

L. A. Crandal

The Recorder, For the Proprietors, AT WESTERLY, R. I.

The Recorder

THE ORGAN OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

Vol. XVIII.—No. 23. Westerly, R. I., Fifth-day, June 5, 1862. Whole No. 907.

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.

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

Oh! softly wave the silver hair From that of aged brow; That crown of glory worn so long, A fitting crown is now.

These silver hairs do softly on, Like flakes of falling snow That wrap the green earth lovingly When autumn breezes blow.

AN ESSAY READ BEFORE THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EASTERN ASSOCIATION, HELD IN SHILOH, N. J., MAY 22-25, 1862, BY GEO. R. WHEELER, AND PUBLISHED BY A VOTE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

How is Holiness to be promoted in the Church? This subject is a vital one to individual Christians, and the Church of God. It is very natural to expect that holiness would be a universal trait in the Church of Christ.

condition of the Church of Christ, in all its departments and denominational distinctions, that there is a propriety in the inquiry—"How is holiness to be promoted in the churches?" It is a standing fact, that in all ages, there has been a deficiency of Christian character in the churches, and it is no less a matter of great lamentation. In the churches of apostolic planting, there were some who occasioned a great deal of trouble.

They will corrupt the Church, both by their own lives and their influence on others. Those who gather members in, occupy a most responsible position; and though they cannot be endowed with discernment enough to look into the heart, yet they should be able to judge as to right views, experience, and profession. Sometimes ministers receive and baptize persons by the opinions and votes of the membership, when they themselves are not satisfied. The responsibility seems to lie outside of the ministry in such cases; yet it is very doubtful whether he has done right.

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Tracing the history of the church from olden time until now, we find delinquency of duty, flagrant failure of character, even all the vices of the world practiced, and sometimes such outbreaks of human depravity as to almost make us sceptical in reference to the reality of Christianity. The world itself has by far outstripped thousands of professors in external deportment. There is no mistake as to the evil tendency of a defective Christian character, or the inconsistency of church members. The want of integrity, the worldliness of life, the foolish pleasures pursued, tending to dissipate all religious thought, and disqualifying for active duties in the church, are sources of mischief over which we ought to weep.

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PALESTINE. BY J. G. WHEATON. Blest land of Judah! thrice hallowed in song, Where the holiest memories, pilgrim-like throng; In the shade of thy palms, by the shore of the sea, On the hills of thy beauty, my heart is with thee.

GEMS FROM JOHN MASON. BORN 1630, DIED 1694. 1. It is not talking, but walking with God, that gives a man the denomination of a Christian.

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TIED OF THE WORLD. It was the remark of a man of fashion, of whom we had some knowledge, that he was heartily tired of the monotonous round of pleasure, and that the amusements in which he had been daily engaged had become irksome and annoying.

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Her dying struggles were painful and protracted. "For three days and nights I did not leave the house, and scarcely slept. I was by her when she died; all the family were assembled round her, some praying, others weeping, for she was adored by them all. I was the last one she looked upon. I cannot tell you what a horrid state of mind I was in for a long time. I seemed to care for nothing; the world was a blank to me. I abandoned all thoughts of the law. I went into the country, but could not bear solitude, yet could not enjoy society. There was a diabolical horror continually in my mind, that made me feel to be alone. I had often to get up in the night and seek the bed-room of my brother, as if the having a human being by me would relieve me from the frightful gloom of my own thoughts.

"Months elapsed before my mind would resume any tone; but the despondency I had suffered for a long time in the course of this attachment, and the anguish that attended its catastrophe, seemed to give a turn to my whole character, and throw some clouds upon my disposition, which have ever since hung about it. I seemed to drift about without aim or object, at the mercy of every breeze; my heart wanted anchorage. I was naturally susceptible, and tried to form other attachments, but my heart would not hold on; it would continually recur to what it had lost; and whenever there was a pause in the hurry of novelty and excitement, I would sink into dismal dejection. For years I could not talk on the subject of this hopeless regret; I could not even mention her name, but her image was continually before me, and I dreamt of her incessantly.

"Such was the language in which Irving poured forth his sorrows and sad memories, in a letter written many years ago to a lady who wondered at his celibacy, and expressed the wish to know why he had never married. Thirty years after her death, Irving was visiting Mr. Hoffman, a grand-daughter in drawing out some sheets of music to be performed upon the piano, accidentally brought with them a piece of embroidery, which dropped upon the floor. "Washington," said Mr. Hoffman, "this is a piece of poor Matilda's workmanship." His biographer describes the effect as electric. "He had been conversing in the sprightliest mood before," says Pierre M. Irving, "and he sunk at once into utter silence, and in a few moments got up and left the house."—Boston Post.

THE AIR OF A CELLAR IS close, damp, musty, and vitiated; that of the house-top is clear, pure, and bracing. On the surface of the earth the atmosphere is cold, raw, and impure; on the mountains it is dry, rarified, and health-giving. The purer the air is, the more life does it impart to the blood, the more perfectly is the blood nourished, and the more vigorously does the mind work and the body move. Hence the "study" of the clergyman, the "office" of the physician and the lawyer, the "library" of the family, the "sitting-room" of the household, and the "chamber" of every sleeper, should always be in the upper stories, not merely for the greater purity of the air, but for a reason seldom thought of, and yet of very great sanitary value.

"The higher we ascend, the more rarefied is the air, the greater bulk is required to impart a given amount to the system; this greater rarity excites the instinct of our nature to deeper, fuller breathing, without any effort on our part, and this kind of breathing, as the reflecting must know, is antagonistic of consumption, that fell scourge of civilized society, which destroys full one-sixth of the adult population. Hence the very suggestive remark of the distinguished naturalist Buffon: "All animals inhabiting high latitudes have larger lungs, and more capacious chests than those which live in the valleys." In the same direction is the suggestive statement, that the city of Mexico, situated about seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, only three persons out of a hundred die annually of consumption; while in our larger cities, but a few feet above the level of the sea, eighteen out of every hundred perish from that disease. It should, then, be the aim of every student, of every sedentary person, of every invalid, to have the room in which a very large portion of the inactive part of life is spent, as far above the ground floor as practicable, and in such a situation as will allow the sun to shine into it for the largest portion of the day, for this rarifies the air still more, and still more aids in developing and expanding the lungs by the greater depth and fullness of breathing which the increased atmospheric air induces.—Hall's Journal of Health.

READING THE BIBLE.—Read your Bible slowly. Take time, even if you have but little time. A great mathematician once said, if his life depended upon solving a problem in two minutes, he would spend one of the two in deciding how to do it. So in reading the Scriptures; if you are pressed for time (and this ought to be a rare case) then spend the precious moments on a portion of a chapter. When you feel that the mind and heart begin to drink in the sentiment, even of a single verse, then stop and drain the heavenly chalice, because the divine Spirit is filling thy cup. It is a true, solemn and interesting thought, that we are to wait, to linger, to tarry for the blessing to come from the word before us.

To search the Scriptures with the clear, unnoted eye of meditation, secures treasures of knowledge known only to him who thus coolly, patiently and philosophically studies the Word of God. Let any man give us a reason why, when the Scriptures are read so much, memory retains so little, that quotations are so blundering and incorrect, if the reason is not found in the fact of hasty reading of the Word of God. There, as elsewhere, man must reap as he sows.—N. Y. Observer.

ANSWER THEM.—Bide patiently the endless questionings of your children. Do not roughly crush the rising spirit of free inquiry with an impatient word or frown, nor attempt, on the contrary, a long instructive reply to every casual question. Seek rather to deepen their curiosity. Convert, if possible, the careless question into a profound and earnest inquiry. Let your reply send the little questioner forth, not so much proud of what he has learned, as anxious to know more. Happy thou, if, in giving your child the molecule of truth he asks for, you can whet his curiosity with a glimpse of the mountain of truth lying beyond; so that he send forth a philosopher, and not a silly pedant into the world.

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Colonel Elliot... the Mobile and Corinth... the large bridge... the south... the Gen... 100 horses... the shell... the engine... the military men... the falling shells... the success on... the cause of the evac... the capable of mak... Williamsport, May 27... the capture of Gen... some 800 European... when he went... other parts. Heavy... afternoon between... Our pick... have been driven... rebels.

During the whole of the battle, Professor Lowe's balloon was overlooking the terrific scene from an altitude of about 2,000 feet. Telegraphic communication from the balloon, and indirect communication with the military wires, was successfully maintained. Every movement of the enemy was obvious and instantly reported. This is believed to be the first time in which a balloon reconnaissance has been successfully made during a battle, and certainly the first time in which a telegraphic station has been established in the air to report the movements of the enemy and the progress of a battle.

A telegram dated Washington, June 1, says: A dispatch from Gen. Banks to the Secretary of War states that the Fifth New York Cavalry, Colonel Dorefort, commanding, entered Martinsburg this morning, and passed several miles beyond, where they encountered the enemy's cavalry, captured several prisoners, a wagon, muskets, ammunition, and an American flag.

A dispatch from Baltimore, dated the 1st, says: Major General Dix left here this evening in the Old Point boat for Fortress Monroe to take command of the Department of Virginia relieving Gen. Wool, who reports says comes here. The departure of General Dix from Baltimore will be greatly regretted by very many of our citizens. He and his staff officers have made many very warm friends in Baltimore. A parting salute of thirteen guns was fired from the fort on Federal Hill when the steamer left.

From Chicago, under date of May 31, we have the following: A special dispatch from Cairo says an Arkansas refugee arrived from the fleet to-day. He says that Little Rock is fully occupied by the federals, and that what citizens remain are decidedly loyal. The Arkansas State Legislature had scattered and the Governor fled the State. He is now at Jackson, Miss. Vicksburg had surrendered to the federal fleet.

A Memphis refugee, who left Fort Wright a fortnight ago Tuesday, arrived to-day. He says the rebels have 1,500 artillerists garrisoning the forts, and says that in consequence of the scarcity of coal, most of the rebel gunboats have been abandoned, and their guns taken to Fulton and Fort Randolph. A strong Pontoon bridge has been constructed by the rebels, in rear of Fort Wright, over which a retreat, when necessary, can be made.

A dispatch received at the War Department, May 31, states that a brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island Cavalry, under Major Nelson, entered Fort Royal yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia, and a body of cavalry. Our loss is eight killed, five wounded, and one missing, all from the Rhode Island Cavalry. We captured six officers and one hundred and fifty privates.

On the 28th, a part of McDowell's corps under Gen. Bayard, crossed the Mattaponi River, and went four miles beyond. They saw no rebels. The rebel Gen. Fields was retreating to Richmond, with 6,000 men, and seven field pieces.

FOREIGN NEWS. We glean the following items of foreign intelligence from late arrivals. The latest news from China states that the rebels had retired from before Shanghai, owing to the vigorous preparations of the Europeans to defend that city. They, however, sent to the latter an impudent letter, saying that as the Europeans had thus identified themselves with the imperialists, they would be treated with the same rigor; and a few days after they killed four foreigners who were traveling in the vicinity, one of whom was an American, and the others English and Portuguese.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—By steamer we have intelligence from New Orleans to the 18th ult. Gen. Butler has ordered the circulation of Confederate notes and bills to cease on the 27th inst. All sales or transfers of property on and after that day, in consideration of such notes or bills, will be void, and the property confiscated to the United States, one-fourth to go to the informer. Another order suppresses the Bee for an article in favor of the cotton burning mob. The office of the Delta was taken possession of for an article discussing the cotton question in violation of General Butler's proclamation of the 1st inst. Its business will be conducted by the United States authorities. Six persons have been sentenced to be shot for violation of their parole given at Fort Jackson in organizing a military company for the service of the rebel army. Prize steamer Fox had arrived from Havana; also, prize steamer Governor Morton from Sabine. Gen. Butler forbade the observance of Jeff Davis' day of fasting and prayer. He had also issued the order about women previously reported via Corinth. The Crescent had also been suppressed. Strict health regulations were established at quarantine. The municipal regulation of the city of New Orleans punishes women of the town found in the streets after nightfall, or who may converse with persons outside from windows of their residences. This is doubtless the punishment accorded to the insulters of our soldiers by General Butler.

APRILS AT NORFOLK.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of the 20th, says: "There appears to be an uneasy feeling existing as regards the result of the pending battle. The outposts toward Suffolk are being strengthened. Rebel soldiers are coming in every day from beyond Suffolk. They take the oath, and are glad of the opportunity. They represent the rebels to be in a starving condition. One of them stated this morning, that when he deserted, the men were allowed but six ounces of meat and half a pound of bread per day. The rebels still hold out, and refuse to submit and take the oath of allegiance. For their obstinacy, Gen. Wool still maintains the blockade.

The last order of Gen. Wool forbids express companies transporting goods of any kind to Norfolk, Portsmouth, or Gosport, without permission of the commanding General; and no vessels but those in the employ of the Government will be allowed to visit these places, except by special permission.

THE BARBER'S ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The Rochester Democrat states that on Sunday morning three men were swept over Niagara Falls in a row boat. The thrilling scene was witnessed from both shores of the river. The Democrat says: "The men were sent putting out from the Canada side, near Chippewa, with the evident intention of landing near the south end of Goat Island. After getting out a short distance the current was found too strong for them, the recent high wind up the lake was still forcing more than a usual quantity of water through the river, and although they made every exertion to stem the rushing tide, yet their efforts were entirely unavailing. They were seen, after battling for a time desperately against the current, to draw their oars from the water, and sit motionless in the boat, resigned to their fate. In this condition they were swept over the falls. The names of the unfortunate men were not obtained."

THE TERRITORY OF LANIWA.—The bill introduced into the Senate, by Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, to create a new territory for the roving Indian tribes, is entirely novel in its character, and it excites much attention. He proposes to call the territory Laniwa—the Shawnee for Indian. It lies between Kansas and Texas—the Arkansas and Missouri boundaries forming its eastern line, and its western boundary the 26th meridian of west longitude down to the parallel of 36° 30', and then east to the twenty-third meridian, thence south to the Red River, and by its course to the Arkansas line. Mr. Pomeroy proposes to allow the Indians in this territory all the privileges of white men in any other territory—the right of self-government, at least to the extent of a local legislature. The President will appoint the Governor of the territory with the power of veto. If the wandering and scattered Indian tribes can be gathered in this way, the government will save \$175,000 annually, which is now paid to Indian agents.

TAKING SLAVES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Newbern correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the Convention of North Carolina has imposed a tax on slaves; varying from five to twenty dollars on each, according to their age. There was a sharp discussion on the bill. John A. Gilmer, Wm. A. Graham and other men with proclivities for the old Union, supported it. The secessionists opposed it. Mr. Gilmer, according to report, said: "I was not in favor of secession, and am not now. I love the old Union, and long to return to its folds. I had no voice in contracting this debt; I have been opposed to it all along. Notwithstanding this, I am willing that my slaves should be taxed heavily to liquidate this unjust debt. Yes, I would gladly emancipate them all if I would restore us back as we were before. This slavery question is the cause of this war, and we shall never have peace until a gradual emancipation measure is adopted."

FROM MEMPHIS.—The St. Louis Republican has late news from Memphis, derived from a refugee. The state of affairs is horrible. Suspected Union men are almost nightly shot by the low classes of Southern desperadoes, who advocate the burning of the city, as soon as the Union forces show themselves. Every necessary of life is dear, and the families of laboring men are suffering. Shoes are especially scarce. The more wealthy secession portion of the people are moving their effects to Aberdeen, Columbus, and other eastern Mississippi towns. The steamboats have been sent off to escape Farragut's fleet. It is reported that the rebels are being taken from the rebel gunboats to be put upon the works at Randolph.

Large numbers of Union refugees are arriving in Harrisburg, Pa., and other interior towns, from Winchester, having fled from that place on the approach of Jackson's rebel forces. They were compelled to leave everything and fly for fear of the vengeance of the rebels.

EFFECTS OF LIME WATER.—It is well-known that the water of several of the Middle and Southern States is largely impregnated with lime, the effect of which is to impair the normal action of the alimentary canal. Already our troops have begun to suffer from drinking it, as we learn from various sources. A gentleman of this city, who has traveled extensively in the lime-water region, informs us that he made constant use of vinegar with success as an antidote to its effects. He used about a tea-spoonful of vinegar to a common-sized tumbler of water. It is his opinion that any other kind of acid will have the same beneficial effect which he realized from the use of vinegar. We hope our soldiers will practice upon this suggestion.—Fall River News.

NASHVILLE BANKS.—On the 21st inst., Gov. Johnson notified the several bank officers of Nashville, Tenn., that they would be required to take the oath of allegiance, and that those refusing would have to close their establishments. The officers of the Bank of the Union peremptorily refused to take the oath and were arrested. Those of the Union and Planters' Bank severally stated to the Governor that the specie and assets of their banks were within the Confederate lines, and that if they took the oath, the stockholders being mainly Northern men, their effects would be confiscated. Governor Johnson thereupon, it is said, waived his requirement regarding the officers of these banks.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. The New Orleans Bee, of the 8th, pays the following tribute to the orderly character and beneficial influence of the federal soldiers in that city: "The mayor and municipal authorities have been allowed to retain their power and privileges in every thing unconnected with military affairs, and have done nothing that we are aware of to provoke difficulty. The usual nightly reports of arrests for vagrancy, assaults, wounding and killing, have unquestionably been diminished. The city is as tranquil and peaceable as in the most quiet times. Currency is in a wretched condition in New Orleans. Confederate notes being suppressed, there is little except shillshoppers afloat. Some of the banks have ordered depositors of Confederate notes to withdraw them. Nobody will take them, law or no law, if they can get anything else. The City Government is helping along by issuing its credit in place of the private notes of several large houses; but still there is danger of extreme distress for want of circulating medium that will go without enormous discount.

The Secretary of the Navy has furnished Congress with the result of the examination, by special board, of Stevens' battery. They say it will require essential modification owing to recent improvements in naval warfare. The Secretary believing that it was the intention of Congress to apply the near \$800,000 heretofore appropriated upon the battery according to the original plan should it have been approved, he does not feel authorized to expend the money to carry out the suggestions of the board. The dimensions of the United States capital at Washington are thus officially stated: Whole length of the building, 751 feet four inches; length of wings, including steps, 324 feet; width of wings, 142 feet 8 inches; width of old capital, 352 feet 4 inches; height of dome above the basement door, 264 feet; ground actually covered, 155,113 square feet, or more than three and a half acres.

The appraisers of the estate of the late Col. Colt make the whole amount of his property foot up something over three million of dollars. This is exclusive of his landed property in the Western States and Texas, his gold and lead mines in South America, and his property in England, which, it is believed, cannot be fairly estimated. Probably it is worth another million. The papers in Colorado Territory complain of the superseding of Governor Gilpin of that Territory, and aver that it was brought about by Chicago influence, in order to secure a northern route for the proposed Pacific Railroad, and give Chicago, instead of St. Louis, the advantages to be secured by its construction. The Chicago Tribune says there probably never was before a time in the history of the West when there was such an immense amount of counterfeit money in circulation. Such is the anxiety of Eastern bankers to obtain a circulation at the West, that even hundred dollar bills have become very common.

The minutes of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and other official sources, show that there are 322 clergymen of that body in the loyal army. Of these there are four colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, one major, thirty-six captains, twenty inferior officers, ten privates, and two hundred and forty chaplains. The Tribune's Washington dispatch says that it is estimated by those who have seen the House tariff bill, which has not yet been reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, that it will increase the revenue about twenty millions of dollars, making the total receipts from customs about one hundred millions.

Mr. Russell, since his return to England, does not hesitate to avow that his entire sympathies are, and always have been, with the North, and frankly confesses that in his late correspondence with the London Times he has written under dictation, and not as his own convictions would have led him to do. Two of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridges were destroyed by the rebels on Wednesday—the Opequan bridge, a wooden structure, 100 yards long, two miles east of Martinsburg, and the Pillow bridge, a wood and iron structure, 200 yards long, on the east side of the road's entrance into Martinsburg. Gen. Sigel is described by the Pittsburg Chronicle as of medium stature, and light, but well knit frame. He wears a thin moustache and goatee, and his hair, which is rather long, is cut square round. He exhibits not a particle of pretension, and has a very ordinary appearance. The Times' Washington dispatch states that Gen. Huger's reply to Gen. Wool was that no more exchanges would be made until the privateersmen were delivered up. They are already at Fortress Monroe, so the release of Corcoran, Wilcox, and others held as hostages, is expected in a few days.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says that the imperial family of France, in all its branches, is in favor of the preservation of the American Union, and that this fact furnishes encouragement for the belief that no idea of intervention is entertained by the French Government.

Senator Simmons estimates that his tax bill will produce thirty-five millions revenue. He thinks that in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York, it will average \$3 for every person, in Pennsylvania and Maryland \$2, and in other States \$1. The President has ordered a Military Commission to meet in July for the trial of editors and letter-writers who have violated orders in the publishing of news. Gen. Kearney and Col. Taylor and Craig will be members.

A writer to a London paper proposes that the £200,000 which it is thought the different Albert memorials will cost be devoted to buying American sewing machines for the twenty thousand poor needlewomen in England. The officers of the Monitor have stated that, with the improvement of her smoke-stack, they were willing to go to sea in her, and therefore it is presumable that the others of her pattern are intended for seagoing.

Correspondents writing from Pittsburg Landing have now killed General Sterling Price. They say that he met his end in a skirmish some days since, and that he was brought into the national line and identified by those who knew him personally. A large fire occurred in Williamsburg, N. Y., on Friday last. The principal losers were Sheelin Bros., \$150,000; to \$300,000. Several firemen were killed and some injured. Other losses about \$40,000, including barque Silver Cloud.

A Cumberland Ford correspondent of the Louisville Journal expresses the opinion that the famous Gap will be in possession of the Federals within a few days. This will release Eastern Tennessee from the rule of the Confederates. A German woman at Winsted, Conn., thinks "we in this country don't know anything about war yet." During the existence of a war in Germany, she was compelled to work in a blacksmith's shop for three years, so scarce were men.

Semi-official dispatches, dated Orizaba, May 9, state that the French troops were met by 10,000 Mexicans, three leagues from that city, and defeated with a loss of 400. It does not appear that Juarez had fled, as has been stated. On the 28th of August, the one thousandth anniversary of the Empire of Russia, the government will be declared changed from an autocratic to a constitutional form. The Grand Duke Constantine is the initiator of this movement. The barbarous king of Dahomey lately attacked a neighboring power, beheaded about 1000 of the inhabitants, and took the remainder prisoners. An English Missionary was captured and a ransom of \$10,000 demanded.

Mr. Hamilton Towle, who saved the Great Eastern by his extempore rudder, claims \$100,000 salvage, and the case is pending in one of the New York Courts, the ship agents having become sureties in that amount to discharge the ship from the libel. Gen. Sigel was serenaded when in Chicago, and in the course of his speech in response declared that "wherever we carry the star-spangled banner, we must carry the principle of liberty—liberty to all men." Capt. Ericsson has planned a large seagoing Monitor with a single turret, plated with iron twenty-four inches thick, and armed with two guns, carrying a ball 1000 pounds in weight. Jeff Davis' wife and family are at Raleigh, N. C., and Jeff himself, the Register of that place says, intends to lead the rebel army at Richmond and fight until its streets run with blood.

The Gardiner Journal says that in the town of Pittsfield, last Friday, a woman was seen plowing. She was holding the plow and driving the oxen herself, no man or boy assisting her, nor none in the field. Memphis is said to be overrun by gamblers, garrotters and murderers. An old man, a cigar dealer, was recently strangled and robbed of \$15,000 in specie during a thunder storm at night. There are fifty ships under the English flag lying off New Orleans and Mobile to wait cotton at any price when these ports are opened. The famous Aquarial Gardens of Boston have been purchased by P. T. Barnum, Esq., of New York, under whose management they will henceforth be conducted. Commodore Foote will soon be the recipient of a splendid sword, voted to him by the City of Brooklyn, and now ready for presentation.

A letter from London states that there is a strong probability that Madame Goldsmith (Jenny Lind) will revisit this country early next autumn. A new chemical laboratory is to be added to Brown University. A new building, fifty by ninety feet, is going up for its accommodation. Old horse-pistols, steeped in vinegar, are said to be much sought after at the present time, as Bull Run relics. General Banks has received the official thanks of the President and Secretary of War for his masterly retreat to the Potomac.

The Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting during the Anniversary of the Central Association, at Adams, N. Y., in June, 1862. R. T. STILLMAN, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—JUNE 2, 1862. Alms are in improved demand, and the market is firm; Potatoes \$5 75, and Peas at \$6. Flour and Meal.—The demand for Western and State Flour is less active; sales at \$4 25@4 40 for Superfine State and Western; 4 55@4 65 for the low grades of Western Extra; 4 55@4 65 for Extra State, 4 70@4 80 for Fancy do.; 5 05@5 20 for shipping brands of Round-Hoop Extra, and 5 25 @ 5 35 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less abundant, and is quiet; the arrivals are moderate and consist mainly of the better grades. Bye Flour is steady and in fair request, at 2 75@4 05 for Super-steady grades of Round-Hoop Extra, and 2 55 @ 2 65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less abundant, and is quiet; the arrivals are moderate and consist mainly of the better grades. Bye Flour is steady and in fair request, at 2 75@4 05 for Super-steady grades of Round-Hoop Extra, and 2 55 @ 2 65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less abundant, and is quiet; the arrivals are moderate and consist mainly of the better grades. Bye Flour is steady and in fair request, at 2 75@4 05 for Super-steady grades of Round-Hoop Extra, and 2 55 @ 2 65 for trade brands do.

MARRIED. Chon—LAWSON.—In DeRuyter, N. Y., May 17, 1862, by Eld. Geo. E. Tompkins, Mr. Franklin Coon, of Cayler, N. Y., and Mrs. Lavonia Langworthy, of DeRuyter. BARBOCK.—At her residence, in Richardson Co., N. Y., March 1, 1862, of pneumonia, Mrs. Elizabeth Barbock, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Farrow, aged 23 years. She died in hope. BARBOCK.—In Richardson Co., N. Y., April 20, 1862, of pneumonia, Ida May, daughter of John S. and Sarah Barbock. BECKWITH.—In DeRuyter, N. Y., April 24, 1862, of diphtheria, Jenny Elthea, daughter of Joseph and Anna Beckwith, aged 8 years, and 3 months. BECKWITH.—In DeRuyter, N. Y., May 2, 1862, of diphtheria, Franklin W., son of Joseph and Anna Beckwith, aged 11 years, and 7 months. BECKWITH.—In DeRuyter, N. Y., May 10, 1862, of diphtheria, Amelia A., son of Joseph and Anna Beckwith, in the 12th year of his age. GRANDALL.—In Christiana, Wis., May 16, 1862, of disease of the throat, Giespie B., son of Lewis W. and Phebe Grandall, aged 16 years, 6 months, and 11 days. GILMORE.—In Andover, N. Y., May 13, 1862, of croup, Alice G., daughter of John W. and Adelia Gilmore, in the 3d year of her age. WARNER.—In Alfred, N. Y., May 15, 1862, very suddenly, of diphtheria, E. Cushing, son of Eld. Nathan and Olive B. Warner, aged 9 years, 2 months, and 22 days. Among the last utterances of this little warrior was the exclaiming, "I feel that the Lord has given me a new heart."

LETTERS RECEIVED. Geo. Tompkins, David Walsh, M. J. Green, E. E. Kenyon, M. J. Green, Comfort Tyler, John Allen, Geo. Bates, J. Cottrell, Almon Hall, M. L. Potter, Richard S. Geer, J. P. Hunting, N. V. Hull, Z. Campbell, V. Hull, H. W. Maxson, Charles Card, T. Fisher, Geo. E. Tompkins, Henry Sheldon, Ellis Ayres, C. D. Potter, Robert Stillman, G. S. Bailey, J. S. Babcock, J. Saunders, J. M. Wood, E. F. Babcock, T. F. West. RECEIPTS. All payments for the Recorder are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of it. G. Tompkins, Roadstown, N. J., \$2 00 vol. 18 No. 52 John Allen, Alfred Center, N. Y., 2 00 18 52 Jared Green, Berlin, N. Y., 2 00 18 52 David Potter, " 1 00 18 52 Wm. Davis, " 1 00 18 52 Wm. Green, " 1 00 18 52 A. S. Barrett, Bridgeton, N. J., 2 00 18 52 Henry W. Glasper, Shiloh, N. J., 2 00 18 52 Euben Davis, " 2 00 18 52 R. B. Swinney, " 1 00 18 52 Geo. Bonham, " 2 00 18 52 E. J. Davis, " 2 00 18 52 John S. Bonham, " 2 00 18 52 Sealey Tompkins, " 1 00 18 52 T. H. Tompkins, " 2 00 18 52 Mrs. Sally Tyler, Ontario, Mich., 2 00 18 52 J. M. Adams, Adams Center, N. Y., 2 00 18 52 J. B. Cottrell, Richburg, N. Y., 2 00 18 52 Ransom Fuller, " 2 00 18 52 Almon Hall, Sackett's Harbor, 3 00 18 52 Geo. S. Green, Henrieville, 2 00 18 52 W. F. Hunting, West Edmeston, 1 00 18 52 Walter S. Menter, Fon-du-Lac, 2 00 18 52 Chas. Card, So. Troupsburg, N. Y., 2 00 18 52 Henry Sheldon, Alfred Center, 2 00 18 52 Daniel Sheldon, Fontville, Iowa, 1 00 18 52 S. L. Babcock, Adams Center, N. Y., 2 00 18 52 S. L. Babcock, " 2 00 18 52 Wm. McDougall, Oswayo, Pa., 2 00 18 52 Robert Stillman, Dakota, Wis., 3 00 18 52 H. D. Lewis, " 2 00 18 52 Chas. Saunders, Clear Creek, 2 00 18 52 Ethan Saunders, Alden, N. Y., 2 00 18 52 Adin Burdick, Edgerton, Wis., 2 00 18 52

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Providence, May 22, 1862. General Orders, No. 27. The Seventh Regiment of Infantry, to serve during the war, will be at once raised from this State. Men of Rhode Island are expected to respond with their accustomed energy to this additional call of the President, as their country stands in need of them. The National Guard of Rhode Island, chartered Military Companies, and other organizations, will be furnished. Such officers may be selected by the men. All tenders for the same will be made without delay to the Adjutant General. The camp to be established on Dexter Training Grounds. The Regiment will be organized as follows: One Colonel. One Lieutenant Colonel. One Major. One Adjutant, (a Lieutenant). One Regimental Quartermaster, (a Lieutenant). One Surgeon. One Assistant Surgeon. Ten Captains. Ten First Lieutenants. Ten Second Lieutenants. One Sergeant Major. One Quartermaster Sergeant. One Commissary. One Hospital Steward. Ten First Sergeants. Forty Sergeants. Eight Corporals. Twenty Musicians. Ten Wagons. Six hundred and forty Privates. By order of the Adjutant General. EDWARD C. MAURAN, Adjutant General.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—From foot of Courtland-st.—Connecting at Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg, and the Erie Railroad. NEW YORK AND ALBANY.—Commencing May 6, '62. Leave New York as follows: "Harrisburg Express," at 6 A. M., for Easton, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, and Williamsport. "Mail Train," at 8 A. M., for Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, Great Bend, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, &c. "12 M. Through Train," for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Williamsport, &c. "2 P. M. Through Train," for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. "5 30 P. M. Way Train," for Somerville and intermediate stations. "8 P. M. Western Express," for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West. Sleeping Cars from Jersey City through to Pittsburg. "Express Train for New York," at 6 A. M. Express Train from New York arrives at Harrisburg at 1 P. M. (noon), connecting East and West on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Northern Central Railroad, North and South, and with Cumberland Valley Railroad. The Through Express Train for the West leaves New York at 8 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted), making close connection at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad, with one change of cars at Pittsburg, and but one to Cincinnati and Chicago. Four hours time is saved by taking this train. ELIZABETHPORT AND NEW YORK FERRY. Leave New York from Pier 2 North River at 7 30 A. M., 11 20 A. M., and 3 30, 4 30, and 6 00 P. M. The boats stop at Bergen Point and Marine's Harbor every trip except Sunday. JOHN O. STERNES, Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE. TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having labored 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. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, and will furnish the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription, is to be benefited, and spread information, which he hopes will be of service to his fellow-sufferers. He does not expect to receive any remuneration for his good-will, and will not be troubled by any of those who are not afflicted. Parties wishing the prescription will please address the Advertiser at No. 100 N. 3rd St. Jersey City, N. J. REV. WM. MARTIN BANGE, No. 100 N. 3rd St. Jersey City, N. J.

"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 sums, in cash or post-stamps, the subscriber will send by return of mail, or otherwise as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, selecting the same according to description, viz: GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES. For 25 cents, the Magic Pen for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1, the Excelsior Pen. The sizes are, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION-CASES, WITH PENCILS. For 50 cents, the Magic Pen for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for \$1, the Always-Ready Pen; for \$1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These are well-finished, good writing Gold Pens, with Irregular Points, the average size of every one of which will fall on the average of the best Steel Pens. The names "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the plates warranted for six months, except No. 1 being the No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100. The numbers indicate the size only. No. 1 being the smallest, and No. 10 the largest. Mammoth Gold Pens, for the desk. Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. The engravings are facsimiles of the sizes and Nos. GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES. For 15 cents, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1 25, a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1 50, a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1 75, a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality. For \$2 25, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality. For \$2 50, a No. 7 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 8 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 9 Pen, 3d quality. For \$3, a No. 8 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 9 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 10 Pen, 3d quality. For \$3 50, a No. 9 Pen, 1st quality. For \$4, a No. 10 Pen, 1st quality. For \$4 50, a No. 11 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 12 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 13 Pen, 3d quality. For \$5, a No. 12 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 13 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 14 Pen, 3d quality. For \$6, a No. 13 Pen, 1st quality. For \$7, a No. 14 Pen, 1st quality. For \$8, a No. 15 Pen, 1st quality. For \$9, a No. 16 Pen, 1st quality. For \$10, a No. 17 Pen, 1st quality. For \$11, a No. 18 Pen, 1st quality. For \$12, a No. 19 Pen, 1st quality. For \$13, a No. 20 Pen, 1st quality. For \$14, a No. 21 Pen, 1st quality. For \$15, a No. 22 Pen, 1st quality. For \$16, a No. 23 Pen, 1st quality. For \$17, a No. 24 Pen, 1st quality. For \$18, a No. 25 Pen, 1st quality. For \$19, a No. 26 Pen, 1st quality. For \$20, a No. 27 Pen, 1st quality. For \$21, a No. 28 Pen, 1st quality. For \$22, a No. 29 Pen, 1st quality. For \$23, a No. 30 Pen, 1st quality. For \$24, a No. 31 Pen, 1st quality. For \$25, a No. 32 Pen, 1st quality. For \$26, a No. 33 Pen, 1st quality. For \$27, a No. 34 Pen, 1st quality. For \$28, a No. 35 Pen, 1st quality. For \$29, a No. 36 Pen, 1st quality. For \$30, a No. 37 Pen, 1st quality. For \$31, a No. 38 Pen, 1st quality. For \$32, a No. 39 Pen, 1st quality. For \$33, a No. 40 Pen, 1st quality. For \$34, a No. 41 Pen, 1st quality. For \$35, a No. 42 Pen, 1st quality. For \$36, a No. 43 Pen, 1st quality. For \$37, a No. 44 Pen, 1st quality. For \$38, a No. 45 Pen, 1st quality. For \$39, a No. 46 Pen, 1st quality. For \$40, a No. 47 Pen, 1st quality. For \$41, a No. 48 Pen, 1st quality. For \$42, a No. 49 Pen, 1st quality. For \$43, a No. 50 Pen, 1st quality. For \$44, a No. 51 Pen, 1st quality. For \$45, a No. 52 Pen, 1st quality. For \$46, a No. 53 Pen, 1st quality. For \$47, a No. 54 Pen, 1st quality. For \$48, a No. 55 Pen, 1st quality. For \$49, a No. 56 Pen, 1st quality. For \$50, a No. 57 Pen, 1st quality. For \$51, a No. 58 Pen, 1st quality. For \$52, a No. 59 Pen, 1st quality. For \$53, a No. 60 Pen, 1st quality. For \$54, a No. 61 Pen, 1st quality. For \$55, a No. 62 Pen, 1st quality. For \$56, a No. 63 Pen, 1st quality. For \$57, a No. 64 Pen, 1st quality. For \$58, a No. 65 Pen, 1st quality. For \$59, a No. 66 Pen, 1st quality. For \$60, a No. 67 Pen, 1st quality. For \$61, a No. 68 Pen, 1st quality. For \$62, a No. 69 Pen, 1st quality. For \$63, a No. 70 Pen, 1st quality. For \$64, a No. 71 Pen, 1st quality. For \$65, a No. 72 Pen, 1st quality. For \$66, a No. 73 Pen, 1st quality. For \$67, a No. 74 Pen, 1st quality. For \$68, a No. 75 Pen, 1st quality. For \$69, a No. 76 Pen, 1st quality. For \$70, a No. 77 Pen, 1st quality. For \$71, a No. 78 Pen, 1st quality. For \$72, a No. 79 Pen, 1st quality. For \$73, a No. 80 Pen, 1st quality. For \$74, a No. 81 Pen, 1st quality. For \$75, a No. 82 Pen, 1st quality. For \$76, a No. 83 Pen, 1st quality. For \$77, a No. 84 Pen, 1st quality. For \$78, a No. 85 Pen, 1st quality. For \$79, a No. 86 Pen, 1st quality. For \$80, a No. 87 Pen, 1st quality. For \$81, a No. 88 Pen, 1st quality. For \$82, a No. 89 Pen, 1st quality. For \$83, a No. 90 Pen, 1st quality. For \$84, a No. 91 Pen, 1st quality. For \$85, a No. 92 Pen, 1st quality. For \$86, a No. 93 Pen, 1st quality. For \$87, a No. 94 Pen, 1st quality. For \$88, a No. 95 Pen, 1st quality. For \$89, a No. 96 Pen, 1st quality. For \$90, a No. 97 Pen, 1st quality. For \$91, a No. 98 Pen, 1st quality. For \$92, a No. 99 Pen, 1st quality. For \$93, a No. 100 Pen, 1st quality.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION-CASES, WITH PENCILS. For 50 cents, the Magic Pen for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for \$1, the Always-Ready Pen; for \$1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These are well-finished, good writing Gold Pens, with Irregular Points, the average size of every one of which will fall on the average of the best Steel Pens. The names "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the plates warranted for six months, except No. 1 being the No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7

Miscellaneous.

From the Congressional Herald. LITTLE SHOES AND STOCKINGS. BY PAULINA. Little Shoes and Stockings! What a tale ye speak, Of the swollen feet and dainty;

is, because the Creator has given to his relations with the animals he has intended for his companions the same plasticity which he has allowed to every other side of his life, in virtue of which he may in some sort mould and shape it to his own ends, and be held responsible also for its results.

PHYSIOLOGICAL APHORISMS.

- 1. The foundation of three-fourths of all cases of consumption is laid before the age of twenty-five years; in women during their teens. 2. The hereditary element is not of special account as a cause of consumption, as less than twenty-five per cent. of cases are clearly of consumptive percentage.

HANDWRITING.

At a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences, some papers were read relative to handwriting. Among the facts stated, the most remarkable was, that no man can ever get rid of the style of handwriting peculiar to his nation. If he be English, he always writes in English style; if French, in the French style; if German, Italian, or Spanish, in the style peculiar to his nation.

THE PARSNIP.

The parsnip is one of the most valuable roots that can be grown. In the island of Jersey it is used almost exclusively for fattening both cattle and swine. According to Le Coureur, the weight of a good crop varies from thirteen to twenty-seven tons per acre.

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

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOBELLESS SEWING MACHINES. For Family and Manufacturing Use. 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States. J. P. BURDICK, AGENT, MYSTIC BRIDGE, CONN.

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

SHUTTLE, OR "LOCK-STITCH" MACHINES Adapted to all varieties of sewing. Much more Simple, Durable, Noiseless, and Perfect than any "lock-stitch" machines heretofore in use.

All who use this class of machines will find these new "lock-stitch" machines by Grover & Baker a great advance upon all "lock-stitch" machines heretofore in the market.

The Grover & Baker machines have taken the first premium at every State Fair where they have been exhibited this season.

(From the New York Independent.) Fifteen years ago, Mr. Elias Howe, Jr. demonstrated to the world the practicability of sewing by machinery, and patented the first practical sewing machine.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company are now manufacturing, and have on exhibition at their different sales-rooms, these improved machines of the same pattern as the first practical sewing machine.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 7 a. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations.

MANUAL 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.

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THE TEST OF LOVE.—It is a great practical principle in the religious life, that a state of suffering furnishes the test of love.

SEEDING WITH CLOVER.—It is an axiom in agricultural science, that in order to succeed well in his profession the farmer must raise good crops, and at the same time increase the value and productiveness of his farm.

THE MATERIAL FOR WATER PIPES.—Professor Silliman, Jr., of Yale College, in reply to a question whether water may be conducted through lead pipes for drinking and domestic uses with safety to health, replies that it may.

WASHES FOR TREES.—Complaints are made here and there, that certain washes for the bark of trees do more harm than good.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STEREOSCOPE. The more improved instruments of this kind are now made from lenses upwards of three inches in diameter, which being cut into two, and the thin parts being ground flat, are set edge to edge, and form an aperture sufficiently large for both eyes to look through.

USEFULNESS OF DIAMONDS. Many persons suppose that diamonds are only used in jewelry—for rings and other articles of personal adornment, and they are really of no essential value whatever in the practical arts.

ORIGIN OF THE SPECIES. The domestic animals, with their numerous breeds, are constantly adduced as evidences of the changes which animals may undergo, and as furnishing hints respecting the way in which the diversity now observed among animals has already been produced.

THE LAW OF UMBRELLAS. A correspondent of the Knickerbocker says he wishes to lay down the moral law on the subject of umbrellas, which people should observe. Some who make great pretensions have a slender appreciation of the meum and tuum in particular cases.

For the

E. G. CHAMPLIN

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