religious, with the principles of Christian frameeting, and, in every respect, to meet the Charity are doing a great work in that distant ternity and equality—will open a new era on great requirements of the texts, without chang. Territory, in molding the hearts and en- the world. A government conducted by the

violence, with the design of extorting from it patronage of the Board, have been drawn from empire-no temptation for one nation to inthe following States:-

Massachusetts New York Ohio (Western Reserve) 5 Pennsylvania

New Hampshire Virginia

Vermont has sent forth the largest number in proportion to her population. These teachers have been distributed as follows:-

Michigan

Tennessee

lows

Pennsylvania North Carolina

And one now teaching at the Shawnee Misssion, but destined for New Mexico.

er sent out shall continue to teach at least two in the present condition of men. years, and this expectation has rarely been disappointed. Fifty four of the number have advances of his kingdom thus far. They have been married. Of these, 12 were of the first no interest in the nations in which they are class, sent out in the spring of 1847; 13 of the scattered. As a people, they will find themsecond class, sent out October, 1847; 6 of the selves enlisted in the cause of their King, althird class, sent out May, 1848; 4 of the fourth, though they have not recognized him. When class, sent out October, 1848; 5 of the fifth the people have no motives and governments class, sent out May, 1849; 6 of the sixth class, no interests in monopolizing empire, what will sent out May, 1850; and 1 of the eighth class, sent out October 1850; and 1 of the ninth vidual and private claims can form no barrier in all have returned to their homes, (after having, in most instances, taught two years or

been engaged for years in the work.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The Christian historian sees in the movements that are now going on among the nations more than merely the passing events. Revelation throws a ray of light across the scene; and while, as a member of the community ing of the third day, "the one day after the to his fellow-men, he may feel deeply interest vealed events, which they foreshadow.

The image representing the principal suc cessive monarchies of the world-" the head the statements made concerning the time of of gold, the breast of silver, the belly and the Resurrection; and we clearly see how the thighs of brass, the legs of iron, and the feet and toes of iron and clay "-as explained by the prophet Daniel have been very satisfactorily understood by historians; and according to the most reasonable conclusion, we now live in the time of the kingdoms forming the feet and trolling sense of official obligation, my spirit able inns upon the Highland road. It will ed the interview by recommending the use of toes. Every movement which disturbs the quiet of despots, is observed with interest, because the kindgom of the STONE cut out of the mountain without hands, is at the present time advancing, and the vulnerable nature of apparent to the world. As blow after blow has been struck at the principles of despotism, and as we have observed the crumbling massfied that its fall is inevitable, and await with interest the blow that is to complete its ruin. The advantages gained by intelligence and the principles of Protestant Christianity, will never be relinquished; for although the contest may be sanguinary, prophecy has foretold the result. The principles of despotism and liberty are at issue, and the issue is in the hands of Him whose kingdom shall never that slept." 1 Cor. xv. 20. "If Christ be not be destroyed, but shall stand for ever. In many of the States of Europe, now so much enlightened, and leavened with Protestant Christiani-Christ are perished." Ver. 17, 18. But He ty, though under despotic rule, the signs of was declared to be the Son of God, with disrupture are evident. A moral and political

he Resurrection from the dead." Rom. i. 4. the earth shows that the elements are in motion. It is the preparation and commencment breaking up of absolute powers, and the undermining of Anti-Christian predominance-It must and will terminate in a triumph for civil and religious liberty; for the war is equally waged against Antichrist, and the powers that sustain him, and the trophies will be liberty be to proclaim that the crime of murder shall

and fraternity, justice and humanity. This great change is evidently pre-millennial, for the man of sin is to be consumed by the Spirit of his mouth, or the Gospel, but will be destroyed by the brightness of his coming. effort to find in the evidence some mitigating ble, and those who read their Bibles know it is described as a time of great tribulation. such as was not since the beginning of the world. And the Saviour says, "Except those We copy from a statement in the New York. days shall be shortened, there should be no flesh saved." But the great day of decision is at hand. The final blow will fall on the crumbling pedestal of this proud Colossus which has held the world in perpetual servili-

lightening the minds of the rising generation. people for their own interests or happiness -The entire number of teachers under the no advantage to be hoped for by, extending trude on the rights and privileges of its neigh-66 bors-no aspirants who seek advantage in preferment or oppression by power—the system of non-intervention in the affairs of other nations respected from principle, and strictly observed. Such is the necessary consequence. of the termination of the present contest of the people of Europe with those who tyranize over them. Without a doubt, the cause is the cause of God, in establishing the kingdom of his Son, that is destined to become a great mountain, and fill the whole earth.

The picture drawn is no fancy sketch, but the natural and necessary consequence of popular government established on the principles of justice, equality, and brotherhood, and the removal of all temptation to extend empire. It is predicted, it is insured, by the It is expected by the Board that every teach- triumph of the kingdom of the STONE, even

The Jews have no interest to oppose the sent out October, 1849; 5 of the seventh class, prevent them from establishing themselves in the land of their former inheritance? Indiclass, sent out May, 1851. Six of the number as their wealth is equal to the enterprise. still continue to teach. Thirty-eight teachers They will then rebuild Jerusalem and their Sanctuary, and literally build houses and inhabit them, and plant vineyards and eat of the more,) some of them by reason of ill health, fruit of them. They will no more build and and some from sickness or death in their fa- lanother inhabit, and plant vineyards and others milies. Of these, fourteen have indicated a eat the fruit. But they shall sit under their desire to return to their labors, and one has own vine and fig tree, and none shall make them afraid. This state of things will be Among the entire number, there have been principally before their conversion to Chrissix deaths the past year, most of whom had tianity. What a field will then be opened for missionary enterprise! And who shall be the happy people that shall secure their confidence, and introduce to them the pure Gospel of the Son of God? May we not anticipate the proclamation of the Master, "Whom shall I send, and who will go?"

THE LAW MADE HONORABLE.

On a former occasion (says the Independent) we presented our readers with an illustration of the principles of moral government from the conduct of Governor Hunt in refusing to pardon a criminal convicted of arson. A similar illustration from the same source has just been given in reply to an application from sundry 'ladies," for the pardon of Hiram Knickerbocker, now under sentence of death for murder. The Governor savs :--

"Be assured my heart responds to the afecting emotions which you so eloquently express. Moved by warm personal sympathies week, and would frequently oblige him to pass to grant your request, yet restrained by a con- the night in the then by no means comfort- the great gospel method of salvation, and closis oppressed with sadness. You must remem- not surprise any of my readers to be told that ber, that the law has prescribed the penalty it was the invariable practice of that man of for murder. Awful as the penalty is, it is not God to hold family worship in these houses, established or enforced in a spirit of vengeance. and to insist upon the attendance of every in-It was adopted by our lawmakers as the only dividual inmate. Resting one night at a punishment sufficiently fearful to restrain the little inn amid the wild hills of Inverness-shire, the pedestal of the image is made visible and depraved and evil-minded from shedding in- he summoned, as usual, the family together nocent blood. The severity of the law, in for devotional purposes. When all had been this respect, may be attributed to an anxious seated, the Bible produced, and the group journey, and the vigorous man of God, who solicitude for the protection of society. Its were waiting the commencement of the de- could ride forty miles a day for a week, withobject is to warn and restrain. It is intended votions, the pastor of Resolis looked around out fatigue, was now become an old and feees cleft from the base, we have become satis- to shield you and yours, and every fellow-be- him, and asked whether every inmate of the ble man, worn out in his Master's service, ing, from the hand of criminal violence. You house were present. The landlord replied in scarcely any longer spending, because already may conceive that the law is too severe; and I the affirmative. confess it appears so to a compassionate mind. when the hour arrives for enforcing its terrible decree. The legislative power has fixed here; there is a little girl in the kitchen, matronly woman was ushered into the study, the penalty, and it is not competent for me to but we never think of asking her in, for change it. The most sacred of all my duties she is so dirty that she is not fit to be is to see that the laws are executed. The seen. pardoning power conferred upon the Executive is not designed to defeat the law, or frus- laying down the Bible which he had opened; not recognize her. trate its execution. It is a power to be exercised in cases where it is made to appear that there was a serious doubt of the guilt of the peremptory. "The scullery-maid had a soul, deep interest upon your journey to Edinperson convicted; or where the enormity of and a very precious one," he said, "if she was burgh?" the crime is mitigated by extenuating circum- not in the habit of being summoned to family

Knickerbocker's guilt, and shows from the testimony in the case, and the affirmation of his sentence by the Supreme Court, that "there can be no doubt of the justice of the decision." Upon this careful review of the whole case he evening worship proceeded. arrives at the decision, that to mitigate the penalty would virtually be to abrogate the law. "I consider the killing of Harkner was not

mits of no palliation. To interpose the par- deplorable ignorance. doning power, in such a case, would virtually no longer be punished with death; or to substitute the will and caprice of the Executive, for the positive injunctions of the law. In substance, it would be an assumption of the legislative power. I have made an earnest ncident to justify me in the exercise of that appeal to the Supreme Court for a new trial. in it: After a careful deliberation that tribunal con-firmed the sentence. There can be no doubt and if you repeat this night and morning, I Has the hidden pollution of thy inner self-ever

of the justice of the decision. "It is not without long and anxious reflection that I have come to the firm conclusion. that there are no sufficient grounds for interposing to avert the execution of the law. Entertaining this conviction, my official responsiis to your feelings and mine, the penalty must pious traveler, after explaining, no doubt, "I am, with sincere respect, yours truly,

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

The day is done, and the darkness Falls from the wings of night,
As a feather is wasted downward From an eagle in his flight.

I see the lights of the village Glean through the rain and the mist. And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me,

That my soul cannot resist nor air to A feeling of sadness and longing, That is not skin to hain, And resembles sorrow only As the mist resembles the rain.

Come, read to me some poem. Some simple and heartfelt lay, That shall soothe the restless feeling, And banish the thoughts of day. Not from the grand old masters, Not from the bards sublime, Whose distant footsteps echo

Through thec orridors of time. For, like the strains of martial music, Their mighty thoughts suggest Life's endless toil and endeavor; And to-night I long for rest.

Read from some humble poet, Whose notes gush from his heart, As showers from the clouds of summer, Or tears from the eyelids start.

Who, through long days of labor, And nights devoid of ease, Still heard in his soul the music Of wonderful melodies. Some songs have power to quiet

The restless pulse of care, And come like the benediction That follows after prayer. Then read from the treasured volume The poem of thy choice.

And lend to the rhyme of the poet The beauty of thy voice. And the night shall be filled with music, And the cares that infest the day Shall fold up their tents, like the Arabs, And as silently steal away.

THE PASTOR OF RESOLIS: OR, SEEDS SOWN BY THE WAYSIDE.

About a century ago, in one of the remotest districts of Scotland, there lived a pious clergyman, whose memory is still revered in the pot which witnessed his labors and retains his grave. Often, in the wild forests and glens of Badenoch, was the pastor af Resolis seen pursuing his solitary way to minister to the sick and dying of his scattered flock-a shaggy white pony the only companion of his wander-

On the occasion to which this story refers, this faithful animal had a more arduous journey to perform than crossing the defiles and mountain passes of its native Ross. It was near the end of the month of May, when the good pastor was called to proceed to Edinburgh to attend the General Assembly. (the yearly meeting of the clergy of the Church of Scotland.) And as, in those days, both public conveyances and roads in the Highlands were few and bad, and the expenses of traveling considerable, he selected his trusty little steed to convey him to the Scottish

Traveling at the rate of from thirty to forty miles a day, his journey would occupy a full " All ?" again inquired the minister.

"Yes," answered the host, "we are all

"Then call in the girl," said the good man, we will wait till she comes."

The landlord apologized. The minister was worship, all the greater was the need of her The Governor then reviews the evidence of joining them now. Not one word would he utter until she came. Let her, then, be called

> The host at length consented; the kitchengirl was taken in to join the circle, and the viour himself, and to view Jehovah in the char-

pastor called the little girl aside, and began to bly settled in life, and although the mother of question her about her soul, and its eternal in- a numerous family, have traveled far to see only unjustifiable, but it was wanton, and ad- terests. He found her in a state of the most your face, and to cheer you, by telling with

> isual introductory destion to a child. The girl did not know.

"Do you know that you have a soul?" "No; I never heard that I had one. What

"Do you ever pray?" "I'don't know what you mean."

clemency which you so feelingly invoke. But I will bring you a neckerchief if you procan discover none. Three reprieves were mise to say a prayer that I will teach you. granted to enable Knickerbocker's counsel to It is very short; there are only four words Christian. 'Lord, show me myself;'

will not forget to bring you what I have prom- been disclosed to thee in its real intensity and

new piece of dress was a thing she had rarely gin with thee at the very starting point of exwitnessed. The idea was enchanting; the perience, and to teach thee the prayer, with condition was easy; the promise was given

which had taken him there: Nevertheless, he did not forget the Highland inn, and its little menial, but, relying upon the fulfillment of her promise, purchased the trifling present that was to make her happy show a section of it Again, then, we accompany the devoted

minister to the wild mountains of Badenoch and at the close of a mild June evening reached the lonely Highland inn. The white pony, now sleek and shining with better fare and a whole fortnight's idleness, is safely housed, and the minister, ere he permits supper to touch his lips, summons the bousehold to the worship of God. Again, however, the little kitchen-maid is absent; and again her in quires the cause. But it is now a different wi reason that withholds her. ... on toll him od it

"Indeed, sir," replied the hostess to the pastor's inquiry, "she has been of little use since you where here; she has done nothing but sit and cry night and day, and now show is so weak and exhausted that she cannot rise from her bed."

"Oh, my good woman, let me see the girl immediately," exclaimed the minister, instantly suspecting the reason of her grief, a shreaded

He was conducted to a hole beneath the stairs, where the little creature lay upon straw bed, a picture of mental agony, and spiritual distress.

"Well, my child," said the amiable man. affectionately addressing her, "here is the neckerchief I have brought you from Edinburgh. I hope you have done, what you promised, and said the prayer I taught you.

"Oh, no sir, no; I can never take your present; a dear gift it has been to me! You taught me a prayer that God has answered in an awful way. He has shown me myself; and oh, what a sight that is! Minister, minister, what shall I do?"

I need not say how rejoiced the faithful man of God was to see that the Spirit of Jehovah had been dealing with this young soul; and that, although still operating as a "Spirit of bondage," in the production of a true though partial and imperfect faith, there were yet such hopeful signs that, ere long, he would exhibit himself as the "Spirit of adoption, leading her to cry, "Abba, Father." But whence had this child derived, in the course of little more than a fortnight, and through the use of such a prayer, this acquaintance with her own; heart? Read the Bible she could not; her: lot was cast in a careless household. Whence, then, that mysterious ray which all at once shone into her once darkened heart, and exposed in all its barrenness the deformity of self? It was the "Spirit of Truth, whom the world cannot receive because it seeth him not neither knoweth him:" but she knew him. for he dwelt with her, and was in her. In no other way can we account for the fact that one, but a few weeks ago, so totally ignorant that she had asked, "What is a soul?" should now have been able to pursue that most difficult of all tasks-to know her own heart. Psa. exxxix. Who that reads this simple narrative can deny the absolute necessity of the special work of the blessed Spirit, sent forth into the soul in answer to the prayer,

"Lord, show me myself."

After some further conversation, the pastor of Resolis opened up to the distressed girl another, and equally short prayer:

"LORD, SHOW ME THYSELF." Next morning the minister was once again on his way to his still distant home. But he had "cast the bread upon the waters;" did he

ever "find it again after many days?" Many years had past since this memorable spent for Christ. One day his servant intimated that a stranger was desirous to speak with him. Permission being given, a respectable carrying a large parcel in her hand.

"You can scarcely know me, sir," said the person, with a modest, deferential air. The minister replied that he certainly did

"Do you remember the little scullery-maid -inn, in whose soul you once took s

The aged clergyman had a perfect recollection of the events.

"I was that little girl. You taught me two short, but most expressive prayers. By the first I was brought to feel my need of a Saviour: by the second I was led to behold the Saacter of a reconciled God and Father in Christ. After the devotions were concluded, the I am now respectably married, and comforta-

my own lips the glorious things which by your "Who made you?" he asked, putting the means the Lord has been pleased to do for my soul. Before parting with the good pastor, she entreated his acceptance of the parcel she carried, which contained a large web of linen of her own spinning, made long before, for the purpose of being presented to the blessed and beloved old man, should she ever be permit-"Well, I am going to Edinburgh, and ted to see his face in the flesh once more

She lived for many years, not only

sistent character, but an eminently holy Reader | I have one short question for thee guilt? If not thou hast never felt thy need The little kitchen-maid was delighted; a of a Saviour from sin, and we have yet to be-

"LORD, SHOW ME MYSELF." Colum Reader I have one closing request to thee. We need not follow him in the rest of his mise remains for thee also: "He shall danver

with sincere respect, yours truly; journey. On reaching Edinburgh, his thoughts the needy when he crieth; the poor also, and time were fully occupied with the duties him that hath no helper." Per lexit 12. Leav is fulse; but I say be can evoid it, ing designed as an evenion of the obvious lares are concerned. It is a ne-

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 29, 1852.

FOREKNOWLEDGE."

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

The sum of your proof that God cannot certainly foreknow at undecreed or contin-

gent event, seems to be this? A contingent event is neither self-evident nor provable by any thing else;

But God cannot certainly foreknow an event which is neither self-evident nor provable by any thing else;

Therefore, God cannot certainly foreknow a contingent event.

I object to the first proposition of the syllogism. Why are not all things self-evident to God 4 Or why are they not provable to Him or by Him? No event can ever take place but, whenever or however it may come to pass, it must be a reality. Now, if God is capable of comprehending the future, He can thus render all future realities self-evident to Himself, even were they to take place absolutely without any cause to produce them. But if it be said that no event can take place without a cause to produce it, I reply, that if such be the case, then God's power of comprehension would enable Him to trace and ascertain the event; or, in other words, have evidence of

it.(1)
The error of the argument of President Edwards is, that he conceives of God as lookwith all its events, is brought into present view; or, if you please, an attribute by which He passes onward to the future, and at once he would not have talked of God's sight or understanding being directed or employed to which God surveys must contain its own realities. And it is by virtue of God's capability they do not belong.(2)

You may answer, True, indeed, Edwards did not attribute any such power to God, because there was, or is, no reason to think He event" is not contingent. has such a power. But why not? I ask. 'All Him with whom we have to do,' and I suppose, through the exercise of an attribute by the direct use of which all things are manifes and known to Him. If you ask how that can into existence from nothing. If you say that this comparison supposes God to have ways of knowing things that we know not of, and in volves a contradiction, I answer, To say God can speak a world into being from nothing, supposes God to have ways of doing things that we know not of, and involves a contradiction. But I think that there is no contradiction in the one case or the other, but that the incomprehensibility of God, simply, is admitted alike in each. The conception that I have of this subject is, that all duration, and events, past, present, and to come, lie in and are girded around by God's eternity and infinity, as the ocean lies in the bowl His hand has scoop ed for it. But to reduce God to the necessity of decreeing all things from eternity, or that He must arrive at the knowledge of future things by our method of ascertaining facts, (as your views and Edwards' do,) is just like saying, God could not make a world unless He had the materials furnished at His hand before he commenced the work. The mo-1 ment, however, that God is invested (in the mind,) as He should be, with the attribute of knowledge, parallel with His infinity, eternity,

and omnipotence, the theory of Edwards, it

seems to me, is effectually undermined.(3) But I wish to notice a few other things in your 'Remarks,' more particularly. You admit, that all second causes are as much de creed as the final result. And, if I understand you, the final result is so decreed that it is im- is present knowledge—and that past, present possible for it to fail of taking place. And yet you speak as if, because physical force may not be implied in the decree, man's duty may not be affected by the decree or force. And more, you profess not to question that certain decreed events ought to be avoided. Well, then, if God has secured all second ture, with its realities, to be present to creaauses and final results by a decree, so that He knows, not only that they will take place but that it is impossible for them to fail of taking place, what does it signify to say, or intimate, that it is not physical force, that is im plied in the decree, or is employed in the case ? social, or any other kind of force, which is employed? Or, suppose it is not called force at all, but some nameless kind of influence which, however, makes it impossible that any other events or conditions of things should exist, except those which are decreed, as your doctrine most manifestly does? I beg to be informed, how the employment of some other influence, or force, than physical force, to bring all these things about, can abate the resistlessness of the force employed? What truth can there be in the doctrine that such decreed events ought to be avoided? Who ought to resist God's decrees, and defeat Omnipotence, and that, for the simple reason. that He exerts His power in some other way than by physical force? Can God make it and ascertain the strength of each cause" by good; for the very term 'create' supposes man's duly to perform such deeds? I have which the effect will be necessitated. understood you to hold that God possessed oral omnipotence. If He does, I should think this would furnish just the theater for the display of that attribute. And should He future events belong, that he foreknows those there is something to be known. Little once show Himself equal to the task, who events; and not simply by examining the pre- as we know of the way in which the could doubt, afterward, His capacity to see sent, to which they do not belong." But what Omniscient comes at the knowledge of things, evidence where there was none?(4) One thing more. Though God infallibly

knew beforehand that Benedict Arnold would

turn traitor, and though He also knew that any

proposition affirming that Benedict Arnold

not possibly be true, I maintain still, that God,

notwithstanding all that, might know to an in-

with the nature of the thing, all taken to- present. gether. Whoever denies this, must take the position, that the fact simply of a man's doing a thing, proves that it was impossible for him

You think you have shown it to be impossible that God can have certain evidence of a contingent event—that such an event can have neither self-evidence nor proof, and must be without evidence, and therefore unknowable to the understanding of God, or any other being. But, as I look at the subject, considerable remains to be done yet, before your proofs will command the assent of many who desire to know the truth pertaining to this

quences of a doctrine are such as to demonstrate its falsehood, which I strongly suspect to be the fact in regard to the ground you take, though I am confident you would be as unsay, as I wish to go for truth first, and consequences afterwards, I will leave that subject L. CRANDALL. till another time.

surveys and penetrates its infinite extent and for the government of the universe, nothing depth. If Edwards had conceived of God comes to pass contingently. Every thing was futurition secured, or made sure, by the operits enabling Him 'to discern with great cer- can take place without a cause to produce it." tainty that there is none.' For that future Now as, in the language of our correspondent, "God's power of comprehension would of examining the future, to which future events enable him to trace and ascertain the strength belong, that He foreknows those events; and of each cause, and the resistance to be overnot simply by examining the present, to which come, and so foreknow the result or event, or, in other words, have evidence of it;" the conclusion is overwhelming, that "the result or

we must dwell a little on this point. The free-will, is used as opposed to necessity. If we say, therefore, that such or such an event now be manifest to God which does not now was contingent, we mean that there was no exist, I answer, Just as a world can be brought | necessity that it should take place. If Bro. C. uses the term in any other sense, we hope he will explain himself; for we have no wish to "fight as one that beateth the air." In the presumption that he uses it in the received sense, we say that a strictly contingent event is an event without a cause. For if there was a cause sufficient to produce it, the event was necessary, inasmuch as an effect always neces sarily follows it cause. We say necessarily; because, if an event or effect is not necessitated by its cause, it is the same as to say, it is not caused by its cause, which is a contradiction.

Now, if "God's power of comprehension enables him to trace and ascertain the strength of each cause, and so foreknow the result or event," he foreknows the result as necessary, and not as contingent. Moreover, each causing act is an event, and therefore must have cause which necessitated it; and so it runs into an infinite series of acts causing one another, every one of which is brought about by some antecedent necessity, till we reach the First Cause of all things.

(2.) The import of this paragraph seems to be this: that, strictly speaking, there is no foreknowledge in God—that all his knowledge and future, are now all present in the Divine mind, "He possesses and employs an attribute by which the future, with all its realities, is brought into present view." Grant it; and what follows? Not that God sees the futures and in their view; but that his view of all things, so far as relates to himself, is the same as it will be when they shall have come into existence in the view of his creatures. He sees that their existence is as to us yet fu-That if it be moral, intellectual, spiritual, ture. This is all that we mean by foreknowledge. But our position, so far from being invalidated by this view, is the rather strengthened. For if God sees now, that the future, with all its realties, will at some time come into existence in the view of his creatures, it follows, that there is with him now a certainty -an absolute and unfrustrable certaintythat future realities will thus come into exist- knowing things that we know not of," in ence. And if there is with him now, or pre-

capability of examining the future, to which no connection with the present? Are not the nothing. past, the present, and the future, all connectwould not turn traitor was not true, and could ed by a regular chain of dependencies? If reply to Bro. Hull,) that though there is a which marked the rigorous tyranny of Presideny it—this connection is the object of God's should come to pass, there is nevertheless no nominally Protestant capital of a Protestant main true to his trust. For the proposition, knowledge. It is distinctly present to his other kind of necessity that they should come Grand Duchy, to be unsafe for a Protestant That Arnold would not turn traitor, and the view. It amounts to nothing, therefore, to to pass, except that which is requisite to make advocate; others showing the cruel despotism proposition that he could remain true, are all say that God possesses "an attribute by which the connection between their occurrence and of the Austrian and the priest in Italy. He together different things, in so much that the he passes onward to the future, and at once God's foreknowledge of the same, absolutely closed by moving the following resolution, man may in fact do a thing that he can avoid. depth," In fact, as Bro. C. employs this lan- It is not a physical or natural necessity; at Cheltenham, viz:

great "error." "He conceives," says our cor- natural power to omit the action. Judas was tance where there is nothing, instead of re- notwithstanding he acted "according to the that the House of Savoy may have the honor have labored in their behalf, and contributed garding him as possessing and employing an determinate counsel and foreknowledge of of carrying on to completion the work of our mite to their funds in the past, as we hope attribute by which the future, with all its God." He had a full natural power to do We refer him to Part II. Sect. XII. of Ed-terminate counsel and foreknowledge" of it abfrom the close of the section. He is speaking understand us here, unless he chooses to do of that objection urged by some : "That when so. And we think it but fair that he, and all dencies of your views; but as it is my way to we talk of foreknowledge in God, there is no others who oppose moral necessity, should Maynooth grant, and was moved and go for truth first, (unless the known conse- strict propriety in our so speaking; and that al- take the explanation which we give of the term, though it be true, that there is in God the and oppose it in the sense in which we hold most perfect knowledge of all events from it, and not in some sense altogether different. eternity to eternity, yet there is no such thing | We have given reasons enough to show, that willing to advance a doctrine which should as before and after in God, but he sees all if God foresees an event as certain—so cerpractically have a hurtful tendency as myself,) things by one perfect, unchangeable view, tain "that any proposition affirming that it without any succession." And in the course will not take place, is not true, and can not of his remarks on this objection, he says: "If, possibly be true"—then the certainty of that strictly speaking, there is no foreknowledge event is established in his mind; for an un in God, it is because those things which are established certainty is no certainty at al (1.) That all things are evident to the Di- future to us are as present to God as if And the establishing of the certainty of the event strength of each cause, and the resistance to vine understanding—either self-evident or they already had existence; and that is as is the decreeing of it. But how, or in what mode, be overcome, and so foreknow the result or evident by proof—is a proposition which we much as to say, that future events are always, the decree operates to make the event certain, have not denied, nor do we now deny it. Our in God's view, as evident, clear, sure, and ne- without any compulsion, co-action, or constraint, denial is, that events strictly contingent are or cessary, as if they already were. If there such as is implied in physical force, we do can be evident to any understanding, before never is a time wherein the existence of the not pretend to comprehend. But that the ing into the distance where there is nothing, they come to pass or have an existence. The event is not present with God, then there volitions of rational creatures are put in moinstead of regarding Him as possessing and very fact that "all things are naked and open never is a time wherein it is not as much im- tion by compulsion, co-action, or constraint, we employing an attribute by which the future, to the eyes of Him with whom we have to possible for it to fail of existence, as if its ex- do not pretend, we have not pretended, nor do," is conclusive to our mind that, in accord- istence were present, and were already come have we written one line which, fairly conance with the plan which He has laid down to pass." Again, a little farther on, he says: strued, would imply any such thing. "The very reason why God's knowledge is without succession, is because it is absolutely to resist God's decree?" If God's decree as possessing and exercising such an attribute, distinctly foreseen from all eternity, and its perfect, to the highest possible degree of necessarily implied his approbation of the act clearness and certainy; all things, whether decreed, nobody ought to resist it. But bediscern evidence where there is none, or of ation of some previous cause; "for no event past, present, or to come, being viewed with fore any one confidently asserts that it does ginnings, maintained at a great sacrifice, the equal evidence and fullness; future things being seen with as much clearness, as if they something about the mode in which the dewere present; the view is always in absolute perfection; and absolute, constant perfection, pulsion, so as to lay one under a natural neadmits of no alteration, and so no succession; the actual existence of the thing known, does not at all increase or add to the clearness or certainty of the thing known; God calls the Our correspondent reasons so strangely, that are all one to him as if they had already ex- al necessity to perform the act decreed, nor selves utterly at a loss for their most efficient sense, their duty to collect and transmit all term "contingent," in all controversies upon demonstration before given, of the impossibili- is requisite to make the connection between ty of the not existing of those things whose existence God knows; that it is as impossible they should fail of existence, as if they existed already. This objection, instead of weakening this argument, sets it in the clearest and strongest light; for it supposes it to be so indeed, that the existence of future events is in God's view so much as if it already had been, that when they come actually to exist, it makes not the least alteration or variation in his view or knowledge of them." Now, whether President Edwards failed to regard God "as posessing and employing an attribute by which

> (3.) Our correspondent speaks of "an attribute, by the direct use of which all things are manifest and known to Him." In his former communication, he appeared to advance the same idea—though we passed no remark upon it at the time-when he charged that our doctrine was "the same as to say, that God is destitute of any attribute of the nature of prescience by which he can certainly fore know any thing which is not otherwise, that is by some other attribute first certainly made known." Here our correspondent speaks of foreknowledge, as if it were an essential attribute of the Deity. We do not so understand it. Knowledge in general is an essential at tribute, and the characteristic of this attribute as it exists in the Deity, is that it is infinite Ps. 147: 5. But foreknowledge is a simple perception of those things which are to have an actual existence. God foreknew that Adam would sin; that Pharaoh would oppress the Israelites; that Cyrus would take the city of Babylon; that Judas would betray his Lord. But he does not now foreknow these events, they being all past. But if foreknowledge were an essential attribute, the actual accomplishment of these events would not make any such alteration but what it would be fore knowledge still; because every essential attribute of God is like his own nature-im-

the future, with all its events, is brought into

present view," let the reader judge.

Our correspondent supposes us to ask, "How that can now be manifest to God, which does not now exist?"—and then attempts to ings in England, prove the existence of a show, that "to suppose God to have ways of volves no greater absurity than "to suppose vious to the existence of those things in the him to have ways of doing things that we Scriptures, shows to what an extent that freetrable certainty that they will thus come into a world was "brought into existence from existence, it is because he can now "trace nothing." But the comparison does not hold does he mean by this? Future events do not yet this much we know about it, that where belong to the present, it is true; but have they there is nothing to be known, He can know

man may in lact up a tining that the appearance of be- least, so far as the volitions of rational cree. That this meeting desires to express its set treatise on a special subject. We believe priety of petitioning the next General Confer- least, so far as the volitions of rational cree. That this meeting desires to express its set treatise on a special subject. We believe priety of petitioning the next General Confer- least, so far as the volitions of rational cree. That this meeting desires to express its set treatise on a special subject. We believe priety of petitioning the next General Confer- least, so far as the volitions of rational cree. That this meeting desires to express its set treatise on a special subject. We believe priety of petitioning the next General Confer- least, so far as the volitions of rational cree. That this meeting desires to express its set treatise on a special subject. We believe priety of petitioning the next General Confer- least, so far as the volitions of rational cree.

son, that "he might have avoided it, or refus-President Edwards, it seems, fell into a ed to perform it," we mean that he had a respondent, " of God as looking into the dis- under no natural necessity to betray his Lord, events, is brought into present view." Such otherwise. But there was that moral necessia charge shows that our correspondent has ty for it, which was requisite to make the never read Edwards with any close attention. | connection between the act and God's "dewards' Inquiry, and about the ninth paragraph | solutly perfect. Now, Bro. C. need not mis-

And now as to the question, "Who ought imply such approbation, he ought to know cree operates. If it operates by force or comcessity of doing the thing decreed, it may be fairly presumed, that the thing decreed is approved by the Almighty. But while the the act and God's foreknowledge of it absolutely perfect, it is a stretch of temerity, little short of presumption, to say that God's decree implies his approbation of that which is decreed

A PROTESTANT ALLIANCE. An English correspondent of the Independent nt gives the proceedings of a large meeting which was recently held in London, for the purpose of adopting resolutions respecting the papal persecutions on the Continent, and petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the act endowing the Jesuit College at Maynooth, in Ireland. The Earl of Shaftsbury (late Lord Ashley) presided, and was sustained by a highly respectable body of gentlemen and clergymen of various denominations. The Chairman, after explaining the circumstances which led to the projection of the Alliance, said that the time had come when events of magnitude in any nation could not be viewed with indifference by the people of any other co-operation to the Protestant brethren of the United States, to the Waldensian Christians, and to the people of Sardinia.

Mr. Colquhoun, M. P., moved the first re solution, which he sustained by stirring appeals founded upon extracts from leading Catholic journals, showing the intolerance of Romanism. The resolution runs thus:-

That the revival, on the part of the Church of Rome, of the loftiest pretensions and most ntolerant doctrines of the papacy of the middle ages, renders it the duty of all Pro testants to unite, both for the defense of their religious liberties, and for the mainten ance of that revealed truth on which depend alike the temporal and eternal happiness of

The following resolution was moved by Rev. Richard Burgess of the Episcopal Church, and seconded by Rev. W. Chalmers of the Presbyterian Church, both of whom delivered set addresses upon the subject:-

"That the recent movements of the Romisl priesthood throughout Continental Europe coupled with their late aggressive proceed settled purpose to overthrow religious freedom; while their success in France, in prosecutions for the sale of controversial tracts, and lost sight of, that the religious newspaper in preventing the circulation of the Holy especially upon those in the United States of America, to unite with the people of Great labored and suffered."

Sir Culling Eardley delivered an address communicating facts of great interest, drawn (4.) We have already said, (see our last from most of the countries of Europe—two

protection recently given by the Government the character published by the religious book of Piedmont to the ancient Church of the societies Waldenses, and by the firmness with which | We have been unconsciously led to make that Government has withstood the arrogant these remarks, not from any disposition to unpretensions of the Papal priesthood. It trusts dervalue the work of the book societies. We liberty of conscience, the surest guaranty of to do in the future. Scarcely a week passes, civil freedom and national prosperity. And but some article is published in our columns, it desires to express its firm conviction, that in calling public attention to their claims. We maintaining the independence of the Sardinian only wish to set before our readers the unre-Crown against the aggressive claims of Rome, cognized fact, that the religious newspaper the Piedmontese Government may rely on furnishes one of the readiest, cheapest, and the warmest sympathy of the people of Great most practical means of bringing gospel truth,

The last resolution had reference to the seconded by Rev. C. Prest, Wesleyan, and Dr. nized, much less acted upon, except for the Begg, of the Scotch Church.

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

In redeeming our promise to furnish the eaders of the Recorder with occasional exappeared in a recent number of the New gestions to our readers:-

power has grown up which was unknown in the earlier ages of the Church, and even in the stirring times of the Reformation. That power is the religious periodical press. The dea of the religious newspaper seems to have grown out of the demand for religious intelligence consequent upon the revival of the missionary spirit at the end of the last century. It was found necessary by the leaders of that movement to provide for the dissemination of nformation on religious subjects, in order to meet a demand, and also to give life and energy to the missionary spirit. From small bereligious press has risen to be an institution and a power for good, that in each denomination rivals any of its great agencies of benevolence. In order to form an idea of the space that the religious press fills in the public mind, let any one attempt to realize the state of feeling which would exist if some ecclesiastical Napoleon should, by a stroke of his pen, silence the religious newspapers and periodicals mode of its operation is a profound mystery, in the United States. The managers of our ister is an agent for the publications of the things that are not as though they were; they and while it lays the creature under no natur- organizations of benevolence would find them. Church, and we believe it is made, in some isted. But herein consists the strength of the under any other necessity except that which means of influencing the public mind. That dues for books and periodicals published by delightful intercommunication of the people f God which is maintained through the columns of the weekly paper would cease, and we should be reduced to the slowest and most imperfect modes of communication. * * * * We ask the intelligent pastor, Who are those most ready to support the institutions of

religion and the honor of God's house? Who are those that are most keenly alive to the demands of the age upon the Christian professor? Who are those that lend the most respectful hearing to the teachings of the pulpit, and are most ready for all those works and abors that rightfully devolve upon the Christian? Is it not those whose minds, from childhood, have been imbued with the facts that mark the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom in every clime? Is it not those whose recreation has been sought in conning newspaper? Is it not those whose minds have been enlarged, and whose hearts have been warmed, by frequent surveys of what Christians, speaking every language and dwelling in every clime, are doing for the recovery of the world from the dominion of Satan? The religious newspaper is a silent pastor, presenting instruction, warning, consolation, and support to the eye on the counter, in the worknation; and he appealed for sympathy and shop, in the rail-car, and, above all, amid the of all affections pure." We ask the agents of entirely empty. The Mayor says :our benevolent institutions, Who are those who meet them in their difficult, self-denying, but necessary labors, with kindness and attention, with the open hand and warm heart, but the habitual readers of those religious papers which, with abundant facts and strong arguments, have prepared their heads and

nearts for the blessing of the cheerful giver? As an educational institution, the religious igious newspapers, attempt to abstract from is mental furniture all the facts, suggestions, arguments, knowledge of the world, and of men and things, that he has thus acquired, and phy, of history, biography, statistics, political economy, criticism, and, above all, of interpretation and systematic theology, are gleaned

course of a lifetime! We claim for the religious press that it does the work of a benevolent institution. Immense sums of money are contributed yearly to Tract and Publication Societies, for the distribution of religious books at a cheap rate, by the means of colporteurs. In this work we sympathize, and we do all in our power to carry it forward. But the fact seems to be press is doing the same work, and in a most

cheap and efficient way. Each number of the view of his creatures, an absolute and unfrus- know not of," as in the case of creation, when dom may be curtailed, even under a Constitu- largest-sized religious papers contains, exclution framed to secure both civil and religious | sive of advertisements, on an average, an equal liberty. That this meeting, therefore, ap- amount of matter with a 16mo volume of one proves of the purpose of the Committee of the | hundred and fifty pages, such as are ordinari-Protestant Alliance to interpose, whenever ly sold at prices ranging from twenty-five to of which is to give the Laity a share in the such an exertion of power as brings into exist- practicable, in behalf of those suffering wrong thirty-seven and a half cents. The cost of legislative councils of that Church. Large Bro. C. says, that "it is by virtue of God's ence that which had no existence before; at the hands of that priesthood; and it calls binding such volumes will not average more and respectable meetings have been held at whereas knowledge always supposes that upon the Protestants of all countries, and than from six to nine cents each. The letter- Philadelphia, claiming that the Church press of fifty-two such volumes is furnished by the newspaper publisher for the sum of two Britain in defense of those principles of the dollars, or at the rate of a trifle less than four share in making the laws by which they are glorious Reformation for which our ancestors cents apiece. Subtracting the cost of binding, governed, and that new energy and efficiency the reading matter of the religious newspaper will be infused into it, and a new spirit be is furnished to subscribers from twice to four awakened, by the admission of something of the times cheaper than is done in the volumes of democratic principle into its organization. any benevolent publishing society within our knowledge. Again, the work of distribution Multitudes of valuable men are now driven is accomplished at an exceedingly low rate by out of the Church, and others are prevented they are—and Bro. C. will not venture to necessity that the events which God foreknows dent Napoleon; one which showed Baden, the the post office, which becomes the cheapest from joining it, by the objectionable features colporteur in the world. The religious news- of the present system. It is not proposed to paper has an advantage over the volumes of change the fundamental institutions of the all the members of a family, whether religito do any thing which shall separate the clergy, ously disposed or not. The fact that what is from the people, but the contrary. It is prowritten and extracted bears directly upon the moving, living present, wins attention to religious reading, which would be passed by in a on the 3d of March next, to consider the pro-

what I say is true, and perfectly consistent truth that the future is connected with the And when we say of any past action of a per- movement in France and elsewhere, by the erage, by more porsons than ordinary books of

and the great facts referring to the cause of Christ, before the minds of men. Yet, strange to say, the idea of the gratuitous distribution of religious newspapers has hardly been recogaccomplishment of some special party purpose, or by publishers themselves.

There is one way in which this work of benevolence can be carried forward. Let each subscriber to the Recorder, for instance, obtain among his friends one additional subscriber, and collect and transmit the payment, acts from our exchanges showing in what and it would result in the circulation of near light they regard the religious newspaper, we half a million 16mo volumes of religious readcopy this week a portion of an article which ing, of the size which we have above indicated. When we bear in mind that we may calculate, with a good degree of certainty, that each of York Recorder, the leading Baptist paper of this immense number of volumes would be this city. We most heartily commend its sug- read by at least five persons, it gives a still clearer idea of the good which might thus be

accomplished. Within the last twenty years, a religious Again, this work of benevolence can be carried on by prompt payment of dues to the publisher, and a little labor in inducing others to transmit theirs in like manner. The publishers of this paper have thousands of dollars, justly their due, for which an equivalent has been given, lying in the hands of subscribers. living so far distant, or so remote from the great lines of travel, that the expense of sending a man to collect it will be greater than the amount of the debts. For every one of the papers which we have sent to such subscribers, we have paid the printer and the paper-maker, and given our own labor in addition. This neglect to meet newspaper debts is, we believe, not so much from a disposition not to pay, as from neglect and inattention, or the habit of deferring the payment of debts until they are called for personally. Besides, the great majority of these debts are in the hands of professing Christians, and we would not beieve that these sums are withheld from dishonest intentions.

> the Methodist body. And this practice, we believe, accounts for the immense circulation of the Methodist periodicals, and also for the hold which that Church has upon its own members and the community at large. We do not ask any such labor as this of our breth ren in the ministry, but a word, or a hint, would often save the publishers from great an ovance and expense.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The Mayor of Portland, Me., in his report to the Common Council of that city, gives the most gratifying accounts of the effects of the Liquor Law on the morality, prosperity and order of the city. So quiet, peaceable and orderly are the streets, that watchmen have been altogether the pages of some well-conducted religious dispensed with, although several were indispensable before the passing of the law. Public houses or grog shops have utterly disappeared, and liquor is only sold in very small quantities, and with the greatest secrecy, by a few foreigners. No more than one-quarter the amount formerly used is now consumed in the State. The number of persons requiring relief from the Alms-House is greatly quiet joys of the "household nook, the haunt reduced, and the House of Correction is

> "I have reason to believe that the law is every day becoming more firmly fixed in the favorable regard of the people of this city and State, and I am confident that no retrograde step will be taken here in relation to this

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS - We wish press is of the greatest importance. Let any every Seventh-day Baptist Church could be one, who has been from infancy a reader of re- induced to appoint a missionary committee of male and female members, who would take each one a district, and personally ask every member of the Society for a subscription every how great would be the vacuum displayed to year. The incidental benefits of such a plan, his conceptions! What an amount of geogra- effectively carried out for a series of years, would be more than equivalent to all the labor it involves, and the impulse it would give to from the pages of religious newspapers in the missions would be clear gain. A circular from the Foreign Mission Society of Brooklyn and New York, says on this subject :-

" A system of contributions in each church, which shall operate universally and steadily, shall search out all the members, and create an interest and a sense of responsibility in all, which shall honor the offering of the poorest as well as that of the richest—such a system, we feel, is absolutely essential to future success and progress."

NEW MOVEMENT IN THE METHODIST CHURCH -An exchange says that a movement is on foot in the Methodist denomination, the object from the exclusion of lay members from all of its contents. It is read with eagerness by Church—Itineracy and the Episcopacy nor

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writing from Toronto under date of Jan.

The condition of the fugitive negroes, who have sought an asylum in Western Canada, persons, and charity has supplied the more pressing wants of these strangers. The Anti-Slavery Association of Canada, of which the head-quarters are at Toronto, has done its share. Their mode of relieving the distress of the fugitives is this: There are two houses provided for those who have recently come in a destitute condition, where they are boarded for one week, at the end of which they are usually able to find such employment as they are capable of, and they are supplied with wood-saws, axes, washing tubs, smoothingirons, &c., according to their capabilities.

Last night a promenade concert in behalf of the fugitives was held at St. Lawrence Hall. The number present was about five hundred, and the proceeds will be \$200. This ble. The second section allows and fixes concert was attended indifferently by persons rates of compensation to land officers, payable of both colors. The number of blacks present was considerable, and, as a general thing, they took up a position by themselves in a particular part of the room, though to some extent they were interspersed through the and volunteers, who were called into military audience. In some instances white persons, to show their freedom from all prejudice of the United States. The fifth section allows color, would make a point of taking up a compensation of time of service; a soldier position in the very midst of the colored per- shall be allowed for every 20 miles he may

FREE SCHOOLS IN CANADA.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from ruary, 1849, which withheld bounty land Toronto, Canada, January 16, says: "Many from those troops who did not march to Mexiyears, ago, our Legislature copied the School system of the State of New York, with more or less of modification. Since then the New- also adopted. It provides that a preemption-York system has changed. The Free School ist may pay for his land in warrants. Mr. pinciple has not been long in operation in the State of New York before the eyes of our people are anxiously turned toward its working. It is in the option of School Trustees, elected by the people, to adopt the Free School system or not as they shall judge proper. The result is, that the election of School journed. Trustees is beginning to be made the means of deciding the question of "Free Schools" or no." Free Schools." In Toronto, the thing | cil, tendering the General Government withhas just been tested; and the advocates of Free out charge a site for a Mint in that city Schools have carried everything before them. So it is in many other places."

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it is estimated that there are 16,682 preachers of the various Christian denominations. At an average salary of \$375 each, the cost of the whole number would be about \$6,000,000. This, according to Dr. Todd's calculation, is eral Senators presented bills on various sub- in getting off in one of the boats, were picked be regarded as settled. but about half the cost of 16,000 criminals in jects. Mr. Seward presented an amendment prison in the country. The heathen must pay which he proposed to substitute for Mr. Clarke's number of persons on board is said to have very differently for their priests, since, at the | Joint Resolutions introduced yesterday. The lowest estimate, every thirtieth man among amendment embodies a protest against Russian them is a priest; in many places, every twentieth, fifteenth, and even tenth man, for instance that should it be repeated, the United States in Ava, the capital of Burmah, in India.

INFORMATION WANTED .- Did the Wisconsin Association have the Minutes of its last meeting printed? If yes, will the Clerk send us a copy? If no, will he favor us with the Statistics of the Churches? We want, also, to learn the present condition of the two churches on Hughes' River, Va., and of the and sixty acres, free of all charge, was dechurches at Madison and Fredonia, Ia., Woodbridgetown, Pa., and Pike, O. Any person having information upon these points, would confer a favor by communicating it to G. B. Utter, N. Y.

A CARD.—I have been assured by some friends, of ample means, and every way desirable persons in such a colony as has been proposed, that if fifty families can be relied upon to go, with the means to plant themselves on the Pacific shore, they will go; and I have been requested to call on all such to communicate their wishes, that steps may be taken to organize. My impression now is, that more than that number are ready to decide upon going under those terms.

J. D. B. STILLMAN.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL.-The first number of "The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial: a Quarterly Magazine, devoted to History, Biography, and Statistics," was issued last week. In mechanical execution, it has few equals. Of its contents, the following table will give the best idea:-BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT:

William Hiscox..... HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT: The Seventh-day Baptist Church in Newport, R. I.—Settlement of the Colony of Rhode Island—Providence and Newport—Establishment of the first Baptist Church—Narrative of the Controversy in relation to the Sabbath. MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT:

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT: List of Seventh-day Baptist Ministers, with their Post-

ILLUSTRATIONS: Engraving of the Seventh-day Baptist Meeting-House

Copies of the Memorial have been sent brethren in the various churches of the Denomination, who are requested to consider themselves specially invited to act as agents in getting up a list of subscribers in their respective neighborhoods.

THE SABBATH, SCHOOL VISITOR .- The January number of this publication, being the first number of the second volume, was sent to all subscribers for the first volume from whom no word had been received in relation to it, with a request, if they wished it continued, that they would send the money immediately, and if not, that they would at once return the papers, directed to The Sabbath Recorder. Returns have reached us from only a small part of the subscribers. There should be no farther delay in attending to this business.

which \$26,533 04 was for publications sold. referred to the Committee of Ways and and a detachment of British troops, in which gion."

Proceedings in Congress last Week.

SECOND-DAY, JAN. 19. In the SENATE, Mr. Fish presented the petition of the New York State Colonization Society, praying for the establishment of a line of Mail Steamers between the U.S. and Afhas attracted the attention of many benevolent rica, which was referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution directing inquiry into the expediency of abolishing spirit-rations in the Navy, and increasing the monthly pay of enlisted men. Mr. Clark introduced a joint resolution declaring adherance to the present long-establishing policy of the United States against all entangling alli-

The joint resolution making Land Warrants assignable, was taken up. Mr. Underwood offered a substitute, which in substance provides, first, that all warrants for military service, and all locations of the same, be assignaout of the Treasury, for locations of military warrants heretofore made. The fourth section extends the act of 1850 to militia, State troops, service, and whose services were paid for by have marched to be mustered into service. Mr Sebastian offered an amendment repealing the proviso in the 9th section of the Act of Feb. co, which, after a debate, was also adopted.

Mr. Downs offered an amendment, which, after debate and numerous modifications, was Walker offered an amendment, providing that any person over 21 years of age, or the head of a family, who will settle upon public lands and cultivate the same for 5 years, shall have 150 acres without any charge. The amendment was ordered printed, and the Senate ad-

In the House, Mr. Briggs presented the resolution of the New York Common Coun-A resolution was introduced, to have printed for the use of the House 100,000 copies of a condensed census report, which appeared in Cost of Ministers.—In the United States | the Globe of Jan. 1, 1852. After long talk upon the subject the resolution was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

THIRD-DAY, JAN. 20.

The SENATE disposed of quite a number of private bills, claims, and memorials, and sevintervention in Hungary, and a solemn pledge would interfere to prevent it. Gen. Cass presented one substituting for that of Mr. Seward a warning that the United States would regard the intervention with concern.

The Joint Resolution, making Land Warrants assignable, was taken up, and Mr. Walker's amendment, granting land to every actual settler, after five years' actual occupancy, in quantities not exceeding one hundred bated and rejected. Ayes, 8; Noes, 35. The Joint Resolution was then ordered to be engrossed, and the Senate adjourned.

about the manner of paying the Mexican in- Thomas, Santa Martha, Carthagena, and stallment claim, and in listening to a personal controversy between Mr. Giddings and some nearly by the same route, early in March

FOURTH-DAY, JAN. 21.

In the Senate, several messages were received from the President, among them one communicating the correspondence between our Minister at Paris and the State Department relative to Louis Napoleon's usurpation. The action of the Commissioners on claims against Mexico was the subject of a long talk, growing out of a complaint in the form of a petition which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Seward, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution authorizing the exploration and reconnoisance of the course of navigation used by whaling vessels in the regions of Behrings Straits, and also of such parts of the China Seas, Straits of Gaspar, and Java Seas, as lie in the route of vessels to and from China. The bill making Land Warrants assignable, was passed. After ordering several other bills to be engrossed the Senate, adjourned.

The House spent the morning hour in

stallment bill. FIFTH-DAY, DEC. 22. The SENATE passed the bill extending time for selecting land granted to Wisconsin for saline purposes; the bill for the relief of widows and relatives of officers and seamen lost overboard from the U.S. brig Washington in a hurricane; and the hill authorizing Illinois to select the residue of lands to which she is entitled, under the act of March, 1827, in aid with Lake Michigan. Mr. Sumner's resolution as to the propriety of abolishing the spirit

a resolution of Mr. Briggs (N. Y.) referring it mystery. to the Committee on Elections to inquire whether the return of Mr. Bernhisel, as Dele- America, intelligence reached Liverpool of died very suddenly. From the facts elicited gate from Utah, was not in violation of law, the total loss of the new ship Columbus, Capt. at the inquest, it appears that the deceased, fraudulent and corrupt. After this discussion McCerron, owned by D. & A. Kingsland of while in a partial state of intoxication, drank or dispute, the House went into Committee of New York, on the 7th inst., off the Irish a pint of brandy on a bet, which completely debated briefly, and then adjourned.

no interest to any body but the parties, order- crew succeeded in reaching the shore. ed several others to a third reading, and then djourned over to Second-day.

In the House, copies of the communications sent to the Senate the day before yesterday relative to the late revolution in France, were appropriation of from \$70,000 to \$90,000 to appropriation of the Committee of Ways and referred to the Committee of the ty for December last were \$38,207.99; of build seven new revenue cutters, which were bodies of rebel Hottentots and and Caffres with special reference to the revival of rebel.

long the time to which the Mexican claim de- loss of one colonel, three other officers, and bate was limited by the resolution of the day seven men. previous, but without success. Finally, the House went into Committee, and resumed the English troops at the Lagos, on the Coast of hind in its receipts for some time past, until debate. Several members spoke, and Mr. Africa, in an attempt to chastise the native it is now in debt six thousand dollars. This a communication from the Secretary of State

Webster's conduct was severely censured by King for slave-dealing. The force, consisting is owing to negligence and dishonesty on the some. After a protracted discussion, the of 260 officers and men were repulsed with part of its subscribers. One would think Committee rose, when the Speaker presented considerable loss. in reply to the resolution of the day before, respecting the payments made last year, which was referred to the Committee of the

The House spent the whole day in discussing the Mexican installment question, and

European News.

passed no vote worth recording.

The steamer Arctic, with four days later news from Europe, arrived at New York on

From England, we hear that Lieut. Pim's scheme of a search for Sir John Franklin in the icy sea north of Kamschatka, will not be executed. The Russian Government, assured by its own men of science that the undertaking would be impracticable, refuses its countenance, and the plan falls to the ground.

From France, we have the particulars of the consecration of Louis Napoleon at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. It is said that Louis Napoleon has dropped for the present the idea of assuming the title of Emperor. A marriage is said to be in contemplation between the President and a Princess of Sweden. The proscription of the press in France has given an extraordinary impulse to publication in Belgium, where it is proposed to print a great number of pamphlets, which could not possibly, under present circumstances, issue from the press at Paris. The speculators who have set this enterprise on foot undertake to smuggle the pamphlets and journals so pubshed into France.

The Finance Minister of Austria has resigned, broken down by the bankruptcy of the Government and the opposition of the stock-gamblers whose speculations he thought Austria are published; the system they establish is complete Centralization.

STEAMER BURNT, AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. -The following painful intelligence was received by the Arctic:-

up after being by her twelve hours. The total been 155. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

The Amazon was the first prepared for sea for the West Indian route. She is said to have been far the largest mail packet afloat, and accordingly her departure from Southampton created no small excitement. Immense crowds attended to witness so magnificent a vessel walking the water for the first and scientific men of England. The greatest pride was felt in her symmetry, speed, and board 1,100 tons of coal and 100 tons of cargo,

including £20,100 specie, and fifty passengers. "The Amazon will proceed," says the The House spent the whole day in talking Daily News, "to Greytown, by way of St. Chagres, and will return to Southampton,

Three Days Later.

The steamer America, with three days latter news, arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning last, whence the news was sent to New York by telegraph.

The report of the destruction by fire of the West India Royal Steamer Amazon, is fully confirmed. The Amazon, under the command of Capt. Simons, sailed from Southampand when two days out, and about 110 miles south-west of Scilly Islands, was discovered to be on fire. The flames burst out at an early hour on the morning of the 4th inst., and in twenty minutes after, so rapidly did the flames spread, the ship was completely gutted. She subsequently burned to the water's edge, when her boilers exploded and the hull immediately sunk. By this terrible disaster 41 passengers and 69 of the officers and crew of the steamer are known to have talking about the bill explanatory of the perished. Capt. Simons, his four chief officers, Bounty Land Law of Sept. 1851. The re- the Surgeon, and Elliot Warburton, the celemainder of the day was spent in Committee brated author of the "Crescent and the Cross," of the Whole, talking about the Mexican in- were among the sufferers. Many of the passengers, from the appalling rapidity with which the flames spread, were either burned or suffocated in their berths. As soon as every effort to subdue the flames had failed the boats were attempted to be launched, but owing to the consternation which prevailed on all sides, a desperate and despairing rush was made for them, and before they could be got well into the water, two were swamped alongside of the steamer, and every soul in them of opening a Canal to connect Illinois River was lost. Two other boats were successfully launched, and thus nine passengers and 37 seamen succeeded in escaping from the burnration, and of increasing the monthly pay of enlisted men in the Navy, was adopted. The up—one party by an English and the other resolution of Mr. Norris, authorizing a con- by a Dutch vessel, and were safely landed tract with Mr. Rives for the publication of respectively at Plymouth and Brest. The Senate debate in The Daily Globe at \$7 50 Amazon was a new and magnificent boat, and a column, was taken up, debated and passed. very richly freighted. The loss, therefore, is In the House, there was a brisk debate on immense. The origin of the fire remains a

the Whole on the Mexican claim, which it Coast, near Waterford. Two ladies and two stupefied him, in which state he remained some steerage pastengers, together with eight of the fourteen or sixteen hours, when he partially crew, perished; but Capt. McCerron, his offi-

The President gave a grand banquet at the drinking of cold water. In the House, copies of the communications Tuilleries on the 5th, to four hundred of the

Means. Several attempts were made to pro- the latter had been obliged to retire, with the

Another reverse had been sustained by the

n an article over his own signature, in the Tribune of the 26th inst., says:-

It was with some reluctance that I obeyed polite invitation to visit the Aztec Children, and ratify or dispute the commendations hitherto bestowed on them. I did not expect to find ogres nor anything hideous, but, among all similar exhibitions, remembering with pleasure only Tom Thumb, I could not hope to find gratification in the sight of two dwarf Indians. But I was disappointed. These children are simply abridgements or pocket editions of humanity-bright-eyed, delicatefeatured, olive-complexioned little elves, with dark, straight, glossy hair, well-proportioned heads, and animated, pleasing countenances. That their ages are honestly given, and that the boy weighs just about as many pounds as he is years old, (twenty,) while the girl is about half his age and three pounds lighter, I see no reason at all for doubting. That they are human beings, though of a low grade morally and intellectually, as well as diminuive physically, there can be no doubt; and they are not freaks of Nature, but specimens have made two advances of 50 cts. per tun alize in bodily form our idea of the "brownies," "bogles," and other fanciful creations of | now usually demanded is \$6 per tun. a more superstitious age.

THE PROMETHEUS AFFAIR.—A Washington telegraphic correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says:-

Advices have been received at the State Department from London, to the 2d inst., to the effect that Mr. Lawrence had obtained from Lord Granville a reply to his letter sent to Lord Palmerston, in regard to the attack upon to hinder. The new Fundamental Laws for the Prometheus, in which reply it was declared, that in the present state of information, the conduct of the captain of the Express was disapproved of, but that further intelligence must be received before a final decision could

Mr. Lawrence rejoined, and obtained from the British Secretary a positive assurance that The R. M. S. Packet Amazon, from South- if the full British report should, in all essenampton to the West Indies, took fire at about | tials, correspond with the American represen-1 A. M., on Sunday, 50 miles west of Scilly, tations, the acts of the captain should be fully and was entirely consumed, with the mails, and promptly disavowed. A copy of that re- the Harlem Railroad to Chatham Corners, call, that they can please themselves at No. 163 Wil officers, crew, passengers, except 21 persons, port has been received in Washington, and it and thence to Albany on the track of the liam-street as well as at any other place in the City of viz.: Mr. Vincent, Midshipman, seventeen of conforms substantially with the American the crew, and two passengers, who succeeded statements. Consequently the affair may now pleasant and quick route.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.—Sixty-nine years ago, the 4th inst., a party of adventurers from the Eastern States, after a long and toilsome jourof a gigantic fleet of mail steamers intended ney, descended the Ohio River, encamped upon the spot where Newport Barracks now stand. They were separated from the several "stations" in Kentucky, and turned their steps through the wilderness, first pledging who perished at the New York school catas- steel portrait, uniformin size and style with "Headley's each other to meet upon the same spot, or trophe. such of them as might survive, in fifty years time, and among them some of the first naval from that day. The agreement was made on the 4th day of November, 1782. In the year 1832, on the 4th day of November, precisely beauty. She sailed amid cheers, having on fifty years after the time of the agreement, had a look to be sailed amid cheers, having on four of the old band met upon the spot to fully. fill the promise! One of them was over ninety years of age; and the rest were under three score and ten. After remaining a few days, they turned their steps homeward-not through a wilderness as they did half a hundred years before, but through scenes of busy life, and the hum of industrial millions; nor did they promise another meeting, as that was an event fixed by a higher will; and it has taken place! They are all dead! [Nat. Int.

DEATH OF A BRITISH NOBLEMAN.—On the 30th of December, John Baron Loughborough, a British nobleman, was found dead on board of a schooner lying at the wharf in New Ordrinking, and his death was owing to that terrible habit. With a friend and a servant, he ton, with mails and passengers, on the 2d inst., had embarked a few days before at Havana with over 100,000 signatures, in favor of the for New Orleans, and his death occurred as adoption by Massachusetts of the Maine Liquor the vessel ascended the river. The British Law. Consul took possession of his effects. The grandfather of the unfortunate scion of nobility was Alexander Wedderburne, a celebrated lawyer, cotemporary and on intimate terms with Dr. Johnson, Pitt, Burke, Fox, and all the great statesmen and scholars of that briladvocate, lawyer, and statesman, raised him to the dignity of Chief Justice of the King's as an experience of the King's location and the shows that during that period they provided with the necessaries of life 78,961 poor per-Bench, and obtained for him the peerage. sons. The freshly acquired nobility of the family has found a mournful setting. [N. Y. Times.]

A CAUTION TO BOYS.—A few weeks ago, a of lead pipe. youth of sixteen arrived in this city to prosecute his studies with a view to professional life. He came from a distant State, and was to remain here for some years. A week or two after his arrival, he was seized with a paralysis in both legs, which advanced upward, till nearly the lower half of his body was be numbed, and apparently lifeless. The most distinguished physicians in New York attended the case, but, no relief being afforded, the unfortunate young man has been taken on his way home, and there is but little hope of his recovery. The cause of his disease is stated by the physicians to be tobacco-chewing—a habit which he early acquired, and persisted in to the time of his attack.

CURIOUS CAUSE OF DEATH .- On Saturday, Jan. 10, Dr. Ray, Coroner of Newtown, Long Island, was called to hold an inquest on the The day previous to the departure of the body of a negro man named Reuben, who had revived and called for water, which was giv-The Senate passed several private bills, of cers and the remainder of the passengers and en to him, and he drank very freely, but soon France continued steadfast and tranquil. proximate cause of his death was from the

SUMMARY

A HINT.—One of our exchanges says, that the Tennessee Baptist has been running bethat if any debt were paid, it would be for a newspaper, especially a family paper, and THE AZTEC CHILDREN.—Horace Greeley, that, too, a religious one, and when the debtor lis a professing Christian."

> The National Temperance Society have de termined to present a splendid Gold Meda to Hon. Neal Dow, for his eminent services in securing the enactment of the Maine Law for suppressing the liquor traffic, and for his energetic and successful efforts, as Mayor of Portland, in the execution of that law. The Medal will be presented by Gen. Houston, of Texas, at the Grand Banquet, in Metropolitan Hall, New York, Feb. 18.

> A few cakes of the newly invented solidified milk have found their way to this country. The article resembles, in color, consistency, weight, and feel, cakes of pale yellow soap. One pound, grated into boiling water, will make several gallons of very good milk. At is warranted to keep any number of years. Price, in England, one dollar per pound.

Within the past few days there has been a very important rise in the price of coal, which cannot fail to bear oppressively upon the poor. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company of a dwindled, mannikin race, who almost re- each, and of course all other dealers have Josiah Witter, Almond either led or followed suit. The retail price Abel Stillman, Poland,

The condition of the Common Schools in ndiana is most prosperous. The fund now applicable to the purposes of education amounts to \$3,640,000, a fund which will be continually increasing, the interest only being expended for the advancement of the schools

River was frozen over, and many persons passed from Brooklyn to New York upon the ice. A change of tide, however, broke up the ice, 2, or at the office, No. 11 Battery-place. and put a stop to their proceedings.

The Syracusans indicted for helping off the fugitive slave Jerry, were on trial at Albany last week. At last accounts, the proba- constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety bility was that the indictment would be quashed, because no evidence was taken by the Grand Jury who found the indictment to he Grand Jury who found the indictment to ble terms. Individuals who desire to renew their prove Jerry a slave.

The Divorce Case between Edwin Forrest and his wife, which has been on trial in New York for more than a month past, was decided on the 26th inst. A divorce was granted the wife, alimony \$3,000 per year.

At New Milford, Conn., on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, the thermometer was at 22 degrees below zero. It was the coldest weather ever experienced at that place. They had

had 21 falls of snow, and fine sleighing for 24 J. Thompson, No. 64 Wall-st., pays the following prices for broken bank notes; James Bank, 90 cents; New Rochelle, 80 cents; Commercial, N. J., 50 cents; People's Bank, N. J., 20 cents; Salisbury, 10 cents.

Dr. Whedan, one of the Professors of the Michigan University, has been dismissed from his chair, for preaching a Higher Law sermon. So says the Washtenaw Whig.

The Superintendent of Banks has made a lividend of 91 cents to the holders of the notes of the James Bank, and also a dividend of 81 cents to the holders of the New Rochelle Bank

Dr. Cogswell, the Superintendent of the Astor Library, has returned from his foreign

volumes of the most rare and valuable works. on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York The Report of the Ten Governors of the Alms House, New York, for the year 1851,

The Magnetic Telegraph wires have been

laid accross the bed of the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis, insulated in a thick casing The coffee tree is from six to ten feet high;

begins to bear the second or third year, and emains fruitful ten years. The next New York State Agricultural Fair (in September, '52,) is to be held at Uti-

Buston, and fined \$3 50 each, for playing

cards on Sunday.

The widow of J. Fennimore Cooper died suddenly, of asthma. 🤏

of six months' fighting of the Mexicans, is Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article said to have been the same, within a trifle.

do you know my name is Jack ?". "Then guess your way to Salem."

New York Market-January 26, 1852.

for Canadian, 1 11 for white Michigan, 1 07 a 1 10 of new and handsome Ornamental Types 80c.; Barley Malt 1 00. Rye 80c. Oats 42 a 43c. for Jersey, 46 a 47c for Section 10 of new and handsome Ornamental Types and a great section of new and handsome Ornamental Types and the great section of new and handsome Ornamental Types and the gre Jersey, 46 a 47c. for State. Corn, 66 a 68c. for Western mixed.

Provisions—Pork, 13 62 a 14 00 for prime, 15 00 a with an estimate in detail for the same by stating this Jersey, 46 a 47c. for State. Corn, 66 a 68c. for West-

loon, of Milton, Wis Mr. CHARLES H. Brown, Christians, to Miss Emily Humphrey, of Albion: In Alfred, N. Y., January 5th, 1852, by Eld. Jared Kenyon, Mr. ALONZO D. BARBER, of Almond, to Miss SARAH L. COTTRELL, of Alfred, N. Y.

In Watson, N. Y., Dec. 26, of typhus fever, FRANCIS L., son of Palmer W. and Freelove Green, aged six years, six months, and seven days.

I. D. Titsworth, P. L. Berry, Halsey Stillman, W. A. B. W. Millard, W. M. Jones, I. E. Culver, M. Whitford Fr. Tallett, J. F. Randolph (right;) Wm. H. Monroe, first notice,) Stillman Coon, A. Brooks, Geo. Wentling, Samuel Hunt, James Hubbard.

FOR	SABBATH RECO	RD	ER:			
J. B. Davis, Shiloh,	N. J.			vol.	No.	52
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FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

Abel Stillman, Poland, BENEDICT W. ROGERS. Treasurer

New York and Boston.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for Bost 2 The Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport carrying the great Eastern U. S. Mail, without change On Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, the East C. VANDERBILT and COMMODOR E leave on alternate days (Sundays excepted) Pier No. 2 North River, (first wharf above Battery-place,) at 5 o'clock P. M. For passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No. Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. Dunn & Co. L have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to keep wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay: or, if they prefer it, may A new Railroad route from New York to select their cloths and leave their orders, which will re Albany was opened last week, which is by ceive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a

A. D. TITSWORTH Jr. WILLIAM DUNN. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

A Popular Book for Agents. HEADLEY'S LIFE OF KOSSUTH.—The under-

"The Life of Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary," with notices of Distinguished Men and Scenes of the Hungarian Revolution. To which is added an Appen dix, containing the most important of the Addresses, It is proposed to raise, by subscription, a Letters, and Speeches of the great Magyar Chief, by nonument of the purest Parian marble to P. C. Headley, author of "Lile of the Empress Jose" monument of the purest Parian marble to phine," "Life of Lafayette," &c., with an Introduction by Horace Greeley; in one elegant 12mo volume, with the memory of the little school-children Josephine." Price \$1 25.

Agents wanted in every county in the United States o canvass for the above popular work. DERBY & MILLER, Publishers,

Anburn, New York. Two Living Aztec Children. NEW AND ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE RACE OF A MANKIND —The most extraordinary and inex plicable phenomena that the history of the human race has yet produced, can be seen for a few weeks at the of Broadway and Leonard-street. They were recently taken from a newly-discovered and idolatrous peo-le in Central America, by whom they were kept with perstitious veneration, distinct and secluded as a caste f their priesthood, and employed as Mimes and Bac

chanals in their Pagan ceremonies and worship.

They are male and female. The latter measuring 294 inches in height, weighing 17 lbs.; the former is 33 inches high, and weighs 20 lbs. From repeated and careful examination, the best Physiologists state the older to be 12 or 13 years of age; the younger about 10 years.

They differ altogether from examples of the dwarf kind, and from children; affording complete and undeniable illustration of a Piamean variety of the Hu-Tickets of Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years, half price. Season Tickets, \$1 00. Doors

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Winter Arrangements, commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1851.
THIS Road extends from ELIZABETHPORT, 35 I miles, to WHITE HOUSE, NJ, reducing the stag-

ing between the terminus of the Road and EASTON . This line leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket tour, after having purchased thirty thousand from pier No 1 North River, and connects with trains

Trains Up.

Leave New York, foot Cortland-st., at 9 A. M. and

Leave White House 3.45 A.M. 6.30 A.M. 1.45 P.M. 2.45 7.40 3.00

vey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem. Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, Penn, and to Clinton, Flemington, Lebauon, Milford, and Belvidere, N.J. N.B.—All BAGGAGE at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the Company and checks or receipts given therefor.

Two men were brought up on Monday, in New York Type Foundry and Printers' Warehouse. Established in 1810.
TOHN T. WHITE, No. 53 Cliff-st, corner of Beek-

J man-st., New York, would call the attention of Editors and Printers to his varied and extensive assortat Cooperstown, N. Y., on the 20th inst., very ment of Types, Flowers, and Ornaments, all cast of the very best metal, and finished with the greatest The cost of the Eric Railroad, and the cost of six months, and a liberal discount made for cash. Also, Presses of the different kinds, Chases, Cases,

the lowest market prices. "Jack, which is the way to Salem?" "How spanish and French orders accurately executed, with oldest and most extensive foundries in America, with a very large stock and unsurpassed assortment, orders of any magnitude can be executed without delay. A supplement to his last Specimen Book will be to

sued about the 1st of November, (copies will be fur-Ashes—Pots \$5,00; Pearls 5 75 a 5 81.

Sued about the 1st of November. (copies will be farmished on application.) which will contain new series.

Flour and Meal—Flour, 4 62 a 4 75 for State, 4 75 of Book and News Type, of the favorite Scotch Cut, embracing light, medium, and heavy faces, the latter of State of Book and News Type. a 4 81 for good Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, 5 00 a particularly designed for Machine Printing, surpassing particularly designed for Machine Printing, surpassing any thing ever offered in this country; to which are added Metal Rule, Fancy Borders, and a great variety Old Type taken in exchange for new at mine of

Miscellaneous

The Common Schools of New York.

Extracts from the Report of the State Superintendent. I. CONDITION OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The returns contained in the annexed table ber, 1850, covering nearly the entire period during which the Free School act of 1849 remained in operation; a period characterized beyond any other in the history of our Common School system, for the agitation and excitement of the public mind consequent upon this measure; a period of transition between a system, nearly unanimously adopted by the people, but which in its practical operation had proved in many respects eminently disastrous, and a system more in accordance with the popular will; a period, consequently, peculiarly calculated to test not, only the strength of the public sentiment in favor of our elementery institutions for popular education, but the stability and value of those institutions themselves. The unequal pressure of local taxation for the support of the schools, arising from an injudicious provision in the act referred to—a provision, the operation of which, in this respect, was almost entirely unforseen -had originated a strong feeling of hostility against a system which a few months previously had received the deliberate sanction and approval of an immense majority of the people of the State. This hostility was maniested not only by a very general demand for the entire and unconditional repeal of the act itself, but by a virtual refusal, on the part of the inhabitants of a large proportion of the school districts, to carry its provisions into effect, beyond the point absolutely required as a condition for the receipt of their distributive share of the public money. The schools which had, for a period of more than thirty years, uniformly been kept open for an average term of eight months during each year, were re duced in many instances to four, and the provisions for their support limited to the avails of the public funds. So strong and general was the current of opposition to the obnoxious details of the law, that the most powerful efforts were required, on the part of the friends | Leaving unappropriated, of education generally, to prevent an entire abandonment of the great principle involved in its enactment, and which, wholly irrespective of the particular mode of its execution, had received the clear assent and full approbation of the people.

Pending a conflict so embittered and extensive, embracing within its range nearly every district and neighborhood of the State, should not have been seriously and generally affected. A careful inspection of the returns herewith submitted will, however, show that while in some few respects the statistical tables compare unfavorably with those of preceding years, their general results demonstrate steady, reliable and gratifying improvement. And now that a crisis so perilous to the interests and the advancement of our noble system of primary education, has been safely passed, and the irritating causes of complaint which induced it, effectually removed, we may not unreasonably look forward to an uninterrupted progression and expansion of this most important department of our free institu-

The whole number of school districts in the State on the first day of July last was 11,479,

fied teachers, was seven months and seventeen days.

districts, on the 31st of December, 1850, was during the year, was 726,291. From the appended to the present report. more detailed statement, however, made up from teachers' lists of attendance for the dif-561 for a less period than two months.

such schools was 45,840.

dren in the State is 105; and the number of warrant of the Controller, on and after the kets, and tumbled out on the spot appointed children between the ages of 5 and 16 first day of February, annually, to the several for them, where they lay powerless, either

district libraries, on the 31st day of De neither the County Treasurers nor the Con- him in a kneeling position by grasping his ent of the Banff (Scotland) Journal says: cember, 1850, was 1,507,077, showing an increase during the year reported of 57,127 shares due to the respective Counties. The case of resistance, which happens very rarely, I entered a small dwelling, where I had not formed the feat of walking from Perthshire

jurious consequences can result from the omissipn to make the special veturns required by the act referred to.

II. ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURES OF SCHOOL

The whole amount of public money received and expended by the several districts show the condition of the Common Schools during the year embraced in the reports of for the year ending on the 31st day of Decem- the Trustees, for the payment of teachers' Raised by District tax under the provisof the act of 1849, for the same

purpose, Raised by rate bills voluntarily levied, 136,949 54 Local funds applicable to the same pur-

n addition to this amount, the sum of 7.335 57 is reported as having been raised, (voluntarily, it is presumed,) to meet the expenses arising from the exemption of 1,254 children from rate bills; and as raised by District tax to supply deficiencies in rate bills made out previously to the act of 1849, 15,915 08

There was also paid for teachers' wages in colored schools, over and above public money applicable to said 1,925 25

Adding these two items, the total expenditure for teachers' wages during the year reported will amount to \$1,350,345 92 Amount of public money expended for District Libraries. 89,104 96 Total amount for teachers' wages libraries, \$1,439,650 88 The following additional sums were

raised by District taxation for the puror purchasing School-house sites, or building School-houses, \$58,855.91 125,913 36 For hiring School-houses, For insuring School-houses. 71,455 51 For book-case, books and school apparatus 15.643 15 For other purposes,

Aggregate amount of expenditure for school purposes during the year, \$1,884,826 16 The whole amount of public money restick, you'll see, if you've a mind to come ceived from all sources, by the several Town Superintendents, during the year ending on the first day of July last, was \$1,052,923 70 Of which there has been apportioned for teachers' wages,

950,120 83

For libraries,

III. APPORTIONMENT OF STATE TAX AND ITS AVAILS.

By the 2d section of the "Act for the establishment of Free Schools throughout the State," passed at the last session of the Legislature, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars was directed to be annually raised by the Clerk of each County, whose duty it was made to lay the same before the Board of Supervisors of such County on the first day of its annual session. This apportionment was Clerks within the time drescribed by law; and an abstract thereof, containing the valuations of real and personal property of each

tioned to each, is herewith transmitted. of which 8,507 are composed of territory perintendent of Common Schools was direct. Andraud, are the elements of oxygen, whilst ings will be erected another season. wholly situated in the respective towns in ed, on or before the first day of January in others are elements of azote. After continu- This the most beautiful and best watered porwhich the school-houses are located, and the each year, to apportion and divide one-third ing the observation for some time, we shall see tion of the Western country; small but clear remaining 2,972 are joint districts, compre- of the aforesaid sum of eight hundred thou- small points detach themselves and disappear and beautiful streams are numerous, and they hending portions of two or more towns. As sand dollars, together with one-third of all in falling; these, says M. Andraud, are atoms are quite rapid. There are no sluggish the trustees of each of these latter districts other moneys appropriated to the support of of carbon. This phenomenon of vision, it is streams in this part of the State. Timber for are required to report to the town superin. Common Schools, equally among the several essential to remark, passes within the eye it- building purposes is the great want in this tendents of each of the towns from portions of School Districts; and to apportion the remain- | self; the molecules of air which are observed | portion of the State. Settlements are now which the districts are composed, the number | ing two-thirds of both these funds, after mak. | are those which float in the liquid which oc- | being extended forty or fifty miles above this of parts of districts included in these reports | ing a specified provision for separate neigh- | cupies the anterior part of that organ. Ac- on the Missouri River, and forty miles below is stated at 5,651. Returns in accordance borhoods, composed of territory adjoining cording to the author of this paper, the disco- is a very prosperous colony from Northern with law have been received from 8.318 other States, among the several Counties, very is not interesting merely as a phenome- Ohio." whole and 5,524 part districts, leaving 189 towns and cities of the State, according to the non, but may be applied to important purposwhole districts and 127 parts of districts only existing standard of apportionment of the es in medicine. He says: The physician from which no reports have been received. School Money, on the basis of population as will one day make use of the eroscope as an Assuming, as has hitherto been customary, each of these joint districts to consist of territory situated in two towns, it will appear that reports have been received from 11,080 districts having been received from 11,080 districts have been received from 11,080 districts have been received from 12,080 districts having been made from separate for diagnosis. Vertigo, ascertained by the last preceding census. No diagnosis. Vertigo, ascertained by the last preceding census. No diagnosis. Vertigo, ascertained by the last preceding census. No diagnosis. Vertigo, ascertained by the last preceding census. No diagnosis from the usual hour, looking quite transportant means of diagnosis. Vertigo, ascertained by the last preceding census. No diagnosis from the usual hour, looking quite transportant means of diagnosis. Vertigo, ascertained by the last preceding census. No diagnosis from the usual hour, looking quite transportant means of diagnosis. Vertigo, ascertained by the last preceding census. No diagnosis from the usual hour, looking quite transportant means of diagnosis. Vertigo, ascertained by the last preceding census. No diagnosis from the usual hour, looking quite transportant means of diagnosis. Vertigo, ascertained by the last preceding census. No diagnosis from the usual hour, looking quite transportant means of diagnosis. Vertigo, ascertained by the last preceding census. No diagnosis from the usual hour, looking quite transportant means of diagnosis. Vertigo, ascertained by the last preceding census. No diagnosis from the usual hour, looking quite transportant means The average period during which the schools the mode prescribed by the act; the sum of times in one sense, and sometimes in another; were kept open, under the charge of duly quali- \$366,666 66 having been equally divided and when this movement or gyration becomes The whole number of children between the apportioned among the several counties, cities a wheel of ixion. ages of 5 and 16 years, residing in the several and towns in the ratio of the population of each, as ascertained by the United States 753,047; and the whole number of children | Census of 1850, just completed. A table conreported by the Trustees as having been under | taining a full abstract of the sums apportioned

conceived, be necessary to enable the depart- which took place on the 30th July last. Af- _the grand jury, &c., and, as I said, the ferent periods required to be stated for the ment to carry into full effect the existing pro- ter a description of the place of execution, sheriff and his assistants, theirs. In fact, Colt's information of the department, the accuracy of visions of law in reference to the application which was secured by a strongly guarded door, revolvers and raw brandy are a part of which may safely be relied upon, it appears of these funds. The several amounts directed and after stating that more than 400 human every day's dress. The County Court was that the whole number of children under in- to be raised by tax in the respective counties, beings have been put to death in the same held in the clerk's office, as the District Court struction, during the year was 800,430. Of are required, when collected, to be paid over place within the past eight months, Mr. Mead- occupied the Court-House. The latter was on which he now prints his paper. We unthis number, 7,037 were under instruction to the County Treasurer, and to be held by ows states that he entered the place accom- built of posts set in the ground—no windows during the entire year; 43,306 for a period of him " subject to the order of the State Super | panied by two English residents at Canton, ten months and less than twelve; 59,962 for intendent." If these amounts correspond and found there a few of the lower officials. my head, one end of the house entirely open, and the impression given by a cylinder. It eight months and less than ten; 110,981 for substantially with those apportioned to the The only preparation visible was a cross, fix. and no floor but the earth (which was tram- may be worked by steam or hand-power, and six months and less than eight; 170,005 for County as its share of the State tax and School ed up for the infliction of the highest legal pled into a deep dust) except four or five boards can be made at a cost of \$650 for single cyl- Deruger B. G. Stillman. four months and less than six; 212,578 for Fund combined, the transfer could easily be punishment practiced in China—cutting up for the Judge to sit on. The building was inders, and \$750 for double cylinders. two months and less than four, and 196, made; but as there is no definite relation be- alive. There was a fire of fragrant sandal about 25 feet long and about 15 wide. Yet tween the sum raised upon, and the sum ap wood burning before the shed where the Man in this simple building the most perfect order The number of unincorporated Select and portioned to, the several Counties, it becomes darins sit to superintend the executions, in reigned. Everything transpired with dignity, Private Schools within the limits of the several necessary that the avails of the former shall be order to conceal the horrid stench arising and the law looked as much if not more districts, during the year reported, was 2,277, concentrated in order to be re-distributed from the decomposing heads remaining there. majestic than in brick and mortar with granite and the number of pupils in attendance on with the latter. The revenue of the Com- After waiting a considerable time, all the pillars in front. mon School Fund is also required by law to criminals were introduced, most of them walk-The number of schools for colored chil- be paid over by the State Treasurer, on the ing to their places, but many carried in bastaught in said schools during the year report. County Treasurers; but as no separate ap- from the excess of fear or from treatment in- Balmoral, many anecdotes of Her Majesty portionment to this fund is required by the flicted during the trial and imprisonment. A have been told in the small dwellings of the The number of volumes in the several existing law to be made by this department, man stood behind each criminal, and placed mountaineers in the locality. A correspond-State Superintendent might, it is true, order the criminal's quese is held by a second assist. been long entered before the inmates discov-Returns of the whole number of children the avails of the State tax in each County to ant, and dragged forward by force, so as to ered me to be a Southron. Having acknowl and has raised himself entirely to his position between the ages of four and twenty one be paid into the State Treasury, whence the keep the neck extended. When all the crim- edged such to be the case, a long crack! fol- by industry, perseverance, and ability. years, residing in the State on the first day of entire fund might be disbursed according to inals were placed in the required positions, the lowed; not only the departure of our beloved August last, as required by the twelfth sec- the apportionment made in accordance with executioner seized a sabre with both hands, Victoria, but also her external habiliments, tion of the act passed at the last session, have law; and this would seem to be the most con- and proceeded to his work. In the present were discussed by male and female occupants been received from only 46 of the 59 county venient and practicable mode of accomplishinstance, the man was a mild-looking soldier, with the most rigid exactness as to forms and ties and so defective are these returns which ing the object in view. To authorize this, selected from the ranks of the army. The appearance They informed me, with exhave been received, that it has been found however, a specific appropriation of the fund sword was a common sabre of three feet in pressions of surprise; that many a laird's has large crops of excellent fruit; which bring impracticable to submit any estimate under to this purpose by the Legislature is neces- length, and one of those employed on the oc. daughter is more grandly dressed; and then

whole amount due their respective Counties.

Yankee Forethought.

An acquaintance of ours was up in Connecticut one day last winter, to visit a friend who was a manufacturer. The shaft of the manufacturer's water-wheel had been broken that afternoon, under the great accumulation of ice, and he was in great trouble, for he had, knew not where to find another. If he could find one, it would be green, and unfit for use. Very early in the morning, while the day had the man threw himself, by a bound, into posiscarcely drawned, the manufacturer and his guest were at the mill, to see what should be

A farmer, who lived two or three miles off, was already looking on. As the manufacturer looked painfully at his catastrophe, the farmer said: "Bad break that, Mister."

"Yes, very bad," said the manufacturer.

"No," said the manufacturer, "and the worst of it is, I don't know where to get an-

"Well," said the farmer, "I thought that other, and I had a tree in my woods I thought who had voluntarily surrendered himself to cerwould make a stick to suit you, and I cut it tain death in order to save from torture his "You're just the man I wanted to see," said the manufacturer, "if it was only light

"Oh! I'm sure 'twill suit you, or I shouldn't cut it down; and about the have price, I guess you and I can agree. It's a nice

It was some time before the farmer would set a price, but at last he guessed one hun-

dred dollars would be about right. "I'll come over and see it after breakfast." aid the manufacturer. He did so, and told his visitor afterwards, that under the circumstances the stick was worth five hundred dol- from the river, and is quite a business place ars to him. And are not such people able to take care of themselves?

The Air Rendered Visible.

tax on the real and personal property of the Academy of Sciences, a very remarkable pathey can get there by any possible means. when the landlady informed him that his little and effecting so many and such powerful interests, it could scarcely have been expected that the prosperity and welfare of the schools and welfare of the schools that the prosperity and welfare of the schools day of July, in each vear, to apport on Common Schools; by a large dog, who had attacked her own many public experiments on compressed air, and probably dog so fiercely that he had nearly killed him.

State for the support of Common Schools; per was read. It was presented by a well-by a large dog, who had attacked her own their preparation to emigrate, and probably and welfare of the schools day of July, in each vear, to apport on Common Schools; per was read. It was presented by a well-by a large dog, who had attacked her own the fall Term, and at the middle of the Winter Term.

State for the support of Common Schools; per week, from \$1 25 to Deputations have been sent here from Salt known engineer, M. Andraud, who has made dog so fiercely that he had nearly killed him.

State for the support of Common Schools; per was read. It was presented by a well-by a large dog, who had attacked her own the fall Term, and at the middle of the Winter Term.

And the probably dog so fiercely that he had nearly killed him.

And the probably dog so fiercely that he had nearly killed him.

And the probably dog so fiercely that he had nearly killed him.

And the probably dog so fiercely that he had nearly killed him.

And the probably dog so fiercely that he had nearly killed him.

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And the probably dog so fiercely that he had nearly killed him.

The probably dog so fiercely that he had nearly killed him.

The probably dog so fiercely that he had nearly killed him.

The probably dog so fiercely that he had nearly killed him. day of July, in each year, to apportion the as a substitute for steam on railways. I give five or six thousand will emigrate thither in amount thus directed to be raised among the you a resume of the contents of this paper. It the spring. The improvements which the several Counties of the State, according to the is entitled Æroscopie, or the Visibility of the Mormons have made will very much facilitate valuations of real and personal property there- Molecules of the Air. Some of the deductions the settlement of this part of Iowa. They in, returned by the Assessors of the several made, in a medical point of view, are in the have brought a good deal of land into cultivatowns and cities in accordance with the law, highest degree curious. M. Andraud proves, tion, and much of it is well fenced: this they and to certify the amount thus apportioned to that, by a very simple contrivance, the air is will sell for what it has cost them to break the rendered visible. By taking a piece of card, prairie and inclose it. It is all Government duly made and certified to the several County day, or at a strong lamp, having a ground veyors are now out surveying the land preglass, we see a multitude of little transparent paratory to bringing it into market. The globes moving in the midst of confused ne- houses which the Mormons have built are bullosities. These little globes, some of which miserable log cabins, designed only to serve County, and the share of the State tax appor- are more transparent than others, are mole- them during their temporary sojourn. Kanescules of air. Some of them are surrounded ville has not more than two or three frame By the 4th section of the same act, the Su- with a kind of halo. These latter, says M. buildings, but doubtless may better buildgate to \$1,100,000, has been appropriated in current circulate on a vertical ground—someamong the 11,479 Districts, (giving \$31 94 to more precipitate, the patient experiences the each,) and the remaining sum of \$723,333 34 singular sensation of turning, as it were, upon disposed of at, I believe, the very table on fusion about it.

Executions in Canton.

At a recent meeting of the Asiatic Society, the Secretary read a paper of great interest, bowie knife, that hung like a broadsword by instruction, for a longer or shorter period, and divided under each of these heads, is also by Mr. T. T. Meadows, translator to Her Bri his side, and I was perhaps the only unarmed tannic Majesty's Consulate in China, descrip- man in the body. The Judge had his Colt Some further legislative action will, it is tive of the execution of 34 rebels, or bandits, revolvers buckled on—the spectators had theirs

commended, in season to enable the several ply for his most extensive operations. The small quantity of their homely fare, no matter County Treasurers to make their drafts by number decapitated on the occasion describ- www homely it be. The old man assured me, the first day of February ensuing, for the ed was 33; and the executioner took up a fresh that, on an occasion of her doing so, he himintending, and after a sharp order, "Don't in the shape of butter and eggs, and taking them searched long to find a suitable stick, and he blow by dropping his body perpendicularly to but taken home in her own hands." a sitting posture. The horrid task was soon done; after cutting off the head of one victim, tion by the side of the next; and in somewhat less than three minutes the whole 33 were headless—the head in every case but the first being completely severed at one blow. In three or four cases, where the criminals retaintation, rose quite upright, and Mr. Meadows the following premiums: is satisfied that unless restrained by the man "Can't mend that stick, can you?" said the behind, they would have sprung into the air. loss of life from collisions, and from the break-When this part of the tragedy was over, the ing of axles and wheels. more horrible work of slow death was carried into effect upon the remaining criminal, who was bound to the cross mentioned above. He was a strongly-built man, apparently 40 years shaft would break, likely as not, some time or old, who had escaped in the first instance, but flesh was cut from the forehead, breast, and and the head cut off. The duration of the punishment was about four or five minutes. The bodies were then packed up in coffins and carried away.

The Mormon Region in Iowa.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune. vriting from Kanesville, Iowa, says:-

"This town is situated in a narrow valley among the Missouri Bluffs, about four miles even in the winter. The place is full; many are here spending the winter, to be ready to we look through this hole at the sky, on a fine simply the improvements and claims. Sur-

· The Courts in California.

Thomas C. Hambly, Esq., formerly of York

County Court, before Judge Smith, and was transacted business as usual, amid all the conwhich Collyer, the County Clerk, died, who was shot by this same Judge Smith, a few weeks ago, perhaps very excusably too. The counsel opposed to me, Gen. Anderson, a fine looking old gentlemen, was armed with a huge -the collar beams a few inches higher than forms being fastened in an upright position,

stationed Gossip about Royalty. impracticable to submit any estimate under to this purpose by the Legislature is necession was laid on the Society and the present. Teport. As the appears of the present report. As the appears of public money, among the sevent received will be estable in the constitution, casion was laid on the Society at the controller being prohibited from paying paper so as to indicate the index of the controller being prohibited from paying paper so as to indicate the indicate the

sword as soon as he felt the edge of the one self was present, and had the dignified honor and made arrangements by which we have bound, and employed becoming dull, which was usually of handing bread and cheese to his sovereign, will continue to bind, with each edition of the above, the case after cutting off two or three heads. of which she partook most heartily. On extending the cards of merchants and the case after cutting off two or three heads. When all was ready, the man stood firm, with pressing my astonishment, he continued, 'Aye, manufacturers in every line of business. Price, includhis legs somewhat apart. On hearing the and that's no a'. She thinks naething, when ing both of the works, 25 cts. and upwards. word "Pan" pronounced by the officer super- she is out on her visits, o' making purchases move!" he raised his sword straight up, and home herself.' He informed me, that, in no brought it rapidly down with the full strength few cases, the Royal table was furnished by of both arms, giving additional force to the dairy articles, not only purchased by herself, AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ALMANAU FOR 1852.

To Mechanical Inventors and Others. Railroads, and with a desire to promote the safety and comfort of railway passengers, the ed their full strength, the bodies, after decapi- undersigned proposes to offer for competition

\$800 for the best method of excluding dust from cars when in motion. \$400 for the best railroad brake.

\$300 for the best sleeping or night seat for railroad cars.

The premiums will be open for competition down and snaked it home, and it has been wife and family, who had been seized by the the American Institute, where they are expectextremities of the sufferer, with a short knife, be understood, that these inventions are to be right to patents.

The above will be left to the decision of of the American Institute, to whom all applications on the subject must be addressed.

F. M. RAY. New York Jan. 1, 1852.

A gentlemen, resident in Lincolnshire, was raveling about eighty or ninety miles from home, and left a favorite little dog at an hotel while he visited another town in the neighborgo to California or Oregon in the spring. The hood. On his return, the landlady, in dismay, Mormons are making active preparations to told him his dog had been attacked by a large go to Salt Lake Valley. They have received dog of her own, and had run away from the The Paris correspondent of the Washington from their leading men there imperative or house. He left; but returned again to the Republic says: At the last sitting of the ders to emigrate to Salt Lake next season, if same hotel, after the lapse of a few weeks; and on his return home he learned from the servants, that shortly after his departure, his little favorite dog returned one day, bearing marks of much ill-usage, and, after apparently consulting with the larger animal, the two guardans, if funds are furnished in advance. logs set off together, and were absent several colored black, and piercing it with a fine land now, but will be brought into market dogs set off together, and were absent several needle, this interesting fact is established. If next spring. The present occupants sell days; presenting evidences on their return, of having traveled a considerable distance.

Variety.

The Galena (Ill.) Advertiser states, that Mr lester has finished a daguerreotype for gentleman in that city, in which the metallic appearance of the plate is wholly destroyed, and its place supplied by a background as agreeable to the eye as India paper. At first agreeable to the eye as India paper. At first their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. glance, says the Advertiser, the picture looks No. 5—A-Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sablike a fine line engraving, but the second shows you that there is, if not a grace, a delicacv of touch and penciling beyond the reach of art. This picture, unlike any other daguer- No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main reotype the editor of that paper has examined. can be seen, like a painting or drawing, from

any angle, the metallic tints being destroyed. When the library in the Capitol was in flames, and clouds of smoke were rolling out and enveloping the building, Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court, appeared in court-room really on fire?" "Oh no, not yet," "Two courts were in session, the County was the answer. "Then we'll sit till it is," and the District Courts. My case was in the added the Chief. And the Court did sit, and

> The Boston papers describe a new bank security, called the Chronometer Lock, now on exhibition in that city. The lock in fastening is set hy a scale at the number of hours required, the door then closed, and cannot be again opened until the time expires, unless the works should stop, in which case it may be unfastened by means of the said improvement, the same not operating at any other time, either to cause the movement to stop or allow the door to be opened while it is in operation.

Mr. Montague, editor and publisher of the Pittsfield Ragle, has invented a power-press derstand it will print 2,000 sheets the hour, the

The Illinois coal-mines are near the surface. much more so than most of the English, many Gowards. Delos C. Burdick. much more so than most of the English, many of which require excavation to an immense depth; the English coal-mines abound with water; and the pump is always going; the Illinois coal-mines are comparatively dry:

Trom

Hounsfield—Wm. Green.
Independence—J.P. Livermore.

Léonardiville—W. R. Marxon.

Lincklaen—Daniel C. Burdick.
Lockport: Leman Andrus.

Newport. Abel Stillman.

Petersburg. Géo! Crandail.

James Summerbell nois coal-mines are comparatively dry.

all this, it results that the Illinois mines are worked at a far less cost. The quality of the coal improves as the mine is dug deeper.

Mr. John Henderson, one of the confractors

for erecting the Crystal Palace, and the originator of that most beautiful part of it, the transept, came to London a very young man, (nearly five hundred miles) in fourteen days:

A cultivator of fruit, whose example is referred to in the New England Farmer, keeps a circle of several feet about every tree clear

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> DeRuyter Institute. THE Academic Year commences the last Wednesday L in August, and closes the last Tuesday in June of

Board of Instruction. Rev. J. R. IRISH, A. M., Principal. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress. Rev. J. W. MORTON, Assistants.

Mr. O. B. IRISH, The Terms for 1851 and 1852 are as follows:-The First commences Aug. 27 and closes Dec. 2. Dec. 3 " " March 16, March 17 " " June 29.

There will be no vacation between the Terms, but Second Term, and, at the option of the school, one of two days near the middle of each of the other Terms. seasoning more than a year. So, when I Chinese Government, with the cruel policy ed to be on exhibition, and no invention will be formed at the commencement of each Term, but heard your shaft was broken, I thought I'd usual on such occasions. In this instance, the already introduced to the public will be in the higher branches a different arrangement is necesentitled to compete for the prizes. It must sary. Hence Chemistry, Physiology, and Intellectual Philosophy, are assigned to the Fall Term; Philosophy, which was on the table before the meeting; be understood, that these inventions are to be Astronomy, and Logic, to the Winter Term; and Botathe body was immediately taken from the cross. enough. How much do you ask for the stick, the body was immediately taken from the cross, use, the inventors in all cases retaining their Latin, German, and French are commenced in the Fall Term, Greek and Hebrew in the Winter, and Spanish and Italian in the Spring, and continued through the course. Geometry is commenced with the Fall Term, competent judges, appointed by a Committee Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, Mathematical Astronomy, Surveying, and Navigation in the

> Tuition should be arranged before entering classes. Geography Elementary Arithmetic, and Beginners in Grammar, per Term, Higher Arithmetic, Advanced Grammar, Composition, Beginners in Algebra, and Analysis, Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sci-

> ATTRAS. Chemical Experiments. Drawing, Oil Painting, Writing and Stationery. Vocal Music, Elementary, Advanced Class. Instrumental Music. Use of Organ or Piano, \$2 00 per quarter. BOARD, in private families, per week, from \$1 25 to Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of

From the description given of the animal, the a thorough review of the common school branches, wita, gentleman entertained no doubt but that it daily lectures ou "The Art of Teaching," Chemistry, was his own house-dog from Lincolnshire; Physiology, Laws of Health, School Laws, &c., &c. Students should not be furnished with unnecessary pocket-money, neither should minors be allowed to con-

tract debts in the village. Either member of the Faculty will superintend the financial affairs of pupils placed under their care, by special direction from parents and JAS. R. IRISH, Pres., ¿ Of the Board S. S. CLARKE, Sec.

DERUYTER, July 18, 1851. Sabbath Tracts. THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes I the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:lo. 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 o

batarians. 4 pp.

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each
week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8-The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. App.
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

o which attention is invited: Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the

Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stenket. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.

in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-

day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp. 1/22 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 themforwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So-

ciety, No. 9 Spruce st., New York. Local Agents for the Recorder.

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