

THE ORGAN OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST DENOMINATION. Vol. XVIII.—No. 10. Westery, R. I., Fifth-day, March 6, 1862. Whole No. 894.

THE RECORDER, as the Organ of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination, is devoted to the exposure and vindication of the views and movements of that people. It aims to promote the moral and religious education of the community, and to uphold the principles of justice and equity.

THE LAW OF NEGATIVES. 1. Subscribers who do not express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, publishers may continue to send them until such time as they are paid.

THE CALL TO PRAYER. BY MRS. SARAH S. BOWELL. Like the music of a dream, like the sounds one hears in waking hours that are given to visions, sweeter than the voices of birds, far sweeter than the sound of organ in cathedral or choir, be it ever so triumphant, came, over the river, at break of day, the muzzelin's call to prayer.

TO H. B. CLARKE. My dear Sir,—If it were not a fact that my name is Clarke, and that I possess a common sympathy and regard at least for all of that name, I hardly think I should notice your article in the Recorder of 13th inst., on our "National Difficulties."

THE JEWISH PILGRIM. Are these the ancient holy hills? Where angels walk'd of old? Is this the land our story tells With glory not yet cold? For I have pass'd by many a shrine, O'er many a land and sea; But still, oh, promised Palestine, My dreams have been of thee.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE SLAVES? When some of the most potent, grave and reverend defenders of slavery in England urged Wilberforce for a statement of his plan of emancipation, his simple response was, "quit stealing."

INFAMOUS PROPOSITION. The bitter prejudice against the blacks which prevails throughout the western States has just had a striking manifestation in Illinois, in the form of a resolution, started in the State Convention, to banish all negroes from the State.

THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT. The Banner of the Covenant, says that a homeopathic congregation recently had its nerves horribly shocked by an allopathic choir administering the following nauseous dose: "Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pilgrim home."

AN INTERESTING RELIC. Dr. Perkins exhibited at the anniversary meeting at Lyndon last week, a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was 700 years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language (the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth), upon parchment, with a red for a pen.

world knows, and I think you know, the agitation of the slavery question in Congress, has been produced by the aggressions of the South upon the North, aided by northern pro-slavery democrats. This is so evident, that to more than mention the fact seems idle. Do you demand more? If so, I will mention three, and leave you to dream over as many more as you please.

I think it very unfortunate for you that you have undertaken the support of a cause that will not bear the application of light and truth. Allow me to quote a saying here, that seems too applicable to be omitted, "Men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

When some of the most potent, grave and reverend defenders of slavery in England urged Wilberforce for a statement of his plan of emancipation, his simple response was, "quit stealing."

THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT. The Banner of the Covenant, says that a homeopathic congregation recently had its nerves horribly shocked by an allopathic choir administering the following nauseous dose: "Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pilgrim home."

AN INTERESTING RELIC. Dr. Perkins exhibited at the anniversary meeting at Lyndon last week, a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was 700 years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language (the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth), upon parchment, with a red for a pen.

NORTHERN "VANDALS." The rebel papers have been very fond of calling our officers and soldiers "Northern Vandals," although the burning and destruction of the South has been wholly the work of their own forces.

THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT. The Banner of the Covenant, says that a homeopathic congregation recently had its nerves horribly shocked by an allopathic choir administering the following nauseous dose: "Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pilgrim home."

AN INTERESTING RELIC. Dr. Perkins exhibited at the anniversary meeting at Lyndon last week, a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was 700 years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language (the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth), upon parchment, with a red for a pen.

NORTHERN "VANDALS." The rebel papers have been very fond of calling our officers and soldiers "Northern Vandals," although the burning and destruction of the South has been wholly the work of their own forces.

hordes to vote, in order, as they boldly declared from time to time, to make Kansas a slave State? Did they cast, in a number of cases, three or four times as many votes as there were residents in the districts? The investigating committee, duly appointed by Congress, in their report, say they did. O, Kansas, the slaveholders must have a different witness from you, or they will surely convict themselves.

I think it very unfortunate for you that you have undertaken the support of a cause that will not bear the application of light and truth. Allow me to quote a saying here, that seems too applicable to be omitted, "Men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

When some of the most potent, grave and reverend defenders of slavery in England urged Wilberforce for a statement of his plan of emancipation, his simple response was, "quit stealing."

THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT. The Banner of the Covenant, says that a homeopathic congregation recently had its nerves horribly shocked by an allopathic choir administering the following nauseous dose: "Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pilgrim home."

AN INTERESTING RELIC. Dr. Perkins exhibited at the anniversary meeting at Lyndon last week, a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was 700 years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language (the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth), upon parchment, with a red for a pen.

NORTHERN "VANDALS." The rebel papers have been very fond of calling our officers and soldiers "Northern Vandals," although the burning and destruction of the South has been wholly the work of their own forces.

THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT. The Banner of the Covenant, says that a homeopathic congregation recently had its nerves horribly shocked by an allopathic choir administering the following nauseous dose: "Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pilgrim home."

AN INTERESTING RELIC. Dr. Perkins exhibited at the anniversary meeting at Lyndon last week, a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was 700 years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language (the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth), upon parchment, with a red for a pen.

NORTHERN "VANDALS." The rebel papers have been very fond of calling our officers and soldiers "Northern Vandals," although the burning and destruction of the South has been wholly the work of their own forces.

has its origin in no danger present, or prospective, public or private, to be apprehended from the black population—for Illinois happily has no slaves whose good manners might be corrupted by the presence of free individuals of their own race. It is, in fact, simply the offspring of the bitter prejudice against negroes, common in the western States, arising from various geographical, political and social causes.

I think it very unfortunate for you that you have undertaken the support of a cause that will not bear the application of light and truth. Allow me to quote a saying here, that seems too applicable to be omitted, "Men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

When some of the most potent, grave and reverend defenders of slavery in England urged Wilberforce for a statement of his plan of emancipation, his simple response was, "quit stealing."

THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT. The Banner of the Covenant, says that a homeopathic congregation recently had its nerves horribly shocked by an allopathic choir administering the following nauseous dose: "Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pilgrim home."

AN INTERESTING RELIC. Dr. Perkins exhibited at the anniversary meeting at Lyndon last week, a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was 700 years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language (the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth), upon parchment, with a red for a pen.

NORTHERN "VANDALS." The rebel papers have been very fond of calling our officers and soldiers "Northern Vandals," although the burning and destruction of the South has been wholly the work of their own forces.

THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT. The Banner of the Covenant, says that a homeopathic congregation recently had its nerves horribly shocked by an allopathic choir administering the following nauseous dose: "Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pilgrim home."

AN INTERESTING RELIC. Dr. Perkins exhibited at the anniversary meeting at Lyndon last week, a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was 700 years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language (the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth), upon parchment, with a red for a pen.

NORTHERN "VANDALS." The rebel papers have been very fond of calling our officers and soldiers "Northern Vandals," although the burning and destruction of the South has been wholly the work of their own forces.

the bargain. I see no reason to believe that he could not take care, and very excellent care, of himself when having only himself to support. The case of the freed slaves in the British West Indies has already been dwelt upon in the course of these lectures, and facts, arguments, and statistics, have been presented demonstrating beyond all controversy that the black man not only has the ability and the disposition to work, but knows well how to take care of his earnings. The country over which he has toiled as a slave is rapidly becoming his property—freedom has made him both a better producer and better consumer.

I think it very unfortunate for you that you have undertaken the support of a cause that will not bear the application of light and truth. Allow me to quote a saying here, that seems too applicable to be omitted, "Men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

When some of the most potent, grave and reverend defenders of slavery in England urged Wilberforce for a statement of his plan of emancipation, his simple response was, "quit stealing."

THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT. The Banner of the Covenant, says that a homeopathic congregation recently had its nerves horribly shocked by an allopathic choir administering the following nauseous dose: "Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pilgrim home."

AN INTERESTING RELIC. Dr. Perkins exhibited at the anniversary meeting at Lyndon last week, a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was 700 years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language (the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth), upon parchment, with a red for a pen.

NORTHERN "VANDALS." The rebel papers have been very fond of calling our officers and soldiers "Northern Vandals," although the burning and destruction of the South has been wholly the work of their own forces.

THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT. The Banner of the Covenant, says that a homeopathic congregation recently had its nerves horribly shocked by an allopathic choir administering the following nauseous dose: "Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pilgrim home."

AN INTERESTING RELIC. Dr. Perkins exhibited at the anniversary meeting at Lyndon last week, a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was 700 years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language (the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth), upon parchment, with a red for a pen.

NORTHERN "VANDALS." The rebel papers have been very fond of calling our officers and soldiers "Northern Vandals," although the burning and destruction of the South has been wholly the work of their own forces.

himself in gloom, and proudly glories in isolation—he repeats before the onward march of civilization. The humming of the honey bee was driven away from his hunting grounds. He sees the pleasure of civilization toiling in the face of his emaciated father, and the dies of a broken heart. Not so with the negro. There is a vitality about him that seems like invincibility to hardship and cruelty. Work him, whip him, sell him, torment him, and he still lives, and clings to American civilization. A Uncle Tom in the church, and the Uncle Ben of the Sabbath school, to guide our British abolitionists.

I think it very unfortunate for you that you have undertaken the support of a cause that will not bear the application of light and truth. Allow me to quote a saying here, that seems too applicable to be omitted, "Men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

When some of the most potent, grave and reverend defenders of slavery in England urged Wilberforce for a statement of his plan of emancipation, his simple response was, "quit stealing."

THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT. The Banner of the Covenant, says that a homeopathic congregation recently had its nerves horribly shocked by an allopathic choir administering the following nauseous dose: "Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pilgrim home."

AN INTERESTING RELIC. Dr. Perkins exhibited at the anniversary meeting at Lyndon last week, a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was 700 years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language (the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth), upon parchment, with a red for a pen.

NORTHERN "VANDALS." The rebel papers have been very fond of calling our officers and soldiers "Northern Vandals," although the burning and destruction of the South has been wholly the work of their own forces.

THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT. The Banner of the Covenant, says that a homeopathic congregation recently had its nerves horribly shocked by an allopathic choir administering the following nauseous dose: "Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pill, Oh! take the pilgrim home."

AN INTERESTING RELIC. Dr. Perkins exhibited at the anniversary meeting at Lyndon last week, a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was 700 years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language (the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth), upon parchment, with a red for a pen.

NORTHERN "VANDALS." The rebel papers have been very fond of calling our officers and soldiers "Northern Vandals," although the burning and destruction of the South has been wholly the work of their own forces.

The Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, M. 1, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

CHANGING MINISTERS.

That among a number of religious denominations, including our own, where each congregation has full control in the matter of employing and dismissing their ministers, there are but few ministers of long continuance, compared with the number that are short, is simply a fact.

In the settlement of ministers, however, ordinary discrimination, with respect to these matters, will generally avoid such a marked want of adaptation as can only be remedied by a change; so that a change of ministers need rarely be urged on the ground of special want of adaptation.

It is claimed in its favor, that ministries necessarily grow stale; and that great advantage is gained by a change, in securing what is new and fresh. It is admitted that such may be the case; but the fact may depend altogether upon the prevalence of the sentiment itself.

In this way, a class of ministers possessing elements of character of vast importance, when properly developed by tenderness and constancy on the part of the church, are forced to occupy a very low place in the scale of influence.

But the unfavorable influence of such a state of things does not operate alone upon ministers. Churches suffer from it not less seriously. The man who expects that his stay where he is will be short, feels less inclined to propose any important improvements in the church, however much they may be needed.

But the unfavorable influence of such a state of things does not operate alone upon ministers. Churches suffer from it not less seriously. The man who expects that his stay where he is will be short, feels less inclined to propose any important improvements in the church, however much they may be needed.

Newburg, Mass., Nov. 6, 1807. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1827. For two years after, he taught in a high school at Geneseo, N. Y. In 1829 he became Latin tutor at Harvard College, Greek tutor in the following year, and College Professor of Greek in 1832.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

The question whether the Bible shall be admitted as a school book, has become a very prominent one before the Massachusetts Legislature. The House of Representatives has passed a bill providing that it shall be received as a text-book, but does not provide for any particular version, leaving the selection to school committees.

It is true, the version called the 'Donay Bible' was made and published before that of the translation designated by King James—the New Testament at Rheims in 1582, and the Old Testament at Donay in 1609; but it was made under great disadvantages, by Englishmen exiled from their own country, living, and, in part, educated abroad, and habitually speaking a foreign language.

The objection to the Donay version is by no means exclusively on the score of diction. The work is essentially sectarian. It was translated, not from the original Greek, but from the Latin vulgate, thus being a translation of a translation, the latter even having been corrupted by repeated transcriptions from the original.

All such images or likenesses are forbidden by this commandment as are made to be adored and served; according to that which immediately follows, thou shalt not adore them nor serve them. That is, all such as are designed for idols or image gods, or are worshiped with divine honor. But otherwise images, pictures or representations, even in the house of God, and in the very sanctuary, so far from being forbidden, are expressly authorized by the word of God.

The command of Christ to "Search the Scriptures," in the fifth chapter of St. John, is qualified by the following note: "Or, You Search the Scriptures. Scrutamini. It is not a command for all to read the Scriptures, but a reproach to the Pharisees, that, reading the Scriptures as they did, and thinking to find everlasting life in them, they would not receive him, of whom all those Scriptures gave testimony, and through whom alone they could have that true life."

The saying of Christ to Peter, "Whatever thou shalt bind upon earth it shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth it shall be loosed also in heaven," Douay translation has the following note: "Loose upon Earth. The losing of bonds or temporal punishments due to sins, is called an indulgence; the power of which is here granted."

This objection to the Donay Bible, that it is overlaid with sectarian notes and comments, is inseparable from the translation. The Bible is never published in that version without these notes; and hence it becomes not only objectionable as a text reading book for schools.

Those who reverence the Bible as the only authoritative guide in faith and religion, as the best instructor in Christian morality, as a safeguard in prosperity and a comforter in affliction, as the fountain of all purity and truth, will find in the facts we have given abundant reason for retaining the common English version of the Bible as a text book.

It may not occur to the casual reader that this is a question of very general interest. But it seems to us that it is a question of special interest, particularly to Seventh-day Baptists, many of whom have contributed of their means for the purpose of aiding in the translation of the Scriptures by the American Bible Union, under the promise of a fair and truthful rendering.

"IN THE LAST DAYS PERILOUS TIMES SHALL COME."

An article under the above caption appeared in the Recorder of the 20th ult., which, if I understand it, seems to be not in accordance with the Scripture teaching on that subject. The writer, who signs himself "L," assumes and offers proof that the last days of our earth are rapidly approaching, and that the present aspects of the world are the fulfillment of Scriptures foretelling that event.

I merely now just remind the reader that the Scriptures seem to me to stand opposed to the view as set forth by "L." SARTON.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY-SIDE.—NO. 9.

"But can ye not discern the signs of the times?"—Matt. 16: 3. We long to know the future. This has been the history of our race. We have ever sought to lift the veil which hangs between the present and that before, eager to forestall the coming moments with their load of good or evil. With this desire, there has ever been joined one of the many inconsistencies of our strange selves, in that, while we have eagerly wished to know what the coming hours would bring, we have often as obstinately refused to listen to those heralds, who, from time to time, have stood beside us to tell what we so much desired to know.

I propose to inquire the "signs of the times" with reference to Seventh-day Baptists—our past, present, and future; and I pray God to guide my pen. In doing this, I need not rehearse the story of our origin and earlier history in this country, but, passing over the time from the formation of the first church of seven members, in 1811, to 1807—the point at which our published statistics commence—let us glance at our figures, and see how we stand in this respect. The report of 1807, (see Seventh-day Baptist Manual), shows 1,648 as the number of communicants. Forty years later, 6,092 are reported, giving an average annual increase of one hundred and eleven.

From 1830 to 1846, the last fifteen years of this period, an average gain of one hundred and seventy-five is shown, while from 1846 to 1862, a gain of only about thirty-five is reported, showing a most sad decline in the ratio of our increase within the last fifteen years. The greatest number of additions in any one period during this time, was probably from 1855 to 1858, during which time the denominational gain was greater than the entire real gain since 1846, it being 626, or 208 annually. The fact just stated, would seem to denote that this gain was more in numbers than in real godliness. A hasty growth which, "when the sun was risen, withered away." The history of the last three years fully corroborates this testimony, for with all the real strength which this rapid growth ought to have given us, we have as rapidly declined during an equal number of years since that time.

A summary of the reports as published in the minutes of our last General Conference, gives the following: From 1858 to September, 1861, the gain in the Eastern Association was none; loss 79. In the Central, gain, none; loss 22. Western, gain, none; loss 48. North-Western, gain, 6. Excess of denominational loss over gain, one hundred and forty-three. Had the reports of all the churches in the North-Western Association been made entire, there is little doubt but that in that, as in every other Association, the loss would have exceeded the gain.

Thus our figures show a rapid decline in the ratio of our increase for fifteen or twenty years past, and a positive loss of nearly one hundred and fifty within the last three years. Now, it is scarcely possible that such a decline in numbers could take place without a corresponding decrease of vital piety. Could the private heart-history of individuals and churches be read to-day, such would be its story, and in this decline we should find the cause of many of those unpleasant things which are among us: Necessarily our enterprises have gone down with our life and numbers. In the direction of missions, if I mistake not, one man in Kansas, with one in Wisconsin, (local), and one in Pennsylvania, the last two being only partially supported by the Board, constitutes our home force. Favorable opportunities for building up societies, and establishing outposts, are lost. Men who would gladly hear and obey the truth, go unwarned, scattered individuals and isolated families are left alone to battle with the tide, and go down, becoming an injury rather than a benefit to truth, because we have no shepherds to look after and defend, no vanguard to press the war into the camp of the enemy.

Not many years since, we had eight laborers in the foreign field. Now, two lone yet faithful ones, are all that represent us abroad. May God bless them and give them a rich reward. Disease forced one to seek a more friendly climate in the home of her childhood, and with tears she and her companion were constrained to leave the home of their adoption and the people whom they sought to win to the Saviour. One sleeps where she toiled, in the "City of the Great King," and her dust mingles with the soil made sacred by the feet of patriarchs, prophets, and the Saviour, waiting for the hour "when all that are in their graves shall hear His voice," to come forth and bloom again in immortal youth. Her companion, and the remaining force, have been recalled, and we have now no one to represent God's truth in the cradle home of our religion and our Saviour. The walls of God's ancient Zion are broken down, and we have no laborer there to build them again. I need not speak of the history of our publishing interests. It is too fresh in our memories to need recital. I do not write to censure. I feel rather that we ought all to heed the injunction of the Saviour, "Let him that is without sin among you, cast the first stone." I would only state the facts—sad though they are. The disease is best cured—if cured at all—when its nature is best understood. So we can best retrieve our losses when we fully understand them. To glance at the circumstances which have and do now surround us, and thus to suggest some of the causes which have produced the different results, I reserve until another time. A. H. LEWIS.

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY ITEMS.

A New Wesleyan chapel has recently been opened in Canton, China, and several other places in remote parts of the city have been fitted up for public worship.

The London Religious Tract Society has voted five thousand dollars for the printing of evangelical works for Italy.

The Baptists in New Hampshire number 92 churches, 281 ministers, and 8,280 communicants. In Ohio there are 577 churches, 430 ministers and licentiates, and 32,430 communicants.

Fifty years ago this day, says the Salem Register of February 6, the first American foreign missionaries were ordained in the old Tabernacle of Salem. They were: Rev. Messrs. Newell, Judson, Nott, Hall, and Rice.

BISHOP MORRIS, in the Western Advocate, urges upon ministers to be brief rather than prolix in their pulpit labors. From thirty to forty-five minutes are sufficient for the delivery of a well prepared sermon. To preach an hour or more is proof that the minister has not mastered his sermon. The opening and closing services should also be brief to make them acceptable.

MR. SAKER, the Baptist missionary at Cameroons, has completed at press the version of the New Testament in Dualla, and has now commenced the Old Testament, the books of Genesis and Exodus being already in type, and Malachi translated. Some 200 copies were at once bound, and distributed among such as can read; and, in order that the people who cannot read may hear the words of Holy Writ, a daily reading takes place in the chapel, conducted by the missionaries in turn.

Very few people know the extent of missionary labor in South America. The attention of Christians is directed to the East, and the Old World, to the forgetfulness of what is working on the southern continent of the new. And yet there are now laboring in South America, fifty-seven evangelical missionaries, representing the English and American Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Lutherans. Nine only of these fifty-seven ministers are on the western side of the continent. They are faithfully working, encouraged by evidences of happy results and the hope of future larger harvests.

The Sandwich Island papers announce the death at Kau, Dec. 21, of Rev. W. C. Shipman, aged thirty-seven years, pastor of the native church and missionary of the American Board. He leaves a widow and three children. The Honolulu Friend says that during his six years of missionary life he established a reputation for great efficiency, eminent practical common sense, and sincere devotion to the temporal and spiritual welfare of his people.

The Christian Era (Boston) says: "In this city there are the most cheering indica-

tions of a general and powerful work of grace that we have seen in a long time. The interest in the Temple church, of which we have before spoken, has been constantly deepening and extending. At the South Baptist church, Dr. Duncan's, several conversions have occurred, and others seem to be anxiously inquiring the way of life. Last Sunday evening the congregation was very large and solemn. Extra meetings were appointed for the week. At City Point church the good work has also commenced. The little cloud is rising and expanding."

The veteran teacher, Benjamin Greenleaf, of Bradford, Mass., whose arithmetics have become so famous, was lately asked how many pupils he had instructed in the fifty years of his labors as a teacher. He replied: "I have instructed six thousand pupils. About fifty of these have become ministers of the Gospel; as many more have become lawyers; a great number have become doctors and teachers; a much larger number have become farmers and mechanics; four have been sent to the State prison; two have been hanged, and a good many ought to be." How much credit is due to Mr. Greenleaf for fitting these various classes (especially the latter) for their respective positions, of course he is too modest to intimate.

A PROFITABLE Roman Catholic fair, held in Boston last week, by the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, netted \$4,500.

The propriety of establishing a Catholic Bishopric in Central New York is urged by citizens of Syracuse and vicinity. Each of the dioceses of Albany and Buffalo, out of which it is proposed to form a new diocese, contains a far greater number of churches than any other in the province of New York.

We are informed that a Roman Catholic school has been opened in Wallingford, Ct., under the patronage of Moses V. Beach, formerly proprietor of the New York Sun, who has volunteered to pay all the expenses of the coming year, although not himself a Catholic.

We see it stated that the Bible House, recently the property of the American and Foreign Bible Society, embracing the houses and lots Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, was sold by auction on Friday, Feb. 21st, at the Merchant's Exchange, for \$65,000.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, of the Bloomingdale Baptist church, New York city, has baptized thirty-one converts within the last four weeks, and many others are rejoicing in hope.

The Watchman and Reflector speaks of an aged couple in Essex county, N. Y., who, rather than deny themselves the visit of their weekly religious paper, or be in arrears for "other small debts," have substituted "sweet fern" for tea and coffee, and "find no inconvenience," they write, "from the change." We presume they find it, on the contrary, good for their health every way.

A PASTOR writes to the Presbyterian Witness that the churches in his part of the State of Indiana are stopping their religious papers, and adds suggestively: "It is hard preaching to churches that do not take a religious paper. Ignorance and decline are concomitants."

ON our outside, this week, we publish a reply to the article published some three weeks since on "National Difficulties." In connection with this, we, perhaps, owe an apology to our readers for publishing that article at all. Our excuse is, that having occasion to be absent from town, we gave out the "copy" without giving it the careful consideration which we should have done, and were somewhat chagrined on reading it in print. The article having appeared, we owe it to our readers to give them the reply to it, and to ourself, in connection, this apology.

A TENDER BY THE KING OF SIAM DECLINED. The King of Siam, in his letter accompanying valuable presents, says elephants are regarded as the most remarkable of the large quadrupeds by the Americans, so that if any one has an elephant's tusk of large size, and will deposit it in any public place, the people come by thousands, crowding to see it, saying it is a wonderful thing. For this and other reasons, he offers to send elephants to be let loose to increase and multiply in the Continent of America. The President, in his reply, remarks: "This Government would not hesitate to avail itself of so generous an offer, if the object were one which could be made practically useful in the present condition of the United States. Our political condition, however, does not reach a latitude so low as to favor the multiplication of the elephant, and steam on land as well as on water has been our best and most efficient agent of transportation in internal commerce."

OPENING TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun makes the following important statement: "Propositions are made for opening trade on the Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, within the Confederate States, and on the southern coast. Permits for this purpose have been applied for by citizens of the southern and western States, and the Treasury Department has issued a number of them. The applicants give bonds as security for their fidelity to the government, and the permits are also to be countersigned by surveyors of customs in the west, and by officers specially appointed for the purpose on the southern coast. It is expected that commerce on the rivers and coast, where specially permitted, will soon be actively commenced, and that supplies of provisions, goods, &c., will be exchanged for cotton, sugar, or other southern products. As far as the government can extend military protection, on the coast and in the interior, commerce may be resumed."

CONGRESS. The Treasury Note Bill, as amended by the House, was passed. As the bill has been several times amended and remodeled, we give a summary of its provisions as follows: The bill, as agreed upon by the conferees, authorizes the issue of \$150,000,000 of Treasury Notes, uniform in similitude, and a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private. It withdraws the fifty millions of the July issue as soon as it conveniently can be done, makes the new notes fundable at any time in six per cent. twenty-year bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years; makes the interest on the notes and bonds payable in coin, and makes the duties on imports also payable in coin, and devotes them to the payment of the interest on the notes and bonds and the creation of a sinking fund by setting apart one per cent. of the amount. The provisions insisted on by the Senate, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell six per cent. bonds for what they will fetch, in order to raise coin for interest, is retained in the bill. All the funded debt is exempted from taxation. Authority is given to temporarily deposit demand notes, to the extent of twenty-five millions, on an interest of six per cent. after thirty days.

A bill was introduced to tax the salaries of government officers, as follows: When the annual salary or compensation of such person is \$10,000 and upward, 30 per cent.; \$7,500 and upward, 25 per cent.; \$5,000 and upward, 20 per cent.; \$3,000 and upward, 15 per cent.; \$2,000 and upward, 10 per cent.; \$1,000 and upward, 5 per cent.

The Senate, in executive session, suspended Gen. Sturgis, a Pro-Slavery Missouri General, and passed a resolution looking to an investigating of the charges against Gen. Blenker.

The House passed an additional article of war, inhibiting our commanders from returning fugitive slaves. The House bill for the apportionment of members of Congress among the States, was passed in both Houses, with an amendment, which gives one additional member to the States of Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, and Minnesota; in consequence of the large fractions in the population of these States, not represented by the law, as it first passed the House. Thus Ohio, which now has twenty-one members, by the law as it passed the House, got eighteen, and by the amendment it will get nineteen members, and so on.

WAR NEWS. Clarksville is at present held by three Union Regiments, though hardly a handful of men is required here now, as those people who remain are, or at least seem to be, loyal enough, and to be delighted at the advent of our long-expected forces. One sees, in traveling about the streets, nothing but an air of welcome from the citizens, who are kind, cordial, and patriotic, as the residents of New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati would be had their homes been freed from the presence of a hated, though powerful and oppressive foe.

It is held in military circles, and it is not improbable, that the Rebels from Columbus and Bowling Green, and those who escaped from Donelson, with all the predatory bands they can raise from the various camps in Secession, will concentrate at Memphis, and there decide the fate of the "Confederacy."

In the absence of any full details concerning the reported surrender of Nashville, we are left to form our opinion of the truth of the story from the dispatches published. These are quite meager, but they are consistent with each other, and seem to contain accurate intelligence, if it is not very minute. It appears that the Rebels fled from the place on Sunday, and that Gen. Buell, with 10,000 troops, occupied it on Monday. Gov. Harris, who went with the Rebels from Nashville to Murfreesboro', burned all the State documents he could lay his hands on. It is now proposed to make a stand at Murfreesboro', a place about the defenses of which, either natural or artificial, little is at present known. The town is on the railroad from Nashville to Charleston, and is a thriving village; it was the capital of Tennessee from 1817 to 1827; it is thirty miles from Nashville. On the whole, we may safely settle upon one fact as well authenticated, that is, the surrender of Nashville, the first Rebel Capital that has fallen into our hands.

A skirmish occurred at Independence on the 18th, between a detachment of Ohio Cavalry and a band of Rebels, headed by Quantrel Parker. The latter were routed with a loss of three killed, several wounded and several taken prisoners. A quantity of arms was also captured. The Union loss was one killed and three wounded.

Gen. Grant has declared martial law over West Tennessee, with the understanding that when a sufficient number of citizens of the State return to their allegiance, and show a desire to maintain law and order over the territory, all military restrictions shall be withdrawn. Postal facilities are extended to Clarksville, and the mail-bags will follow the flag.

A dispatch from Gen. Halleck at St. Louis, February 27, to Gen. McClellan, says General Curtis has taken possession of Fayetteville, Ark., capturing a number of prisoners, stores, baggage, &c. The enemy burnt part of the town before leaving. They have crossed the Boston Mountains in great confusion. We are now in possession of all their strongholds. Forty-two officers and men of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry were poisoned at Midtown by eating poisoned food which the rebels left behind them. The gallant Captain Delfert died, and Lieut. Col. Von Dantz and Capt. Schenau have suffered death, but are recovering. The indignation of our soldiers is very great, but they have been restrained from retaliating upon the prisoners of war.

A dispatch from Cross Hollow, Ark., dated February 24, says our army is waiting supplies; will not move for ten or twelve days. Price and Ben McCulloch are beyond Boston Mountains. Our troops took possession of Fayetteville at 11 o'clock yesterday, the ruins of the town smoking when our troops entered. The rebels are badly demoralized. A Louisiana and Texas regiment are with McCulloch.

A dispatch dated Washington, March 1, says the War Department has received a

highly satisfactory report from Gen. Wool, at Fortress Monroe, as to the military condition of that important fortress and its state of preparation for any military operations...

The last account from Col. Corcoran represents him to be on his way from Columbus, S. C., to Richmond, to be exchanged.

A dispatch dated Charleston, Va., March 3, says the main body of Gen. Banks' division rests in the vicinity of Charleston. No disaster or accident has occurred since its concentration at and the departure from Sandy Hook, to cause any anxiety to the friends at home.

A telegram, dated Washington, March 2, says: Lieut. Commanding Phelps, sent with flag of truce, to-day, to Columbus, has this moment returned, and reports that Columbus is being evacuated. He saw the rebels burning their winter quarters, and removing their heavy guns on the bluffs, but the guns in the water batteries remain intact.

A dispatch from Chicago, of March 2, says: A special to the Times, dated Cairo, March 1st, reports that the unanimous disloyalty of the citizens in and about Nashville, is confirmed by every arrival from the Cumberland. The difference in sentiment between the people of the Tennessee and the Cumberland is very marked.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We collect the following from intelligence by foreign arrivals during the week past: The arrest of British subjects in the United States has been the topic of some discussion in the English Parliament, with no result, however.

The Prince of Wales has left England for Trieste, en route for the east. He travels in strict incognito. Late Gibraltar advices, received in Liverpool, represent the privateer Sumter as detained at Gibraltar, from difficulty of obtaining coal.

A new Canadian Bishopric, to be called the Bishopric of Ontario, is created. The Rev. J. L. Wise is appointed its first bishop. The Official Gazette publishes an order of the Privy Council, removing the prohibition against the export of saltpeter, arms, ammunition, and all other articles lately prohibited.

Gloomy accounts are published of the British Columbia gold fields, and are attracting considerable attention. Advices from Warsaw announce that judgment has been pronounced by court-martial on the Catholic priests imprisoned in the citadel. Four canons were condemned to transportation to Siberia, and one to imprisonment in the fortress.

Bombay papers to Jan. 13 represent the product of the last cotton crop as pouring into Bombay from the various cotton districts. Letters from Vienna are filled with most lamentable accounts of the inundation. The district submerged in Vienna alone comprises a population of 80,000 persons to be provided for. Rain fell for four days, almost without interruption.

Other Continental rivers, particularly those in Holland, had also greatly risen, and were causing much alarm. A severe engagement between the Turks and Montenegrins had taken place near Sestria. The loss was heavy on both sides.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Richmond Whig of Friday says these are times to try men's souls. The consequences of a defensive policy, and of the folly of transferring the war to the Valley of the Mississippi, where the enemy have their best fighters, instead of attacking them in their central and most tender point—Pennsylvania—by aggressive war, are now upon us.

The Congress of the United States, after due consideration, has declined to adopt any measures to further a National Representation of our works of Industry, Invention and Art at the aforementioned Exhibition.

The Richmond Whig of Friday says these are times to try men's souls. The consequences of a defensive policy, and of the folly of transferring the war to the Valley of the Mississippi, where the enemy have their best fighters, instead of attacking them in their central and most tender point—Pennsylvania—by aggressive war, are now upon us.

65, under drill, says: We hear that the rage for volunteering is greater than it has been since the beginning of the war. There will be no want of men, without any extraordinary legislation, if they can only get arms and leaders to conduct them against the enemy.

The New Orleans Bee confesses the magnitude of the calamity of Fort Donelson, and condemns the neglect and apathy of the Confederate Government in not sending sufficient numbers of troops westward.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 22d says, the Governor of Alabama has called for twelve regiments from that State, and if not forthcoming other means will be used to fill the requisition.

A company near Kingston, Barton Co., Georgia, is preparing to turn out 1,000 pounds of saltpeter per day from a saltpeter cave in that vicinity.

Peach and plum trees in Rome, Ga., are blooming, and the wheat crops promising, but too forward.

Cotton cards are being manufactured in Dawson, Georgia.

THE GREAT FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from San Francisco, under date of February 1, gives full accounts of the devastation caused by the recent flood in that State. The rain began on the 10th of November, and continued almost without intermission until the 22d ult., a period of seventy-three days, and the fury was still worse than the continuity.

It is impossible to ascertain the damage done. The Morning Call of this city estimates it at \$75,000,000. I am not confident that it will amount to \$5,000,000 above benefits.

The Sacramento valley, or that part of it now flooded, contains about half of the farmers and cultivated land of the State, and comprises eleven counties, which contain one-fourth of the population of the State, the entire figure being 380,000, about one-fourth the taxable property, the whole amounting to one-half of the State's population.

A grave question has arisen, whether these counties can produce any grain this year. If not, we shall have to import wheat. Our crop will necessarily be short. If the water should soon fall, and there were means of protecting the fields from the cattle, almost as much wheat and barley could be grown as ever.

OUR SUCCESSORS ABOARD.—The effect in Europe of our late victories may be imagined from that which has already followed the Union success at Somerset, Kentucky, concerning which the Paris correspondent of the Baltimore American says: "The news of the great Union victory in Kentucky has arrived on this side of the Atlantic at a most propitious moment, and its effect upon public opinion is not inferior to that produced by the Federal disaster at Manassas."

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The following notice to the public has been issued: WASHINGTON, February 24. The undersigned, on behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the President to represent the interests of such American citizens as might desire to appear at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be held in the city of London during the present year, submits the following statement:

The Congress of the United States, after due consideration, has declined to adopt any measures to further a National Representation of our works of Industry, Invention and Art at the aforementioned Exhibition.

There have advised the Commissioners appointed by the British government that there will be no general participation on the part of citizens of this country on that occasion, but they have thought it not improper, at the same time, to recommend to the consideration of the Royal Commissioners such works of industry and art as have received the authentication of the Commission, and may to a limited extent be presented for exhibition through individual exertion.

FROM SANTA FE.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 10th ult., has arrived. Sibley's proclamation did not have the desired effect. Instead of rallying men to his standard, it has strengthened the Union army by at least two regiments, and placed nearly all the citizens under arms.

FROM PALMICO SOUND.—By the arrival of the S. R. Spaulding, we have late intelligence from Palmico Sound. She brings news of the failure of the attempt to lay the telegraphic cable across the bay.

The steamer Hoboken was drifted ashore and wrecked on Cape Henry. She is a total loss. All hands were saved. Major J. T. Sawyer, from Elizabeth City, represents everything quiet in that locality.

The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Inquirer professes to have information that the rebels have gathered an army of 100,000 men near Nashville, (probably Murfreesboro') and that they have erected a fort much superior to Donelson, on which they have planted their best artillery.

Mr. Sandford, the Government Supervisor of Telegraphs, will soon issue a circular explaining the order issued by Secretary Stanton in relation to the suppression of military news. It is the intention of the Secretary of War to suppress only such items of military intelligence as may endanger the success of any future movements of our armies.

The Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners has received the following intelligence from Beirut, Jan. 15, 1862: There has been a flood of rain at Mecca; 300 lives were lost, and one-third of the city destroyed.

Jeff. Davis, in his inaugural address, estimates the aggregate strength of the two armies at a million of men. He knew that the Union forces numbered over six hundred thousand, and we therefore cannot do otherwise than accept his statement as an admission that his rebel followers do not count four hundred thousand.

Among the rebel officers captured at Fort Henry is a young man named George R. G. Jones, who commanded an artillery company. He is a renegade Northerner, a resident of Dubuque, Iowa, and a son of Hon. George W. Jones, late Minister to Bogota, and now a prisoner at Fort Lafayette.

The Charleston Courier of February 17, says: With deep regret we learn that Gen. Beauregard is sick in Nashville of typhoid fever or sore throat. We understand that prayers were offered up in our several churches yesterday commending him to the divine protection.

The World's special Washington dispatch says that Gen. Jim Lane is not on his way to Washington, but that Gen. Hunter is. A letter signed from Lane on Friday, says he has collected the necessary forces, and is ready and anxious to commence his expedition.

A dispatch dated Milwaukee, March 1st, says a destructive fire here this morning, destroyed the entire block known as the Albany buildings. The loss on the buildings is estimated at \$75,000, upon which the insurance is \$50,000.

The report of the New York Herald, on Saturday, that Secretary Stanton was suffering from another attack of vertigo, is pronounced false by the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent, on the authority of Mr. Stanton himself, who says he never was in better health than now.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, February 27, says: A varnish factory, in the upper part of the city, exploded this evening, owing to the use of benzine for turpentine. Mr. Wright, the proprietor, was killed, and another man fatally injured. The building was entirely demolished.

The New Orleans Bee confesses the magnitude of the calamity of Fort Donelson, and condemns the neglect and apathy of the Confederate government in not sending sufficient numbers of troops westward.

A report of the death of John B. Floyd is given by the Louisville Journal. It is stated that in the flight from Donelson a rebel Lieutenant was struck by Floyd while attempting to go on board a boat, and that he immediately shot Floyd with a pistol.

The immense business transacted in petroleum oil is set forth by some returns of traffic over the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad during the month of January. The number of barrels of oil carried was 70,000, and the carriage alone amounted to \$85,000.

The diptheria is making fearful ravages in some portions of Maine. In the town of Knox, Mr. Blanchard has buried his wife and five children within three weeks. In Patten, forty families have suffered bereavement from this cause.

A letter from Captain L. D. Waddell, of Co. B, 11th Illinois Volunteers, to his father in New York, says that out of eighty-five men in his company, but seven remain alive—the most wholesale slaughter that was ever heard of. This was the color company, at which the rebels took particular aim.

The city of New Orleans is represented as having been made almost impregnable. The shell road, and every avenue of approach to the city, are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side felled trees form an impenetrable abatis into the swamp.

The following is an accurate list of the number and rank of the prisoners taken by the Burnside Expedition against Roanoke: 2 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 34 Captains, 36 First Lieutenants, 63 Second Lieutenants, 3 Third Lieutenants, 8 Musicians, 148 Sergeants, 126 Corporals, 1,988 privates, and 29 servants belonging to officers; making in all a grand total of 2,488 prisoners of all ranks.

The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Inquirer professes to have information that the rebels have gathered an army of 100,000 men near Nashville, (probably Murfreesboro') and that they have erected a fort much superior to Donelson, on which they have planted their best artillery.

Mr. Sandford, the Government Supervisor of Telegraphs, will soon issue a circular explaining the order issued by Secretary Stanton in relation to the suppression of military news. It is the intention of the Secretary of War to suppress only such items of military intelligence as may endanger the success of any future movements of our armies.

The Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners has received the following intelligence from Beirut, Jan. 15, 1862: There has been a flood of rain at Mecca; 300 lives were lost, and one-third of the city destroyed.

Jeff. Davis, in his inaugural address, estimates the aggregate strength of the two armies at a million of men. He knew that the Union forces numbered over six hundred thousand, and we therefore cannot do otherwise than accept his statement as an admission that his rebel followers do not count four hundred thousand.

Among the rebel officers captured at Fort Henry is a young man named George R. G. Jones, who commanded an artillery company. He is a renegade Northerner, a resident of Dubuque, Iowa, and a son of Hon. George W. Jones, late Minister to Bogota, and now a prisoner at Fort Lafayette.

The Charleston Courier of February 17, says: With deep regret we learn that Gen. Beauregard is sick in Nashville of typhoid fever or sore throat. We understand that prayers were offered up in our several churches yesterday commending him to the divine protection.

The World's special Washington dispatch says that Gen. Jim Lane is not on his way to Washington, but that Gen. Hunter is. A letter signed from Lane on Friday, says he has collected the necessary forces, and is ready and anxious to commence his expedition.

A dispatch dated Milwaukee, March 1st, says a destructive fire here this morning, destroyed the entire block known as the Albany buildings. The loss on the buildings is estimated at \$75,000, upon which the insurance is \$50,000.

The report of the New York Herald, on Saturday, that Secretary Stanton was suffering from another attack of vertigo, is pronounced false by the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent, on the authority of Mr. Stanton himself, who says he never was in better health than now.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, February 27, says: A varnish factory, in the upper part of the city, exploded this evening, owing to the use of benzine for turpentine. Mr. Wright, the proprietor, was killed, and another man fatally injured. The building was entirely demolished.

The New Orleans Bee confesses the magnitude of the calamity of Fort Donelson, and condemns the neglect and apathy of the Confederate government in not sending sufficient numbers of troops westward.

A report of the death of John B. Floyd is given by the Louisville Journal. It is stated that in the flight from Donelson a rebel Lieutenant was struck by Floyd while attempting to go on board a boat, and that he immediately shot Floyd with a pistol.

The immense business transacted in petroleum oil is set forth by some returns of traffic over the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad during the month of January. The number of barrels of oil carried was 70,000, and the carriage alone amounted to \$85,000.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—MARCH 3, 1862. Wheat—Continued steady and in moderate request at \$1 3/4 for No. 1, and 6 2/3 for No. 2.

Flour and Meal—Western and State Flour is in fair demand, especially the medium and better grades, but the low grades are in limited request at \$4 40 to \$5 65 for Superfine Western and State, the latter rate for very good; 5 7/8 to \$6 95 for the low grades of Western Extra; 5 7/8 to \$6 80 for Extra State; 6 80 to \$6 95 for Fancy do. Corn meal is steady at 40 cents in demand, and 39 1/2 for No. 1, and 38 1/2 for No. 2.

Grain—The wheat market is rather quiet and somewhat irregular. Good White Michigan at \$1 50; Amber Jersey at 1 47; prime Red State at 1 42; fair Red Western at 1 40; and Chicago Spring at 1 31. Barley is firm and in moderate demand; State at 32c; Western and 41c for State. Rye is less active, and slightly easier; River, 85c. Corn is lower, but a little more active, at 50c for New Jersey and Southern Yellow; 61c for old Western Mixed.

Provisions—The Pork market is less active, but firm; the inquiry is chiefly for the city trade, at \$14 for No. 1, and \$14 1/2 for No. 2. Beef is quiet, at 12 1/2 to 13 for Plain Mess, and 14 to 14 1/2 for Extra. Prime Mess is steady at 20 1/2. Lard is firm and in good demand, at 7 1/2 to 8, the latter rate for choice. Butter and Cheese are in limited demand, at steady rates.

IMPORTANT FACTS.—Constant writing for six months is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with Steel Pens; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens.

The Gold Pen remains unchanged by years of continued use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only by the use of the Gold Pen.

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD. In an other column.

MARRIED. GARBRANT—ASHEY.—In Westley, February 4, 1862, by Ed. A. B. Burdick, Mr. Samuel J. Garbrant, of New York City, and Miss Sarah R. Ashy, of Stonington, Ct.

GRANDALL—KENTON.—In Westley, February 18, 1862, by Ed. A. B. Burdick, Mr. William A. Grandall, of Hopkinton, R. I., and Miss Wealtha M. Kenyon, of Littleton, N. Y.

MINE—BARCOCK.—In Stonington, Ct., February 26, 1862, by Ed. A. B. Burdick, Mr. Obed P. Miner, of Groton, Ct., and Miss Anna A. Barcock, of Stonington, Ct.

BURDICK—BURDICK.—In Westley, February 27, 1862, by Ed. A. B. Burdick, Mr. Ray G. Burdick, and Mrs. Sarah A. Burdick, both of Westley.

FRANK—LANGWORTHY.—In Hopkinton, R. I., February 27, 1862, by Ed. A. B. Burdick, Mr. Levi A. Frank, of Willimantic, Ct., and Miss Eleanor Langworthy, of Hopkinton.

GOOS—WRIGHT.—In DeRuyter, N. Y., February 18, 1862, by Ed. A. B. Burdick, Mr. Aaron Coon, of Fox, Blackhawk Co., Iowa, and Miss Annetta G. Wright, of Cuyler, N. Y.

STULLMAN—WILCOX.—In Lincoln, N. Y., February 6, 1862, by Ed. J. R. Fisher, Mr. Benjamin H. Stillman, and Miss Jane E. Wilcox, all of Lincoln.

COON—BURDICK.—In Cuyler, N. Y., February 11, 1862, by Ed. J. R. Fisher, Mr. Coon, of Edmeston, N. Y., and Miss Sarah A. Burdick, daughter of J. L. Burdick, of DeRuyter, N. Y.

BURDICK—JAMES.—By the same, February 18, 1862, Edward Irving Burdick and Harriet R. James, daughter of J. W. James, all of Cuyler, N. Y.

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD. THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS. MORTON'S GOLD PENS. THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following pens, in cash or post-stamp, the sender will receive, free of charge, a circular, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen of No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES. For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 35 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1, the Excelsior Pen.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER PLATED EXTENSION-CASES, WITH PEN-CASES. For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 1 dollar, the Always-Ready Pen; for 1 dollar 50 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for 2 dollars, the Excelsior Pen.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES. For 75 cents, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION-CASES, WITH PEN-CASES. For \$1, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL 1st QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS. For \$2, a No. 4 Pen; for \$2 50, a No. 5 Pen; for \$3, a No. 6 Pen; for \$3 50, a No. 7 Pen; for \$4, a No. 8 Pen; for \$4 50, a No. 9 Pen; and for \$5, a No. 10 Pen.

For sale by all dealers in the line throughout the country. Address, G. B. & J. H. UTTER, No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York.

G. B. & J. H. UTTER, POWER PRINTERS, AND PUBLISHERS. WESTLEY, R. I. Are prepared to do every kind of JOB PRINTING.

THE NARRAGANSETT WEEKLY. Published at Westley, R. I., by G. B. & J. H. Utter, is a thirty-two column paper, devoted to News of the Day and Miscellaneous Reading. Special privileges are given to New England news, and especially to such as Rhode Islanders, resident at home or abroad, would be likely to feel an interest in.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS. G. B. & J. H. Utter have purchased the Books, Printed Sheets, Stereotype Plates, Engravings and Lithographs of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, offer them for sale at low prices for cash.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL. We have from fifty to one hundred complete sets of the Memorial, three volumes, including biographies and well executed portraits of Elders Wm. Ellis, Thos. Hiscox, John Davis, Wm. Satterlee, Eli S. Bailey, Wm. B. Maxson, Solomon Carpenter, N. Warden, James H. Cochran, and Daniel Coon, together with engravings of the old meeting-houses at Newport and Hopkinton, R. I., and the modern meeting-houses at Pawcatuck, R. I., and Berlin, N. Y. These volumes were published at one dollar each, and are bound as a large and attractive book at the cost of another dollar.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST VISITOR. The first three volumes of the Visitor, bound together, in muslin, can be had at 75 cents. Subsequent volumes, in sheets, are on hand, and will be sent in answer to orders covering 20 cents per volume.

HYMN BOOKS. Copies of "Christian Psalms," the Hymn Book used by the Seventh-day Baptist churches, are supplied at the following rates: Bound in roan, plain edges, 75 cents; plain edges, lined paper, 80 cents; morocco, 90 cents.

Any article in the above list will be sent by express charges paid, on receipt of the price and postage. G. B. & J. H. UTTER, Westley, R. I.

\$1000 REWARD! Protected from Counterfeits. THE WHITE ENAMEL ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING FOR DECAYED TEETH. United States Patent applied for.

ACHING TEETH, or MERE SHELLS, Preserved and Restored. Superior to Gold. As hard and durable as the Teeth. MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS WANTED. \$100 PER MONTH AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT AT HOME OR ABROAD.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 7 a. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cananadaga, and principal Stations. MAIL at 8 1/2 a. m., for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations.

WAY at 9 30 p. m., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. NIGHT EXPRESS, daily, at 6 p. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cananadaga, and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Sup't. NATH'L MARSH, Receiver. Trains leave the following stations at the times indicated: Hornellsville. Going West. 1 1/2 a. m. Glendonville Expt. 6 24 a. m. Night Ex. 6 48 a. m. New York Expt. 12 11 p. m. Mail. 12 33 p. m. Mail. 7 15 p. m. Dunk'k Ex. 8 26 p. m. Night Express. Aff'd. 7 33 p. m. Way Freight. 12 35 p. m. Mail. 12 08 p. m. Mail. 5 35 a. m. Way Freight. 1 03 a. m. Chathamville Expt. 7 32 a. m. Night Ex. 6 50 a. m. N. Y. Express. 1 18 p. m. Mail. 11 28 p. m. Mail. 8 11 p. m. Dunk'k Ex. 7 34 p. m. Night Express. 10 41 a. m. Mail. 2 03 p. m. Mail. 3 23 p. m. Way Freight. 11 30 a. m. Mail.

Miscellaneous

From the Miscellaneous. THE OLD FAMILY CRADLE. Laid in the parrot, where darkness and dust...

Kind of Seed used.—The seed first planted by the early immigrants was brought from Kentucky and Tennessee. The plant (Gossypium herbaceum) is herbaceous...

THE TRUNDER PARTY. Frankie Reed was always in pursuit of knowledge. He took in pieces his tin horses to see what made them go...

COMFORT AT HOME.—A powerful attraction to home is the cultivation of an aspirit of neatness and elegance throughout all its arrangements...

RAISING COTTON. Agriculture was introduced into Illinois with the first French settlers in 1832. These French settlements were not made for agricultural purposes...

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. This is a crime often perpetrated in New England by men of respectability and wealth. The plan of operation is somewhat as follows...

NORTHERN SUGAR. It would be a singular result of the rebellion, if the North and West should become independent of the southern climes in the articles of sugar and cotton...

TO DETECT EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL.—Many disasters having been occasioned by the use of explosive coal oil, the following receipt for ascertaining whether or not the article is explosive...

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH ROUND THE WORLD.—An appropriation of \$100,000 and two small vessels will be asked for in Congress for the purpose of instituting a survey...

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. ADAMS—C. D. Potter, Boston; A. B. Crandall, New York; G. L. Deane, Philadelphia...

FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, via SHORE LINE RAILROAD. Trains leave for Boston at 12:15 p.m. and 8 p.m. DAILY, Sundays excepted.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts for sale at its Depository, Westbury, Rhode Island...

Preparation of Soil.—The testimony before us leaves us in the dark on this subject nearly. It seems that the most successful crops were obtained by turning the prairie sod over and planting upon it...

THE GROVER & BAKER'S S. M. CO. NEW OFFICE, IN ADDITION TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF MACHINES. MAKING THE CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. No. 1.—Reasons for Introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public; 28 pp.

DR. DARIUS HAMS' AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT. This Medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor. It is recommended for Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Colic, Pain in the Stomach...

DR. DARIUS HAMS' AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT. Dose.—One wine glass full as often as necessary. One dose will cure all Bad Spirits. One dose will cure Heart-Burn. Three doses will cure indigestion.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. ADAMS—C. D. Potter, Boston; A. B. Crandall, New York; G. L. Deane, Philadelphia; Alfred C. Mason, Green; Peabody—E. Clarke; N. V. Hull; Richardson—J. B. Cottrell; A. A. Lewis; Joseph West; Brodhead—R. Silliman; S. W. Hart—E. Maxon; Bell—J. B. Wilcox; S. J. B. Clarke; C. C. G. Silliman; So. Brookfield—H. Hall; Grosvenor—D. C. Burdick; Verona—C. M. Lewis; G. W. Langworthy; West Green—E. B. Maxon; R. F. Crandall; Westbury—L. R. Babcock; J. P. B. Brewster; Westbury—D. P. Williams; Leonardville—A. M. West; West Elmston—E. Maxon; Niles—E. R. Clarke.

THE RECORDER, MARCH 6, 1867

THE RECORDER, MARCH 6, 1867

THE RECORDER, MARCH 6, 1867

THE RECORDER, MARCH 6, 1867

THE RECORDER, MARCH 6, 1867

THE RECORDER, MARCH 6, 1867