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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 people. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers.

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GOD KNOWS WHY.

Pilgrim—o'er earth's desert tolling— Faint thy step and dim thine eye— Weighed with life's many crosses, Be not hopeless! God knows why! Time brings sorrow to oppress thee, Sorrow laden with a sign— Yet ere long His smile will bless thee; 'Tis but a passing shadow— He knows why!

Monarch—by yon coffin standing, Where they loved in death do lie— Weep a season, then remember God, thy Father, knoweth why? Ah! He knows why death's dark angel, Here and there about doth roam— Whining hearts in bitter anguish— Though afflicted, God knows why!

Maiden—friends may teach/reasons prove thee, In misfortune pass thee by; Weaving snares along life's pathway, Yet he patient—God knows why! Time will bring thee many changes— Thorns beneath life's rose will lie, All's true that that's a beauteous seeming, Yet thy Saviour knoweth why!

Patriot—o'er our land so cherished, War's dread missiles swiftly fly— Clouds of darkest, deepest blackness, Hover o'er us—God knows why! In this hour of our nation's peril, He'll hear the fervent cry, And command His benediction On His chosen—He knows why!

Father! Great, all-gracious Father! Love before Thy throne we lie; Fear your fervent supplication— Guide us, guard us, from all high, Send sweet peace o'er all our country— Bind us by one sacred tie, Life and Liberty to cherish Evermore—Thou knowest why!

AN ADDRESS.

TO THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST VOLUNTEERS, ON THE EVE OF LEAVING THEIR WINTER QUARTERS ON MERIDIAN HILL, D. C., FOR THE SCENES OF ACTION IN THE SPRING CAMPAIGN, BY D. E. MAXSON, CHAPLAIN.

"Gird up now thy loins like a man."—Job 38: 3.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: Thus far we have seen the sunny side of soldiers' life, with here and there a shadow. Here in this beautiful spot, with this grand survey of city, river and mountain, spread out before us, we have formed pleasant associations, and lasting friendships. From week to week we have met on this spot, now sacred to me, by the grateful recollection of the kind attention you have always given to my feeble efforts to instruct you in things that pertain to your good deportment as men, and your spiritual welfare. Your comfortable tents have sheltered you from wind and storm, your abundant rations and athletic sports, together with your vigorous drills, have built up and fortified your bodies for many days. Here, too, you have held almost daily intercourse with the loved ones you have left behind, through the messages of love you have interchanged with them. To-day you wrote down your soldier experience, and well-cherished love, and day after to-morrow, parents, brothers, sisters, wives, children, lovers, welcome the message around the heartstones of Alleghany, Cattaraugus, Yates and Potter counties. This is the sunny side of soldiers' life. But an occasional shadow has flitted across this sunshine of initiatory experience. It was a sad hour when the dear home circles gathered around us, and with trembling solicitude, but half concealed by patriotic pride and devotion, bade us adieu, and pronounced the last "God bless you!"

Our hearts, too, have been sad as we have gathered around the bier, and paid the last tribute of respect to our fellow comrades, and consigned them to yonder soldier's resting place, or sent them to be buried by those whose heads were bowed with grief at the loss of the loved one. Thus have gone to their last rest, Patterson, Phillips, Robbins, Sage, Jordan, Riley, Yesburg, Hinton, Hunt, Bogart, Prindle, and Matthews. These are our dead, which have been laid upon the altar of our country, as truly as if they had died in the deadly grapple with traitors.

But we leave these sunny scenes, and early dead, and turn us to the stern realities of the work we have come to do. The hour of action has come, and I stand before you to-day, in my proper sphere, to ask, "Are you ready?" It is not for me to ask if your knapsack is packed, your gun in order, your powder dry. Other officers will see to these important preparations. I ask of a still more important preparation—the state of mind in which you go to meet the foe in the bloody strife of arms. This is the inspec-

tion to which I have summoned you this morning, and I am encouraged in believing that so many of you come fully up to the mental and moral, as well as physical standard of a true soldier.

My first inquiry respects the motive which has brought you here. If you have come as mercenaries, induced only by some transient burst of passion, some unreasoning impulse, or animal excitement, then it were better that you go home. The crisis demands men moved forward by an overshadowing sense of duty. Are you here because in your innermost soul you believe you ought to be? Have you carefully studied, and clearly comprehended the occasion of this war? Do you know why a million of armed men now shake the continent with their heavy tread? And in the light of such clear comprehension, have you come forth to do and die in the holiest cause that ever demanded such a sacrifice? The great question of freedom, and free institutions, has at length come to the arbitrament of arms, under the most imposing circumstances. The American republic was founded in the name of God, for the sake of freedom. It was the outgrowth of centuries of struggle in the old world. The tree of freedom was planted in tears, and has been nurtured by sweat and blood, till its broad branches have sheltered the outcasts of every despotism on earth. The American republic is the only hope of freedom in the world. God has manifestly designed it to be the center and dissemination of Christian civilization. Under his fostering care, our young republic was founded, and has grown to be the admiration of the world. By the system of freedom and free labor which it has established, the wilderness has been made to blossom like the rose; the rocks, and rivers, and mountains, have yielded their treasures at the magical touch of free labor. School houses dot every corner; academies, colleges and universities, multiply; and church spires point up from every hamlet. The oppressed of every land look on with unutterable interest, and stretching out their hands to us, they read their destiny in ours.

Against this government, so full of promise, and so cherished of Heaven, a vile treason has hurled its engine of war, and sworn that it should cease to be. A government founded on the ineffable lie of human chattelism and degradation, has arisen on our very hearthstone, to dispute its right to exist and accomplish its sublime destiny. The viper that has been warmed to life beneath our altar, now raises its scaly form, and dashes its poisoned fangs straight at the heart of our nation. Slavery has, at length, come forth with armed legions, to demonstrate what we have refused to learn by less convincing lessons, that it cannot and will not endure the presence of free labor, free men, and free government. The audacious experiment of founding a government on human slavery, as its corner-stone, has at length been tried, and it is well that it has grappled with a young and vigorous government, founded on human freedom by its corner-stone. It is God's time to make an example so striking and so fearful, that ages to come shall not witness another so audacious treason. Soldiers, to-day, freedom and slavery, with a million armed men, rush together to settle, now and forever, the question, which shall henceforth have undisputed supremacy in the land of Washington. Which say you? With arms, and beads, and hearts, made strong by the fostering care of free institutions, you have come forth to vindicate the supremacy of freedom, and the right of free institutions to plant, and reap the fruit of their own toil. You are come forth then, at the high behest of duty. You are here because you ought to be; and herein, soldiers, is your best guaranty of success. Herein, I think, I find you ready; and so pass to the second item of inspection.

Have you burning in your bosoms, that righteous indignation which every patriot and Christian must feel at such an outrage as the traitors have hurled in the face of the civilization of the nineteenth century? Like the audacious money changers of Jerusalem, have they undertaken to set up their hideous stalls in the temple of God. They have sworn that they will steal, and whip, and debase the image of God, in the very temple he has erected, and garnished, as the holy of holies, where that image may sit in the presence of infinite excellence, and reach up to be like it. Do you see the great soul of Christ roused to righteous indignation, as he overturns their tables, and, with knotted scourge, drives those impious experimenters from the holy spot they had come to desecrate? Our holy altars of freedom are desecrated, bold, impious, audacious, men stealers, have stalked into the temple. Do you see them? Then up and at them! I speak not of rage, madness, animal anger; but of that Christ-like indignation which rushes at once to reclaim our endangered altars from vandal hands. Strike understandingly, impelled by sacred duty, and nerved to bravery by that holy indignation, which sends home the well-aimed blow.

Friends, indulge me in a few suggestions which I deem fitting, as we leave the place of our preparation, and take our place in the vast army now setting out for the field of active operations. You will mingle with other regiments on your march, and on the field of battle. My first suggestion is, be-

men on the way. You may do much to infuse right ideas of the proprieties of soldier-life among others. Let all irregularity and unsoldier-like conduct be rebuked by your scrupulous attention to those rules of decorum and decency, without which the soldier should not be with you. Be not less solicitous on this point. It is your right and duty to inquire whether your sturdy blows are to settle, now and forever, the great question at length come to the arbitrament of blood, or is it to be left to carry an inheritance of strife and blood down to your children? I trust I utter no false prophecy when I tell you that slavery must pay the utmost penalty for this; its audacious assault upon our Constitution and the liberties it guarantees. I cannot tell you what schemes politicians or presidents may devise to save or to destroy the cause of all our woes, and yet I tell you I believe the knell of slavery is now heard in the heavy tramp of our armed legions. God's good hour of deliverance to the bondman seems to me to have come. Human chattelism, in a republic, has outlived its lease of life already, by the aid of stimulants which will no longer be administered. A government brought so near its death-struggle will hardly repeat the madness of nursing the viper that has just sent its virns so near the fountain of life. The demonstration it has made is convincing, and not only our present danger, but the long unhealed wounds of heaits that mourn their buried loves, slaughtered by its cruel hand, and the annual visit of tax payers, demanding the hard earned reward of our toil, to liquidate a nation's debt will keep in lasting remembrance the vile thing that has so nearly ruined us. None but traitors or imbeciles will ever again look with the least allowance upon slavery. It must go down before the hot indignation of patriots, whose country it has so well nigh ruined, and fathers and mothers whose noble sons it has slaughtered. The greatest crime of ages has come to judgment, and wo, wo, to the wretch that longer pleads its cause.

Your vessels await us, and once more let us look to God for strength, and trusting in him, let us here and now, renew our devotion to our sacred cause, and "gird our loins like men."

THE OLD HOME.

When I long for slanted memories, Like angel troops that come, To fold my arms to ponder On the old, old home, The heart has many passages Through which the feelings roam; But its middle way is sacred To the old, old home.

Where infancy was sheltered, Like roses from the blast; Where boyhood's brief elysium In joyous - was passed; To the sweet - set forever, As to that allured dome, Life's pilgrim bends his vision, To his old, old home.

A father sat, how proudly, By that old hearthstone's rays, And told his children stories Of his early manhood's days; And one soft eye was beaming, From child to child 'twould gleam— Thus a mother counts her treasures In the old, old home.

Like a wreath of scented flowers, Close intertwined each heart, But time and change in concert, Have torn the wreath apart; Yet all those slanted memories, Like angels ever come, If I fold my arms and ponder On the old, old home.

ADAM CLARKE.

He was a "revivalist," and preached for immediate results. Alluding to one of his sermons at Oldham chapel, Manchester, he says: "The congregation was really awful. Perhaps I never preached as I did this morning. I had the kingdom of God opened to me, and the glory of the Lord filled the whole place. Toward the conclusion the cities were great. It was with great difficulty that I could get the people persuaded to leave the chapel. Though the press was immense, yet scarcely one seemed willing to go away, and those who were in distress went and prayed with them, nor rested till they were healed. God has done a mighty work." Again he says, of a sermon in Bristol: "I am this instant returned from King street. The chapel crowded, crowded! I and God, in a most especial manner, enabled me to deliver such a testimony, from 1 Thess. 1: 3, as I think I never before delivered. I did feel as in the eternal world, having all things beneath me, with such expansions of mind as the power of God alone could give. I was about an hour and a half, and am torn up for the day."

"I would not," he said, on another occasion, "have missed coming to this place for five hundred pounds. I got my own soul blessed, and God blessed the people. I felt (stretching out his arms, and folding them to his breast,) I felt that I was drawing the whole congregation to me closer and closer, and pulling them away from the world to God." He is known to the Methodist world mostly by his writings, but his real greatness was in the pulpit. One of his hearers wrote: "In respect to the awakened, it may indeed be said that he obeys that precept, 'Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet.' His words flow spontaneously from the heart; his views enlarge as he proceeds, and he brings to the mind a torrent of things new and old. While he is preaching, one can seldom cast an eye on the audience without perceiving a melting unction resting upon them." He effected much by his pastoral labors, and was faithful in the lowliest of them, visiting especially the poor. "I always," he said, "eat with people, either breaking a piece from off a biscuit or cutting a crust from a loaf, to show them that I am disposed to feel at home among them; for even if they are very poor, there are many ways of returning the kindness without wounding the feelings of the party by whom the hospitable disposition is manifested." "So he has been known," adds his biographer,

to eat two or three potatoes in a cottage, and give a shilling pleasantly for each one of them." He had tact as well as talent, and adapted himself to the rudest people. In his frequent preaching excursions he delighted to visit the colliers of Kingswood, where Whitefield and Wesley had proved their apostleship. At one of these visits he wrote, "I took that glorious subject, 'How excellent is thy loving kindness, O God!'" etc. My own soul was greatly watered, and the Lord sent a plentiful rain on his inheritance. Though the place was thronged, there was not a sound in it save that of my own voice, fill, describing how God gave to those who turned to him, to 'drink of the river of his pleasure,' to be filled with the very thing which made God himself happy, I raised my voice and inquired, in the name of the living God, 'Who was miserable? Who was willing to be saved? To be made happy? Who was athirst? A wretched being, who had long hardened his heart by a course of uncommon wickedness, roared out, 'I am, Lord! I am, I am!' In a moment there was a general commotion. I seized the instant, and told them to compose themselves and listen, for I had something more to tell them, something for every soul, a great, an eternal good. 'I am just going to open to you another stream of the river of his pleasure.' They were immediately composed, and in a very few moments such a flood of tears streamed down all cheeks as you have perhaps never seen; and all was silence but the sighings which escaped, and the noise made by the poor man who was still crying to God for mercy. In about half an hour we ended one of the most solemn and blessed meetings I ever ministered in. You will wish to know what became of the poor man. When he left the chapel he set off for the first prayer-meeting he could find, thinking God would never forgive his sins till he made confession unreservedly of all his iniquities. He began in the simplicity of his soul, and with an agonized heart and streaming eyes, made known the evils of his life. They prayed with him, and God gradually brought him into the liberty of his children."

From Liverpool, Clarke was sent to London circuit, and there, during the rage of the controversial storm, labored with signal success. It was a large circuit, including much of the neighboring country, and extending from Woolwich to Twickenham, from Edmonton to Dorking. He preached almost daily, and walked more than seven thousand miles on his ministerial errands in the three years of his appointment.

He could not be content without visible fruits of his labors, and he witnessed them in such an outpouring of the Spirit of God as had never been seen. He wrote to a friend: "Every part of the city seemed to partake of it. The preachings were well attended, and a gracious influence rested on the people. After the regular service we have a prayer-meeting, in which much good is done. The first movement took place in our Sunday-schools; and in Spitalfields, New Chapel, West street, and Snow's fields simultaneously. Several sheets of paper would not suffice to give you even a general idea of what is going on. Last night we had our love-feast. For about half an hour the people spoke when all was ended in that way, we exhorted and prayed with many who were in great mental distress. We remained four hours in these exercises. You might have seen small parties praying in separate parts of the chapel at the same time. The morning was like that of Hadad-rimmon; every family seemed to mourn apart. We who prayed circulated through the whole chapel, above and below, and adapting our prayers and exhortations to the circumstances of the mourners. Many were pardoned; to others strong hope was vouchsafed, and then was the advice given by each to his neighbor to believe in Jesus: 'He has pardoned me!' O do not doubt, seeing he has had mercy upon me, the vilest of sinners!"—Stevens' History of Methodism.

THE POPE IN A SEA OF TROUBLES.

For the last year we have had so much to think of here in America, that we have hardly kept track of the progress of affairs in Europe. Yet there, as here, events seem to be marching on at a rapid rate. "Revolutions never go backward," says the French proverb, and whether this be true or not, certainly the revolutions which have begun in Italy do not seem likely to go backward, but to move forward in spite of all resistance. Since Austria was driven out of Lombardy, and the Grand Duke from Tuscany, and Francis the Second from Naples, nothing has been wanting to unite the whole of Italy in one kingdom, but the possession of Venice and Rome. The former may be won by fighting, though the struggle would be long and bloody. We should tremble to hear that the war had begun, for with her four fortresses in the heart of Northern Italy, Austria could oppose terrible odds, and the result would be very doubtful. Most fervently do we hope that the ardor of Young Italy, which follows the white plume of Garibaldi, may be restrained a little longer, until success is certain.

But the problem which at present is most difficult to solve, is the everlasting "Roman Question." This is not merely a military, but a political question. Were it simply a trial of arms between Sardinia and the little Papal kingdom, the Pope would soon be swept into the Tiber. But there is another party in the case, France—and not France alone, but all Catholic Europe. Whatever touches the Pope touches every Catholic nation. Hence the business of unsettling the Holy Father is full of delicacy and difficulty. Such a "pair old body" has to be lifted out of his chair very gently. The King of Italy is very eager to help him, and his ministers and grand chamberlains stand ready to bow the feeble old man out of his premises with the greatest politeness. There is something sublime in the coolness with which this is proposed.

Three months ago Baron Ricasoli, the minister of Victor Emmanuel, in the place of the lamented Count Cavour, wrote a letter to the Pope, which certainly is an extraordinary specimen of diplomatic correspondence. As a matter of etiquette, it is an unheard of thing for a minister to write directly to a sovereign. Victor Emmanuel himself, being a king, might indeed write to his brother king the Pope; but if his minister

wished to write, the proper person to address was Cardinal Antonelli. But Ricasoli did not care to stand upon ceremony, and having some plain things to say, he meant to utter them where they should be heard. The tone of this extraordinary communication is thus indicated by the London Times: "Calmly, coldly, with respectful mention of the church and its doctrines, with a studious display of good-will for the Papacy itself, without a word which can be called passionate or in bad taste, the Pope is told that he has governed for twelve years as a tyrant, that he and his are detested by the Italian people, and that he must now prepare to give up every vestige of temporal power, and live for the future merely as the first Christian Bishop, with an income secured to him out of the Italian Exchequer. There is no mistake about the meaning of this very perspicuous address. No compromise, such as French Liberals have suggested, or English politicians have been disposed to approve, will now satisfy the Italian people. To make Rome a free city under the paternal sway of the Pope is a plan which would exasperate the Romans to the last degree, and disappoint all the hopes of the rest of Italy, which looks upon Rome as its natural and historical capital. Even 'the Vatican and a garden' are not now offered to Pius. In the plainest terms it is said that all temporal authority whatever must vest in the King of Italy; and that the Pope must be content with a spiritual power which will never oppose itself to the national interests, or the wishes of the new constitution."

At the opening of the Italian Parliament, Baron Ricasoli laid on the table the terms he had offered, which were briefly these: "The Pope and the Cardinals are to preserve their dignity and inviolability. Full liberty is guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff for his acts of divine rights, as chief of the Church. The Pope is empowered to send Nuncios to communicate with the bishops and the faithful; and to convene synods and councils without the intervention of the Government. The King of Italy renounces his right in respect of ecclesiastical benefices. The Italian Government also relinquishes all right of interference in the nomination of bishops. The King of Italy will guarantee to the Pope a certain revenue."

But the Pope was immovable. He would not listen to anything. Meanwhile his obstinacy is driving from him the sympathies of the whole Italian people. Many even who are devout Catholics, think it would be better for the church if the Pope were to give up his temporal power, and confine himself to his spiritual duties. Says the Times:

"While the partisans of the old system are making everywhere noisy and somewhat affected displays of anger, the conviction that the success of the Italians will be a benefit, even to the church, is sinking deeply into the hearts of Roman Catholics everywhere. The Pope has bewailed the indifference of his flock, and yet they remain indifferent. He has said that those who are not with him are against him, and they let it be felt that they are not with him. The silent reproach of the Catholic nations is more ominous than the loudest charges of Protestants. The Holy Father, hot from the composition of an abusive pastoral or the distribution of arms to Neapolitan cutthroats, appeals to the faithful for approval and success. They blush and are silent. Baron Ricasoli, we believe, speaks nothing, but the truth when he says that even among the dignitaries of the church there are men opposed to the pretensions of its head. 'Already,' he says in eloquent language, 'the clergy are divided, and the flock separates itself from its pastors. There are prelates, bishops, who refuse openly to take part in the war of Rome against the kingdom of Italy—a much larger number is secretly repugnant.' Every day will add to these, and we feel sure that not many months will pass before even the fanatics of the French provinces will be sobered by exhaustion or good sense. Then will come the time for the Pope to accept the only terms which he is likely to obtain. That they are humiliating to him as a prince, we cannot deny; but as a Christian bishop he need not hesitate to yield. His sovereignty will be but a name. He will have the dignity and inviolability of a crowned head, and keep his old rank in every table of precedence; but otherwise his kingdom will be not of this world. That supremacy which belongs to his ecclesiastical character will remain untouched; his cardinals will be princes; he will convocate councils as before, without the intervention of the State; he will have free communication with the faithful in every country; and, above all, the Italian State will provide him with a fitting endowment, and will negotiate with other Catholic powers to join in the pious work. These are the terms which Italy offers, and which the Holy Father will accept, whenever, for his own happiness and that of mankind, prudence shall have conquered pride."

The dispute is still going on as warmly as ever. Louis Napoleon gives many broad hints about withdrawing his garrison from Rome. But Pius IX. will not yield an inch. Very lately it is reported that he said to the French Minister that, if not left in undisturbed possession of his power, he would retire from Rome and seek refuge at Vienna. This would be apt to set Europe in a blaze. We hope the old man will not be pushed quite to such extremities. While we wish to see him stripped of every shadow of temporal power, we would still, as an act of pity, leave him "the Vatican and a garden!"—Evangelist.

"HEAR! HEAR!"—Sheridan once succeeded admirably in entrapping a noisy member, who was in the habit of interrupting every member with cries of "Hear, hear!" He took an opportunity to allude to a well-known political character of the time, who wished to play the rogue, but had only sense enough to play the fool. "Where shall we find a more foolish knave or a more knavish fool than this?" "Hear, hear!" was instantly belittled from the accustomed bench. The wicked wit bowed, thanked the gentleman for his ready reply to the question, and sat down amid the convulsions of laughter of all but the unfortunate subject.

A SERENE OLD AGE.—The late venerable Rev. John Angell James, in a volume on "Christian Hope," says: "In the seventy-third year of my life and the fifty-third of my ministry, I have no need of a special revelation to assure me that I must shortly put off this my tabernacle; by the course of nature this cannot be far off. The shadows of evening are gathering fast and thick around me, and I find it most consoling to go forward into what would be otherwise a dark unknown, guided and cheered by a hope full of immortality."

Let a youth, who stands at the bar with a glass of liquor in his hand, consider which he had better throw away—the liquor or himself.

L. A. Garbille

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At the opening of the Italian Parliament, Baron Ricasoli laid on the table the terms he had offered, which were briefly these: "The Pope and the Cardinals are to preserve their dignity and inviolability. Full liberty is guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff for his acts of divine rights, as chief of the Church. The Pope is empowered to send Nuncios to communicate with the bishops and the faithful; and to convene synods and councils without the intervention of the Government. The King of Italy renounces his right in respect of ecclesiastical benefices. The Italian Government also relinquishes all right of interference in the nomination of bishops. The King of Italy will guarantee to the Pope a certain revenue."

But the Pope was immovable. He would not listen to anything. Meanwhile his obstinacy is driving from him the sympathies of the whole Italian people. Many even who are devout Catholics, think it would be better for the church if the Pope were to give up his temporal power, and confine himself to his spiritual duties. Says the Times:

"While the partisans of the old system are making everywhere noisy and somewhat affected displays of anger, the conviction that the success of the Italians will be a benefit, even to the church, is sinking deeply into the hearts of Roman Catholics everywhere. The Pope has bewailed the indifference of his flock, and yet they remain indifferent. He has said that those who are not with him are against him, and they let it be felt that they are not with him. The silent reproach of the Catholic nations is more ominous than the loudest charges of Protestants. The Holy Father, hot from the composition of an abusive pastoral or the distribution of arms to Neapolitan cutthroats, appeals to the faithful for approval and success. They blush and are silent. Baron Ricasoli, we believe, speaks nothing, but the truth when he says that even among the dignitaries of the church there are men opposed to the pretensions of its head. 'Already,' he says in eloquent language, 'the clergy are divided, and the flock separates itself from its pastors. There are prelates, bishops, who refuse openly to take part in the war of Rome against the kingdom of Italy—a much larger number is secretly repugnant.' Every day will add to these, and we feel sure that not many months will pass before even the fanatics of the French provinces will be sobered by exhaustion or good sense. Then will come the time for the Pope to accept the only terms which he is likely to obtain. That they are humiliating to him as a prince, we cannot deny; but as a Christian bishop he need not hesitate to yield. His sovereignty will be but a name. He will have the dignity and inviolability of a crowned head, and keep his old rank in every table of precedence; but otherwise his kingdom will be not of this world. That supremacy which belongs to his ecclesiastical character will remain untouched; his cardinals will be princes; he will convocate councils as before, without the intervention of the State; he will have free communication with the faithful in every country; and, above all, the Italian State will provide him with a fitting endowment, and will negotiate with other Catholic powers to join in the pious work. These are the terms which Italy offers, and which the Holy Father will accept, whenever, for his own happiness and that of mankind, prudence shall have conquered pride."

The dispute is still going on as warmly as ever. Louis Napoleon gives many broad hints about withdrawing his garrison from Rome. But Pius IX. will not yield an inch. Very lately it is reported that he said to the French Minister that, if not left in undisturbed possession of his power, he would retire from Rome and seek refuge at Vienna. This would be apt to set Europe in a blaze. We hope the old man will not be pushed quite to such extremities. While we wish to see him stripped of every shadow of temporal power, we would still, as an act of pity, leave him "the Vatican and a garden!"—Evangelist.

"HEAR! HEAR!"—Sheridan once succeeded admirably in entrapping a noisy member, who was in the habit of interrupting every member with cries of "Hear, hear!" He took an opportunity to allude to a well-known political character of the time, who wished to play the rogue, but had only sense enough to play the fool. "Where shall we find a more foolish knave or a more knavish fool than this?" "Hear, hear!" was instantly belittled from the accustomed bench. The wicked wit bowed, thanked the gentleman for his ready reply to the question, and sat down amid the convulsions of laughter of all but the unfortunate subject.

A SERENE OLD AGE.—The late venerable Rev. John Angell James, in a volume on "Christian Hope," says: "In the seventy-third year of my life and the fifty-third of my ministry, I have no need of a special revelation to assure me that I must shortly put off this my tabernacle; by the course of nature this cannot be far off. The shadows of evening are gathering fast and thick around me, and I find it most consoling to go forward into what would be otherwise a dark unknown, guided and cheered by a hope full of immortality."

Let a youth, who stands at the bar with a glass of liquor in his hand, consider which he had better throw away—the liquor or himself.

The Recorder.

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH DAY, APRIL 17, 1862.

READING FOR THE WOUNDED.

The Christian Commission have issued a circular, making an appeal for reading matter in behalf of the wounded now lying in the hospitals at the West.

There are nearly three thousand soldiers in the hospitals in and about St. Louis, and the number is likely to be shortly increased in all the hospitals of the West. These soldiers need reading matter, and the Christian Commission stand ready to see the want supplied if the generous will fill their hands.

The Army Committee of St. Louis have taken hold of the subject in earnest, and propose to place permanent libraries in the hospitals, to distribute all sorts of profitable reading, and to hold religious meetings as they may find opportunity.

A little spent in this kind of warfare will go farther than anything else in following up our national victories with that moral force of conviction and reconciliation, which must succeed the desolating track of armies before healing unity and cementing amity can return.

An abundant supply of not only religious reading, but of secular literature of a solid and profitable sort, is needed at once. Masses of old newspapers or odd periodicals are not wanted, but files of the leading religious papers, not more than one year old, in good condition, may be sparingly sent.

SICKNESS AND PREMATURE DEATH.

Are they accidental, providential, or are they produced by placing ourselves in improper relations to the physical laws of our being?

Many people verily believe that they are accidental, that it is beyond their ability to avoid them, that they were born to be sick, suffer, and be miserable through life, that this is the unavoidable lot of mankind, and that God has provided no way for their escape.

Why are you created with so many powers and faculties of a physical, intellectual and moral nature, all of which, in a healthy condition, add to your happiness and enjoyment? For happiness and enjoyment is the only legitimate production of every power and faculty of man.

Why are you created with all these blessings to enjoy the pleasures of eating, the teeth were made to give us pleasure in masticating our food, not to torment us with the toothache?

The organs of taste were given us that we might enjoy the pleasures of eating. The teeth were made to give us pleasure in masticating our food, not to torment us with the toothache. The stomach was made to give us pleasure in the act of digestion; not to make us miserable with dyspepsia or summer complaints.

ourselves in unnatural and false relation to some one or more of the physical laws of our being. By knowing the customs and habits of the individual suffering with either of these complaints, we can as easily trace them to their cause, as the delirium tremens to its cause.

We were reading not long since of a would-be celebrated doctor who was advertising his drugs for sale; he claimed to have discovered that all disease was caused by a derangement of the liver! This assertion can have no influence whatever upon any but the illiterate and ignorant; if his theory were true, it would indeed be dangerous to have a liver at all!

I thank God for these laws, not for the rewards only, but for the penalties. What would be the use of a law without a penalty attached for the violation of it?

If we enjoy physical health, it is because these laws have been obeyed; if we are sick, it is because these laws have been violated, and if we wish to enjoy health we have but to learn and obey.

Why may not man enjoy physical health and happiness? Surely, God has done everything that he could have done to secure that object. He has given us the power and ability to enjoy; but alas! how few appreciate the gifts of heaven.

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HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

ADAMS CENTER, N. Y., April 8, 1862.

Dear Recorder,—Your readers will doubtless be glad to learn that we have been enjoying a revival of religion at Adams Center. During the past six weeks, a meeting has been held by the Baptist church in this place, under the general lead of Mr. Calvin Decker, of Watertown, a Methodist lay member; in which all societies have participated, sharing in the common interest, and enjoying the blessings of the Spirit together.

Nor is Zion alone the recipient of blessing conferred on herself; but she is blessed in having been made the instrument of blessing to others. It has been our joy to see sinners inquiring, "What shall I do to be saved," amid scenes which carried us back to the visitings of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

We have been favored, during the past winter, with a good religious interest. Old professors have been revived, and about thirty have embraced religion in this vicinity.

The friends of Eld. J. C. West made him a donation visit on the afternoon and evening of March 6th, leaving him a substantial evidence of regard, amounting to over eighty dollars.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the different classes were examined, and we understand, the examinations were very satisfactory, especially in mathematics, some of the students in this department being able to analyze any question in Thompson's Higher Arithmetic, to solve any problem in Robinson's University Algebra, and demonstrate any theorem in Davies' Legendre.

The exercises were peculiarly pleasing, and highly creditable to all who took part. It is not a little remarkable that of over fifty students participating, not a single failure was made or an individual prompted during the exercises. We would not forget to add before closing, that the music, conducted by C. W. West, was excellent.

The Portland, Me., Mirror says: "A quiet but powerful work of grace is going on at South Paris. The 'week of prayer' at the beginning of the year, was extensively and earnestly observed by the church; and meetings have been frequent and deeply interesting ever since."

Thurlow Weed recently went to hear Mr. Spurgeon preach, sitting in the slip with Mrs. Spurgeon, and this is what the astute politician thought of the sermon: "The sermon was earnest, glowing and evangelical—the manner fervid and impressive, and less exciting than the many preachers whose enthusiasm creates no particular remark."

The N. Y. Herald and the Express, intensely pro-slavery sheets, with characteristic coarseness and malignity, says the Chronicle, throw gibes at the earnest men and women who have gone to Beaufort to work for the education of the freed negroes.

papers have opposed the abolitionists because they alleged them careless of the slave's welfare, and only interested to make trouble for the country. And now they attempt to bring into disrepute those who evince a practical purpose to befriend the negro and provide for his welfare.

Mr. PIERCE, the government agent at Port Royal, S. C., in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says of the moral and religious character of the freed negroes—"There is scarcely any profanity among them—more than one half of the adults being members of churches. Their meetings are held twice or three times on Sundays—also on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. They are conducted with fervent devotion, by themselves alone, or in the presence of a white clergyman when the services of one are procurable."

The Boston Tract Journal says: "Probably a larger number of conversions have taken place among our soldiers during the present season of inaction, than among any equal number of persons elsewhere in the country."

The Chinese rebels are circulating a translation into Chinese of the Old and New Testaments, bearing the stamp of the Taeping chief, showing that they were published with his authority. The translation is by the missionary Gatzlaf.

The Chicago Advocate of a late date reports over seven hundred accessions to the M. E. church; and the Pittsburgh Advocate gives account of four hundred and fifty accessions.

The New York Female Bible Society.—The 46th annual meeting of the New York Female Bible Society was held on Thursday afternoon at the Bible-House, Astor place, and was quite largely attended. Short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Alexander H. Vinton and the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock.

The Cure for Diphtheria.—The Lewiston (Me.) Evening Journal says that the cure for diphtheria communicated to the public a few weeks ago by a Melrose correspondent of the Boston Journal, has proved a valuable one, and that a gentleman of that town who was suffering from the disease adopted the method of treatment suggested, and found relief almost instantaneously.

As a gargle, one teaspoonful of the tincture is added to two table-spoonfuls of water, and gargled every hour for 24 hours, or till the progress of the disease is arrested; after which the intervals may be extended to an hour and a half or more, as the symptoms may justify.

The above, it must be noted, are doses for adults, and in the cases of children the quantities will have to be diminished according to age, &c.

WAR NEWS.

On every side the armies of the Union are in motion, advancing on the strongholds of rebellion. Porter and Butler, at the far south, are moving on New Orleans; Gen. Grant is pushing his way up to the entrenched rebels in Mississippi; Gen. Burnside is pressing the traitors on all sides in North Carolina; Com. Foote and Gen. Pope are erecting a wall of fire around the rebel stronghold on the Mississippi; Gen. Curtis and Gen. Seigel are crowding the rebel armies out of Arkansas; Gen. Banks and Gen. Shields are driving the last of the rebels out of Eastern Virginia; Gen. McClellan is concentrating a powerful force for a fire in the rear. We may, therefore, hope that the beginning of the end draws near.

The siege of Island No. 10 is at last ended by a glorious and complete victory. A boat expedition organized by Commodore Foote, selecting a dark night, ran boldly up with muffled oars in front of a rebel battery, put the sentinels to flight, and jumping into the battery, spiked effectually every one of its guns, six in number, one of them a splendid nine-inch pivot rifled gun, supposed to be that known as the "Lady Davis," and returned in safety. On the night of April 4, bold Capt. Waugh of the Carondelet ran his gun-boat, protected by a bay barge next the rebels, close under the batteries of the island, without firing a gun or receiving a shot, though all the batteries opened on him, floating battery and all. A few days afterward, another gun-boat ran the gauntlet, and Bisell's Engineer Regiment succeeded in carrying four steamers and some other craft through the bayous, so that Gen. Pope on Monday, the 7th, threw a force across the river, with the help of the gun-boats, and instantly crossed over with a great force, established himself in safety on the eastern bank, and at once moved upwards towards the rebels. Meanwhile the rebels, seeing themselves surrounded, instantly lost heart, and sent a flag to Commodore Foote to ask leave to capitulate.

The Merrimack, mostly agreeing that she is repaired, strengthened, armed with heavy guns, and ready to come out again. Whether she will do so, is a question less easily settled. But the Monitor and several other attentive friends are at the door of Elizabeth River, ready to wait upon her; so that if she will come out she will have a warm welcome.

A special dispatch to the Indianapolis Journal, dated Nashville, 14th inst., says that General Dumont is just now bringing in two boat loads of meat, weighing 160,000 lbs., captured by Col. Haggard fifty miles above here on the Cumberland yesterday.

Col. Duffield, at Murfreesboro, captured a mail direct from Corinth, with upward of 150 letters, many of them containing valuable information in regard to the strength and position of the enemy. From these letters Gen. Dumont learned of a number of spies at Nashville and Edgefield, and had them arrested.

We learn from high authority that Gen. Hunter, the new commander of the Southern department of South Carolina and Georgia, is ready and will assume the responsibility of enrolling in the federal army all loyal citizens of the invaded territory, whether white or black.

A dispatch dated Fortress Monroe, April 11, from Maj. Gen. Wool to Secretary Stanton, says: The Merrimack, Jamestown and Yorktown, and several gunboats and tugs, appeared between Newport News and Sewall's Point. The only damage done is the capture of three small vessels, one empty and one loaded, it is said, with coal. These vessels were captured off Brig. Gen. Casey's division, with small guns of 3-inch calibre, and some 200 feet from shore. The Merrimack came down towards the Monitor and Stevens. The latter fired four or five rounds and the Merrimack one round, when she with her consort returned to Craney Island. Thus ends the day. What the night may bring forth I am unable to say.

A letter from Ship Island, written March 16, and published in the Hartford Courant, states that Commodore Porter's schooner mortar fleet left that place on the day before for Mobile, in order to shell Fort Morgan; and that on the following afternoon cannonading was heard in that direction, leading to the supposition that earnest work had begun.

Accounts from the army of the rebel General Price state that his force is rapidly dwindling away, and that the portion that remains with him is in a bad condition for want of supplies. Five thousand Missourians have left him, and ten regiments promised him from Texas have not come along. The idea of his marching northward is considered ridiculous.

Intelligence from Yorktown shows that the place is actively besieged. A dispatch dated the 12th, says: The rebels still continue to open with artillery wherever they discover a picket post, to which our guns never reply. The rebel forces have been greatly increased within the last two days. On Thursday several vessels were seen to land troops at Yorktown, and also at Gloucester, opposite, which place has not been occupied up to this time. Reinforcements have also been received from Norfolk by way of the James River. The balloon reconnaissance made yesterday by Gen. Fitz John Porter, shows that the rebels had materially strengthened their works since the advance of the federal troops, and that many additional guns had been placed in position. He reached an elevation of 5000 feet, affording an unobstructed view as far as Williamsburg and Norfolk. General McClellan has written a letter, highly complimenting the Sixth Maine Regiment for their gallant behavior while making a reconnaissance on Warwick River. Similar honors have also been bestowed on the Berdan sharpshooters by Gen. Porter, for their conduct while acting as skirmishers during the advance. They now do picket duty in front of the enemy's works, and many a rebel has fallen from the bullets of their unerring rifles.

A dispatch of the 13th, continues: On Friday, while the Twelfth New York, in command of Major Barnum, was on picket in front of the penning's works, near York River, a regiment of rebels came out from under cover and advanced in line of battle; the Major rallied about 900 of his men to receive them at musket range, pointing in a deadly fire of minie balls, when the rebels retired, leaving their dead and wounded, which they afterwards removed in ambulances. Later in the day the rebels advanced in considerable force from another point, driving in our entire pickets and burned a dwelling used by the Federal troops. During both these skirmishes we had three men slightly wounded. The Fifty-seventh and Sixty-third Pennsylvania regiments had a brisk skirmish with the enemy on Friday, in which we had two men killed and four wounded.

It is reported this Monday morning, by a dispatch from Woodstock, Va., to Hon. E. M. Stanton, that Beauregard is dead. The report comes direct from the rebel camps. But we think the report entitled to very little or no credit.

Gov. Johnson having required the city officials of Nashville to swear allegiance to the United States, they declined, on the ground that nobody had made them do so before, and that they had taken no oath unfriendly to the United States. So the Governor, to begin with, had the Mayor arrested and clapped into the military prison, on several charges of treasonable conduct, and has deposed the whole city government, substituting Union men.

A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated at Cairo on Saturday, says: "A steamer, who has just returned from Commerce, says that S. J. Kitchen, one of Jeff. Thompson's colonels, is in the swamps back of that place with a squadron of cavalry estimated at two hundred, and fears are entertained that Union men in that vicinity will be subjected to fresh persecutions, and the report is current to-night that Jeff. Thompson has assembled a force of considerable strength at Alcorn Island, twelve miles west of New Madrid. His position is represented by scouts as very strong."

Military operations are still retarded at Yorktown by the state of the weather, but statements are furnished in the telegraphic report, of great importance. It seems to be ascertained with certainty that the rebel force in that neighborhood already numbers 60,000; and that constant reinforcements are arriving from Richmond.

Many reports continue to arrive about the Merrimack, mostly agreeing that she is repaired, strengthened, armed with heavy guns, and ready to come out again. Whether she will do so, is a question less easily settled. But the Monitor and several other attentive friends are at the door of Elizabeth River, ready to wait upon her; so that if she will come out she will have a warm welcome.

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A dispatch from Gen. Fremont to the Secretary of War, dated Wheeling, Va., April 13, says: A dispatch just received from Gen. Milroy at Monterey, under date of yesterday, states as follows: "The rebels, about one thousand strong, with cavalry companies and two pieces of artillery, attacked my pickets this morning about 10 o'clock, and drove them some two miles. I sent out

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The New Orleans states that the rebels of that city amount to one per cent of the population. On Friday, \$500,000 of property, owned by the rebels, was destroyed. The new rebel leader, George W. Blandford, is a Hunker, and has been prohibited and a regular tariff launched at Memphis, but after many a letter in the United States, and only very few men which had been in the Savannah says the Yankees are at John's River, and are using the rebel Ordinance appeal for the use of the light artillery. While copies of this are deficient to bronze. The required, at the will be purchased.

The following intelligence have been under date of April 11. A letter from Richmond, Va., to Gen. Sherman, says that she was taken over to her new quarters. The Whig also has been recently captured by the Union army. A dispatch dated the 12th, says: The rebels still continue to open with artillery wherever they discover a picket post, to which our guns never reply. The rebel forces have been greatly increased within the last two days. On Thursday several vessels were seen to land troops at Yorktown, and also at Gloucester, opposite, which place has not been occupied up to this time. Reinforcements have also been received from Norfolk by way of the James River. The balloon reconnaissance made yesterday by Gen. Fitz John Porter, shows that the rebels had materially strengthened their works since the advance of the federal troops, and that many additional guns had been placed in position. He reached an elevation of 5000 feet, affording an unobstructed view as far as Williamsburg and Norfolk. General McClellan has written a letter, highly complimenting the Sixth Maine Regiment for their gallant behavior while making a reconnaissance on Warwick River. Similar honors have also been bestowed on the Berdan sharpshooters by Gen. Porter, for their conduct while acting as skirmishers during the advance. They now do picket duty in front of the enemy's works, and many a rebel has fallen from the bullets of their unerring rifles.

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THE TERRITORY OF NEVADA. The Governor's report, just printed, gives some interesting particulars as to the organization of the territorial government of Nevada...

THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO.—Advices from Fort Union to the 20th of March state that the main body of the rebel Texans were encamped at Albuquerque. Sixty of them had arrived at Santa Fe...

The Albany Journal thinks it is a very significant fact that while the traitors are scouring Secession with armed press gangs, to force men into their depleted ranks, our government is obliged to shut down the gates against volunteers...

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 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-stamps, the subscriber will send by return of mail...

SOUTHERN ITEMS. The New Orleans Crescent of the 15th ult. states that the banks and private contractors of that city have taken a city loan of \$1,000,000 at a premium ranging from one-eighth to one per cent.

DECISION OF A \$250,000 LAND SUIT.—The Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, recently made a final decision in the case of Jacob Darst, James P. Harkness and Maria Harkness against Isaac Underhill, relative to the title to about forty acres of land lying on North Madison and Monroe streets, in Underhill's addition to Peoria.

CONGRESS.—The Tax Bill has passed from the House to the Senate. The bill emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia has been passed.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. The Illinois Central Railroad has gone into the corn trade on a magnificent scale. The amount owing to the corporation, for lands sold to settlers, is about \$17,000,000; and in payment upon these notes it is taking corn from the farmers at eighteen cents per bushel—nearly twice the ruling cash price.

MARRIED. COON—SMITH.—In Albion, Wis. February 20, 1862, by Eld. James C. Rogers, Mr. Kenyon B. Coon and Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, both of Albion.

DIED. BARBER.—In Scott, N. Y., April 1, 1862, Miss Lury Ann L. Barber, daughter of Perry G. Barber, aged 19 years and 5 months. "I am not afraid to die," was her response to her pastor and friends, repeatedly during her illness.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION. The telegraph on Tuesday announced, on the authority of an arrival at New York from Newbern, N. C., 3d inst., that the rebels had collected a considerable army, variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000 men, and that an attack upon Newbern would be made at an early day.

WESTERN VIRGINIA A FREE STATE.—The vote on the new constitution of Western Virginia, cast on the 3d inst., was light, but showed a handsome majority for the constitution and in favor of gradual emancipation.

THE CIVIL WAR IN TENNESSEE.—A recent letter from Nashville to the Louisville Journal says that parties lately arrived from the counties of Question, Fentress, and Bledsoe, state that a fierce civil war has been raging in those and adjoining counties, between Union men and resident secessionists, backed by roving bands of Confederate cavalry.

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE New York Commercial says that President Lincoln is deeply interested in the operations of the army, and those who know him best declare it would not astonish them were he to take the field, and direct operations in person. It is said that he now directs them by telegraph.

LETTERS RECEIVED. P. C. Kenyon, C. D. Langworthy, J. C. Rogers, N. Tanner, James Sumner, E. Forsythe, J. C. West, E. G. Titworn, Nancy McDevitt, G. H. Thompson, S. Vincent, J. B. Clarke, A. Hakes, A. Van Horn, J. M. Todd, M. J. Green, N. Y. Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICE. TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

Miscellaneous.

WE WERE VERY POOR TOGETHER.

BY W. W. FOSDICK. We were very poor together, Mary: A wee small cot was mine, Two cows alone were all thy dairy.

ABOUT BEARDS.

The beard, being the peculiar feature of the graver sex, has never been subject to quite so many caprices of fashion as the hair; but the attributes, so to speak, of that manly gift of nature have always been highly esteemed and associated with the most serious events of life.

golden and silky growth of the young Hercules, to the stiff iron-gray of the middle-aged man, and the flowing white of the comfortable old gentleman.—Temple Bar.

MOSCOW A FIRE-DOOMED CITY.

Of all the cities of the modern epoch, and perhaps of ancient times, Moscow has suffered the most fearfully from fires. In 1536, it was nearly consumed, and two thousand persons perished.

A still more stupendous conflagration was the burning of Moscow in 1812, owing to its increased extent. It attended with fewer horrors, they were sufficiently rare, for all who could not fly—the sick, infirm, and wounded—inevitably perished.

Scarcely were the French established in their new quarters, when smoke and flames were observed issuing from houses closely shut up in different districts. By Tuesday evening, the 15th, the fires had assumed a menacing aspect, distracting by their number the efforts made to quench them.

prepared and used with care. The yield of hay on some farms in the shore towns has, within a few years, been increased from half a ton per acre to two tons, from the use of "pogy chum."

EMANCIPATION AS THE LAST RESORT.

The New York Sun has an article laudatory of President Lincoln, especially as respects the present conduct of the war. The closing paragraph is worthy of particular notice, coming as it does from an editor of decidedly conservative tendencies.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

We did believe in peace, fondly, credulously believed that, cemented by the mid-empire of the Federal Union, it might dwell forever beneath the folds of the Star-Spangled Banner and the sacred shield of our common nationality.

SPOVE CLINKERS—A REMEDY.

There is no piece of information about household matters which we can give that will be more acceptable to all consumers of anthracite coal than how to get rid of the clinkers that form upon the fire-brick lining of stoves, and often to such an extent as to fill up the fire chamber of a small cylinder stove.

parliament signed at Montgomery or Richmond; but (if I may repeat the words which I have lately used on another occasion) it will be when the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains, which form the eastern and western walls of the imperial valley, shall sink to the level of the sea, and the Mississippi and the Missouri shall flow back to their fountains.

We waive no war of conquest and subjugation; we aim at nothing but to protect our loyal fellow-citizens, who, against fearful odds, are fighting the battles of the Union in the disaffected states, and to re-establish, not for ourselves alone, but for our deluded fellow-citizens, the mid-way of the Constitution and the laws.

NEW MILITIA LAW OF NEW YORK.

The Committee on the Militia and Public Defense, in the New York House of Assembly, have reported a bill for the enrollment of the Militia of the State, and the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New York, which proposes so many changes and improvements as to deserve the name of a new system of public defense.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A sailor writing from Hampton Roads gives a description of the latest invention in the naval line. We trust we do not violate the order of the War office publishing "contraband news."

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MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

G. B. & J. H. Utter having 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.

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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, 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.

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MENTAL OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.

This little volume contains an Historical Sketch of the Seventh-day Baptists, showing the origin and location of their Churches in England and America, with a list of preachers, and the statistics of the churches; to which is appended a brief statement of the Reserves Militia of the State.

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WHAT IT WILL DO.

One dose will remove all flatulency, and as soon as the stomach receives the Invigorating Spirit, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

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Nothing but short-sighted and impatient folly could induce England to embroil herself in the American conflict, as she certainly would if she violated the blockade.

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THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, Westerly, Rhode Island viz: No. 1.—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Church; 28 pp.

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