



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 18, 1852.

"FOREKNOWLEDGE."

We do not think it necessary to attempt any extended reply to the article on our first page. The question which originated the discussion was, Whether God did not foreknow some events as absolute, and others as contingent? After so long a time, and the consumption of much good paper and ink, it turns out, according to the metaphysics of our brother, that "a contingent event is one which comes to pass by the self-determining and therefore unassisted will of man."

In the mean time, we have exploded the theory of self-determination, showing that it involves the absurdity of one volition before every volition, and even before the first. That this absurdity may become abundantly manifest to our brother's mind, we commend to his careful perusal the argument of President Edwards on this point. (See his Inquiry, Part II. Sect. 1.) It is given with a logic as rigorous as Euclid's; and is so distinct and conclusive, that we hold our correspondent, and all who agree with him, to the task of encountering it directly, if they will still insist upon the self-determining power of the will.

After all our correspondents' endeavor to extricate himself from the absurdity of maintaining that an event may be both certain and uncertain at the same time, we do not see that he has mended the matter. If God is certain of any future event, it is very clear that he cannot be uncertain about it. To say that there is a "possible uncertainty" of it, does not help the case; for it is not even possible that God should be uncertain of any event which he foresees. You may say of any event involving moral responsibility, that it was possible for the agent concerned in bringing it about to have acted otherwise; as in the case of your horse which was stolen.

But what you mean by this, that he might have acted otherwise if he had been disposed. And if you conceive of your opponent as maintaining the contrary of this, he requests you to examine his articles with more care. He is not conscious of having uttered one sentiment, either during this discussion or at any other time, which would imply that a sinner could not do better, if he would. It is most freely admitted, that every sinner can obey God, if he will. The thief who stole your horse, could have refrained from doing so, if he had been so disposed.

which secures this certainty is moral necessity. We have said, over and over, that we held to no other kind of necessity for the acts of men, for which they were held responsible, except that which was requisite to make the connection between them and God's foreknowledge of them perfect; that the divine disposal or decree implied nothing more. We have said, plainly, that, in pleading for moral necessity, we do not plead for a literal necessity. And we now say again, that when we say it was necessary for the Jews to reject Christ, or that any other foretold or foreknown act of wickedness was necessary, we do not employ the word in its literal acceptance. So too, when we say that a sinner is unable to do right, we do not impute to him a literal inability. The expression denotes merely the strength of the enmity of his heart against God; a strength so great, that he is urged forward in a course of rebellion with a certainty as infallible as that by which a stone falls to the earth. In all such cases we say, that a sinner can do better, if he will. But what can be the meaning, when it is said, that he can will that which he certainly will not will? Is it meant, that if he should will differently he would? Or is it this the meaning, that he can will one way or another, according to the influence which directs his choice? Or must we understand that the will is so evenly balanced, that it will turn this way or the contrary, regardless of all influence whatever?

In conclusion, we suggest that this discussion must be confined within reasonable limits. Our brother has occupied a large space in our columns, and we doubt not, has presented his strong points. Whether he has succeeded in demolishing the views which he has combated, must be left to the judgment of our readers. For our own part, we do not consider ourselves capable of conducting such a controversy as it ought to be conducted. We could only reiterate what has been written by others; and we are not vain enough to think, that we could make any improvement upon their manner of handling the subject. If our correspondent has any thing farther to offer, we hope he will condense his remarks as much as possible; and unless he furnishes something new, we shall probably let it pass without any formal reply, as we have no ambition to have the last word. T. B. B.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Change of Ministry—Ocean Penny Postage—Intemperance. GLASGOW, February 27, 1852.

The party politics of this country, is no subject for the columns of the Sabbath Recorder. It is only, therefore, in the measure in which such an event as a change of the British Cabinet may affect liberty, morality, and religion, that we can be called to chronicle the resignation of what has been termed the Liberal Ministry, with Lord John Russell as Prime Minister, and the formation of what is termed a Conservative Government, with the Earl of Derby (the former Lord Stanley) at its head. We dwell not, therefore, on the introduction of a bill into the House of Commons previously, reducing the pecuniary qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise—a change which would add neither intelligence nor morals proportioned to the added number of electors. The Bill has, however, one noticeable feature; it omits from the oath to be taken by members of Parliament the words "on the true faith of a Christian." This clause was intended to allow individuals of the Jewish persuasion to obtain seats in the House of Commons—where, however, it is to be feared, there are already not a few who are destitute of the "faith" by which they were sworn. Another change occasioned by the fall of the Russell Ministry, deserves mention here, as having a general interest of peculiar character. One of the members of that Cabinet, the lately-appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, owed his seat to attainments of an antiquarian scriptural character. Mr. Layard is, we believe, known in the United States from the efforts made by him in the rescue of important sculptures and inscriptions from the ruins of the palaces of Ninevah, of which full accounts have been furnished by his pen. No place has been assigned him in the new cabinet, although a very recent arrival of additions to the collection already in the British Museum, including a marble bull of fifteen tons weight, might have suggested the propriety of a continuance of the bestowed reward.

The more important question, however, as to the result of the change, apart from its influence on our own commerce and agriculture, is how it is to affect the country in relation to the other States. There is little doubt that the previous expulsion of Lord Palmerston was the proximate cause of the downfall of his late colleagues in the Cabinet. Now it is a well-authenticated fact, that that noble Lord was feared and hated by the Continental despots; and rejoicing was very unequivocally expressed on his office having been filled by another. Very significant indeed it appears to be, that the expulsion of the English Missionaries to the Jews at Pesth, hurriedly and cruelly enforced as it was, followed immediately upon the receipt at Vienna of the intelligence of that change in the personnel of the British Ministry. This view was taken yesterday at a meeting convened in Edinburgh for consideration of their case, by Mr. Wingate, one of these missionaries. And the manner in which Earl Granville, who succeeded Lord Palmerston as Foreign Secretary, received a deputation, including both the missionaries, certainly lead us to think that Despotism judged wisely though not well in the preference shown. Even our Ambassador at Vienna, Lord Westmoreland, who composes

chants for Romish masses, received these heralds of the cross with a coldness which induced them to seek sympathy from the American Ambassador at Vienna, and fully he gave it, in forms now recorded to his praise. We need not, indeed, be surprised that Austria feels annoyed; nor is it quite obvious that our Government is wholly blameless in regard to her. We speak not now of the enmity between Popery and Protestantism, but of the encouragement given to, as well as the asylum found by refugees in our land. The Emperor, in a published note of the Austrian Envoy Extraordinary now in London, dated the beginning of this month, complains of the "freedom of action" given to such refugees, and declares, if such be continued, that "immediate instructions" will be given to put into more vigorous force throughout his dominions the regulations as to passports against English travelers, without exception in their favor as hitherto enjoyed. It is well to show kindness to the wanderers in their distress; but it is a different thing if we should connive at their efforts in our land against the Government of their own, with which we are at peace.

An influential meeting was held here last night, at which Elisha Burritt presented calculations to prove that "Ocean Penny Postage" would not be unfavorable to the Post-Office in a financial point of view. We shall be glad to see his efforts in this cause crowned with success, but we doubt the soundness of the view thus expressed. It is not, however, the only consideration to be taken into account when judging of the propriety of giving increased facilities of communication, between Britain and America more especially.

A Public Houses Regulation Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons. The evils of intemperance are strongly felt, where yet it is regarded as untrue that wine, beer, and spirits, have no legitimate use. The difficulty of legislating in any effective manner for preventing the abuse, and affording opportunity of use, is great, yet locally and legislatively the effort is being made. Oh that more effective measures were adopted for bringing home the truth, in the love of it, on the hearts of men, whence are the issues of life! This is the grand spring alike of good and evil action, and to the correction of it, as the source, should Christian zeal be more immediately directed. J. A. BEGG.

GERRIT SMITH ON COLONIZATION.

Gerrit Smith has written and printed a long letter to Governor Hunt of New York, relative to the recommendation, in his last Message to the Legislature, of aid to the American Colonization Society. Years ago Mr. Smith gave a great deal of his time, and some ten thousand dollars of his money, to help forward the Colonization Society; but, becoming convinced that its influence was in favor of slavery, rather than against it, he formally withdrew from its support, and identified himself with those societies which go for immediate and universal emancipation. In his letter to Gov. Hunt, Mr. Smith argues that the colonization scheme grows out of a wicked and unnatural prejudice against color; that the colored people themselves do not wish to colonize; that sending them to Africa does not serve to civilize and Christianize that country to any such extent as the advocates of the scheme represent; that it is a means of strengthening slavery, by removing the free colored people, whose presence in this country is a constant remonstrance against the enslavement of their brethren; and that, finally, no friend of freedom can consistently support the scheme. We copy from the letter two paragraphs, which contain matter for serious and profitable reflection:—

"But we will pass on to look at the Colonization Society, as it now is. There is not one person in all its membership, who is a confessed abolitionist—not one, who is willing to bear the reproach of that name. It says not a word against the social, or political, or ecclesiastical wrongs of the colored man; not a word against the crime of refusing to eat or ride with him; not a word against his exclusion from the ballot-box; not a word against the erection of the negro-pew. It says not a word against the 'Fugitive-slave Statute'—a statute, which is of all statutes Satan's masterpiece. Indeed, the warmest defenders of this statute are to be found among its members. It sees men and women chased down under this statute, and plunged into the pit of slavery, and it is utterly careless and contemptuous of their horrid fate. It sees one State after another imposing, or attempting to impose, discriminating and onerous taxes on its already crushed and helpless free colored people; one free State after another excluding, or attempting to exclude, this persecuted people from its borders; and it never remonstrates against this devilism. Nay, this devilism is its own work, prompted by the spirit which it begets and nourishes, and performed by none more eagerly than by its members and advocates. The Colonization Society apologizes for slavery, and denies, that it is sinful. It is, in a word, as infidel and inhuman as the current religion—that conventional and spurious religion, which looks upon the battered and bleeding slave, and then passes by on the other side; that conventional and spurious religion, which is divorced from humanity, and which forgets, ay, and devours the poor and the small, in order to keep on better terms with the rich and the great."

"During the thirty-five years since the Colonization Society was organized, the millions of colored people in this land have doubled, and far more than doubled; whilst of all who have been taken to Liberia, that frightful grave-yard, probably not three thousand survive. That the emigrants would readily and harmoniously blend with the Africans, was taken for granted. But it turns out, that they despise the Africans, as much as they are themselves despised by us. If we can hate the emigrants for their color, the emigrants can hate the Africans for their barbarism. It was also taken for granted, that, very soon, our colored people would all be

eager to go to Liberia. I hear, that several of them in the City of New York are, by some means, made willing, or, more probably, but made to say that they are willing to go. Extensive, however, as is my acquaintance with colored people, not one of them tells me, that he is willing to go."

JEWES IN CHINA.

From a letter of Solomon Carpenter, Seventh-day Baptist Missionary at Shanghai, China, dated Nov. 13, 1851.

Since we last wrote, we have seen two Jews from the province of Honan, about 2,700 Chinese (900 English) miles from this place. One of them is a teacher of youth, the other a merchant, and both men of good abilities. The number of Jews in their native city they state to be upwards of 2,000, besides women and children. Their ancestors came into China more than 2,000 years ago. They have copies of the Pentateuch, beautifully written on parchment rolls; each roll about twenty inches wide, and several rods long. Some of these they were induced to bring to Shanghai, and we had the pleasure of seeing them. They still keep the Sabbath, and observe many of the rites of the former dispensation. They seem to be in a state of decline; for the last forty years they have had no man who could read their much-venerated books, which have not been translated into Chinese.

These two Jews seemed to feel much at home with us, on account of the identity of our Sabbath day and theirs. They manifested a desire for instruction, both for themselves, their children, and their people. As often as circumstances would allow, while in Shanghai, they attended our little meeting on the Sabbath. My teacher Tong, who was deeply interested in them, as we all were, using their dialect, took great pains to instruct them.

We expect to hear from them in a month or two. By this time they are probably at the end of their journey homeward. After consulting their brethren, suppose they should ask us to take three or four of their sons to educate in the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures; or, suppose they should ask us to send them a native preacher (a foreigner could not remain there) to instruct their people in the doctrines and duties of the Holy Scriptures; and suppose, in addition, we should have such a man, his heart burning with zeal to proceed to that important field of labor; shall we be prepared for such emergencies? Prepared or unprepared, would it not be an evident token of our duty towards those who are beloved of God for the fathers' sakes?

ELD. ESTEE—THE VIRGINIA SCHOOL.

SARASOTA, Va., March 3, 1852. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—

Contrary to my inclination, I am required to discontinue my missionary labors in Virginia, and return to New York. My son, who has had the care of my business in Petersburg, informs me that he has made such arrangements as to render it impracticable for him to retain the charge of my affairs longer than the first of April next. Under these circumstances, it appears necessary for me to return home as soon as practicable.

I had hoped to labor in concert with my brethren and friends in Virginia until the Academy at West Union should be completed, and the school properly organized and in successful operation under the supervision of a competent teacher. Could I remain in Virginia, and could a person be found of adequate literary attainments, and of requisite natural qualifications, who would be willing to unite with me and others who feel a deep interest in this enterprise, in laboring to establish a Literary Institution at West Union on a firm basis, I should have no doubt of ultimate success. Nearly a thousand dollars capital has been invested in the purchase of property and in the erection of a suitable building. In connection with my missionary engagement, I have acted as Agent for the Institution, and during the winter term have, with the assistance of my wife, had charge of the school. We have had in our school more than fifty pupils, and I am gratified in being able to say, that many of them possess promising mental endowments. Several of the young men are deeply anxious to obtain a thorough education, and regret very much, to have the school suspended for the want of a competent teacher. I am willing to give publicity to these statements, cherishing the hope that some person in our denomination may be willing to take my place, and labor to promote the educational and religious interests of this section of Western Virginia. AZOR ESTEE.

THE COMPROMISE ACTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 11th inst., Mr. Hoar, of Worcester, introduced a series of resolutions on Slavery, which declare that the principles upon which the permanence of the Union and the liberty of the citizens depend, have been put in hazard by the Compromise acts,—that Congress has no right to involve Free States in the shame or guilt of Slavery by laws designed to countenance, perpetuate or extend it,—that Massachusetts yields to no others in attachment to the Union and the Constitution,—that they will support the one and obey the other, and resist any measures which violate liberty, disturb the harmony and endanger the existence of the Union,—that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, and ought to be speedily and forever repealed,—that Massachusetts protests against the delivering into Slavery of men found upon free-soil, especially without due process of law, and without trial by Jury, or a legally constituted judicial tribunal,—and that Massachusetts expects her Senators and Representatives to conform to the principles of these resolutions. The resolutions were referred to a Select Committee.

IRELAND CUTTING LOOSE FROM POPERY.—

Conversions from Romanism to a purer faith have been multiplying of late in Ireland, to an unprecedented extent. A correspondent of the New York Times, whose letters certainly give no evidence of Protestant prejudice on the part of the writer, in a late letter says:—

"The unprecedented spectacle was recently presented at a parish church in Mayo, Ireland, of a converted Roman Catholic priest preaching to a large congregation of his former parishioners, and urging them, in their native language, to embrace the Reformed Faith. Such an occurrence would not have taken place in Ireland a few years ago, as no Roman Catholic would have dared to listen for a moment to a heretic priest in a Protestant church. It is certain that a great change is taking place in the opinions of the Irish Roman Catholics, who are falling away rapidly from the Church of Rome."

MISSION TO PARIS.—The American and Foreign Christian Union recently proposed to Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Boston, to become their representative in Paris, and the chaplain of an American congregation there. But the following paragraph from the Boston Atlas shows that he has declined for reasons:—

"He stated to his congregation, that his attachment to the feeble churches of France, and to all the interests of Protestantism, had given great weight to the call; but the unlimited opportunities of usefulness in actual possession, in his present sphere, had sufficed to counterbalance it. The present confused condition of France, and the reasonable presumption, not to say certainty, that every effort to promote real religion would be thwarted by the government and priesthood of that country, added great weight to this conclusion."

FREE-WILL BAPTIST MISSION.—

Rev. J. Phillips writes from Jellalore, Oct. 31, "The events of the past month are of a character calculated to cheer and encourage our hearts. Four families, containing an aggregate of sixteen persons, including children, have thrown off the trammels of caste, and openly signified their desire to become connected with our Christian community, and others seem on the point of following their example. Of this number I can but hope that a part are real seekers after an enduring substance. On the 12th I visited Abhir's village, and found quite a number of the leading men in his village anxious to have a school started in the house we had erected for that purpose. I therefore agreed to send a teacher, and the school commenced with seven or eight scholars, with the prospect of an increase soon."

COURAGEOUS FAITH.—

Mr. Kincaid relates the following incident, strikingly illustrative of the character of the Christian Karens:—

"Two young Karens, from the province of Pantanau, were sent here by the pastor of a church to bring letters and to get a few books. Ten New Testaments, the Pilgrim's Progress, seven tracts, and two hymn books, were wanted. They remained two days, and then set off on their long journey back. The books were carefully rolled up and put in the bottom of a basket, and then the basket filled up with rice and dried fish. This done, they gave the parting hand, and in a tremulous voice said to each one of us, 'Pray for us, that we may be delivered from the calamity of falling into the hands of officers with these books.' Two Christian boys, some sixteen or seventeen years old, trusting in God, set off on a journey of 130 miles to get this handful of books. Here is faith that will remove mountains."

THE NEW MOVEMENT AMONG THE METHODISTS.—

The advocates of Lay Representation in the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held a Convention in Philadelphia. A large number of delegates were present from different States, and the meetings were fully attended and of unusual interest. Strong resolutions were passed, expressive of the sense of the convention relative to lay delegations in the annual and general conferences, as a matter both of justice and expediency; and it was determined to continue the agitation thus commenced, till the constitution of the church is so amended as to admit lay delegates. The Convention also appointed delegates to urge this matter before the General Conference, which is shortly to meet in Boston.

CHANGES OF CHURCH RELATION.—

The Rev. Robert Little was recently received by the Presbytery of New York, from the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Little repudiates the views respecting civil government, Psalmody, &c., held by the church which he has left.

The Presbyterian Herald has received a copy of the letter of Y. H. L. Laird, of Shelbyville, Ky., to Bishop Smith, announcing his withdrawal from the Episcopal Church, and the reasons therefor. It is his intention to apply for admission to the Presbytery of Louisville.

PRESBYTERIANS IN NEW ORLEANS.—

A writer in the Presbyterian Herald speaks of having visited New Orleans in 1836, when the only Presbyterian church consisted of twenty-five members, the whole congregation numbered about 120, and the worship on Sunday was conducted by a layman. There are now nine Presbyterian houses of worship, all well attended, and twelve Sunday-schools in full operation, at the different churches and at other points in the city and suburbs.

THE DISTURBANCES IN LIBERIA.—

The National Intelligencer publishes a long letter from J. J. Roberts, President of the Republic of Liberia, under date of the 26th of January, giving a history of the recent disturbances there. The President says he has undoubted evidence that the difficulties were instigated by a foreign trader and who largely aided the natives in their rebellion. The trader alluded to has fled to the interior, but President Roberts hopes to be able to catch him and teach him manners. There was great financial distress in Liberia; there being even no money to pay the soldiers, and the President earnestly solicits aid.

N. Y. STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—

The first Annual Report of this institution was presented to the Legislature last week, and furnishes many interesting facts. The institution is located near Albany, and is under the management of Dr. Hervey B. Wilbur. The number of State pupils was limited to twenty, to be selected from the poor of each Judicial District. Other pupils, for whom payment is made by friends, are also received. An appropriation of \$6,000 was made for the current year, and the expenses will not exceed that sum.

Dr. Wilbur presents a satisfactory statement of the arrangements of the Institution. The House—its situation—its advantages of air and water, are all that could be desired. The pupils were selected from every part of the State, and were twenty-five in number. Of these twelve were speechless, and six of the twelve had no idea of language, and comprehended nothing that was said to them. There were five others who had very imperfect ideas of speech. They were all more or less diseased and incapable, and the Doctor confidently appeals to the intelligent observation of the Trustees for proof of the improvement already attained. His philosophy regards Idiocy as a kind of intellectual and moral paralysis; and his aim, consequently, is "to give to the dormant faculties the greatest practicable development, and to apply those awakened faculties to a useful purpose."

THE PORTUGUESE EXILES.—

We learn from the Independent, that the Portuguese churches at Jacksonville and Springfield, Ill., consisting of the exiles from Madeira, have put forth to the public a caution with regard to Mr. Gonsalves, formerly an agent of the American and Foreign Christian Union. They say he has not only collected money for their benefit, which he has refused to account for, but that the whole was done without their knowledge, or any just occasion, because: they are no longer under the necessity of being a burden upon their kind Christian friends. Their circular gives the following account of their manner of getting along:—

"All the members of this church who are able to labor are earning a very comfortable support, and we have a fund for the aid of the infirm, the diseased, and the aged, raised by voluntary contributions among ourselves, each contributing every Sabbath day as the Lord may have prospered him. We request, therefore, that the public will not listen to any appeals that Mr. Gonsalves, or any other person, may make to them on our behalf, unauthorized by us."

BEAUTIES OF THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.—

A little affair occurred at Goldsboro', N. C., a few days since, which strikingly illustrates the beauties of the "Peculiar Institution." It was the sale, at auction, of a colored woman and her children. The Goldsboro' Patriot states the case as follows:—

"They were the children of a free negro by the name of Adam Wynne, who had purchased their mother, his wife, previous to their birth. They were consequently his slaves, and he having become involved, they were sold for his debts."

We learn from the same authority, that these people "brought prices ranging from \$711 to \$827."

RECEIPTS FOR BAPTIST MISSIONS.—

The receipts of the Baptist Missionary Union from April 1, 1851, to Feb. 19, 1852, ten and a half months, amounted to \$45,500. The expenses of the Union for the year ending March 31, 1852, amount to \$100,000; leaving \$54,500 to be received in the last forty-two days of the financial year, in order to make the receipts and expenses balance. The habit into which the patrons of the Union have fallen, of delaying their remittances to near the close of the financial year, is justly complained of by the Board as the cause of great inconvenience and anxiety.

SUNDAY LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK.—

The movement to close the locks of the New York State Canals on Sunday does not seem to progress very rapidly. In the Assembly, on the 8th inst., Mr. Underwood laid on the table the resolution for the closing of the Canal Locks from 12 P.M. on Saturday to 12 P.M. on Sunday. On the following day he called for the consideration of the resolution. The Ayes and Noes were taken, and showed 32 for and 40 against its consideration. We are not aware of any subsequent movement on the subject.

GOOD NEWS.—

A letter from a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., dated March 5th, says:—"There is rather an increasing interest in the cause of religion in this place. Three young ladies offered themselves to the church last Sabbath, and are to be baptized and received next Sabbath. Eleven were baptized at Richburgh last Sabbath, ten of whom united with the church there."

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF ANECDOTES OF LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS.

edited by Kazlit Arvine, and published by Gould & Lincoln, of Boston, is just completed with the eighth number. The whole forms a beautiful imperial octavo volume of over 700 pages.

ASCENT OF ORIZABA.—

A description of the ascent of Orizaba was last month presented to the Geographical Society by Mr. Thornton. The ascent was made to the height of seventeen thousand feet, or about three and three-quarters miles. The ascent was a work of danger and difficulty, compared with which Popocatepetl was but a trifle. The mountain is a mass of ice, with a covering of not more than two inches of snow in general; the sides are so steep that the snow very soon blows off and is melted; enormous cravices, sometimes a hundred feet in width, occur in the glaciers; the winds blow furiously, clouds and fog become very thick, the thermometer stands at zero, and the crater is of less size than that of Popocatepetl. The after-effects of the ascent were unpleasant, inflammation being induced to an alarming extent.

General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress last week.

SECOND-DAY, MARCH 8. In the SENATE, after the presentation of a large number of petitions, Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill changing the laws regulating the coinage of silver...

THIRD-DAY, MARCH 9. In the SENATE, Mr. Sumner's resolution, directing inquiry as to the reduction of rates of Ocean Postage, was adopted. Mr. Hunter introduced a bill ceding public lands to the State in which they lie for Railroad and Canal purposes...

FOURTH-DAY, MARCH 10. In the SENATE, numerous petitions were presented, among which were several on the standing topics of aid to the Collins Steamers and against the extension Woodworth's planing machine patent.

FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 11. In the SENATE, almost the whole day was spent in discussing a resolution to pay from the Contingent Fund of the Senate, the bills for entertaining Kossuth, to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SIXTH-DAY, MARCH 12. In the SENATE, after a personal explanation by Mr. Hamlin, the Private Calendar was taken up, and 16 bills of no public interest whatever were ordered to be engrossed.

SABBATH-DAY, MARCH 13. In the HOUSE, Mr. Polk of Tennessee stated that the Mississippi pugilists had settled their personal difficulties. The resolution appropriating half a million of dollars to continue the work on the wings of the Capitol, was then taken up...

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The following is a list of the vessels which will compose the squadron which has recently been ordered to the East Indies:—

The Steamer Mississippi, Steam Frigate Susquehanna, Steamer Princeton, Sloop-of-War St. Marys, Sloop-of-War Plymouth, Sloop-of-War Saratoga, Brig Perry, and Store-ship Supply. The Susquehanna, Plymouth, and Saratoga, are already on the Pacific Coast, awaiting the arrival of the remainder of the Squadron.

the squadron will probably get under way in the course of April. The objects of the expedition are well known. It is designed to effect a landing at Jeddo, the capital city of Japan, at all hazards, and orders have been given to make various explorations on shore, and to leave no efforts untried to open commercial intercourse with that long-sealed people.

European News. By the steamers Arctic and Asia, we have European News to Feb. 28, being one week later than noticed in our last.

In England, of course, the great event is the formation of a New British Ministry. The Earl of Derby, who is now Premier, had made a moderate and politic declaration of the course Government will pursue. It adheres to protection, but will not attempt to force it upon the country at the present moment, and a special election. The Government will await the result of the regular election, and in the meanwhile will administer affairs without any marked change from their previous course.

The Jury in the case of the Helmsforth explosion have found the Commissioners, Engineers and Overseers grossly culpable and guilty of willful neglect. The Jury regret that they cannot indict them for manslaughter.

Thomas Moore is dead. He died on the 26th Feb., at his residence, Sloperston Cottage, aged 72 years. For the last few years his mind had become affected, but no man of the last century had seen more of what was best and most brilliant in every department than Thomas Moore, and of the polished and intellectual society in which he moved, he was one of the brightest ornaments.

From Ireland, we have news of the death of Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. This venerable prelate has long been the leader of the moderate party among the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland.

In France, M. Bocher, administrator of the Orleans estates, with MM. Delavigne and Hovyn Trauchere, have been arrested for having in their possession insurrectionary documents in favor of the Orleans family.

By decree in the Moniteur, a prize of 50,000 francs is instituted in favor of the discoverer who shall render the Voltaic Pile applicable with economy to industry as a source of heat, lighting, chemistry, mechanics, or medical practice.

The Presse of Paris says that the French Government had demanded the extradition of three Frenchmen accused of taking part in the insurrection of December, who had fled to Savoy. The Sardinian Government granted the extradition, but the refugees, warned in time, had escaped from the Sardinian territory.

From Prussia, we have the report of extreme distress from the scarcity of food. The famine is felt even in Berlin.

The Direction of the Prisons in Naples has been again committed to the monks, as before 1848.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the decoration of the Iron Cross d'Affaires in the United States.

A letter from Messina states that shocks of earthquake have been extremely frequent there during the whole month of January, but that their number and intensity increased to a frightful degree on the night of the 26th, when the whole population stayed out of doors for fear of the houses falling in.

A \$500 Homestead Exemption Law has been passed in Tennessee.

Advice of a Gold-Seeker. The Portland Inquirer has an extract from a letter written by a Mr. Norton, formerly of Phillips, Me., addressed to his father. Mr. N. arrived at San Francisco, Jan. 1, sixteen days from Panama, in the Northern, and he writes from Auburn, Placer County, Jan. 11:—

"She was a ship of only 1,200 tons. They crowded on board 750 passengers. It was very sickly on board; about 25 died before we landed, and about 50 more were carried ashore sick of the Panama, Chagres, or ship fever. We almost starved to death before we could get ashore. We had nothing to eat but tainted meat, and ship-bread full of worms, and part of the time on allowance of water. I had rather be in the State's Prison three months than suffer what I did in coming here."

"You cannot purchase anything here short of a bit (10 or 12 1-2 cents.) You cannot obtain a meal of victuals short of one dollar, or a night's lodging short of 50 cents. If I was at home, and knew what I now know, I never would start for California. I cannot advise any of my friends to come out here. You can get a good living at home, and there you had better stay. I am about 3,000 miles from home, in a land of strangers. There is nothing here worth having excepting the gold, and obtaining this is but a lottery. You had only one side of the story, and that was the bright side. Men are numerous here who cannot obtain enough to get home again."

"I will conclude by saying to all inquiring friends, Stay at home."

SUMMARY.

The long-pending suit of Mrs. Gaines has at length been decided against her claims. Three of the Supreme Judges were not present on the bench, and two others dissented strongly from the decision of the majority, so that this important case was really settled by a minority of the full bench.

In the Assembly of New York, last Sabbath, a bill was reported to prevent accidents on railroads. It subjects railroad companies to a penalty of \$200 for employing any person known to use intoxicating drinks as a beverage. Provides for punishing individuals for walking upon tracks not in highways, streets, or farm crossings, by a fine of fifty dollars.

Mr. J. H. Chester, of the city of Cincinnati, has taken measures to secure a patent for a very ingenious "rat trap." It is so constructed that, when Mr. Rat enters and reaches forth to snatch the bait, his weight acts upon a spring trap-door, which suddenly opens, and precipitates him into a dark chamber, in which he can see only one speck of light; for that he rushes into another chamber, and by doing so, sets the spring of the trap-door by touching a lever; and in this manner the trap is re-set and kept set for any length of time by the animals themselves, so that, without any trouble but to the rats, a whole box-full may be caught.

The New Orleans papers contain a full account of Carvajal's attack on Camargo. Carvajal's version states that the Mexicans were completely routed. He admits, however, that the revolutionary force was afterward seized with an unaccountable panic, and that they all fled, except about thirty, and these subsequently retreated to the American side of the river.

The Musical World says that a house in this City once occupied by Gen. Washington is now a music store. Washington's bedroom is filled with drums, trumpets, ophicleides and trombones; his study is hung round with fiddles, violoncellos, double-basses, guitars, banjos, and all manner of stringed instruments; the library shelves are piled with pieces of music; the old reception and drawing rooms now compose the general sales rooms, and the remainder of the building is similarly disposed of.

The Boston Traveler gives a long description of the machine, now being manufactured in that city, to drill the Hoosac Mountain. It consists principally of a large revolving wheel, which is made to cut a circle of twenty-four feet. In the center of the wheel is a drill; after a certain depth has been cut and drilled in the rock; a charge of powder is put in the drill hole, and all the rock blown out for twenty-four feet at one blast.

A woman and her two children were found frozen to death in a snow-bank at St. Louis on the night of the 11th ult. At Cincinnati, on the night of the 17th, a woman and a boy were frozen to death. On the following day, near that city, two men were found nearly frozen. One of them was so badly frosted that portions of his arms, legs and face had commenced peeling off.

It is proposed to erect thirteen monuments upon Independence Square, in Philadelphia, commemorative of the Old Thirteen States, and of the Declaration of Independence. The Massachusetts Legislature has decided to send a delegate to the Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 4th July, 1852, for the purpose of taking measures to erect these monuments.

The last sermon preached by Rev. D. Winton, United Presbyterian missionary, previous to his embarking on board the Amazon, was in one of the Glasgow churches, and was from the words of the 12th verse of the sixty-sixth Psalm:—"We went through fire and through water; but thou broughtest us out into a wealthy place."

A gentleman of New Orleans promises to give \$20,000 toward the enlargement and completion of the asylum, not long since commenced, for the relief of indigent females and helpless infants, if a sufficient number of persons can be found who will contribute together the sum of \$10,000—making \$30,000 in all.

The Society of Antiquaries, at London, have found a very perfect Roman leaf-shaped sword-blade of bronze, taken from the bed of the Thames, near Kingston, where Caesar is supposed to have crossed the river with his army. The superincumbent material was chiefly gravel, of nine feet in depth. Similar relics of Roman power in Britain have been lately discovered in Lincolnshire. Some Anglo-Saxon memorials were also dug up in Cambridgeshire, near Little Wilbraham.

The Canajoharie Creek broke up on Thursday night, March 11, and nearly drowned the village of Canajoharie. The first stories and basements are full of water and ice. The creek bridge was carried away, and a large amount of merchandise entirely destroyed, and some much injured. The cause of the accident was the neglect of the State officers to break up the aqueduct and cut out the ice lodged there by previous freshets.

The late Captain Perez Walker, of Sturbridge, during many years, made liberal donations for benevolent purposes. Amherst College was one of the objects of his bounty, and he sustained a missionary at the West for a number of years. The bequests in his will are as follows:—A. B. C. F. Missions, \$500; Home Missionary Society, \$500; Tract Society, \$250; Education Society, \$250; American Bible Society, \$250. Total \$1,750.

A new edition of Encyclopaedia Britannica is announced by Adam & Black, of Edinburgh, in 21 vols. 4to., illustrated by 500 engravings on steel, and many thousands on wood. The work will be carefully re-written, where necessary, by eminent men. It will be published in monthly parts at the rate of four volumes a year. It has been published eighty years, and 35,000 copies have been sold.

The Messrs. Belcher of the St. Louis sugar refinery, are digging an Artesian Well on their premises, with every prospect of ultimately obtaining an abundant supply of pure water, for the use of that extensive establishment. They have already attained a depth of 1,275 feet below the surface, or 745 feet below the level of the sea, and they expect to go some 500 feet deeper.

The fine steamer C. Vanderbilt, Captain Joel Stone, having been thoroughly overhauled, repaired, and beautifully decorated and newly furnished, has taken her place in the Stonington Line of steamers. The steamers of this line have enjoyed deserved popularity for years past, and bid fair to be more attractive than ever during the coming season.

It is understood that the large squadron which is about being fitted out under Commodore Perry, with the ostensible and primary purpose of visiting Japan, is also designed to keep an eye on the Sandwich Islands, and to be in readiness to check any movements which Louis Napoleon or any other foreign power may be disposed to make against that nation.

The Cincinnati Atlas of the 21st says, that on the 19th M. Kossuth and four of his suite, Paul Hajuk, Col. Count Bethlen, P. A. Nagy and M. Straser, were initiated members of the Cincinnati Lodge of Free Masons, and taken through the First Degree. The others, up to Master Mason, will be conferred on each succeeding evening.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company have enjoined upon all those connected with the different trains, abstention from the use of intoxicating drinks while in the discharge of their respective duties. They have also abolished the sale of alcoholic liquors at the several stations along the Road.

A mechanic of Cincinnati has built a fire engine to which he attaches steam. The machine was tested a few days ago, and although not in perfect order, steam was raised and water thrown with great rapidity in nine minutes. Five minutes is all the time claimed as essential by the patentee. The experiment was satisfactory.

The New York Express says that before the commencement of business, in the Senate of this State, on Monday, the prayer which is usually offered, was made by Rabbi Wise, the minister of the Jewish Synagogue in Albany. Rabbi Wise is a German by birth, and is one of the most talented of the Hebrew Clergy in this country.

The editors of the newspapers in Washington are talking of a Convention for self-protection. For instance, that persons advertising and wishing an editorial notice, shall pay for such notice, in addition to the advertisement. In England an editorial notice is charged twenty times the price of the advertisement.

The Panama Echo of the 13th contains the following paragraph:—"Senor Louis Durand, of this city, late resident on Santa Anna Plaza, outside the city walls, died last night, aged 90 years. He had a family of over one hundred children. They are actually his own children, of the first generation."

Dr. Isaac Thompson, who was celebrated ten or twenty years ago as the proprietor of "Thompson's Eye Water," and also made a fortune in that business, died in New London recently. He was a native of Stratford, and is said to have been a very good man.

The Legislatures of Rhode Island, New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana, have severally refused to enact the Maine Law for their respective States, whether with or without submission to the People; those of New York and Pennsylvania are doubtless preparing to follow the bad example.

The legislature of Rhode Island have passed an act legalizing Christmas day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving day, and Fast days, either national or State, and New Year's day, as holidays, and making all business paper falling due on these days payable on the next previous day.

The Henry Clay Medal has been stolen. Charles Butler was bringing it from Washington in his carpet-bag. When he arrived at New York, he took a carriage, giving the bag to the driver. But on arriving at his house in 14th-st., the bag and the medal were missing. During the last seven years, 243 wrecked vessels were brought into Key West, valued with their cargoes at 7 1/2 millions of dollars, and the salvage allowed was \$723,644, and the total expenses \$1,272,669.

At the completion of the New Haven and New London railroad, on the 1st of June, there is to be a connection formed at Norwich with the road to Worcester, and soon another from Daysville to the Norfolk road, by which a line will be formed from New Haven to Boston, 29 miles shorter than the route by way of Springfield, and but one change of cars in the distance.

It seems that two or three of the accidents which have lately occurred on the Erie Railroad were occasioned by the breaking of rails, and that such rails were of American iron. The Company, in consequence of these accidents, have resolved to take up all the American iron and replace it with a stronger article. There is about ten miles of it.

Professor Emmons, State Geologist of North Carolina, in a letter to the Governor, expresses the fullest confidence that there is an almost inexhaustible source of coal in that State. Preliminary examinations at several points establish the fact that the stratum is seven feet thick, and the quality excellent.

For the ten appointments of West-Point Cadets at large in the gift of the President, which have usually been distributed among the sons of deceased officers who distinguished themselves in the Army and Navy, there are no less than fifteen hundred applications, or about one hundred and fifty candidates for each place.

The examination of John Dixey, at Boston, for being accessory to the plundering of bark Missouri of \$20,000 in specie, resulted in his being committed for trial in default of bail for \$5,000. There are now four persons held for this robbery.

It is said that the Japan Squadron will take out, in addition to its regular armament, about twenty beautiful brass guns, fitted for boat or land service, from each of which nine shots can be discharged every minute.

L. A. Haund writes the Indianapolis State Journal, that already some one hundred persons have joined the organization for establishing a Presbyterian Colony in Oregon, and are preparing for the journey.

The ship Prentice, Capt. Woodbury, arrived at New York a few days ago, from Vija, Spain, having on board the captives of the Cuban expedition that were liberated by the Spanish Government.

Rev. Abel C. Thomas, widely known as a Universalist preacher and writer, crosses the Atlantic soon as a missionary from his brethren in this country to England, whence he will make a Continental tour.

Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, one of the most eminent Universalist clergymen, formerly of this City, is about to visit California and Oregon as a Missionary.

The Northern M. E. Church has in California sixteen ministers in the regular work, all of whom are supported without tax to the Missionary Society.

The Slave-Trade is still carried on at a fearful rate in Cuba. Two vessels recently brought upward of 1,400 slaves to different points of the Island.

A motion is to be argued in April next, by the counsel of Mrs. Gaines, for a new trial. It is thought, however, that it will not be granted.

The House of Representatives of Mass., a few days since, passed the following bill:—"Aliens may take, hold, transmit or convey real estate."

The Constitution of New Hampshire has provided that the Governor and Members of the Legislature shall be "of the Protestant religion."

Gov. Seymour of Connecticut has appointed the 9th of April as a day of fasting and prayer.

There were seventy-one divorces legalized at the recent session of the Alabama Legislature.

In the Assembly of New Jersey the bill to re-charter the Cumberland Bank was passed.

DeRuyter Institute received \$200.44 as its share of the Literature Fund recently distributed by the Regents of New York.

New York Market—March 15, 1852. Flour—Fats \$5 00 a 5 06; Eggs 6 25. Flour and Meal—Flour, 4 lbs a 4 75 for common, 4 75 a 5 00 for extra, 5 00 a 5 15 for fancy Genesee, 4 75 a 5 12 for mixed fancy Michigan and Indiana. Rye Flour 3 50 a 3 62. Corn Meal 3 37 a 3 44 for Jersey. Buckwheat Flour 2 00 a 2 25 per 100 lbs. Grain—In Wheat there have been no transactions of importance since the arrival of the steamer, but it is held firmly at the following prices:—Wheat, 1852, Rye 74 a 75c. Barley Malts 97c a 1 00. Oats 40 a 42c for Jersey, 42 a 47c for State. Corn, 63c for Southern mixed and Jersey white, 64 a 65c for handsome Southern white and yellow. Provisions—Pork has advanced slightly; 14 75 for prime, 16 00 a 16 50 for mess. Beef, 5 00 a 5 50 for prime, 9 00 a 12 50 for mess. Butter is scarce, selling at 18 a 21c for Ohio, 22 a 25c for Western New York, 26 a 28c for Orange County. Cheese 65 a 74c. Hay—70 a 75c. Lumber—Spruce and Pine \$14 00. Wool—Not much doing; a lot of fine fleece sold for 41c. No. 1 Puled 30c.

DIED. In Charleston, S. C., Feb. 9th, 1852, Miss Lucretia Woodson, aged 13 years. In South Kingston, R. I., Feb. 15th, 1852, Mrs. MARY GREEN, wife of Mr. Benjamin Green, in the 40th year of her age. The deceased was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at South Kingston. For a number of years previous to her death she was afflicted with rheumatism, and she was a constant follower of Christ; and her friends have hope that she has gone where the weary are at rest. In Clarksville, Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 14th, after a short but distressing illness, of scarlatina maligna, HARRIET A., only daughter of Dr. A. L. and Harriet Saunders, aged two years, two months, and one day. "Ah! dearest, what call we, mourn thee in vain; Heaven hath claimed thee, and we have again! May the song of birds, or the voice of love, Thy form from thy dreamless slumber move— An eternal spring where the angel rove, Beloved! thy spirit hath found!" J. C.

Missionary Society—Board Meeting. The next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held in New York on Third-day, April 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

Publishing Society—Board Meeting. The Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will hold their next Quarterly Meeting in New York on Third-day, April 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. T. B. STILLMAN, Rec. Sec.

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc's Publications. The Sabbath Recorder, Published Weekly. Terms—\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance.

The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and sentiments of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

The Sabbath-School Visitor, Published Monthly. Terms per Annum—Invariably in Advance.

The Sabbath-School Visitor, it being under 300 square inches, is one fourth the rates of larger monthly papers, viz. For the first five years, under 50 miles, 14 cents; over 50 and within 100 miles, 24 cents; over 100 and within 1,000 miles, 34 cents; over 1,000 and within 2,000 miles, 5 cents.

The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, QUARTERLY MAGAZINE. Biography, History, Statistics, &c. Terms—\$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number.

Postage.—The Memorial weighs less than three ounces. The postage on it, for any distance under 500 miles, is three cents per number; for any distance over 500 miles and not over 1,000, six cents. Regular subscribers, who pay the postage quarterly in advance, are entitled to receive it for one half these rates; that is, for 1 1/2 cents per number under 500 miles, and 3 cents over 500 and not over 1,500.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should be addressed to the General Agent, GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. Dues & Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobe as cheaply as possible, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can attain themselves at No. 163 William-street, as well as at any other branch of the City of New York.

WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITTSWORTH, JR. JOHN D. TITTSWORTH, R. M. TITTSWORTH.

Change of Hours. SOCIETY LIBRARY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LEONARD-STREET.—Doors open from half-past 3 to half-past 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M., daily.

The young man, MAXIMO, is about 20 years of age, and weighs 150 pounds. The girl, ANITA, is about 10 years of age, and weighs 17 pounds. Tickets 25 cents—Children half price. History of the Children (36 pages) Six Cents.

New York and Erie Railroad. TRAINS leave New York as follows (Sundays excepted) from Pier 60 of Duane-street:— Mail Trains at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and All Stations. Newburgh Express Trains at 4 P. M. Way Trains at 4 P. M. for Suffern, Oxford, and intermediate stations. Evening Express Trains at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk, connecting with the Dunkirk and State Line and Erie and North-East Railroads, for Erie, Pa.

CHAS. MINOT, Superintendent. New York, Dec. 20, 1851.

New York and Boston. REGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for Boston & Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport, carrying the great Eastern U. S. Mail, without change of cars or detention. The secure and elegant steamers C. VANDEBILT, the first of the GOMMODORE B leave on Tuesdays (Sundays excepted) Pier No. 2 North River, (Great wharf above Battery-Place), at 5 o'clock P. M. For passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No. 2, or at the office, No. 11 Battery-Place.

Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet. NOW contains 48 pages, and is the largest illustrated and beautifully embellished, and filled with just that kind of reading which is adapted to instruct, to improve, to elevate, while it amuses and entertains the young reader. FRANCIS O. WOODWORTH is still the Editor; and those who wish to secure all his Letters from Europe must begin with the GOMMODORE B. of January number, which is the first of a new series.

Terms—\$1 00 a year; four copies for \$3 00; for \$5 00 seven copies will be sent, and an extra copy to the one who forms the club. Specimens sent gratis. Agents Wanted to obtain subscribers, and to sell the bound volumes of the work, Liberal terms to those who are well recommended. D. A. WOODWORTH, 118 Nassau-st., N. Y.

LETTERS. RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Nathan Tomlinson, \$20.00; Joseph A. Bowen, 2.00; Ephraim B. Swinney, 2.62; Geo. Bonham, 2.62; A. & Z. Bee, Selon, Va., 2.50; Amos L. Burdick, Westbury, R.I., 3.00; Rowell Clarke, Adams Center, 2.00; Geo. Armbrury, Adams, 2.00; Elisha Cleveland, 2.00; Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, 2.00; G. T. Champlin, Wirt, 2.00; Joel Kenyon, 1.00; Calvin Wheeler, Nile, 3.00; R. A. Thomas, Alfred Center, 2.00; Henry C. Grand, DeBuyer, 4.00; Amos L. Burdick, Westbury, R.I., 2.00; Ethan P. Crandall, 2.00; Charles Saunders, Berlin, 2.00; Nelson Reynolds, N. Peterburg, 2.00; Hamilton Clarke, Peterburg, 2.00; Lemuel Chester, New York, 1.00; Joel Tappan, Plainfield, N.J., 2.00. FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Joseph Spicer, Hopkinton, R.I., 1.00; Peleg Babcock, 1.00; Peleg Clarke, 1.00; Jonathan Healy, Perryville, R.I., 1.00; Henry O. Ornum, DeBuyer, 1.00; A. P. Harris, Williamstown Mills, C. S. Benson, New York, 1.00; E. L. Maxon, West Genesee, 1.00; Josiah Wirt, Almond, 1.00; B. W. Millard, Alfred Center, 1.00; N. V. Hall, 1.00. BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Miscellaneous.

Weather Wisdom.

The following are a few of the "old saws" relating to the weather, which abound in Great Britain.

- "A rainbow in the morning Gives the shepherd warning; A rainbow at night Is the shepherd's delight." "Evening red, and next morning gray, Are certain signs of a beautiful day." "When the glow-worm lights her lamp, Sure the air is always damp." "If a cock goes crowing to bed, He'll certainly rise with a watery head." "When you see a gossamer flying, Be sure the air is drying." "When black snails cross your path, Black cloud must moisture bath."

Dahomey and its Customs.

Mr. Forbes, of the British service, has published journals of two visits to the King of Dahomey and residence at his capital in the years 1849 and 1850. From an account of this work in the Missionary Record, are derived the following particulars of this savage people.

Extent and Business of Dahomey.

Dahomey extends from the banks of the Niger to those of the Volta, and from the coast to the Kong mountains; its seaport is Whydah. It is the principal support of the slave-trade, north of the line; and could the King be persuaded to give up this infamous traffic, it would cease along nearly the whole northern coast of Africa. The population of Dahomey does not exceed 200,000, of which not more than 30,000 are free. The regular army consists of 12,000, and of these, 5,000 are Amazons or women soldiers, trained to warlike exercises, fully armed, forming the main strength of the army, and rivaling in courage and in deeds of blood the male troops. The whole population is at the disposal of the King, and is just in fact an armed association, whose sole object is to hunt for slaves, and whose time is occupied by warlike expeditions and festivals. When the King goes to war, he levies about 24,000 soldiers, and about as many camp followers, and thus he moves on his desolating expeditions with nearly a fourth part of his people. At certain of the annual customs, it is usual for the soldiers, both male and female, in their songs and addresses, to demand that some neighboring town or nation be given up to them; when this demand has been made for three successive years, it is generally granted, and the ruin of that people becomes the object of the annual slave-hunt. The soldiers have no regular pay. Their support is derived from presents which the King throws to them on one of the festival days, and from rewards granted for captives, and for heads taken in war. They have thus a pecuniary interest in these bloody expeditions. The months of August and September are occupied in serving out ammunition, and in preparing for war. The King then "makes a custom to the memory of his father, which generally lasts a month." In November or December, the army, headed by the King, sets out upon the annual slave-hunt. It marches stealthily, and pounces on the devoted city; and should the attack be successful, it massacres ruthlessly the old and the weak, and carries off those only that are fit for the slave-market. The whole district is reduced to desolation. The army returns home in barbarous triumph; and the other months of the year are spent in feasting and in the celebration of the national customs. During these, the people are kept "in a fever of excitement, dancing, singing, haranguing, and cutting off heads." The country, though fertile, is but thinly inhabited; industry and agriculture are not encouraged, as such pursuits would interfere with slave-hunting; and all around them are ruin and devastation; the mad passion for war and blood absorbs every feeling, and this passion, fed by their national customs, makes them a band of brutal executioners.

Savage Bards.

Mr. Forbes thus describes the scene when various bards of both sexes exhibited before the King and his court:—

The place of exhibition was an extensive square. On one side, under a rich canopy of umbrellas of every color, and ornamented with strange devices, on a couch, reclined the King. Behind him, and on each side, sat his wives and female soldiers, in all about three thousand, all well dressed. The Amazons in uniform, armed and accoutred, squatted on their hams, their long Danish muskets on end, with the stocks on the ground. Opposite the King, and in front, were the chief ministers, wallowing, according to custom, on the ground, and throwing dust upon their heads; and behind them a large crowd of officers and soldiers, all on their hams. Near the neutral ground, between the female and male portions of the audience, which no male but the King can pass, a place was set apart for the English visitors. For their accommodation, a table, having a silver liquor-stand, with glasses and chairs, was provided. Mr. Forbes then says, "A strict silence reigned, save when broken at short intervals by the voice of a herald proclaiming aloud the conquests of the Kings of Dahomey. The scene was novel, and the dresses (from color) magnificent in appearance. We were no sooner seated than two troubadours advanced and introduced themselves; then, one at a time, they sang in short metrical verse the praises of the monarch, his exploits in war, his numerous conquests, the "glorious" achievements of his ancestors. "Gezo," sang the troubadours, "was the choice of the nation! the liberal! the free-handed! who so generous as he? who so brave? Behold him, the King of kings!"

At this stage of the proceedings, the following horrible occurrence took place: "With much ceremony two large calabashes, containing the skulls of kings, ornamented with copper, brass, coral, &c., were brought in and placed on the neutral ground. Some formed the heads of walking-sticks, distaffs, while those of chiefs and war-men ornamented drums, umbrellas, surmounted standards, and decorated doorways. They were on all sides in thousands; these calabashes were placed on a newly-raised heap of earth, which, we were now told, covered the body of a victim, sacrificed last night, to be placed under the pole of the pavilion, to be raised for his majesty's court for to-morrow's custom."

Two female bards then stepped forward and sang the praises "of him who," they said, "gave them birth. We were women—we are now men. Gezo has born us again; we are his wives, his daughters, his soldiers, his sandals. War is our pasture; it clothes, it feeds, it is all to us."

Human Sacrifices.

The next day's ceremonies closed with throwing human victims to the soldiers. It is a fearful illustration of the depths of cruelty and degradation to which man may sink.

Fourteen human beings were brought on the platform, carried on men's heads. "These sturdy men," says Mr. Forbes, "met the gaze of their persecutors with a firmness perfectly astonishing. Not a single sigh was breathed. In all my life, I never saw such coolness so near death." Messrs. Forbes and Becroft, whose feelings were deeply excited, having succeeded in buying off three of the victims for a hundred dollars each, declined witnessing the horrid tragedy that was to follow. The King insisted on their viewing the place of the sacrifice. They looked over the side of the platform. "Immediately under the royal stand, within the brake of acacia bushes, stood seven or eight fell ruffians, some armed with clubs, others with scimitars, grinning horribly. As we approached, the mob yelled fearfully, and called upon the King to 'feed them'; they were hungry." The English with their feet to their seats, and as they did so, "a fearful yell rent the air. The victims were held high above the heads of their bearers, and the ruffians thus acknowledged the munificence of their prince. Silence again ruled, and the King made a speech, stating that of his prisoners he gave a portion to his soldiers, as his father and grandfather had done before. These were Attapahms. Having called their names, the one nearest was divested of his clothes, the foot of the basket placed on the parapet, when the King gave the upper part an impetus, and the victim fell at once into the pit beneath. A fall of upwards of twelve feet might have stunned him, and before sense could return, the head was cut off, and the body thrown to the mob, who now, armed with clubs and branches, brutally mutilated and dragged it to a distant pit, where it was left as food for the beasts and birds of prey. After the third victim had thus been sacrificed, the King retired, and the chiefs and slave-dealers completed the deed which the monarch blushed to finish."

Offsetting with Uncle Sam.

A late trial in the United States District Court has disclosed a most remarkable charge of the Judge to the Jury, as regards "offsets." The case is briefly as follows:—

In 1843 a United States Marshal of one of the Southern States, was declared a defaulter in the sum of \$4,140 20. This Marshal was a slave-owner, and previous to the invasion of Florida in 1818, four of his negroes left him, and took refuge among the Suwanee Indians. The master did not pursue them, nor take any steps to reclaim them. In 1818 the U. S. troops attacked these Indians, dispersed them, and destroyed their settlement, and the master never heard of his four negroes afterward. In 1828 this master, who was afterward Marshal, presented his claim for damages, by reason of the loss of these four negroes, who had run away before the invasion, and whom he had made no effort to reclaim. Under the law of Congress, the U. S. Judge of Florida was made a Commissioner to pass upon claims for damages occasioned by the invasion, and his finding was to be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, who was to approve or reject.

The claim for these negroes was allowed by the Commissioner in 1828, and the damages stated at \$1,600; but, on being reviewed by Mr. Secretary Bush, it was wholly and entirely repudiated.

Afterward, and when Mr. Robert J. Walker was Secretary of the Treasury, this defaulting U. S. Marshal applied to him to re-open and revise the decision of Mr. Bush, but it was not done. Another application was made to Secretary Meredith, who examined and reported minutely upon the case, and refused to re-open; and lastly, Mr. Secretary Corwin was applied to for a rehearing and revision, which was again refused.

Well, in 1851, a trial was had in the U. S. District Court, of a suit brought against this U. S. Marshal and his sureties, in an action of debt upon his official bond. The defendants claimed an offset of \$1,600 and interest, for damages sustained by the loss of four negroes a quarter of a century ago, and which had again and again been repudiated by the Government, insisting that had it not been for the invasion of Florida, his negroes would have "come home" again, or he could have caught them. And a U. S. District Judge admitted the offset, and directed the jury to allow it, and they found accordingly.

Anecdote of Lady Washington.

In conversation with an aged lady of Whippany, an anecdote was related to me concerning Mrs. Washington, so entertaining and admirable that it must be repeated.

Her first husband's mother, the wife of Joseph Tuttle, whose monument may be seen in the Whippany burying yard, was a sensible and agreeable woman, whose company was much sought, even by those who, owing to their wealth, moved in more fashionable circles. Among other frequent visitors was Mrs. Troupe, the lady of a half-pay Captain in the British Navy. She is described as a lady of affable manners, and of intelligence, and much esteemed.

One day she visited Mrs. Tuttle, and the usual compliments were hardly passed, before she said, "Well, what do you think, Mrs. T.? I have been to see Lady Washington!" "Have you, indeed? Then tell me all about how you found her ladyship, how she appeared, and what she said."

"Well, I will honestly tell you," answered Mrs. Troupe, "I never was so ashamed in all my life. You see Madame—, and Madame—, and Madame Bubb, and myself, thought we would visit Lady Washington, and as she was said to be so grand a lady, we thought we must put on our best bibs and bands. So we dressed ourselves in our most elegant ruffles and silks, and were introduced to her ladyship. And don't you think, we found her knitting, and with a speckled (check) apron on! She received us very graciously and easily, but after the compliments were over, she resumed her knitting. There we were without a stitch of work, and sitting in state, but Gen. Washington's lady with her own hands was knitting stockings for herself and husband! And this was not all. In the afternoon her ladyship took occasion to say in a way that

we could not be offended at, that at this time it was very important that American ladies should be patterns of industry to their countrywomen, because the separation from the mother country will dry up the sources whence many of our comforts have been derived. We must become independent by our determination to do without what we cannot make ourselves. Whilst our husbands and brothers are examples of patriotism, we must be patterns of industry!"

Rival Milkmen.

A Paris correspondent of the Washington Republic relates the following: "A Mr. Daurecourt, farmer and grazier in a village, of which, by the way, he is the mayor, brought an action against two of his rivals in trade, and four of his own milkwomen, for having adulterated his milk to such a degree that it was positively poisonous. Having found that his customers were deserting him, and that his butter was pronounced uneatable, he had previously caused his ponds to be cleared out, his fields to be examined, and his laborers to be repeatedly changed. A female in his employ at last confessed that she and five others had been bribed by Messrs. Chardin and Lebas, opposition milkmen and political enemies, to poison his milk, to ruin his trade, and to accomplish his social destruction. The substances mixed with his milk were sulphur, tobacco, tansy, hemlock, &c. The Tribunal of Correctional Police condemned Mr. Chardin to five years' imprisonment, Mr. Lebas to two years' imprisonment, the principal adulteress to four years' imprisonment, and the other five to terms of duration vile varying from six months to two years. The two gentlemen were also ordered to pay \$1000 damages to Mr. Daurecourt."

Postage Catechism.

Question 1. Which is the eighth commandment?

Answer. Thou shalt not steal.

Q. 2. What is forbidden in the eighth commandment?

A. That, among other things, thou shalt in no case tax thy neighbor with postage which thou thyself oughtest to pay.

Q. 3. Who are in danger of violating this prohibition?

A. All who have occasion to correspond with their fellow-men through the postoffice.

Q. 4. But does not the present cheap postage system do away this danger?

A. One might think so; but it only enhances it.

Q. 5. How does this appear?

A. Because the sum we may now thus extort from others being much less than it was formerly, the temptation to carelessness or dishonesty is proportionately greater. Many would not scruple to take, in this way, three or five cents, who would hardly venture to take twenty-five, or even ten.

Q. 6. But is not the sin proportionately less?

A. No; "He that is unjust in the least, is unjust also in much."

Q. 7. How is all danger and guilt to be avoided in this matter?

A. Very easily. First, by pre-paying every letter thou mayest send by mail. Second, by pre-paying the answer to all such as may require one.

Q. 8. How may this be done?

A. First, by keeping by thee constantly a small stock of postage stamps. Second, by pasting on the outside of thy letters one or more, according to the weight of the document; and third, by placing the same number loose inside.

Q. 9. But would not this be doing injustice to thyself whenever duty might call thee to write to thy neighbor concerning matters purely his own?

A. No; for thy neighbor is required to do the same by thee, and thus the balance of obligation would be canceled between thee and him.

Shape of Africa.

"Africa," says the learned Arnold Guyot, "is the most singular in its form of all the continents. Its mass, nearly round or ellipsoidal, is concentrated upon itself. It projects into the ocean no important peninsula, nor any where lets into its bosom the waters of the ocean. It seems to close itself against every influence from without. Thus the extension of the line of its coasts is only fourteen thousand geographical miles, of sixty to the degree, for a surface of eight millions seven hundred and twenty thousand square miles: so that Africa has only one mile of coast for six hundred and twenty-three miles of surface!"

But when we glance at the map of Europe, we perceive the very reverse to be true. "Of all the continents, Europe is the one whose forms of contour are most varied. Its principal mass is deeply cut in all parts, by the ocean, and by inland seas; and seems almost on the point of resolving itself into peninsulas."

"The inland seas and the portions of the ocean which its outer limits enclose, form nearly half its surface. The line of its shores is thus carried to the extent of seventeen thousand two hundred miles, an enormous proportion, compared with its small size: for it is three thousand two hundred miles more than Africa, which is nevertheless three times greater! Europe enjoys one mile of coast for every one hundred and fifty-six square miles of surface. It is thus the continent most open to the sea for foreign connections, at the same time that it is the most individualized in local and independent districts."

A Good Garden.

No branch of husbandry is more neglected than a garden. Those farmers who live too far from market to indulge often in the luxury of fresh meat, are still content to dine on salt pork or beef, with the addition of potatoes only, rather than devote a few hours to the cultivation of a Kitchen Garden. Both health and good taste demand that a farmer's table should contain a full variety of vegetables. Radishes, lettuce, cauliflowers, beans, peas, tomatoes, beets, turnips, and indeed many others, should be found there in the proper seasons; while melons and the small fruits will furnish the breakfast and evening's bowl with healthful luxuries. Raspberries, strawberries, and blackberries, may be grown almost without labor, and with due attention their improvement in quality will fully compensate for the pains-taking. If farmers wish their children to be fond of home, they should at least furnish them with such luxuries as every journeyman mechanic would purchase in large cities for the use of his family, particularly when he can do so at comparatively little cost. [Working Farmer.]

How many Pounds in a Bushel?

- Of wheat, sixty pounds. Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds. Of corn on the cob, seventy pounds. Of rye, fifty-six pounds. Of oats, thirty-six pounds. Of barley, forty pounds. Of potatoes, sixty pounds. Of bran, twenty pounds. Of clover-seed, sixty pounds. Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds. Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds. Of buckwheat, fifty-two pounds. Of blues grass seed, fourteen pounds. Of castor beans, forty-six pounds. Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds. Of dried apples, twenty-four pounds. Of onions, fifty-seven pounds. Of salt, fifty pounds.

Overland Intelligence from the Arctic Coast.

From The St. Paul's (Minnesota) Pioneer, Feb. 18.

Dr. Rae arrived at St. Paul on Saturday, the 14th inst., having performed the journey from Pembina to Sauk Rapids—some 500 miles—in ten days. It is to be observed, that voyageurs between these points are obliged to take with them from the point of starting a stock of provisions for the entire distance, and to sleep on the prairie every night. His equipage from Pembina consisted of two servants and a dog team to draw his articles of outfit. This journey was a continuation of a journey of a similar kind directly from a station of the Hudson Bay Company, on McKenzie's River, about 2,500 miles by the route of travel beyond Pembina. Both journeys were performed upon snow shoes.

Dr. Rae was sent to the Arctic Coast, in search of Franklin, last spring, by the Hudson Bay Company, at the solicitation, as we understand it, of the British authorities at home. The gentleman having won a distinguished reputation for energy and science, during eighteen years' service under the Company, was selected for this enterprise. Having obtained voyageurs from Pembina, he sailed in boats down McKenzie's River, north, and issued into the Arctic Ocean. Thence he threaded the coast easterly, 300 miles. After a fruitless search, discovering no trace of Franklin, in marks by the way, or in the knowledge of the Esquimaux, he returned just in season to escape the autumnal ice. He neither saw nor heard anything of the British and American expeditions of last year. He entertains the common conjecture, that Franklin's vessels have been crushed between floating mountains of ice. The Dr. has left for England.

A Grand Colonization Scheme.

A letter from Washington to the N. Y. Tribune, dated March 9, says: By the act of 1836, Congress directed the proceeds of the Public Lands to be deposited with the States, in four annual installments. Three installments have been deposited (distributed), while the fourth, amounting to over nine millions of dollars, has not. A bill is being prepared, and will soon be presented by Mr. Stanly, which provides that certificates of United States 5 per cent. stock, to the amount of the fourth installment, shall be issued to the several States, as they shall be respectively entitled, upon the express condition that each State shall appropriate the interest thereof, amounting in the aggregate to over four hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually, to the transportation of free negroes within the State to Liberia, or to the education and improvement of the Liberian colonists. The principal is never to be touched without further congressional legislation, and the certificates are not to be issued to any State until the legislative authorities thereof consent to receive the same, upon the conditions above specified. If there should be, in any State, no free negroes for transportation to Liberia, then the interest money is to be appropriated in establishing schools and colleges, and in improving the moral, social, and religious condition of the citizens of the Liberian Republic.

CURING HAMS.—Messrs. Schooley & Hugh of Cincinnati, obtained the prize medal at the Great Exhibition last year, for cured hams.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following as their process of curing. "The process is called dry salting," and of course is much more troublesome than the plan now in use. The hams are first allowed to remain in the salt a certain length of time, after which they are washed in warm water and hung separately on racks to dry, where they remain until a mouldy tinge is apparent, when, after having been carefully tried in regard to sweetness, they are ready for the smoke-house. Messrs. S. & H. state that the demand for their hams is greater than they can at all times supply, which is attributed to their peculiar and excellent plan of curing."

JUDICIOUS CULTIVATION.—Farmers who think that nothing can be done in their business unless the soil is cultivated by the hundred acres at least; cannot appreciate the extent to which one acre or a dozen acres can be developed. Take the experience of Mr. Cherry, of Black Rock, New York, who cultivated last season but twelve acres. He published in the Albany Cultivator that he raised:

- 800 bush. of corn, 'n ear, sold at 25c. \$200 00
- 750 do. potatoes at 50c. 375 00
- 135 1-2 do. wheat at 100c. 135 50

\$710 50

The Pilgrim's Progress has been stereotyped by the American Tract Society, in this City, in English, Welsh, Danish, German, Dutch, French, and Spanish. It has been approved for publication abroad, at the Society's expense, in the following fourteen languages: Rival Esthonian, at St. Petersburg; Armenian, at Smyrna; Arabic, at Beyroot; Nestorian, at Ooroomiah; Bengali, at Calcutta; Tamil, at Madras; Oriya, at Orissa; Hindusthani, at Pondichy; the same, in Persian character; Panjabi, or Gurmukhi, at Lodianna; Urdu, in native and in Roman letter, at Allahabad; Mahratta, at Bombay; Burmese, in Burmah; and Hawaiian, at the Sandwich Islands. The Religious Tract Society, London, in 1847, had added to print this work in English, Dutch, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Esthonian, Armenian, Burmese, Singhalese, Oriya, Hindusthani, Bengali, Tamil, Mahratta, Canarese, Gujaratti, Malay, Arabic, Sumoan, Tahitian, Sichuan, and Malagasi.

News from the Rio Grande has reached here, to the effect that Caravajal has attacked and captured Camargo, and is now closely besieging Matamoros.

VARIETY.

A novel omnibus, constructed after the model exhibited in the Crystal Palace, has made its appearance in London. The seats are detached somewhat after the style of those in first-class railway carriages, and so contrived that the passengers sit with their faces to the horses, leaving a clear passage up the center of from 18 to 20 inches in width, and 6 feet 4 inches in height. The passage is covered in by a semi-circular glass roof, by which means ample light is obtained. At the head of the vehicle is an alarm bell, to communicate to the driver and conductor, and accessible to all the passengers. There are also a couple of clips for newspapers, an almanac, indicator, and a lamp.

It is said that the largest building in the United States is now in process of erection at New Orleans. It is built by the Federal Government as a Custom House, and is made large enough to include the United States Court-rooms, together with the necessary warehouses for the use of the Government. The building covers some two acres of ground, and is one-third larger than the Capitol at Washington, as completed with the new wings. The granite for the building is furnished from the Quincy (Mass.) quarries. Almost all the companies at the quarries have contracts to furnish the stone. It is expected it will be about three years before the building will be entirely completed.

It is stated, in the February number of Appleton's Mechanical Magazine, that the extent of telegraph lines in the United States and Canada exceeds 1,200 miles, involving a capital of more than three millions of dollars. To work these lines costs annually 720 tons of zinc, worth \$57,000; more than a million pounds of nitric acid, worth \$117,000, and \$27,000 worth of mercury, besides a considerable value in sulphuric acid, &c. On the line from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati alone, there were transmitted, in the year 1850, 354,559 paid dispatches, and the revenue was \$73,278.

An English paper records the invention of a new paddle-wheel on a plan for doing away with the back water caused by the paddles of steam vessels. The floats, instead of being placed longitudinally, are at right angles to the center, and at the upper end of each is a cogged wheel, working in a sliding bar passing from one side of the paddle-box to the other, and acted upon by some simple internal machinery, which, when the float has done its service in the water, gives the bar a slight lateral motion, which turns the cogged wheel, and causes the float to leave the water edge-ways.

Monsieur Petin, the inventor of the new system of Aeronautics, is in Boston, having recently arrived from France. He claims that he can navigate the air in any direction, by creating inclined planes at pleasure. He has a large machine suspended by ropes from three huge balloons. The body of the machine is slender timber work. To test the system fairly, a large amount of money is required, and if he can "raise the wind," Mons. Petin purposes to make an ascent from Boston.

The Milwaukee Advertiser says that a gentleman of that city has invented a spirit stove, which, while only a foot square, will warm any ordinary sized room. It weighs less than ten pounds, is convenient for carriages and cars, and small ones may be carried in one's pocket of a cold-day, and producing neither soot, smoke, nor ashes, might be as ornamental a piece for personal wear as a watch or breast-pin. It only consumes a pint of alcohol per day.

English papers record two murders which were committed by mere boys. One was at Ormskirk, where a boy twelve years old was killed with a blow of a stick given by one of his youthful companions. The other was at Sheffield, where a child four years old was killed by a school-fellow little more than five. They had quarreled about an apple, and the elder struck the other with his fist once or twice in the pit of the stomach, and caused his death.

Rev. Mr. Collins, a Methodist missionary among the Indians, brother to the missionary recently returned from China, in a letter to the Missionary Board, incidentally mentions that he has to go eighty-five miles to the post-office for his letters, and that he is living some hundreds of miles from white settlements.

Mr. Ralph Steel, of Newcastle, has invented a saw capable of saving timber into any shape for ships' use, either ship-knees or ship-timber of any description. The saw, at the same time that it is capable of cutting timber to any given shape, can also be applied to cutting straight.

Mr. George C. Todd, of Lynn, Mass., has invented a machine, for which he has secured a patent, by the aid of which shoe patterns of all sizes may be quickly and accurately drawn from a single pattern—each copy, of whatever size, being proportioned exactly like the one from which it is drawn.

The cost of trying the Michigan Railroad conspirators amounted to \$31,861 36. This is all legally chargeable to the country of Wayne, but the company voluntarily assume to pay \$27,429 61.

The telegraph was in error in announcing Winchell to have been so seriously injured, on a Western Railroad, as to be past hope of recovery; it was a man named Wetzell who was thus hurt.

The Magistrates of Middlesex, England, talk of withdrawing the license from publicans who hire barmaids to figure in the Bloomer costume.

Kurleander, the oldest of pianists, and he doubt of all musicians, died at Prague a few days ago, aged 100.

A planter lost four hundred dollars and ten negroes in a "nice little game of faro," at Memphis, a few days since.

It is said that 157,000 bushels of coal were sunk by the sudden breaking up of the ice in the Ohio river.

The Maine Liquor Law was rejected in the New Jersey Legislative Assembly, yeas 13, nays 48.

The Maine Law is introduced into the Ohio Legislature.

It is said that only nine per cent. of those attacked with ship fever recover.

A French brig was lost in a storm, off Tuspan, with 11 lives.

A Free Banking Law has been passed in Indiana.

THE FIFTH EDITION OF New York: Past, Present, and Future, BY E. PORTER BELDEN, M. A., HAS BEEN ISSUED BY Prall, Lewis & Co. We have made arrangements by which we have bound, and will continue to bind, with each edition of the above the AMERICAN ADVERTISER, A Reference Work for Purchasers, containing the cards of merchants and manufacturers in every line of business. Price, including both of the works, 25 cts. and upwards. STURGES ON THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS. Second American Edition. Price—In muslin 75 cts. In paper 50 cts. The cheapest Almanac of the Season! AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ALMANAC FOR 1852, containing, besides the astronomical matter, numerous statistical details relative to the government, judiciary, population, resources, and commerce of the Union—all the details of inland and foreign postage, and the Constitution of the United States in full, the latter of which usually sells for twice the price of the Almanac. Price—\$4 cts. single, \$4 per dozen, \$25 per thousand. PRALL, LEWIS & Co., Publishers, 76 Nassau-st., New York.

Deanyer Institute. THE Academic Year commences last Wednesday, 11th August, and closes the last Tuesday in June of each year. Board of Instruction. Rev. J. B. IRISH, A. M., Principal. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Free-press Rev. J. W. MORTON, Assistants. Mr. O. B. IRISH, Assistant.

The Terms for 1851 and 1852 are as follows:— The First commences Aug. 27 and closes Dec. 2. " Second " Dec. 3 " " March 16. " Third " March 17 " " June 29.

There will be no vacation between the Terms, but there will be a recess of one week at the middle of the Second Term, and, at the option of the school, one of two days near the middle of each of the other Terms. In the common branches, and a few others, classes will be formed at the commencement of each Term, but the higher branches a different arrangement is necessary. Hence Chemistry, Natural History, and Intellectual Philosophy, are assigned to the Fall Term; Philosophy, Astronomy, and Logic, to the Winter Term; and Botany, Geology, and Moral Science, to the Spring Term. 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, Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, Mathe-matical Astronomy, Surveying, and Navigation in the Spring.

Tuition should be arranged before entering classes. Geography, Elementary Arithmetic, and Beginners in Grammar, per Term, \$3 00 Higher Arithmetic, Advanced Grammar, Composition, Beginners in Algebra, and Analysis, \$4 00 Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sciences, &c. \$5 00

EXTRAS. Chemical Experiments, \$1 00 Drawing, 1 00 Monochromatic Painting, 2 00 Oil Painting, 5 00 Writing and Stationery, 1 00 Vocal Music, Elementary, 1 00 Advanced Class, 2 00 Instrumental Music, 8 00 Use of Organ or Piano, \$2 00 per quarter. Board, in private families, per week, from \$1 25 to \$1 50; in clubs, from 60 to 90 cents.

Enacting Classes will be formed at the opening of the Fall Term, and at the middle of the Winter Term, and continue seven weeks. The course will embrace a thorough review of the common school branches, with daily lectures on "The Art of Teaching," Chemistry, Physiology, Laws of Health, School Laws, &c. Tuition \$2 50.

Students should not be furnished with unnecessary pocket-money, neither should minors be allowed to contract 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 guardians, if funds are furnished in advance. JAS. R. IRISH, Pres., of the Board. S. S. CLARKE, Sec., of Trustees.

Sabbath Tracts. THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y. viz:— No. 1.—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2.—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3.—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 38 pp. No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5.—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatharians. 4 pp. No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatharian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10.—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp.

No. 11.—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative enactments. 16 pp. No. 12.—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13.—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14.—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. The Society has also published the following works, to which attention is invited:— A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Corwin. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stoungton, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pp. The Royal Law Contended for, by Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 4 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 10 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UZZER, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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