

CHILDREN TEETHING... THE BOWELS... TO YOUR INFANTS... ADVERTISEMENTS... THE RECORDER, as the Organ of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination, is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of that denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous moral action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of His promises. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all salutary measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, relate to the interests of the human race, and to the advancement of the Kingdom of God on earth. It is published weekly, except on the Sabbath, and is sold at the rate of \$2.00 per year in advance. Subscribers wishing to change their papers, must pay all arrears and discontinue their papers, unless they have been notified by the publisher to the contrary. It is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors, but it will accept of no contributions which are unbecomingly personal or offensive to any individual. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed to the Proprietors, E. G. CHAMPLIN, WESTERLY, R. I.

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OUR LITTLE ALICE. When the earth in snow lay shrouded, On a bright December day, Then our own dear little Alice, To the grave was borne away; Borne across the very threshold, Where so oft in grief we grieve, Fell her pattering little footsteps, In her haste to come to me. How I miss those little footsteps, When the daylight fades away, Coming oft with "Mamma, take me," As she wearies of her play; How I miss the fond caressing, Of those soft and tiny arms; That voice saying, "Ma, I love you;" All her own peculiar charms. I miss her, when we're gathered At the hour of morning prayer, With my Bible laid before her, Keeling at her little chair; How I miss her merry chatter, All the lonely, wistful days; Miss her joyous ringing laughter, And her little whimsical ways. That sweet voice she loved so dearly, And would say with reverence deep; Still I seem to hear her saying— "Now I lay me down to sleep;" But that little voice is silent, Lonely hours no more "will cheer, Though so oft I start and listen, Seeming still that voice to hear, Darling child! how much I miss her, Everywhere, in everything; Yes, I miss her own sweet music, That no other tone can bring. How those little half-worn garments Fill my eyes with blinding tears; Since the precious form that wore them, In our midst no more appears. Weeping, oft I view the impress Of her hand, so fair and small, Where in playfulness she laid it, On the newly-plastered wall. Now that little hand lies mouldering, In the grave so dark and cold; Though a flower of fading beauty, Still those little fingers hold. Like the vines that wreath our windows, Through the summer's genial hours, So she grew and twined about us, Fragile as the summer flowers; It was meet she should be like them, For she loved the flowers so well; Bloomed with them while they were blooming, And with them she drooped and fell. When the flowers again shall waken, At the gentle voice of spring, Still her sleep will be unbroken, 'Mid the flowers no more she'll sing. But there comes a brighter dawning, O'er the winter of the tomb— Still will waken on that morning, Waken to a blissful bloom. EXCELS.

REV. JOSEPH STENNETT'S REPLY TO MR. DAVID RUBEN. It would be difficult to give a fair reply to Mr. Stennett in full. This would not be looked for in the columns of a weekly periodical. I shall, therefore, only aim at giving epitomized replies to Stennett to Mr. Ruben's remarks. In disposing of Mr. R.'s preface, he notices his charge against the Baptists—that they eat out the "bowels of the church by schism, and become cruel to their own children by denying them the holy privilege of the church's communion by baptism." Mr. S. simply replies, that he may heap up these frightful terms without convicting the Anabaptists of their cruelty, either to the church, or to their children, unless he inform them what he means by the church, and what by schism. And in order to prove their cruelty to their children, he must produce a divine warrant for infant baptism, which he did not pretend to do. Mr. R.'s assertion that the mission of the Baptists is to make disciples, which is done by baptizing them, then teaching them, Mr. S. replies: 1. That no one can be made a disciple without being taught; as making disciples and teaching signify the same thing. 2. That Christ said, "unless a man forsake all his earthly connections, and even his own life, and bear his cross, and come after me, he cannot be my disciple." 3. He asks, Is it all right in all nations, as well as infants, who are to be baptized before they are taught? If only those who are made disciples in all nations are to be baptized, then there is something required to make disciples before baptism.

GENTLE WORDS AND LOVING SMILES. The sun may warm the grass to life, The dew the drooping flower, And eyes grow bright and watch the flight Of autumn's opening hour; But words that breathe of kindness, And smiles we know are true, Are warmer than the summer time, And brighter than the dew. It is not much the world can give, With all its subtle art, And gold and gems are not the thing To satisfy the heart. But O! if those who cluster round The altar at the hearth, Have gentle words and loving smiles, How beautiful is earth.

THE IMPRECATORY PSALMS. A late number of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* contains an interesting and somewhat remarkable article on "The Imprecatory Psalms," by Rev. Edwards A. Park, Abbott Professor in Andover Theological Seminary, and one of the editors of the "Bibliotheca." The Imprecatory Psalms—those which contain a request, or intimate a wish, or even a willingness, that moral agents be chastised or punished—have been often deemed inconsistent with the milder precepts of our religion. "They may have had their use as a war-trumpet in the shock of an ancient battle," says the writer of these articles upon them, "when the soldiers of Israel were not ripe for gentler words; but it is imagined that we are to look upon them now as we gaze at the helmets and coats of mail which are hung up in the museum of antiquities. There are crises in life, however, which bring out the hidden uses of such parts of the Bible as had seemed to be antiquated. Since the commencement of the present rebellion, the Imprecatory Psalms have gained a new meaning in the view of men who had been wont to regard them as unchristian. Now the red planet Mars, which had been unnoticed in our horizon, has reappeared. The lost hymns have been found again. It is a new proof of the inspiration of the Bible, that so many of its forgotten teachings have been commended to our regard by the martial scenes of the day." In deducing the lessons taught by these psalms, the writer urges therefrom the necessity of an active prosecution of our war, and the impossibility of a true Christian remaining neutral; and at the same time, argues that these warlike views are not inconsistent with the merciful doctrines of Christianity.

THE LITTLE ONES IN PRAYER-TIME. More parents than one have felt perplexed in not being able to keep the little folks quiet during prayer. To them the following bit of experience may not be uninteresting. My little George, nearly six years old, has perhaps as much mercury in his composition as most lads of his age. Indeed, he has always been a noted character for restlessness, and this he has frequently displayed, much to my grief, at the family altar. He has often been punished in various ways, but has soon forgotten it. A few weeks ago he had been about his best during the entire service, and when we rose from prayer I kissed him. He looked astonished (had his mother done it that would have been no surprise), and said, "Pa, why did you kiss me?" "Because you were a good boy while we were praying." "O! well, I'm glad," and his eyes fairly sparkled with satisfaction, and off he ran to play. There has been no more trouble in that line, and every morning he comes for a kiss. A similar trial may have a good effect in other cases. A slight reward is amply bestowed, may prevent the necessity of a heavy punishment. In the government of God's children, he not only punishes for evil, but rewards for well-doing. Surely, it is safe to copy after the great Original.—*CHRIS' QUAR.*

MODERN DISCOVERIES. Bayard Taylor, the celebrated traveler, thus sums up the results of modern discoveries: "Within the last twenty-five years, all the principal features of the geography of our own vast interior regions have been accurately determined; the great fields of Central Asia have been traversed in various directions, from Bokhara and Oxus to the Chinese wall; the half-known river systems of South America have been explored and surveyed; the icy continent around the southern pole has been discovered; the North-west Passage—the *ignis fatuus* of nearly two centuries, is at last found; the Dead Sea is stripped of its fabulous terrors; the source of the Niger is no longer a myth, and the sublime secret of the Nile is almost wrested from his keeping; the Mountains have been sought for a Caucasian eye; an English steamer has ascended the Chhabta to the frontiers of the kingdom of Borneo; Leichardt and Stuart have penetrated the wilderness of Australia; the Russians have descended from Irkoutsk to the mouth of the Amoor; the antiquated walls of Chinese prejudice have been cracked, and are fast tumbling down, and the screens that surround Japan have been cut by the sharp edge of American enterprise. Such are the principal results of modern exploration. What quarter of a century since the form of the earth, and the boundaries of its land and water were known, can exhibit such a list of achievements?"

MEMORY. Sir William Hamilton tells some huge stories in his lectures on memory. Ben Johnson could not only repeat all he had ever written, but whole books he had read. If we had his faculty, we should pray to be delivered from the full exercise of it. Niebuhr in his youth was employed in one of the public offices of Denmark, where part of a book of accounts having been lost, he restored it from his recollection. Seneca complains of old age because he cannot, as he once did, repeat two thousand names in the order they were read to him; and avers that on one occasion, when at his studies, two hundred unconnected verses having been pronounced by different pupils of his, he pronounced by repeated them in a reversed order, proceeding from the last to the first utterance. A quick and retentive memory, both of words and things, is an invaluable treasure, and may be had by any one who will

4. Our Saviour's way, and that of John, was to make disciples first, and then to baptize them; for "Jesus made and baptized more disciples than John." 5. The commission in another parallel text plainly directs that teaching ought to precede baptism: "Preach the Gospel to every creature; he that believes, and is baptized, shall be saved." 6. The practice of the apostles abundantly confirms this. They taught the people to repent, believe, and then to be baptized; and we read of none being admitted to baptism, but those who made a profession of repentance and faith.

Mr. S. closes his review of the preface with this remark: That though Mr. R. had no hope of convincing the Anabaptists, by reason of their obstinacy and ignorance, he hoped he should have better success with one of Mr. R.'s learning and candor. Upon Mr. R.'s remarks in his first chapter upon the signification of *bapto*, and *baptizo*, in which he admitted *bapto* properly signifies *to dip* or *plunge*, but that *baptizo*, its derivative, had a wider range, and signifies any kind of washing, whether by dipping, rinsing, washing, or springing, Mr. S. replies, "And while he gives *bapto* a larger latitude, he indeed restrains it to what he calls a mundifying act by water, and sometimes to dye in colors; whereas *dipping*, which is of a much larger extent, comprehends washing as one of the consequences of it, *Tingo* and *baptizo* signify the same thing; that is, *to dip*, whether in water or in colors; and these words are not used to denote one liquid more than another; but to signify the action of dipping or immersion in any liquid whatsoever.

To Mr. R.'s remarks, that baptism is to be administered to none but believers; and that infants are such, as being born of Christian parents, are federally holy, and have a right to the ordinance in right of their father's faith, and are to be specially brought to the ordinance, and by no means to be denied it. Mr. S. replies, that as Mr. R. admits that faith, and a confession of that faith, is necessary to baptism, that as infants have no means of manifesting their faith, till they evince it by their works and words—that faith cometh by hearing—with the heart, man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation—and that faith without works is dead, being alone, Mr. R. must pardon the Anabaptists if they dare not number infants among the "proper subjects of baptism, till he has proved that they are capable of hearing the Gospel, so as to understand it, and embrace the terms of it; and make a confession agreeable to those sentiments; and of shew their faith by a suitable conversation. Mr. R. had said that the apostles used to baptize whole households, of which children were a part; referring to the house of Lydia, of Stephans, of the jailor, and of Cornelius. Mr. S. shows clearly, that as the sacred writers make no mention of infants in those households who were baptized, believed in God, and rejoiced, he had no right, or reason, to infer that those households contained any. If it could be clearly proved that there were infants in all these families, no necessary consequence could be drawn from this, that those infants were baptized, since, it is a common mode of speaking, to say that of a whole family, which, in a strict sense belongs only to a greater part, or to the principal members of it. Thus it is said, "Elkanah, and all his house, went up to offer to the Lord the yearly sacrifice and his vow." Yet we are told in the context, that Hannah went not up, nor Samuel their child. (1 Sam. 1: 21, 22.) Mr. R., to strengthen his assertion of infant baptism, adds, that Peter told his auditors in his first sermon, "The promise is to you, and to your children!" But this citation cannot answer the end for which it was made, unless it can be shown that it was a promise of baptism, or of that which would give an immediate right to it; and that the children here mentioned signified infants, neither of which is attempted. The context here sufficiently indicates that the promise here mentioned, is the promise of the Holy Spirit, which Peter declares to have been fulfilled on the day of Pentecost. The promise is annexed to repentance and baptism, to engage the Jews, to whom the apostle was preaching, to submit to these duties, as his words testify, "Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit, for the promise is to you, and to your children;" &c. There seems no reason to restrain the term to infants, since the Jews and their children may well signify themselves and their posterity, as the children of Israel are so frequently mentioned in the Scriptures. And the promise appeared to, as many as God shall call. Mr. R. next speaks against the iteration of baptism in these words—"Baptism must be administered but once—it imprints an indelible character upon the person, which neither schism, heresy, nor apostasy itself, can blot out. If it becomes not to him a token of salvation, it remains upon him a testimony of his condemnation." Agree, that baptism ought not to be administered more than once; but this is not the question between us, whether baptism is to be repeated; but principally on these two: Whether baptism can be truly administered by any person? and whether infants are proper subjects of baptism? Let this gentleman

once prove that the ordinance of baptism can be duly administered without dipping; and that infants are proper subjects of it; and then it will follow that the Anabaptists are guilty of re-baptizing. They profess to be against the iteration of baptism; but they are for having it once duly administered to every believer, according to our Saviour's instruction. After this, Mr. R. says, "This is the general doctrine of the sacrament of baptism, practiced by the universal Christian church ever since the apostles, 'till men of corrupt principles have brought in many innovations, etc.'" Mr. S. first disposes of the many hard names which Mr. R. had associated with the Anabaptists, by showing that the English Baptists held nothing in common with the sects bearing those names, and therefore, could not be justly reproached with their errors. Respecting such as deferred their baptism to their dying hour, and others who delayed it till they are thirty years of age, who Mr. R. enumerated among his heretics, Mr. S. remarks, that Mr. R. speaks of the *climici* (climics) which signifies *sick*, or *bed-ridden* people; some of whom were not baptized till they were near death; but chose to state their baptism when they were in a state of health. But their delay, and that of others, as of *Gregory Nazianzen, Chrysostom, Ambrose, and Augustine*, as well as *Constantine, Tingo* and *baptizo* signify the same thing; that is, *to dip*, whether in water or in colors; and these words are not used to denote one liquid more than another; but to signify the action of dipping or immersion in any liquid whatsoever.

To Mr. R.'s remark, "That Anabaptists are so called from re-baptizing, and now after two hundred years have christened themselves, and will be called Baptists," Mr. S. replies, "They suppose they may more properly call themselves *Baptists*, than he calls giving a name *christening*; for he that is for the administration of baptism by dipping, may on that account more truly be called a Baptist, than he that has a name given him, may for that reason be said to be christened, or made a Christian. I know custom has rendered it common to use *christening* and *naming* as convertible terms; but very improperly; and it is a pity the name of Christ should be inserted in any word of profane and common use, and that the term that signifies the divine work of making a Christian, should be applied so often merely to the humane ceremony of giving a name."

This gentleman will by no means allow the Anabaptists an older date than about one hundred and eighty years, yet one of the sects he mentions, viz, that of the *Hemero-baptists*, was a sect among the Jews, and are said to have been in the world about seventeen hundred years ago; before our Saviour's incarnation, and consequently, before the institution of the ordinance of baptism. And many other sects he mentions are more ancient by many hundred years than he will allow the Anabaptists to be. But supposing many of these sects to have been guilty of some of these errors which Mr. R. charges on them here and elsewhere; is the error which any man entertains, to be confounded with the truth he holds? Is the wholesome sweetness of truth converted into the deadly poison of destructive heresy, as Mr. R. would persuade us it sometimes happens? Where will he find a church in the world to which many errors may not be imputed, if all the unsound notions embraced by some of its members, must be put to the account of the whole body? It is certain the doctrine of baptism, as held by the Anabaptists, has no tendency to lead men into those extravagancies Mr. R. would fasten on them. That which renders Mr. R.'s conduct towards the Anabaptists in England yet more strange, is, that the confession of faith published, as well as their sermons, sufficiently declare that, at least, a great body of them, are far from countenancing those errors which he imputes to the several sects, by whose names he will have them called. To convince an impartial reader of this, I need only refer him to the confession of faith published by above a hundred congregations of them in England and Wales, third edition, printed in the year 1699.

"After all, Mr. R. has no more reason to join those German Anabaptists to those in England, than these have to throw them into the bosom of the church to which he belongs; or into the communion of many other churches that are for pedobaptism.—For if these people were only for adult baptism, as well as the Anabaptists here in England, they were for sprinkling, or pouring on water on those they pretended to baptize, as well as the present Pedobaptists; therefore the Anabaptists with whom he has to do, are so far from acknowledging the baptism of these sects; that they do not think they had or have any true baptism administered among them; which is more than Mr. R. will say of their pretended baptism, when they understand what baptism once that was never baptized in his wood before."

MANA NEUTRALITY. Man a neutral, when the contest is between a loving father on the one hand, and mischievous children on the other! Man a neutral, when the strife is between an unbounded benevolence and a narrow selfishness! The inspired Psalmist would scorn such a neutrality. He looks above the details of the combat, and seizes on the great principle of it. "For," he sings— "For I, Thine enemies make a tumult; And they that hate Thee have lifted up the head, They have taken crafty counsel against Thy people, And consulted against Thy hidden ones. Yet, O Lord, thou hast said, Come, and let us cut them off from being a nation; That the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance. For they have consulted with one consent; They are confederate against Thee." Therefore, "O my God, make them like a wheel (or whirlwind); As the stubble before the wind. As the fire burneth the wood, And as the flame setteth the mountains on fire, So persecute them with thy storm, And make them afraid with thy storm. Fill their faces with shame, Let them may seek thy name, O Lord, Let them be confounded and troubled forever; Ye, let them be put to shame, and perish. That men may know that Thou, whose name alone is Jehovah, Art the Most High over all the earth."

That one phrase, "confederate against Thee," has suggested to many American Christians the crimes of those States which are now "confederate" against our Union. If we have the temper of the old Jewish sons, we go forth to battle against these States, not in order to secure our personal welfare or any sectional emolument; but in order to preserve our Union as a mere secular empire; but to preserve it as an asylum for the oppressed throughout the world; as the model of a republic to be initiated in other lands; as the embodiment of liberal principles that make the intellect more energetic, the conscience more exact, the affections more generous, the will more resolute. We believe that our national constitution is fitted to quicken the growth of a real manhood, to enlarge the compass of a pure church, to discipline the virtuous citizen for an ampler reward in heaven than he would reach if he were not trained to think for himself, to govern himself, to develop his own powers, to worship his Maker according to his own conscience. Therefore we station our blockading squadrons at every sea port, and the mouth of every river; our cavalry and infantry at every highway and railway, where we can prevent the transit of food which may strengthen our foes for their battles. In laying this embargo upon the commerce of the rebels, we are not vindictive, provided that we have the temper of the Psalmist in his imprecations; for he unfolds the reasons for his prayers thus: "Deliver me from the workers of iniquity, And save me from bloody men; They run and prepare themselves without my fault, Let them devour their own rulers as I do.—Let them wander up and down for meat, Though they be not satisfied, and will stay all night."

THE AMERICAN UNION AND OUR RELIGIOUS INTERESTS. The citizens of the United States have been fond of saying that the king of Israel brought our fathers as a vine out of Egypt, that he cast out the heathen, and caused his chosen plant to take deep root, so that the hills were covered with the shadow of it. If, now, the knife of this godly vine, be raised against its branches of freedom, and be allowed to sever the promises of it, then will not only our land be afflicted, but all other lands will be afflicted; there will be arrayed against each other not merely two confederacies, but three, or four,

of seven; and there will be unremitting war among them; and the cause of freedom will be down-trodden, not on this continent alone, but throughout the world; and the church of Christ will suffer, for it is to our united republic that men look for an enterprising, an aggressive, a practical, a hard-working religion. Therefore, as merciful citizens, desirous of liberalizing the despoticisms of the Old World, and of Christianizing the heathen tribes, we call on our rulers to arrest this illegal and unreasonable rebellion. If it cannot be stayed without the loss of treasure and blood, let the loss come. If it cannot be stayed without inflicting the extreme punishment of the law on some ringleader in the revolt, we grieve for the necessity, but the chastisement will "rescue us from robbery in the time of peace, and from piracy in the time of war," and let it come. But if he be given up to this fearful punishment, he must endure not only pain but lasting ignominy. Our tears flow for the ignominy, but it will preserve us hereafter from wholesale theft, from perjury, from barbarism; and let it come. But if he be doomed to the legal punishment of his crime, his children will be fatherless and his wife a widow. It is a terrible woe. But unless it come, not a few only, but thousands of children will be fatherless; not one only, but hundreds of wives will be widows. The government must be upheld; therefore let his household be left desolate. But if he expiate his crime on the gallows, his children will become vagabonds and beggars. We are saddened at their misery. We forewarn him of it, we entreat him to spare his unoffending offspring. Still, unless treason be now rebuked with all the emphasis which the law allows, every bill and dale will ere long echo and re-echo with the cry of mendicant children. Then let his little ones be vagabonds and beg, rather than that all the families of the land be scattered, mothers fleeing with their babes from the guerrilla hordes which bring famine in their train.

Mistaken men have decided, that if the hundred and ninth psalm contains a request for the chastisement of the malefactor's wife, children, parents, the psalm is not inspired. Now if we must believe that the psalm is not inspired, provided that it expresses a request for such calamities, then it is logical to believe that the psalm does not express a request for them, but rather an acquiescence in them. The evidence for the inspiration of the psalm is clearer than the evidence that its apparent meaning is its real one; and therefore if it be needful to adopt the alternative that the psalm is not of divine origin, or else that it does not utter a wish for the woes of the traitor's household, we have a logical right to interpret the psalm as breathing a spirit not of positive desire for these woes, but of cordial submission to them. Thus: "It is the divine plan to afflict the small household of the traitor, and thereby to save the large multitudes who had otherwise been undone by the treason. Therefore, while rivers of waters run down mine eyes, I sing:— Let his children be fatherless, And his wife a widow. Let his children be continually vagabonds and beg; Let them seek their bread also out of their desolate places." As he has tempted men to extortion, he may now fitly receive back the influence of his crime; and, accordingly, "Let the extortioner catch all that he hath, And let the strangers spoil his labor." He has stirred up his comrades to inhuman and relentless deeds, and so I rest satisfied with thine arrangement: "Let there be none to extend mercy unto him; Neither let there be any favor to his fatherless child." "Let his posterity be cut off, And in the generation following, let their name be blotted out."

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take the pains. Theodore Parker, when in the Divinity School, had a notion that his memory was defective, and needed looking after, and he had an immense chronological chart hung upon his room, and tasked himself to commit the contents of all the dates and dates, from Adam and the year one, down through Nimrod, Potemey Soser, Hellabalus, and the rest. "Our verbal memory soonest fails us, unless we attend to it and keep it in fresh order; a child will commit and recite verbatim easier than an adult, and girls than boys. To keep the verbal memory fresh, it is capital exercise to study and acquire new languages, or commit and recite up choice passages, making them a part of our mental wealth." Monthly Religious Magazine.

AN APPEAL FOR THE CONTRABANDS. An address to the public in behalf of the contrabands has been issued by the Educational Commission in Boston. It is intended to be from the pen of Professor Child, and contains the following passage: "Without some help, direction and restraint, these unhappy creatures, the victims of an institution for which nearly every citizen of the United States is in some measure accountable, may soon sink into a deep misery than even they have known, and become not only vicious, but ungovernable and very dangerous. The people of the North, and at least those to whom the subject is dear, should see that their condition shall not be the worse for our invasion. The care and control formerly exercised by masters (and sometimes conscientiously and benevolently exercised) 'we must therefore assume—not simply as a charity, but as a matter of the plainest obligation. And if we would not fall below those of whose disregard of human rights many of us are accustomed to speak in strong terms, if we would not stand convicted before them and before God of that spurious philanthropy of which we have been accused, we must see to it that these slaves gain something by exchanging servitude for liberty. We must actually receive these black men into the great human family to which we allow they belong; we must teach them how to live in that freedom which, up to this time, we have not been willing to concede, or, if willing to concede, not able to secure them. Their right to property, both in their persons and in the products of their labor, and also the rights of family, may be considered as already recognized. We are now called upon to provide for their education, and that in the widest sense; not such an education as makes them safe and profitable servants, but such as is required by other moral beings living in human society; an education which shall make them industrious, thrifty, self-supporting, orderly, temperate, self-respecting; which shall excite the unquenchable thirst for improvement, and unfold their now almost undeveloped mental and spiritual faculties. Proceeding thus, with due regard to their circumstances and capacities, not ignoring their present infirmities, but honestly striving to remove their disabilities, we must do our best to prepare them or their posterity to enter into all the privileges and blessings of an advanced civilization."

THE LITTLE ONES IN PRAYER-TIME. More parents than one have felt perplexed in not being able to keep the little folks quiet during prayer. To them the following bit of experience may not be uninteresting. My little George, nearly six years old, has perhaps as much mercury in his composition as most lads of his age. Indeed, he has always been a noted character for restlessness, and this he has frequently displayed, much to my grief, at the family altar. He has often been punished in various ways, but has soon forgotten it. A few weeks ago he had been about his best during the entire service, and when we rose from prayer I kissed him. He looked astonished (had his mother done it that would have been no surprise), and said, "Pa, why did you kiss me?" "Because you were a good boy while we were praying." "O! well, I'm glad," and his eyes fairly sparkled with satisfaction, and off he ran to play. There has been no more trouble in that line, and every morning he comes for a kiss. A similar trial may have a good effect in other cases. A slight reward is amply bestowed, may prevent the necessity of a heavy punishment. In the government of God's children, he not only punishes for evil, but rewards for well-doing. Surely, it is safe to copy after the great Original.—*CHRIS' QUAR.*

HOMELY WOMEN.—For a homely—even an ugly man—I have no pity to spare. A leaver saw one so ugly yet that, if he had brains and a heart, he could not find a beautiful woman sensible enough to marry him. But for the hopelessly plain and homely sisters—these tears! There is a class of women who know that they possess in their persons no attractions for men—that their faces are homely, that their frames are ill-formed, that their carriage is clumsy, and that, whatever may be their gifts of mind, no man can have the slightest desire to possess their persons. That there are compensations for these women, I have no doubts, but many of them fail to find them. Many of them feel that the sweetest sympathies of life must be repressed, and that there is a world of affection from which they must remain shut out forever. It is hard for a woman to feel that her person is not pleasing—harder than for a man to feel thus. I would tell why, if it were necessary—for there is a bundle of very interesting philippic tied up in the matter—but I will content myself with stating the fact, and permitting my readers to reason about it as they will.—*Timothy T. Comb.*

PROF. SANFORIZED.—A traitor! Methodist preacher, who married in Hartford county, Md., recently fled from Virginia, and returned to Hartford. Having occasion to visit the store of a Quaker in the neighborhood, our divine began to utter treasonable sentiments. Friend Drabcock could not stand it. "Thee shall not talk so in my store," said the Friend; "thee left thy friends and came here; thee shall go out of my store, or I will put thee out, and thrash thee afterward."

"I thought," said the preacher, "Quakers didn't fight." "SanfORIZED, Quakers do not fight," said Drabcock, "but I am not sanctified, and thee must go out." "Our divine left."

TREATMENT OF ENEMIES.—There are many who will endure any hardships, make any exertion, bear any sacrifice for their friends, for whom they can never do enough; but toward their enemies, they are unkind, implacable, and resentful. The man who has injured them, they can never forgive, for him they have no kindness, but only contempt, aversion and neglect. But Christianity requires a higher and more admirable virtue than this; for its fundamental principle is to be kind to our enemies.

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The Recorder.

WESTLEY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

FEAR OF DANGER AND GODLY FEAR.

Fear of danger and godly fear differ so widely in their nature and origin, as to preclude a definition that embraces the two.

A brute animal may fear danger, but none other than spiritual beings can experience godly fear.

To occasion fear of danger, no other condition is necessary than a real or imagined presence of an evil; but to experience godly fear, besides a consciousness of the presence of the good, there is need of a just apprehension of divine character, and a real love of holiness.

The physical effects of the two are far different. The mastery of the former causes paleness and trembling; but the presence of the latter infuses joy and confidence.

Godly fear, of all passions, is the most exalted and the most ennobling. When this is aroused to its greatest intensity, the finite spirit seems conscious of the immediate presence of God.

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BIBLE REVISION.

An article in the Recorder, Number 4, by Eld. Bailey, on Bible revision, is something in the right way, and I hope it will stimulate others to express their views of this important subject on Matt. 28: 1.

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bidden; but neither of those days are designated as Sabbaths. They are days of "holy convocation," and so is "the morrow after the seventh Sabbath."

With a little pains for a mutual understanding for the preaching and conference exercises, our Quarterly Meetings may always be seasons of intense interest, and of thorough religious profit to the churches.

Having given the figures, I now proceed to show, in my opinion, some of the causes which have produced our decline. I propose to seek them mainly in our change of character.

Other denominations are built to sail with the current. We are not. We are to live, if live at all, by the firm adherence to our peculiarities. Such was the practical belief of our fathers.

With such men, prayer was more than a form. It was the entreaty of hungry souls for heavenly food, and for blessings on a dying world.

Theological, we were in a new country, and no one could afford to be idle. There was labor and toiling, and all must work. Hence the clergy were not left to labor alone.

From this city, forty barrels and boxes of clothing, seven or eight boxes of shoes, and two sewing machines, are sent for the use of the negroes from the Association in this city.

All the superintendents and teachers were requested to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, previous to going aboard the steamer, and to be provided with certificates from the Collector of the Port, and it is understood, passes from the Assistant Quartermaster-General in this city.

In this connection it, perhaps, would not be out of place to mention to our readers the urgent necessity of Bibles, Testaments, and other religious reading in the army.

The article from Bro. E. Lanphar, upon the above subject, does great injustice to that class of Christians called Universalists, as far as I have read their views. I have never read of any Universalist writer who maintained any such view as that set forth in Bro. Lanphar's dialogue.

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UNOBTAINMENT OF LIFE. Bro. Champlin, I send you for publication the death of several persons recently deceased. I am so often called to minister on funeral occasions, to sympathize with the sorrowing, and offer the consolations of the Gospel, that the solemnities of death cannot long be absent from my mind.

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Politicians will strive to form combinations which will secure to them the political support of the south, but the people say, "No more trouble with slavery."

CONGRESS. An elaborate tax bill has been prepared and presented by the Ways and Means Committee. A bill has also been presented for confiscating the property of rebels.

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This document contains various notices and advertisements, including information about printing, book sales, and local services. It is a typical section of a 19th-century newspaper.

THE TAX BILL.

This document comprises over one thousand pages of foolscap, and contains one hundred and eight sections. It was delivered to the printer immediately on being presented to the House, with an injunction of secrecy until the committee have revised the proof-sheets. The bill reaches every class of property except real estate, and is constructed so as to tax property in transit from one hand to another.

It provides for the appointment by the President of a commissioner of internal revenue, with a salary of \$5,000 per annum, his office to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable number of clerks. The country is to be divided, as the President may direct, into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector appointed by the President for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary.

The bill provides for a duty on spirituous liquors of 15 cents per gallon; on ale and beer, \$1 per barrel; on add, when manufactured, 5 cents, and on cigars, 5, 10 and 20 cents per pound, according to value; on lard and lard oil, refined fluid and coal oil, 5 cents per gallon; refined coal oil, 10 cents per gallon; gas, per 1,000 feet, 25 cents; bank-note paper, 5 cents per pound; printing paper, 3 mills per pound; soap, 5 mills per pound; salt, 4 cents per 100 pounds; sole leather, 1 cent per pound; upper leather, one-half cent per pound; flour, 10 cents per barrel; all other manufactures, 3 per centum ad valorem; on railroad passengers, 2 mills per mile of travel; on communication tickets, 3 per cent; on steamboat travel, 1 mill per mile; omnibuses, ferry-boats and horse railroads, 3 per cent on gross receipts from passengers; advertisements, 5 per cent on amount of receipts annually; for the use of carriages, annually, from \$1 to \$10, according to value; gold watches, \$1; silver watches, 50 cents; gold plate, 50 cents per ounce; silver plate, 3 cents per ounce; billiard tables, \$20; on slaughtered cattle, 50 cents each; hogs, 10 cents each; sheep 5 cents each. Licenses—for bankers, \$100; auctioneers, \$20; wholesale dealers, \$50; retail dealers in liquor, \$20; retail dealers in goods, \$10; pawnbrokers, \$50; rectifiers, \$100; brewers, \$50; hotels, inns, and taverns, graduated according to rental, from \$5 to \$200; eating-houses, \$10; commercial brokers, \$50; other brokers, \$20; theaters, \$100; circuses, \$50; bowling-alleys, \$5 each alley; wholesale peddlers, \$50; other peddlers, from \$5 to \$20; coal-oil distillers, \$20. Income—three per cent on all over \$600, deducting the income derived from dividends, &c., which are taxed separately; railroad bonds and dividends of banks and saving institutions, 3 per cent; payments of all salaries of officers in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, including Senators and Members of Congress, 3 per cent; legacies and distributive shares of personal property of deceased persons, from 1 to 5 per cent, according to the degree of relationship, and stamp duties on all kinds of legal and commercial papers; all patent medicines, telegraphic messages, and all goods by express.

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WAR NEWS.

Since the Secretary of War's restrictions on newspaper reports of war intelligence, the news lacks the exciting nature which it has had for a few weeks past. It seems quite probable that active preparations are now being made for an advance movement on the line of the Potomac. The mud is rapidly drying up, which has been ostensibly the chief obstacle in the way.

The news from the South-West is explicit; Columbus is abandoned and burned by the Rebels, and has been occupied by the Union troops. A Memphis paper of as long ago as the 19th of February stated that Gen. Polk had issued orders for destroying the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and that a rumor was current to the effect that Columbus was to be evacuated, the guns removed, and the fortifications demolished. Part of this plan has now been carried out; the town has been left, some of the guns removed, and the property which could be destroyed by fire has so perished. The fortifications have, however, apparently been left to stand; it is probable that the panic of the rebels would not allow them to pause for the completion of this work. The Memphis paper already alluded to said that the evacuation of the town was to take place under the immediate direction of Beauregard, and that the rebel army was to fall back to Island No. 10, or Fort Pillow, which seems to be another name given to the same point. Another piece of intelligence is that Gen. Polk shortly before this time called for 1,000 negroes from the planters of the Mississippi to work on fortifications; this implied that a resistance was contemplated there. To this island the rebels have retreated, according to our latest news. A dispatch to the War Department, dated Columbus, March 4, says that the reconnaissance of our forces on the 2d, caused the enemy to beat a hasty retreat; the works of the place, said to be of great strength, consisting of formidable tiers of batteries on the water side, and on the land side a deep ditch and abatis.

A dispatch from Commander Foote to the Navy Department, dated Cairo, Monday, gives an account of a brilliant expedition of gunboats up the Tennessee River. These, under command of Lieuts. Gwin and Shirk, went to a point near the Mississippi line. There a battery opened on them with six guns. The gunboats soon silenced them. Then 90 mounted men landed and charged upon the enemy, driving them some distance at first, then being forced to retire by reason of the arrival of strong reinforcements. The next movement was an attack by three regiments of rebels on the gunboats. The former were repulsed, and so the affair ended.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says that the rebels are undoubtedly concentrating a large force in a direction opposite to the position of Gen. Hooker's division. There is reason to believe, also, that the rebel army of the Potomac has been greatly augmented since the recent Union victories in the West.

At Centerville there are 55,000 infantry, 11,000 cavalry, and 120 pieces of cannon, light and heavy. Behind the batteries along

the Potomac there are from 12,000 to 15,000 men. At Gum Springs, between Leesburg and Centerville, there are three regiments of infantry, with a squadron of cavalry. At Leesburg there are three regiments of infantry, one battery and 400 cavalry. At a point five miles south of Brentsville, there is to say some ten miles south of Manassas, there is one brigade of infantry of 3500 men. These forces do not include any part of Jackson's army, forming the rebel left wing, against which Gen. Banks is operating.

At Manassas there is not a single full regiment, whole companies and even regiments having gone home on furloughs of ten, twenty and thirty days. All the troops from South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana have gone home within the past two or three weeks. Very few of the men whose term of service has expired are re-enlisting.

Intelligence from Baltimore, of the 5th inst., says the vessel which arrived last night, supposed to have been the frigate St. Lawrence, was the ship DeWitt Clinton, bound south. The Richmond Dispatch says: "Colonel Corcoran, Colonel C. M. Wilcox, and other federal prisoners, to the number of one hundred, arrived here on Friday from Columbia, S. C., and are awaiting transportation to Newport News. They, however, may not start for several weeks to come, as the arrangements for sending them away have not yet been completed." Col. Wilcox is the officer who acted as military governor of Alexandria when it was first occupied by the federals. It was thought that Colonel Corcoran and Colonel Wilcox would be now held as hostages for Generals Backner and Tilghman, but this was merely rumor.

A dispatch from Washington, of the 4th inst., says: Gen. Banks' forces occupied Martinsburg yesterday without opposition, and the pickets continue to bring in prisoners. Although few in number, they are of much importance. Among those taken last night, was the Rev. T. J. McVeigh, Chaplain of the 2d Virginia Infantry. He was captured by Company K, Michigan Cavalry, Capt. Mann, near Perryville. Intelligence from Winchester leads to the belief that Jackson is in full force, and has completed his preparations to oppose our approach three miles east of that place. The same authority says his army is well provisioned, supplied and clothed.

A dispatch from Fort Monroe, dated March 8th, gives the following account of a severe naval contest:

The dullness of Old Point was startled at 10 o'clock to-day by the announcement that a mysterious vessel, supposed to be the Merrimac, looking like a submerged house, with the roof only above water, was moving down from Norfolk by the channel in front of the Sewall's Point batteries. Signal guns were also fired by the Cumberland and Congress, to notify the Minnesota, St. Lawrence, and Roanoke of approaching danger, and all was excitement in and about Fort Monroe. There was nothing of the Merrimac protruding above the water but a flag staff flying the rebel flag, and a short smoke stack. She moved along slowly, and turning into the channel leading to Newport News, steamed direct for the frigates Cumberland and Congress, which were lying at the mouth of James river. The Merrimac was accompanied by the two rebel iron-clad steamers Yorktown and Jamestown, which engaged the two frigates, while the Merrimac kept steadily on her course, and slowly approached the Cumberland, when she and the Congress at the distance of 100 yards, ranged their full broadsides on the iron-clad monster. The shot took no effect, glancing upwards and flying off, having only the effect of checking her progress for a moment. After receiving the first broadside of the two frigates, she ran to the Cumberland, striking her about midship and literally laying open her sides. She then drew off, fired a broadside into the disabled ship, and again dashed against her with her iron-clad prow, and knocking in her side, left her to sink, while she engaged the Congress, which laid about a quarter of a mile distant. The Congress had, in the meantime, kept up a sharp engagement with the Yorktown and Jamestown, and having no regular crew on board of her, seeing the hopelessness of resisting the iron-clad steamers, at once struck her colors. Her crew had been discharged several days since, and three companies of the naval brigade had been put on board temporarily, until she could be relieved by the St. Lawrence, which was to have gone up on Monday to take her position as one of the blockading vessels off James river. On the Congress striking her colors, the Jamestown approached, and took from on board all her officers as prisoners, but allowed the crew to escape in boats. The vessel being thus disabled, was fired by the rebels, when the Merrimac and her two iron-clad companions opened with shell and shot on Newport News. The firing of the batteries was briskly returned.

Later intelligence says: In the meantime, the steam frigate Minnesota, having partly got up steam, was being towed up to the relief of the two frigates, but did not get up until too late to assist them. She was also followed up by the frigate St. Lawrence, which was taken in tow by several of the small harbor steamers.

The telegraphic line to Fort Monroe is just completed. A dispatch just received states that the Ericsson arrived at Fort Monroe last night. Early this morning she was attacked by the three rebel vessels, the Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown. After five hours contest they were driven off—the Merrimac in a sinking condition.

The following was received to night by Maj. Gen. McClellan from Gen. Wool, dated Fort Monroe at 6 o'clock: Two hours after my telegraphic dispatch to the Secretary of War last evening, the Monitor arrived. She immediately went to the assistance of the Minnesota, which was aground and continued so until a few minutes since. The New York Tribune's Fort Monroe special states that the Cumberland had a crew of five hundred men, nearly half of whom went down, but a negro states that some of the crew who swam ashore, give the number as one hundred.

A dispatch from Charlottesville, Va., of March 9, says the report last night that our forces had occupied Leesburg is officially confirmed. The enemy evacuated the town on Friday morning, taking all their supplies and baggage to Middlebury, but it is not known whether the troops retired thither or started toward Winchester. Col. Geary occupied the town unresisted yesterday morning, capturing considerable property accredited to the rebel army. All was quiet on our frontiers last night.

A dispatch from the same place, of the 10th, says: Yesterday, for the first time since our arrival, country carriages came into town, and the occupants held social inter-

course with our officers and soldiers. Signs of secession gray are gradually giving way to other hues, and the ladies are beginning to frequent the streets on business and pleasure.

A special dispatch to the Cairo Times says that 40 cannon have already been found at Columbus, which had been thrown away by the rebels in evacuating the place.

Letters from Port Royal state that Fort Pulaski is entirely surrounded by Union troops, and effectually cut off from communication with Savannah, and also that new batteries are being erected. Savannah has been very well fortified by the rebels, and large numbers of rebel troops are continually arriving. Our troops are in good health. The news of the recent victories produced a discouraging effect on the rebels, serving to stimulate desertions.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The arrival of the Northern Light brings late intelligence from all parts of Central and South America.

General Guardiola, President of Honduras, had been assassinated. The crime is supposed to have been instigated by a high military officer. The President was murdered in broad daylight, in his own residence, and by an officer of his body guard, Pablo Aguirre.

From Carthage, we have a confirmation of the news of Arbolado's defeat, by the forces of General Sanchez, on the 11th January. He was forced to retire with a small portion of his men to Calbio, leaving Popayan to the federals, which was immediately occupied. Dr. Manuel D. Camacho, one of Arbolado's prisoners, but now relieved, was administering the government of the state of Cauca. The entire news, as usual, is in favor of the liberal party.

Business in Chili is reviving, and the harvest is abundant and promises well. The mines are said to be yielding better.

From Bolivia the news is more favorable, and peace is for a time re-established. It has been proposed, in view of General Belzu being a very large creditor to the government, to give him an advance of fifty thousand dollars and a diplomatic mission to Europe, but it is doubtful whether he will accept the latter.

General Castalla has publicly disapproved of the articles for re-election published in El Comercio of Lima. Certain parties are trying to prepare public opinion for a proposition to re-annex Peru to Spain, and are said to be seconded in their endeavors by the bishops and other leading members among the clergy.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Paita on the 8th of February, which fortunately passed off without doing any damage.

THE CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The Convention which has been in session for some weeks at Wheeling has completed its labors, and submitted a Constitution to the people of the proposed new State of "West Virginia." Forty-four Counties are to be included in the limits of the State. The Constitution leaves the State a slave State. The following provision, under the head of "Miscellaneous," is the only mention made of the subject:

"7. No slave shall be brought, or free person of color be permitted to come in to this State for permanent residence. The provision that "such parts of the common law of Virginia as are not inconsistent with this Constitution" shall remain in force, covers the whole slave code of Old Virginia, as nothing is said against it. It is right to add, that the Wheeling Intelligencer, which ably urged the Convention to give the new State a free Constitution, believes that the first Legislature to be chosen will do this. But it is scarcely likely that Congress will take such a matter on trust. The Constitution is to be voted for on the 3d of April next.

From Mexico.—The following is the gist of the Mexican news by the steamer Columbus, at New York from Havana:

"Generals Prim and Doblado held a conference at Soledad, an inland town about seventy miles from Vera Cruz, when the latter consented that the allied troops should pass the stronghold of Chihuahuito and occupy the cities of Tehuacan, Cordova and Orizaba, during pending negotiations. These concessions by no means gratify the loyal Mexicans, and Doblado is suspected of treachery in granting them. By this arrangement the allies hold the principal fortified inland towns of Eastern Mexico, which otherwise they could have gained only by bloody battles. It is, however, stated, that should the pending negotiations result unfavorably, the allies will restore these towns to the Mexicans before commencing active hostilities.

It is alleged that General Prim has confessed that it is the intention of the Spanish government to interfere with the Monroe doctrine, and that Napoleon wishes the Archduke Maximilian to be king of Mexico."

CHEAP LANDS IN IOWA.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Afton, Union Co., Iowa, says that land can now be purchased in that region very low. Tracts that have been held at \$10 to \$15 an acre are offered at \$2, \$3, \$4, and \$5 for excellent prairie land, and \$5 to \$10 an acre for timber. Breaking land in the sod costs \$3 per acre, and contracts for 40 or more acres in a single body are taken for a less amount. Lands broke in June are adapted to any kind of agriculture the following season, and are cultivated with the common plow with no more trouble than the best farms in New England. The soil is a black sandy loam, about two feet in depth, lying on a strata of mixed soil and clay, and peculiarly adapted to the culture of corn. If the season is favorable and corn well worked at least three times with a plow, a yield of 75 bushels to the acre is not uncommon. Many of our best farmers obtained 100 bushels to the acre.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD IN MEXICO.—The Boston Traveller has the following item of news: "An intelligent gentleman, who has for many years resided in Syria, says, in a recent communication to a friend in this city: 'There has been a flood of rain in Mecca, three hundred lives lost, one-third of the city destroyed, the great sacred Mosque Haram esh Sherif flooded, the holy Black Stone submerged, and the great library almost destroyed.' And he adds, 'very naturally and pertinently, 'I cannot, in view of this fact, forget that the massacre in Damascus was planned, and decided upon in that same so-called Holy City.'"

THE PUBLICATION OF WAR NEWS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Post states that arrangements will probably soon be made by which the government will make up a bulletin of all the important war news it is willing to have published, which will be posted in the rooms of Mr. Sanford, the government censor, for the benefit of all newspaper correspondents. All telegraphic messages will pass through the hands of Gen. McClellan or Mr. Sanford. At present important news will be sent by Gen. McClellan to Mr. Sanford's office, and news obtained privately by the correspondents can be submitted directly to the censor, and it will be either suppressed or forwarded to the particular journal for which it was prepared. Gen. McClellan will in no event withhold news of a defeat, and government will do all it can to prevent the circulation of false reports.

MATTERS AT NASHVILLE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Nashville, says the good condition and good conduct of our troops compared with the appearance and behavior of the rebel army recently there, is doing much to kill off secessionism in that quarter. During the occupation of Nashville by Gen. Johnston and his forces, the nights were made hideous by the yelling and shouting of those under his command, while at present not a soldier can be seen in the streets, and good order and quiet reign. The contrast is so great that the security of much enhanced, that even the most violent friend of "Southern Rights" is astonished at the great difference.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

We learn from Louisville, and from a source not likely to be misinformed, that the United States Collector of that city has, within the past few days, dispatched a confidential agent to canvass the State of Tennessee, especially those portions on the rivers lately occupied by our gunboats and forces, to feel the pulse of the loyal business people there, and to ascertain the true extent of the alleged Union feeling. If the report of this agent shall be deemed satisfactory, and his investigations will be of the most thorough character, there is good reason to believe that trade will be immediately opened with all parts of that State, the same as before the rebellion, with the exception of articles strictly contraband of war.

The gratifying intelligence recently from Washington is, that Gen. Fremont will probably soon be vested with a command; the only difficulty seems to be that he is of so high a grade, if put into active service, he may perchance jostle, and thereby disconcert, another of equal rank. It is understood the Investigating Committee are so well convinced of the injustice of the allegations made against him, in the famous, Thomas report, that they have all exerted themselves to have him again taken into favor.

There are rumors afloat of trouble in the Patent Office. As investigations are the order of the day, it is not to be supposed that this institution can escape. Some of the down east shoe contractors have swindled the Government in the most outrageous manner. Another investigation will reveal the names of the contractors and the prices paid for the contract.

The hearty and energetic of the rebel plan for raising volunteers is shadowed forth in the following from the Richmond Dispatch: "Read all the calls for recruits in our advertising columns, and voluntarily take your place in one of the many companies which need you, before you are forced to bear arms *volens nolens*."

The ferry-boat Hoooken, which, together with the Chancellor Livingston, was chartered by the Government a few months since, and ordered for service at Port Royal, was wrecked near Cape Henry on the 24th of February, and all hands on board narrowly escaped an untimely death.

The Kansas Legislature have adopted a resolution, nearly unanimously instructing the Kansas Senators, and requesting the Representatives in Congress, to aid the passage of the Rollins Pacific Railroad bill, and a ratification of the treaty with the Potawatomi Indians.

Secretary Chase has issued a circular defining the rules and regulations under which internal commercial intercourse with the insurrectionary districts lately occupied by our armies, shall be conducted. They are of a very stringent character.

Gen. Fremont's Defence has been published, occupying some thirty columns of the Tribune. He throws much light on many of the charges against him—some of them evidently unjust. It will repay a perusal, for those who are interested.

Hon. Joshua Quincy reached the age of 90 years on the 19th ult. He is confined to his bed by a broken limb, occasioned by a fall a few weeks since; but he is slowly recovering, and his friends hope soon to see him about again.

Intelligence from Charlestown, Va., says trustworthy intelligence states that the rebels are full force at Winchester. They have completed formidable earthworks on this side, mounted with 60 guns, including field batteries.

Two hundred thousand barrels of ale are manufactured annually in the city of Albany. Under the new tax law that city will pay on this article alone two hundred thousand dollars a year.

A nugget of gold weighing eight ounces is in the possession of a gentleman in Halifax. Where it was procured is known only to a few; but it is said to be within twenty miles of that city.

A dispatch dated Chicago, March 3, says: The Nicholls House at Bloomington, Ill., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$35,000, insured for \$30,000.

Gen. Lander died on the evening of the 2d inst., at Paw-Paw, Western Virginia, of congestion of the brain. Gen. Shields has been assigned his command.

The late eruption of Vesuvius has deprived 24,000 people of bed, food and subsistence. The late eruption of Vesuvius has deprived 24,000 people of bed, food and subsistence. The late eruption of Vesuvius has deprived 24,000 people of bed, food and subsistence.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

The New England Seventh-day Baptist Ministerial Conference will meet with the church at Greenmount, Conn., on the third Tuesday in March (18th inst.). The exercises commencing at 6 o'clock P. M. Introductory sermon by Prof. J. W. Morton.

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 with corrosion and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only by the use of the Gold Pen. The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable, while the Steel Pen must be often condemned, and a new one selected; therefore, there is great saving of time in the use of the Gold Pen.

Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that the Gold Pen is exactly adapted to the hand of the writer; therefore, the nerves of the hand and the arm are not injured, as is known to be the case by the use of Steel Pens.

See "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—MARCH 10, 1862. The market is quiet at \$5 75 for Pearls, and 6 25/32 for Pots.

Flour and Meal.—The inquiry for Western and State Flour and Meal, and the low grades are easier, but trade buyers are in good request and are firm, owing to the reduced supply, but the receipts of inferior descriptions are ample, and in excess of the demand, at 55 to 60 for superfine State and Western; 5 50/65 for the low grades of Western extra; 5 55/65 for extra State. Bye Flour is firm, and in fair demand. 24 25 Corn Meal is steady, and in fair request, at 35/35 for Jersey, and 3 25 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is scarce and firmer, at 2/20 to 10 100 Ns.

Grain.—The Wheat market is dull and irregular; the export demand is very limited, but the supply of shipping qualities is light, and most holders are indifferent to the market unless at full rates; the demand for milling at irregular rates for ordinary descriptions. Oats are in better request at 38/39 for Western and Canadian, and 40/40 for State, market closing rather firmer. Bye Flour is firm, and in moderate demand. Bye Flour is firm, and in moderate demand, but the supply is ample, and prices favor the buyer at the close, at 59c for new Southern Yellow; 60/61c for Western Mixed.

Provisions.—The Pork market is less active, and hardly so firm, at 10 75/11 for new Prime; 13 37 for Old Mide; 14 25 for new Mess, and 14 50 for unselected. Beef is in moderate request, and is firmer, at 12/12 1/2 for plain Mess, and 14 1/4 to 15 for extra. Best Hams are less active, but are firm at 16 50/17. Lard is in fair demand, and is firm at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. Butter is firm, and prime State is in fair request at previous rates. Cheese is quiet, but steady at 10 1/2 for Ohio, and 6 7/8 for ordinary selected State.

MARRIED. BABCOCK.—POTTER.—In Albion, Wis., December 7, 1861, by Ed. V. Hill, Ed. T. E. Babcock, of Albion, and Miss Eliza Potter, of Hartsville, N. Y.

GILLY.—GROFF.—On the 20th of February, 1862, by Ed. J. Croft, at his residence, 253 Bridge-street, Brooklyn, L. I., Mr. George C. Gilly, of New York, and Miss J. H. P. Croft, youngest daughter of Ed. C. KILMER.—CLAIR.—At Alfred University, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1862, by Rev. Wm. O. Kenyon, Mr. Harrison Keller, of Hartsville, and Miss Tracy Clair, of Alfred.

WILSON.—WELLS.—In Hartsville, N. Y., March 10, 1862, by the same, Mr. Avery S. Palmer, and Mary E. Pettibone, both of Hartsville.

WILSON.—LAMB.—In Brookfield, N. Y., January 21, 1862, by Ed. J. M. Todd, Mr. Smith Wilbur and Miss Melissa Lamb.

INGRAM.—MAXSON.—In Brookfield, N. Y., January 25, 1862, by the same, Mr. Henry H. Ingraham and Miss Susan Maxson.

BURNETT.—TUTTLE.—In Columbus, N. Y., February 25, 1862, by the same, Mr. Edwin Burdick and Miss Charlotte C. Tuttle.

DIED. RHODES.—In Hopkinton, R. I., March 6, 1862, Miss Sarah Rhodes, aged 48 years.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD." THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS. MORTON'S GOLD PEN. THE BEST PEN IN THE WORLD. On receipt of any of the following sums, in cash or post-stamps, the subscriber will send by return of mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, selecting the same according to description, viz:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES. For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 33 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1, the Excelsior Pen. The sizes are, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. THE SAME PENS, IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION-CASES, WITH PENNOLS. For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for \$1, the Always-Ready Pen; for \$1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These are well-finished, good writing Gold Pens, with Irregular Points, the average wear of every one of which will be outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens. The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident. The numbers indicate size only: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 2 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 3, 4, 5, 6, the smallest, and No. 10 the largest. Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk. Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, and made only of first quality. The engravings are familiar to the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES. For 75 cents, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1 25, a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1 50, a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1 75, a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality. For \$2 25, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER-EXTENSION-CASES, WITH PENNOLS. For \$1 50, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1 75, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality. For \$2 25, a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality. For \$2 50, a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality. For \$3, a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality. For \$3 50, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL 1st QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS. For \$2, a No. 4 Pen; for \$2 25, a No. 5 Pen; for \$2 75, a No. 6 Pen; for \$3 50, a No. 7 Pen. For \$4, a No. 8 Pen; for \$5, a No. 9 Pen; and for \$6, a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridium Points, carefully selected; and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect. The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" are intended shall equal, in respect to Durability, Elasticity, and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations), any Gold Pens made elsewhere. In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind of Pens preferred—whether of a fine, coarse or fine.

For sale by all dealers in the line throughout the country. Address: No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York. Any one sending a single letter post-stamp will receive a circular, with the engravings above referred to.

G. B. & J. H. UTTER, POWER PRINTERS, AND PUBLISHERS. WESTERLY, R. I. Are prepared to do every kind of JOB PRINTING, FROM A CARD TO A BOOK.

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THE NARRAGANSETT WEEKLY, Published at Westerly, R. I., by G. B. & J. H. Utter, is a thirty-two column paper devoted to News of the Day and Miscellaneous Reading. Special prominence is 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. As an advertising medium, it is admitted to be the best in Southern Rhode Island. Terms, \$1 50 per year, in advance.

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. Bliss, Thos. Hieock, John Davis, Wm. Sattler, Eli S. Balley, Wm. B. Maxson, Solomon Carpenter, N. Wardner, James H. Cochran, and Daniel Cook, together with engravings of all the 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. We propose to send the complete work, neatly bound with postage or express charges paid, to any one who will remit us three dollars. A copy ought to be in the family of every Seventh-day Baptist who is interested in the literature of the denomination.

THE SABBATH RECORDER. Several files of the Sabbath Recorder, from its commencement, seventeen years ago, are on hand, and will be sold, entire or in parts, at one dollar per volume.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR. The first three volumes of the Visitor, bound together

Miscellaneous.

THE YOUNG SOLDIER'S BURIAL.

Trimmings, trimmings, my boy, to rest—
Carefully, through the soil, to be laid.

THE REBEL PRISONERS FROM FORT DONELSON.

The St. Louis Republican announces the arrival of 10,685 prisoners in that city from Fort Donelson, in addition to 2,000 sent to Chicago.

RASPBERRY VINES.

Trim these, cut out all dead wood, and fork in about the roots of the vines a mixture of well-rotted manure and wood ashes.

GARDEN WORK FOR MARCH.

We give the following seasonal hints of gardens:
As the time is approaching for sowing seeds of early vegetables and flowers...

OUR FRIENDS THE SMALL BIRDS.

We have at last discovered that we were doing our little feathered friends great injustice. All the while that we regarded them as destructive enemies...

GRAPE VINES.

The earlier in the month the vines are pruned the more certainly they will escape being weakened by the loss of sap...

STEEL-GLAD SHIPS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who, that paper says, is well versed in maritime matters, sends us a communication...

GREEK FIRE.

This wonderful projectile, called also "liquid fire," is said to have been invented by one Calliconicus, a machinist of Heliopolis...

THE SCOTTISH BATTLE OF CANNON-BALLS.

Cannon-balls are beyond doubt unpleasant objects; and yet, would it be believed, they have their little eccentricities...

BIBLE ENIGMA.—No. 8.

For the Children. BY GENEVA. What ancient man stood On a pulpit of wood, From morning to midday, To read and to pray...

THE GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. For Family and Manufacturing Use. 435 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED

NURSE and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

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Religion con-
tent in love-
though all shi-
Now the Apo-
serve his Mas-
sage, or he w-
he was boast-
and zeal for
him, and said-
that shall de-
spoke with a
purpose, that
deny his Mas-
before the day
he denied him-
those that sto-
cused him of
that he began
this is serving
only, and not
soon as the A-
the ardent
and the love of
his soul; like
he went out
to God for mer-
one another
the heart touch-
down, and
would not hav-
that we thro-
rich, had it
for us. The
mandment to
another, and
mandment was
fruit of the so-
joy, peace, o-
which, no one
evidences that
into his
Christ gave
lamo, healed
cause he had
the human fa-
in his spirit
Martha felt
when Christ
Parise's hou-
weeping, and
therefore he
frankly forg-
many because
hear, and a
the name of
never know-
purch and
the sabbath,
when "dear
that they will
they would
even as we
many because
hear, and a
the name of
never know-
purch and
the sabbath,
when "dear
that they will
they would
even as we