

The Recorder, PUBLISHED WEEKLY For the Proprietors, AT WESTERLY, R. I. E. G. CHAMPLIN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHING AGENT.

The Recorder

THE ORGAN OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

Vol. XVIII.—No. 17. Westerly, R. I., Fifth-day, April 24, 1862. Whole No. 901.

BAKER'S... MACHINES... STOCK OF MACHINES... THE CELEBRATED... BAKER STITCH... THE CELEBRATED... BAKER STITCH... THE CELEBRATED... BAKER STITCH...

The Recorder, as the Organ of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination, is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the scriptural and moral principles of that denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the ignorant, 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.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, publishers may continue to send them until bills are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they have paid what is due, and forward their papers discontinued.

MOTHER AND SON. BY AMANDA R. LENSE. They stood, one balmy eve in June. To watch the closing day; His eyes were on the setting sun, His thoughts were far away.

ERIE RAILROAD. For Middletown, Newburgh, and... For Dunkirk, Buffalo, and... For Dunkirk and intermediate Sta...

SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. For the following Tracts, which are... For the following Tracts, which are...

FOR THE RECORDER. Fortville—A. B. Randall... Fortville—A. B. Randall... Fortville—A. B. Randall...

FOR THE RECORDER. Fortville—A. B. Randall... Fortville—A. B. Randall... Fortville—A. B. Randall...

Unnoticed glided by the year— Winter was almost gone. A cry of victory rings out Upon the startled air, The smile of triumph, and the shout Of joy, are everywhere.

WAR AND PUBLIC MORALS AND HONOR. Extract from "A Discourse delivered before the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government of Massachusetts, at the Annual Election, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862, by Rev. William Rouseville Alger."

The connection of war with public morals and national honor is so close and broad, and so prominent at this moment, that I must ask your attention to some thoughts on it. A subtle faculty underlies the popular admiration for war, and hardly any other error has been so injurious as the popular misestimate of military glory.

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War is the constrained expenditure of the energies of a people, not in the happy play or natural work of their faculties, but in bursting their chains or repulsing their assailants. Primarily it is an insurgent outbreak of evil; secondarily, to put down that insurrection is rather a woful task of necessity, to be religiously regretted while accepted, than a heavenly opportunity for glory, to offer holocausts for.

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and injury. Its essence is destructive animosity. Intrinsicly, therefore, it is wicked and infamous. But in accompaniment with it there may be an unparalleled exhibition of the noblest virtues of man, energy, bravery, disinterestedness. Through it also may sometimes be achieved the most priceless advantages of society, justice, freedom, and assured security. Obviously the glory won in such cases does not belong to war; but to the commanding virtues exemplified, and the costly ends obtained in connection with it.

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ing his observation, contrived to put the diameter of the earth's orbit, say two hundred millions of miles, between his first observation and his second, and this line afforded him a respectable base for his triangle.

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tell you all their secrets. Make them feel at ease with you, and make free with them. There is no such good plaything for grown up children like you and me, as words, we ones. It is wonderful what you can get them to do with little coaxing and fun. You all know this as well as I do, and you all practice it every day in your own families. Here is a pleasant little story out of an old book of an gentleman having led a company of men beyond their usual journey, they began to get weary, and all cried to him to carry them on his back, but because of their multitude he could not do this. 'But,' says he, 'I'll get horses for us all; then, cutting a little wand out of the hedge as ponies for them, and a great stake as a charger for himself, this put noddle in their little legs, and they rode cheerily home.' So much for a bit of ingenious fun.—Dr. Brown, on Health.

RELIGION IN CHINA. Not having any decided notions on the subject from their ancestors, they are content to leave it in the hands of their Emperors, whose sacerdotal supremacy seems never to have been questioned. The Emperor reserves to himself and family the right of worshipping a certain God called Tien (or Heaven), and performs a certain number of sacred rites for the gods of his subjects. On the fifteenth day of the first moon is celebrated the famous Feast of Lanterns, a custom better known, perhaps, than its origin. Once on a time, it is told, an Emperor, much addicted to pleasure, and considering the night better determined after much thought, and urged thereto chiefly by the advice of a favorite wife, to build a palace which should be impenetrable to the rays of the sun, and there to live constantly, having surrounded himself with all things which he might deem instrumental to his comfort, and having the palace illuminated artificially by the aid of numerous lanterns. His people, however, not unnaturally regarding this pursuit of pleasure as likely to produce no small interference and delay in the proper course of government, took upon themselves to destroy the palace, and afterwards the Emperor. The Feast of Lanterns is now observed as a caution to voluptuous monarchs.

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MORALITY THE CONDITION OF CIVILIZATION.

But one condition is essential to the social education of man—namely, morality. There can be no high civility without a deep morality, though it may not always call itself by that name, but sometimes the point of honor, as in the insatiation of chivalry; or patriotism, as in the Spartan and Roman republics; or the enthusiasm of some religious sect which imputes its virtue to its dogma; or the cabalism, or esprit du corps, of a nation or other association of friends.

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NO TIME FOR DEVOTION.

Do we take devotion itself to be no business, or a business of no consideration? Do we conceit, when we pay God his debts, or discharge our duty toward him; when we crave his mercy, when we solicit the main concerns of our souls, that we are idle, or misemployed? that we lavish our time and lose our pains? What other affairs can we have of greater moment or necessity than this? Can there be any interest more close and weighty than this, of promoting for our own souls eternal health and happiness? Is not this indeed the great work—the only necessary matter—in comparison with which all other occupations are trifling? What are the great businesses of this world? What but scraping for pelf, compassing designs of ambition, courting the respect and favor of men, gratifying sinful curiosity and carnal humor? Shall these images, these shadows of business, suppress or crowd out devotion? that which procureth wealth inestimable, pleasure incomparably noble above all that this earth can afford? Is it not, besides, no such indispensable business, but rather some base dotage on lucres, some inveigling bait of pleasure, that crosseth our devotion? Is it not often a complimentary visit, an appointment to tattle, a wild ramble in voice or folly, that so deeply urgeth us to put off our duty? Nay, is it not commonly sloth, rather than inclination to any other employment, which diverts us from our prayers? Is it not the true reason why we pray so seldom, not because we are very busy, but because we are extremely idle—so idle that we cannot willingly take the pains to withdraw our affections from sensual things, to reduce our wandering thoughts, to compose our hearts to right frames, to bend our untoward inclinations to a compliance with our duty? Do we not betake ourselves to other conversations and commences merely for refuge, shunning this intercourse with God and with ourselves.

CHILDREN.

CHILDREN. Whatever you wish your child to be, be it yourself. If you wish it to be happy, healthy, sober, truthful, affectionate, honest, and godly, be yourself all these. If you wish it to be lazy and sulky, and a liar and a thief, and a drunkard, and a swearer, be yourself all these. As the old cock crows, the young cock learns. You remember who said, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." And you may, as a general rule, as soon expect to gather grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles, as get good, healthy, happy children from diseased and lazy and wicked parents. Let me put you in mind, seriously, of one thing you ought to get done to all your children, and that is, to have them vaccinated, or inoculated with the cow-pock. The best time for this is two months after birth, but better late than never, and in these times you need never have any excuse for its not being done. You have only to take your children to the Old or the New Town Dispensaries. It is a real crime, I think, in parents to neglect this. It is cruel to their child, and it is a crime to the public. If every child in the world were vaccinated, which might be managed in a few years, that loathsome and deadly disease, the small-pox, would disappear from the face of the earth; but many people are so stupid, and so lazy, and so prejudiced, as to neglect this plain duty, till they find to their cost it is too late. So promise me all seriously in your hearts, to see to this, if it is not done already, and to see to it immediately. Be always frank and open with your children. Make them trust you and

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WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

CHANGING MINISTERS—AGAIN.

It was the object of a former article on this subject, to show some of the unfavorable tendencies of the sentiment that approves or tolerates frequently changing ministers as a means of prosperity to churches.

This sentiment would be far less objectionable, and the evils resulting from it far less serious, if changes were brought about by its influence alone. But wherever it prevails, it constitutes a convenient cover for a great variety of bad influences, where they may successfully operate to effect changes to the great injury of both churches and ministers, and all the precious interests of Christianity.

Some member gets offended with the minister. Perhaps, in the faithful denunciation of wrong, sin has been unknowingly laid at his door. He has not grace enough to be thankful for the needed reproof, or to reform. And, stung with a sense of self-reproach, he wishes to satisfy his revenge upon the instrument of that mortification which he will not allow reformation to heal.

Again, churches are liable to have members possessing strong, determined, yet unsoftened wills, who aspire to leadership, or prominence in all its important movements. But being as likely to be wrong in their notions as they are to be right, they are sometimes opposed by the better judgment of the church.

Removals accomplished by such means always result in evil. Evil to the prominent actors in them. Success in a bad cause stimulates and strengthens every unholy passion and temper exercised in securing it. Evil to the church. When persons have been successful in selfish undertakings, they become more bold and determined; and it is more difficult to restrain them from other works of mischief.

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Successionist CROWD IN BALTIMORE.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Baltimore under date of April 14, says:—

Calvary bell rang forth most violently the hour for Divine service, and the pro-slavery and rebellious Christians poured into their cushioned seats, overjoyed at their escape from being obliged to thank God for federal victories. In Grace Church Dr. Cox took the bull by the horns, and announced that he should comply with the Bishop's order, telling the congregation that those who did not choose to participate in the service were at liberty to retire, when instantly there was such a rustling of crinoline doorward that it seemed like the rushing of a young gale.

ELDER WILLIAM SATTERLEE.

In the RECORDER of the 10th inst., we have the notice of the death of this venerable father in Israel. We have looked for this event with painful interest for many months; not so much on account of the loss of his society, for he had long been imprisoned in his own house by age and infirmities; but because, with his demise, the church would be bereaved of one of her brightest lights, and her most aged and most valued counsellors.

William Satterlee was born in Hopkinton, R. I., Sept., 1766. His parents, William and Eunice Satterlee, were both supposed to have been members of what is now the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton. They removed to Farmington, Conn., while William was quite a child. During a religious revival, when he was eleven years old, he was hopefully converted. This was in the time of political trouble, and revolutionary strife; when our fathers were struggling for independence, and national existence.

About this time he removed with his parents to Stepentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He had several seasons of revival in his religious feelings, but did not make a public profession of religion until 1799, when he was about thirty-three years of age. In December of that year he and his wife were baptized by Eld. William Coon, who was the pastor of the church now known as the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Berlin, N. Y., and he became a member of that church.

The pastor of the church, Eld. W. Coon, dying in 1801, and his successor, Eld. Asa Coon, dying the same year, left Mr. Satterlee the only candidate in the church for the office, and he was soon called by the general voice of the church to receive ordination, and take the oversight of the church.

Elder S. was thirty-nine years old when he commenced his pastoral labors in the Berlin Church. God smiled upon his work, and a gracious revival of religion in the church and congregation soon followed, in which between forty and fifty members were added to the church. Having assumed the charge of the church, he magnified his office. He was assiduous in obtaining those qualifications which would enable him to discharge his duties. He studied to shew himself approved of God, a workman that needed not to be ashamed, and rightly to divide the word of truth.

About ten years ago, he said, "I have traveled in seven of the United States, and tried to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ. I have journeyed by day and by night, in heat and cold. I have been perplexed with a multitude of Macedonian calls on the right hand and on the left. I have visited the chambers of the sick and the dying; but I shall attend to no more of these calls. I am now confined to my own house—left to post up my accounts for eternity. In speaking of these things, I wish not to take any honor to myself. If I have done anything for

the happiness of my fellow-clay, the honor and glory belong to God."

During Elder S.'s ministry, he administered baptism to about four hundred candidates, solemnized over three hundred marriages, and preached about twelve hundred funeral sermons. His last sermon was preached in 1850, at the funeral of a child of Eld. J. H. Cochran. Since that date, Elder S.'s increasing infirmities have confined him to his house. He was always cheerful and happy, and as his outer man decayed, his inner man grew stronger and stronger. His death appears not to have been the result of sickness; but, like Moses, in the vigor of his mental manhood, he was permitted to ascend the mount of God, and by faith to look upon the blessed inheritance of the saints, and then peacefully yielded up his spirit into the hand of God who gave it, and he was gathered to his fathers as a shock of corn fully ripe.

DANGER OF PROCRASTINATION.

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." "Procrastination is the thief of time." Multitudes, who in early life have pledged themselves that they would secure the salvation of their souls, have been induced, by the charms of the world, and the deceitfulness of sin, to delay just for the present, that they might enjoy a little of the pleasures of this life, or indulge in sinful courses, for a brief period, and then the interests of the soul should certainly be attended to. Alas, for all such hopes. None can tell but to-morrow shall hurry us to our doom, and the horrors of unending night surround us.

Strikingly was this illustrated in the case of a gay youth, who recently died. With the case I was familiar, being called to visit her just before her death. S—, for so I shall designate her, knew the worth and power of religion, at least she believed in repentance toward God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. But the knowledge of this did not bring her to be an earnest seeker of the Saviour. The salvation of the soul was neglected, and she lived in pleasure on the earth.

I was earnestly solicited to go at once to visit S—, who was declared to be dying. A drive of a few miles brought me to the designated place. With the surroundings of that dying scene, I need not acquaint the reader. Suffice it to say, they were anything but agreeable to a cultivated mind. There lay, in the embrace of death, one who had been a lover of pleasure. But her evil life could now afford no comfort. Evidently she must soon depart, and the thought of meeting God filled her with terror. In a whisper, she told me of her error in the past, her present deep sorrow for her sins, her anxiety for the salvation of her soul. To me, she appeared like the criminal when brought before the judge—sorry only because caught, and about to be brought to justice.

There is no safety in a life of sin; even little sins, somehow, always come to be large when we view them with reference to the future. No one can tell where the sin he rolls as a sweet morsel to-day will lead him to-morrow. Death is made terrible by sin. And even if it were not for the reward or wages of sin, it would be wrong to live in the practice of it. And I may say to those who are comparatively innocent, you are unsafe in your present course, for your little sins will certainly bar heaven against you. Because that love of little sins just as certainly shows your heart to be enmity against God as overt acts. All great sinners were once no worse than you. But by doing as you now are, they, by degrees, came to be the guilty ones they are. Plainly, then, every sinner ought at once, and now, to give up his sins. Boast not of the future, for "your life is even a vapor, that appears for a little season, and then vanishes away." Salvation slighted now, may ruin the soul. Certain it is that it puts it in peril. And if death should come as suddenly to you as in the case of S—, how much better would your condition be than hers? A PASTOR.

AN ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

Last week was one of important anniversaries. A year ago April 13, the little garrison of Sumter was driven out of the fort by the insurrectionary cannon of the Charlestonians. One year ago Monday, the spirit of the nation was aroused in such a way as it never had been aroused before, when the tale of that evacuation came to us over the wires of the telegraph. One year ago Tuesday, the President issued his proclamation, calling an extraordinary session of Congress, and asking a force of seventy-five thousand men. One year ago the 16th, Virginia and Missouri refused to furnish their quotas of troops for the defence of the government, while New York voted three hundred thousand dollars for war purposes. One year ago the 17th, Jefferson Davis issued his privateering proclamation; Virginia seceded; the Star of the West and the North Carolina forts were seized, and six hundred and forty troops left Boston for the South.

One year ago the 18th, Fort Pickens was reinforced with five hundred loyal men, and Harper's Ferry Arsenal set on fire to save it from the hands of the rebels. One year

ago the 19th, the Massachusetts Eighth arrived in New York, and the Seventh regiment marched amid a tremendous concourse down Broadway. The Sixth Massachusetts was mobbed in Baltimore, and the President issued his proclamation of a blockade of the southern ports. One year ago the 20th, the great Union demonstration, composed of over one hundred thousand citizens, was held in the city of New York. Thus the week which began the greatest era in our history was completed.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBION, WIS., April 8, 1862.

The Academy here closed its winter term March 20. The examinations, which occupied three days previous, were excellent. The number of students was a little larger than that of the same term last year, though on account of the numerous enlistments into the army, it was expected to fall considerably below the usual standard. The literary exercises occupied the afternoon and evening. Nearly all the young men who have been long connected with the school and made considerable advancement in the academic course were gone, and their places filled by a younger class of students. Considering this difference, the exercises were equal to those of any previous winter term.

The present term opened on the 1st inst., with very good promise, considering the hard times. Prof. Beach, a graduate of Yale College, and Miss Sherman, from New Hampshire, have been added to the faculty, beginning their labors with the present term. We had expected to encounter our share of the embarrassment arising from the enormous expenditure to carry on the war, but under the able and vigorous management of Prof. Cornwall, the school is being fully sustained.

The church here, has, thus far, done without a house of worship. At an early day, they met in a school-house. Since the erection of the Academy, its chapel has been used as a place of worship. But we hope to be able to make one more removal before long, to the new church now considerably advanced toward completion. When it is finished, it will afford us ample accommodations.

J. Edmund B. Maxson, who was recently taken from his place in the great Union army, to the still greater army of the redeemed in heaven, still lives in Christian influence. Some happy indications that he, though dead, yet speaketh, have lately been witnessed here. He was a member of the church of Albion; being among the first fruits gathered after the beginning of my ministry here seven years ago. T. E. B.

SULLOH, N. J., April 10, 1862.

Editor Recorder.—In the RECORDER of April 3, is an article taken from the March number of the American Agriculturist, contributed by Mr. J. C. Thompson, of Staten Island, on Poultry. In that article is an item which some of us in this region have tested, and I have just written to the Agriculturist about it, hoping to get an explanation. It relates to greasing lousy hens, while setting. We have tried that in times past, and invariably find it kills all the chicks in the eggs, so that none are raised under that process. This is the experience of several in this section. If any reader of the RECORDER finds a different result in their experience, we would like to know it; and how it is to be accounted for. Respectfully yours, J. BRIGHT.

A CHURCH TROUBLE BREWING.

It is gravely announced in Rev. Stuart Robinson's new paper at Louisville, the True Presbyterian, that the Presbyterians of the border States are to secede from the General Assembly. Dr. Robinson says: "The protest of the minority in the last General Assembly is the general ground on which the Presbyterians of the border States are content to stand. Many of them disagree, more or less, with the protest in some of its particulars, as probably the signers of it disagreed among themselves. But all stand fast by it, and repudiate the action of the Assembly. Nor is there any doubt that if, in obedience to the present apparent spirit of the most of the journals of the church, the Assembly shall take another step forward, especially in the now popular direction of anti-slavery expositions of the creed, there will be an equal unanimity among the border State churches in withdrawing from the Assembly. Whether that would be to the southern or to a third General Assembly, we cannot now predict."

With Dr. Robinson the wish is father to the thought. He was quite right in his salutatory article in declaring that his new journal would be found in opposition to the traditions of the Presbyterian church. This attempt to stir up an ecclesiastical dissension in the border States, at a time when harmony of action among all lovers of the Union is indispensable to success, is unwise and pernicious. Dr. Robinson has made a serious mistake, in which the members of his denomination will find new proof of his ultra pro-slavery tendencies.

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.—We last week announced the death of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. Mr. Frelinghuysen was distinguished as the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, on the ticket with Henry Clay, in 1844, and widely known and esteemed in the religious world for his active interest in the great religious and philanthropic movements of the day. He was born in Millstown, Somerset county, N. J., March, 28, 1787, graduated at Princeton College in 1804, read law, was Attorney General of his native State from 1818 to 1826, was a Senator in Congress from 1829 to 1835, was Chancellor of the University of New York from 1839 to 1850, and since that time has been President of Rutgers College, N. J.

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY ITEMS.

WHAT a rebuke is contained in the following, from a recent number of a native Bengal journal: "We do not mean to say that the fact of studying the English language, or the entertaining English ideas, creates a thirst after wine. We do not know of any English book in which it is stated that it is obligatory on us to drink wine, or that the glory of a man consists in his getting drunk; on the contrary, many Englishmen speak of the evil effects of drunkenness. The true reason of the prevalence of this vice is to be found in the residence of Englishmen in this country. The multiplication of gin-shops in the land is owing to the English people." Doubtless the Bengal editor is correct. It is a sad fact, that with all the good influences which the Anglo-Saxon races boast of diffusing among the nations, their advance is almost sure to be accompanied by an increase of drunkenness. England and America have much to answer for on this score.

The number of chaplains in the army, as officially reported from the War Department, is four hundred and twenty-two. New York has ninety-seven; Pennsylvania, sixty-four; Massachusetts, nineteen; Maine, eleven; New Hampshire, six; Vermont, seven; Rhode Island, four; Connecticut, seven; New Jersey, eleven; Delaware, two; Maryland, three; Virginia, four; Kentucky, sixteen; Ohio, forty-four; Indiana, thirty; Illinois, thirty-six; Missouri, nine; Kansas, four; Iowa, twelve; Wisconsin, eleven; Michigan, thirteen; Minnesota, two. Commodore Foote, the praying commodore, acts as his own chaplain, and an admirable one he is, though he draws no extra pay for the service.

The Petersburg (Va.) Gazette asserts that "there are more abolitionists in Western Virginia, in proportion to the population, than in New England." Further than this, it adds, "We assert that there are five hundred men in the forty counties of Western Virginia who do not regard slavery as the most formidable barrier to advancement that that State has had to contend with. It is unprofitable, and therefore a nuisance, as every man knows. The more wealthy men are, if intelligent, the more they feel the evils it imposes."

In Naples, an association has been formed of the inferior clergy for the reformation of the Catholic church. It numbers six hundred Neapolitan priests among its members, and more than four thousand Italians, and has open communications with the clergy of France, Germany, and England. Among the bases upon which it proposes to build are the surrender of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, the suppression of monastic orders, the abrogation of the celibacy, the renunciation of the worship of the Virgin and the saints, and other equally revolutionary changes. The movement is said to have acquired sufficient vitality to oppose formidable obstacles to both Protestant and rationalistic propagandism.

There is considerable dissension in the Protestant Episcopal church in Washington, occasioned by several of the ministers refusing to read the prayer of thanksgiving for the recent Union victories, prescribed by the bishop. They are either sympathizers with rebellion themselves, or stand in awe of those in the congregations who are so.

The Independent reports a revival of religion in Earlville, Iowa, a precious work pervading the entire community and extending for some miles around.

REV. DR. WENTWORTH arrived in the Samuel Russell on the 3d of April, accompanied by Mrs. Wentworth, whose health required, as her physicians advised, that she quit China at once. Her health did not improve on the voyage, though it is expected that medical treatment in this climate will restore it. The doctor was also accompanied by a young man—a native Chinese Christian and member of the mission—who came to this country at his own expense, hoping to acquire our language and improve his knowledge of Christian doctrines and the Christian life of the church in this land.

SUNDAY LAW IN NEW YORK.—Judge McCunn of New York has decided, in the matter of two parties who were arrested for selling liquor in violation of the Sunday law, that the police have no authority to enter a public house where business is being transacted with closed doors on Sunday, or to arrest a Sunday liquor seller without warrant from a magistrate. Judge McCunn contends that using liquor as a beverage, in the sense intended by the Legislature who passed the Sunday liquor law, does not include drinking it by customers and boarders, or selling it to them quietly and with closed doors on Sunday. But he holds that it would be a violation of the act to sell and use liquors with open doors, before the public gaze, to the annoyance of the neighborhood and passers by, and to the disturbance of the public peace. The police authorities of New York are, however, it is said, determined to continue their efforts to put down liquor selling on Sunday, as they conceive the law authorizes them, until the question of the illegality of their so doing is decided by the court of last resort.

THE NEW YORK BIBLE HOUSE.—The Nassau Street "Marble Palace" Bible House has found a new owner, having been purchased at private sale by Fernando Wood, the somewhat famous Ex-Mayor of New York. Of the terms of the purchase, we are not informed, though, as the building has been sold twice within a short time past, once for \$65,000, and then for \$55,000, it is presumed that Mr. Wood has bought it

cheap enough. This has been a poor speculation for such of our Baptist brethren as have invested their funds in these premises. Whether the Home Mission Society and the American and Foreign Bible Society will continue to hire rooms in the "Palace," we do not know.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May, comes to hand with its usual attractive features of a beautiful steel plate, a double extension colored fashion-plate, an equestrian plate, and seventy other engravings, with a large amount of valuable reading matter. Many people imagine that, because this is peculiarly a Lady's Book, it must be filled with sickly sentimentalities. So far from it, it is very largely made up of reading matter of the first importance to matron and maiden, and it is not entirely uninteresting or useless to the sterner sex. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, publisher.

CONGRESS.

The week is signalized by the passage in Congress of the District Abolition bill, the Emancipation Aid resolution, the bill permitting colored persons to carry the mail, and the introduction of Mr. Wilson's amendments to the Fugitive-Slave bill. The joint resolution embodying President Lincoln's emancipation-aid measure, was amended by the Senate, the House concurring, so as to say that "the United States," instead of "Congress," should aid, etc.; and in that form was passed, has been approved by the President, and is now the law of the land. There was a debate in the Senate on the 14th on the resolution of inquiry as to further legislation to prevent army slave-catching; and Mr. Grimes made a forcible speech, exposing the abuses under Gen. Hooker in Maryland, at Columbus in Ohio, and elsewhere. He explained the reasons for garrisoning the southern forts during the summer with black troops who can stand the climate. It is understood that there is much feeling in favor of this policy. The Confiscation bill was debated in the Senate. Mr. Sherman offered a substitute confiscating all the property and freeing all slaves of rebel officers, civil or military; providing that the President may proclaim an amnesty, or release any such persons from the penalty. A resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers who have won the victories at Island No. 10 and Pittsburg Landing, was referred to the House Military Committee. The Pacific Railroad bill came up in the House for debate. Senator Howe introduced a bill from the House, to incorporate a new Pacific Railroad bill, between Lake Winnebago, in Wisconsin, via St. Paul or Superior City, to Puget's Sound. The Bankrupt bill question was postponed, by the House, until next December. A resolution was presented to the House, from the Ohio legislature, in favor of permitting any state to raise and pay over its quota of the general tax. The Franking Privilege was discussed, on a bill to regulate it, which is offered as a substitute for the House bill abolishing Congressional franking. The latter bill was straggled in the Senate. The Tax bill was received by the Senate from the House, and referred to the Finance Committee. The House resolved, if the Senate should agree, to end the present session May 19, at noon.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It is reported that the English Government has ordered all work on wooden ships of war to cease. Universal and eager interest is felt in our naval experiments, and the English note with dissatisfaction that the Monitor throws a ball about double the weight of any British navy gun.

A curious insinuation creeps across the ocean from Paris, that Slidell is deserting the cause of the South.

Preparations are rapidly being completed for the English Great Exhibition. It is to be opened May 1. The Emperor Napoleon, it is said, intends to visit it. The Condition of Southern Italy is becoming very miserable, in consequence of brigandage. Mounted bands of robbers, 80 or 100 in number, are ravaging the country, murdering and robbing, and additional gangs are constantly organized within the Pope's dominions, and passing into Naples. Meanwhile the army of the kingdom of Italy is being reorganized; Garibaldi is traversing the northern part of the peninsula and organizing rifle associations. Prince Humbert being nominally head of the scheme; and there seems to be a growing conviction that affairs are converging plainly toward another war with Austria, or at least toward some decisive measures to settle permanently the whole Italian question.

The Russian river Dwina has been bridged, and an unbroken line of railroad is thus established between St. Petersburg and Berlin and Paris.

It is announced in a Turin paper, that Garibaldi is to be placed in command of one of the seven corps which are to form the new Italian army.

King Leopold of Belgium is dangerously ill. His death would deprive Europe of one of her wisest and safest rulers; for King Leopold has long been a trusted adviser of many other kings and queens.

The National Verein, a German political society, has been dispersed by the "Polizei-dienern" of the Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The Patrie believes the French and Spanish Governments intend signing a new treaty for the regulation of joint action in Mexico.

THE MERRIMAC.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing under date of Sunday, says of the Merrimac: "Her hugeness and immense power impress themselves upon the spectator, and this effect is perhaps increased by her very novel appearance, for she is her own exemplar, and looks like nothing ever before seen afloat. In the two days she has been almost constantly under my observation, her movements have been very slow—scarcely over six miles an hour. This, however, may not be the extent of her speed. She evidently carries a very numerous crew, as at times yesterday her roof was black

with men. The groups of people, the movement, the excitement, that great eye, "The splendor and the extra gun have even among a fight she comes to the water as she can't see they cannot see at close quarters the ability to will make her. A look at shows a in whole advance Texans are du precarious acco oppose us in ing, after the burg Landing, rebel Southwest main railroad l ley and the Ba Mitchel at tra receiving train to move down and McDowell Richmond, while siege of Yorkt A dispatch 17, says: Our son at 7 o'clock in front of Rids appears to be in they intend givi sisted our adva the burning of engines, &c., w terminus of the was so sudden, so precipitate, t the bridges, tw A later dispat morning, with o ed to strengthen three miles to battery was bro to beat a heavi with their heav ury was brought now kept up fo which three of mounted, when while, but was the afternoon, rebels from repa sustained. Intelligence y on the 17th, fro on the 14th ins bana. A boat's but when with they were freed one was injured bullets in her h the nearest, in the rebels, whi direction. Afte on its voyage riving opposite they commence shell the work out the picket since its evacu large body of the fleet then Tappalannock, Lowry, arrivin was fired and a was responded by displaying a On the 16th, pahnock, abackicksburg. Our Reinder, load posts and carp ty of clothes for from which it w els were evac talking of burn falling into our Fort Pulaski United States have been su Stripes. On the morn tions for its Gilmore, were tion under a la Col. Olmstead laski; demandi er of the fort, plied in a very stating that he not to surrende this, batteries From sunset was head; fr casual shot two small br south-east face under the hea from the Great most wonderfu M. the Confed and a white then sent to P fort was made, it was imposi the rifle shots into the magr his guns were fore, compell or's demand, the 7th Conne into the fort, visions, &c., of the Union, slightly wou wounded. Ai performed in cluding offic A dispatch 20, says: Th town arriv ed in the figh —whole magr Gen. Magrads the Norfolk including Co We can't see wards York attempts of a big partico fair of the ri had the wor is progressi does not com A dispatch 19, says: A nish on Wed of our caval which was v very strong having 97

been a poor speaker... Baptist brethren... the "Palace," we...

with men. This morning there have been groups of people at Sewall's Point watching the movements of the antagonists, and evidently expecting, as much as we do here, that great events are on the tapis.

WAR NEWS.

A look at our whole military frontier shows us a line strengthening and on the whole advancing. In New Mexico the Texans are dubiously reported to be in a precarious ascendancy; no force seems to oppose us in Arkansas; Halleck is preparing, after the tremendous struggle of Pittsburg Landing, to assail the heart of the rebel Southwest at Corinth...

Refugees report that the rebels are fortifying at Lick Creek, half way to Corinth, and strengthening their works at Corinth. Some of the refugees state that trains were arriving at Corinth with fresh troops for the rebels, while others say they were sending off their stores preparatory to evacuating the place.

several weeks. Men of all parties daily visit Gov. Johnson and assure him that loyalty to the United States Government is on the increase. He is also daily in receipt of letters from Tennessee prisoners, wherein they speak in the most grateful terms of their treatment in the North.

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

Miscellaneous.

THE PICKET-GUARD.

All quiet along the Potomac, they say. Except now and then a picket is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro. By a rifleman hid in the thicket. 'Tis nothing—a private or two, now and then, will not count in the news of the battle; Not an officer lost—only one of the men, Moaning out, all alone, the death rattle.

AGRICULTURAL.

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

Our correspondent "Nashport" asks, in substance, the following questions:

1. If lime costs twenty cents a bushel, will it pay to use it as a fertilizer for clay lands? Lime is one of the essential constituents of many plants, and, therefore, if there be not lime in the soil, there cannot be a good crop, however rich the soil may be in other constituents.

2. How should lime be used? If designed to benefit a wheat crop it should be evenly spread and thoroughly incorporated with the soil before the wheat is sown.

3. Can lime be profitably applied to a growing wheat crop where it is intended to sow red clover in the spring? Common quick lime is by no means as valuable a top-dressing under such circumstances as plaster.

4. Can equally desirable results be obtained from the use of any other article at the same or less cost? In many localities leached ashes can be purchased for a trifle, twenty-five cents a load being a not uncommon price.

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portion of shellac should ever be used, as a thick coating is sure to crack and peel off instead of remaining firm to the surface. A thin varnish of shellac may also be used on the ends of branches when freshly trimmed.

FIGS—RAISING AT THE NORTH.

A writer in the Horticulturalist states, that figs may be raised at the North, simply by covering, as is now practiced for some of the finer kinds of raspberries. Indeed, he claims that two crops may often be grown in the same season, and of a quality equal to those raised in the South.

PLAN FOR A NATIONAL SINKING FUND.

Mr. E. Littell, of Boston, the publisher of the Living Age, has laid a petition before Congress in relation to the establishment of a sinking fund and the regulation of a national currency.

"Let gold to pay the interest of the public debt be deposited in the mint, and let such interest be paid by mint drafts in sums of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. These drafts should be payable in New York and Boston as well as in Philadelphia.

"When it shall have been found that a considerable amount of gold has remained uncalled for, let a Board of Currency be empowered to invest portions thereof, from time to time, in United States stock. Let the interest of such stocks be invested in the same manner.

"By such a measure Mr. Littell estimates, in a table he has prepared for the purpose, that at the end of twenty-five years the amount of United States stocks absorbed would be seven hundred and thirty-five millions, of which four hundred fifty-two millions would be interest and two hundred and eighty-three millions principal.

"Upon the surplus it gets no profit, but is merely the passive instrument of the public—which thus adapts to the needs of trade both the amount of circulation and its varying proportion of gold and notes.

SENSATIONS DURING BATTLE.

One who has recently been in battle, and who desires to know the curiosity of those who desire to know how men unaccustomed to stand fire, felt when first under it, says:

I do not suppose I have much physical or moral courage, but the sensations under fire, judging from my experience, are different from what is expected.

A reasoning man at first feels alarmed, and his impulse is to run away; and if he has no reason to stand, he probably does run; but at each exposure he grows less timid, and after hearing canister and grape about his ears a dozen times, begins to think he is not destined to be hurt.

they had supposed, and then the doctrine of probabilities teaches them once more they are less liable to be wounded again. So the mental process goes on until the nerves become by degrees the subjects of will; and he only fears who has not the will to be brave.

A SENSIBLE BORDER STATE MAN.

We take the following from the report of the remarks of Mr. Henderson of Missouri, on the President's resolution in regard to slavery:

"The South had been annually frightened by some story of an abolition monster, yet if Congress should abolish the petty amount of slavery in the District of Columbia he did not believe his State would secede. But he (Henderson) hoped that if Senators determined to do this thing they would be quick, or the great State of Delaware, getting a peep behind the curtain, and discovering the awful plot to emancipate the few slaves she has, already nearly free, might go South for the constitutional rights, where certainly her constitutional rights will be preserved in full force.

The Senators from Kentucky are getting excited, and the Senators from Virginia and Maryland are getting suspicious of some terrible thing to happen. He (Henderson) had been opposed to the bill for the cultivation of the cotton lands, though he supposed it harmless for the reason that it might have a bad effect upon the Border States.

At the commencement of the war he regarded the President's message not as a threat, but as a prophecy which he felt would be fulfilled everywhere if the war continued. He was perfectly willing that the proposition should go to the people of his State, and the matter be left entirely to the States.

Facts and statistics, with exact calculations in respect to the abundant resources of this country, tend somewhat, we think, to encourage those who are mourning over the great cost of the war. The valuation of the census of 1860 gives in round numbers a property of more than sixteen thousand millions of dollars.

The following remarks on the removals from office, are interesting both for their historical character, and as touching a matter most disgraceful to the nation and dangerous to its very existence:

"Gen. Washington during the eight years of his administration made only nine removals; the older Adams made ten in four years; Mr. Jefferson made forty-two in his eight years; and the consequence was a great outcry; his successor, Mr. Madison, true to the principle he had stated in his first Congress, made only five removals in eight years; John Quincy Adams, only two in four years; but Gen. Jackson boldly inaugurated the present corrupting system by making two hundred and thirty removals the first year he was in office.

"The fact that no President can be re-elected under it is itself of no consequence. It is merely one of the symptoms of the deep-seated disease that is preying on the vitals of the republic. It destroys all justness of thought by the habit it engenders of exaggerating and over-stating the importance of political issues; it undermines all independence and manly elevation of character by making a base subservency to trading and selfish tricksters the condition of political success; it forestalls all wise forecast and far-reaching views in bounding the horizon of our public men by the next Presidential election.

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Whatever you dislike in another person, take care to correct in yourself by the general reproof.

CLOVES.

Cloves are unopened flowers of a small evergreen tree that resembles in appearance the laurel or the bay. It is a native of the Molucca, or Spice Islands, but has been carried to all the warmer parts of the world, and is largely cultivated in the tropical regions of America.

The clove is a small, pointed, and is, in fact, the flower cup and the unripe seed vessel. All these parts may be distinctly shown, if a few leaves are soaked a short time in hot water, when the leaves soften and readily unroll.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Rev. John Wesley, the famed founder of the Wesleyan denomination of Methodists, was unfortunate in his early love-matters. Successively, he cherished an ardent affection for—in common parlance—"fell deep in love," with a Miss Causton, the niece of General Oglethorpe, who planted "the Colony of Georgia"—and Grace Murry, his intelligent and comely servant maid.

The mind of children is the tenderest, holiest thing this side of heaven. And it is not to be approached with gentleness, with love, yea, with a heart-worship of the great God from whom, in almost angel innocence, it has proceeded? A creature undefiled by the taint of the world, unweary by its injustice, unweary by its hollow pleasures.

There are no less than thirty-seven rebellions recorded in English history between the time of William the Conqueror, A. D. 1069, and the Irish outbreak in 1803. Several others have since occurred. The British foreign wars have been incessant, and their expenses have been enormous.

The Sheikh Abdallah once sent to his neighbor, Hassan Alla'd Deen, to borrow a rope. "He cannot have it," replied Hassan. "I have taken the rope to tie up a measure of sand." "What! tie up sand with a rope?" replied Abdallah. "Oh! friend," retorted Hassan, "it is easy to find a reason for using a rope when one does not wish to lend it!"

A GREAT TELESCOPE.—Mr. Alvan Clark, of Cambridge, Mass., has constructed an achromatic telescope, said to be the largest in the world. The glass has a focal distance of 23 feet and a diameter of 18 inches. The glass revolves the sextuple star Theta, or Orionis, which is regarded as a severe test.

The telescope was then directed to the bright star Sirius, the most brilliant star in the whole heavens, and popularly known as the "Dog Star." All eyes eagerly sought for the minute companion star which Mr. Clark had discovered on the previous Friday evening, on the occasion of his first directing the telescope to that star.

ENGLISHMEN IN WASHINGTON.—The opening of the rebellion brought to this country last year a number of English gentlemen, members of Parliament, correspondents of the press, and others, who strayed off into the insurrectionary region, and returned from there sympathizers with disunion.

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