

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 faithfulness to the duties of the world.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: The Recorder is published weekly, and is sent to subscribers in advance. Subscribers wishing to discontinue their papers, must pay arrears and discontinue them at once. Payment to be made to the Proprietor, or to the Publishing Agent, E. G. CHAMPLIN, Westerly, R. I.

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 all bills are paid.

PRAYER.

If there is aught of time I prize, The solemn hour of prayer, Which brings us nearer to the skies, And calls for sweet acceptance there; Then does my heart's glad incense rise From off the altar's sacrifice.

THE RESPONSIBILITY AND GUILT OF OUR CIVIL WAR.

The speaker would simply say, apologetically, that the discourse was wholly extemporized when delivered, and is now written out from memory, by the request of a friend, in order for its publication.

Before us to-day lies the lifeless form of one who, a few months since, walked among you in all the nobleness of youthful manhood. At the call of his country he sprang to arms; and bidding adieu to his widowed mother and beloved sister, schoolmates and companions in life, in company with a brother (who is still in the service of his country), Edwin hastened to meet, in deadly combat, the enemies of his country's liberty.

want of many of the necessities of such a suffering condition, until he, with others, were put on board a steamer to be conveyed home, where he could have the sympathy and comfort of a mother and a sister. But such was his extreme weakness that he was placed in the hospital on arriving in New York, where he lingered on a few painful weeks, when, upon the 11th day of June, he received his final discharge from the battlefield of earth, and received an unending crown of glory, a wreath of immortal victory, as he entered with the shout of triumph among the angel victors of the upper world.

And to-day "the voice of our brother's blood cries to God from the ground." That voice is echoed in tens of thousands of wailings, that have been ascending the heavenly zenith since the fall of Sumter. The valley of Bull Run, with its streams tinged with crimson life, the rocky mountain of Ball's Bluff, made fertile with human blood; the plains of Shiloh, saturated with bloody sweat; Winchester, from whose doors and windows the missiles of death were shot by female tigers and male hyenas, upon our stricken and retreating soldiers; Richmond, the yet to be Golgotha of this nation, are so many echoes of Jehovah's voice to this nation.

Every widowed mother, every orphaned child, every desolate wife, every mourning sister, every mangled image of God, as it returns from the scenes of carnage, every soldier's grave, is speaking in the ears of the nation, "Where is thy brother?" His voice, sprinkled with the blood of human life, is crying to me from the ground. Thus speaks God to the guilty nation, and wo betide us if we hear not his voice.

Then where lies the responsibility, the guilt of this civil war? A war that has arrayed in deadly combat a million of men once bound together by ties of consanguinity a common origin, of commerce, agriculture, arts, sciences, religion, and destiny, which are cords not easily sundered; A war that has made desolate thousands of homes, and is still hovering like the death angel over our hearthstones. A war that has robbed our brother in the garments of death and filled a widowed heart with sorrow. His was the death of violence; a death abnormal to nature.

Thus spoke God to the first fratricide. Before him lay the mangled corpse of his brother, weltering in his gore, while the purple current of life crimsoned the verdant spot. What terror must have seized the guilty man as he gazed in agony upon the now lifeless form of one who had been stricken down by violence, in the full glow of health—the dignity of youthful manhood! His was a cruel, because an untimely death. It was also unnatural, for there is a natural death, and there are unnatural deaths; deaths contrary to the laws or course of nature. Natural deaths involve no guilt, while all unnatural deaths involve more or less guilt and criminality.

But where originated this civil war, and where the guilty cause of all those hecatombs of death, those garments rolled in blood? Will secession own it all, or rebellion acknowledge it? These are the more direct causes. But neither secession nor rebellion are of mushroom growth. The seeds of these two Bohon Upas were planted in Virginia's soil more than two centuries since, in a soil most rich, a climate most congenial, and under the fertile culture of more than two centuries. Need we wonder at their gigantic size, or their abundant fruit, although it is the grape of Sodom, and the apple of Gomorrah? For, had not the man-stealers robbed Africa's coast of her children,

had they not sold them to the would-be aristocracy of Virginia, or had not those aristocrats, in order to live on unpaid toil, and unrequited labor, been in complicity with this crime of crimes, by purchasing those kidnapped sons and daughters, this war would not have been; our brother would not thus have died. Had the fathers and heroes of the Revolution laid the cornerstone of our Republic on the broad basis of human, instead of sectional rights; and had those noble men been competent to have erected the temple of freedom on it, so that the incoming future could have brought forth its top-stone with shoutings, this war would not have been; our brother would not have died.

Had Lexington's plains, and Bunker's mount, been sprinkled with blood, shed for universal liberty, for man, irrespective of color or race, this war would not have been; our brother would not have died. Had the politician, as he mounted the rostrum, cudgeled less for office, and more for the dear people, had he urged his fellow-citizens to give their suffrages on the side of humanity, rather than on the side of demagoguism, and had the citizens of the country stood up most manly for the right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, this war would not have been; our brother would not have died. Had the pulpit and the pen been faithful to their sacred and solemn trust, had they by precept and life proved the good Samaritan; alas, had they not proved recreant to their trust, and traitors to their God and humanity, this war would not have been; our brother would not have died.

A ready more than one hundred thousand have fallen by the terrible scourge of this civil war, and still farther, hecatombs are to be filled by this insatiable monster. Nor will those human fiends relent, though wailing be increased a thousand fold. For, not until adamant is soft, or crocodiles shed tears, or devils feel pity, will those cruel Molochs of war relent. Yet to-day, the voice which awoke the horrors of a Cain, and bowed him under an insupportable load of guilt, is pealing in ten thousand thunder tones, in the ear of rebellion. "The voice of thy brothers' blood cries to me from the ground," and its echo is heard in the wailings of every breeze, in the dying agonies of every husband, son and brother, in the painful anxiety of every contenance, and the deep unuttered anguish of bleeding hearts.

But alas, Edwin is no more. "He has slept his last sleep, he has fought his last battle." No longer does he roam the tented ground, or sleep on moistened ground. No longer does he rouse to martial duty at beat of reveille; nor again fall in rank, when beats the long roll-call. No more, with courageous nerve, and flashing eye, he will enter the deadly breach, or poise the fatal gun. In his silent mansion, there will be rest; where neither the mighty tread of armies, the roar of cannon, the bursting of shells, or the shouts of victory, will disturb his mortal remains.

But for what has he died? Has he died that slavery shall continue? or that its status should remain or be restored? Has he shed his blood that our nation give its prestige all to slavery, and none to freedom? Was that noble manhood struck down at Newbern, his leg pierced by molten lead, then severed by sharpened steel, which caused him to die a lingering, painful death; was all that, that a Stately might drive a Helper from Newbern's shores, forbid the school-master, spelling-book, and colored schools an existence there? Was it, that men, who had aided the federal army to conquer that rebel State, and become freemen, even by their own act, could be hunted down, and when retaken, be returned to that hell of slavery, the cause of all our calamities? Was it, that men, in the image of their Creator, should be forbidden to read the Word of God, or the gospel of his Son? If so, then poor Edwin has died in vain. If so, then we are fighting for nought. If so, then my tongue palsy in my mouth, my arm wither by my side, and my voice be silent in death, when I give aid and comfort to such a cause. But it cannot be; God will, ere long, so speak, as that even conservatism and our Executive will hear. Let the doom of slavery be proclaimed upon every hill top, in every valley throughout the area of freedom; and ere long, I trust, the gigantic monster will be hurled from his dominion, and sent bowling to perdition.

May the divine Comforter impart consolation to these afflicted friends. May the widow's God, and the orphan's protector, sup-

port and guide them in their journey through life. May the God of armies ever protect and shield their other son and brother, in the day of battle, and return him in safety to his home again. And, we now commit the mortal of our brother to earth; peaceful be his resting place. There, over his grave, let flowers spring forth to deck, like his coffin urn, the verdant mound, made sacred by a soldier's grave, and may every spire of grass, made fertile by his death, be silent echoes of his patriotism in the day of his country's call, of his love of liberty in the day of a slave oligarchy rebellion, and of his courage and heroism in the day of battle.

"Speed on thy work, Lord God of hosts; Aid when the bondman's chain is riven, And swell, from all our guilty coasts, The anthem of the free to heaven, Oh, joy to those whom thou hast led, As with thy cloud and fire before, Brighten their in fear and dread, Thy praise and glory ever more."

POETICAL CURIOSITY.

A curious arrangement of the different Biblical texts is given in the following poem: Cling to the Mighty One, Ps. lxxx. 19. Cling to his side, Heb. xii. 12. Cling to the Faithful One, Ps. xli. 10. He gives relief, Ps. cxvii. 8.

CHARACTER A GROWTH.

This saying of Christ—"The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light"—we take to mean, that men are generally more careful to exercise their common sense in worldly than in religious matters. It is not strange that it should be so; for their first acquaintance, and in most instances their longest and most intimate converse, is with the natural, not the spiritual. Hence they learn to understand and apply the laws of the human mind and the great principles of wisdom to their outward and earthly relations more readily than to the affairs of the soul.

We may therefore understand something of the nature of Christian progress from the manner in which character of any kind is formed. It is, in all ordinary cases, by a gradual process—by a method of growth. No man ever formed a finished character in a single day. In the very nature of things, it is impossible. Whether it were a good character or a bad one, this is so. The germs of evil are in man by nature. He comes of a fallen race; he is inclined to evil, and is sure to go far astray in it unless he is held back by the grace of God. But he does not become, on the first day of his responsible existence, completed and hardened in sin. The growth of his iniquity is the work of years. The perfection of his enmity against God is made up by the contribution of every day and hour, by innumerable acts of transgression—each one doing its part to carry on the work. The drunkard's character was not formed by his first indulgence in the intoxicating cup, but the process reached through months and years. Silently, and long before he suspected it himself, the work was proceeding; the chains of evil habit were growing heavier and heavier upon him; and as it is when twilight is around us—none can tell where the day ends and the evening begins—so no one could fix the instant when the character of a drunkard was formed. Or take the case of one who bears a high reputation as a man of business; whose character is recognized as one of shrewdness, unbending integrity, untarnished honor, and practical wisdom, and has gained for him the confidence of a whole community. This confidence was not the growth of an hour, nor was the character which has called it forth. It was attained by patient labor and unwearied care, and it was developed in a very gradual way; and every one sees and knows that it could not be otherwise.

A Christian character is under a similar law of progress. There is no such thing as going, by one bound, from native depravity and long habits of sin, to perfect—or anything like perfect—holiness. Of course, we do not mean that this is impossible with God, or that the omnipotence of his grace might not accomplish it. We believe that a God could create a tree full grown and laden with fruit, without carrying it through the slow process of ordinary growth; and for the same reason, we believe that he could perfectly transform and cleanse the heart of a Christian in the first moment of his turning from sin; but neither of these is an event which we have any right, or any reason, to expect. The methods of grace, so far as we can learn them—like those of nature—are according to fixed principles and established laws; and living as we do under these laws, it is no more possible for a Christian to reach perfectness by any single

act of faith, or by any single act of devotion, than for a man to form the character of a drunkard by his first indulgence in strong drink. The first act may indeed secure the result—it may even contain it, as a tree may be hidden in a little seed—but the end is yet a great way off.

A Christian character, then, must be formed like any other—by constant effort; by the diligent use of all the appropriate agencies; by forming habits of Christian action; by cultivating a right condition of the heart, so that piety shall be gradually and beautifully developed in the outer life. And it must never be forgotten, that the growth of Christian character depends not upon moments of ecstasy, nor upon occasional and sudden experiences; but upon the daily discipline of the soul. There must be an increasing knowledge of divine truth, and a clearer discernment of its practical applications. Conscience must become more delicately sensitive to the differences of right and wrong; and the reproofs and warnings of conscience must be watched for with greater reverence by the soul. Christ, his love, his life, his principles, must be looked upon with a steadier gaze; so that there may be a continual transformation into his likeness. Little habits of holiness must be daily corrected; the little temptations of life must be daily resisted; for only by this culture of spiritual strength can the soul become strong enough to do battle with its mightier foes.

If any one complains of the toil and patience which, in this view, are required, and asks if there be not some easier road by which perfect holiness may be reached—the answer must be, that character is of necessity a growth; that we dwell under laws of labor and of progress, from which there is no escape; and the very endurance of toil and discipline is an essential part of a matured Christian character. The narrow path; the hill of difficulty; the vale of humiliation; the contest with the enemy, the fall and rising again; the enchanted ground when slumber is almost irresistible, and where to sleep is death—God will not carry us around these; the only path to the celestial city lies through them; and though they must go—meeting conflicts with them, and bearing contending forces within—light struggling with darkness all the way—the last cloud passing away, the last stain washed but from the garments of the soul, only when we come into the presence of Him who is light itself, and in whom is no darkness at all. And thus is fulfilled that Scripture which tells us, "The path of the just is as the shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

THE ART OF NOT HEARING.

The art of not hearing should be taught in every well-regulated family. It is fully as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for how much money and time are expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, many which we ought not to hear, very many which, if heard, will disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or shut out sounds according to their pleasure.

If a man falls into a violent passion and calls me all manner of names, the first word I shut my ears, and I hear no more. If, in my quiet voyage of life, I find myself caught in one of those domestic whirlwinds of scolding, I shut my ears, as a sailor would furl his sails, and making all tight, scud before the gale. If a hot and restless man begins to inflame my feelings, I consider what his chief sparks might do in the magazine below, where my temper is kept, and instantly close the door.

Does a gadding, mischief-making fellow begin to inform me what people are saying about me, down drops the portculia of my ear, and he cannot get in any further. Does the collector of neighborhood scandal task my ear as a warehouse, I instinctively shut my ears, and I feel very anxious to hear nothing that will vex and annoy all of it. If it is hinted that any one has spoken evil of me, they set about searching the matter and finding out. If all the petty things said of me by heedless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pin cushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. I should as soon thank a man for employing on my bed a bushel of nettles, or settling loose a swarm of mosquitoes in my chamber, or raising a pungent dust in my house generally, as to bring upon me all the tattle of careless or spiteful people. If you would be happy, when among good men, open your ears; when among bad, shut them. And, as the throat has a muscular arrangement by which it takes care of the air-passages of its own accord, so the ear should be trained to an automatic dullness of hearing. It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they have grieved you; what your children say after they have slammed the door; what a beggar says whom you have rejected from your door; what your neighbors say about your business; what your rivals say about your business or dress.

gate shut, your flowers and fruit will be safe. If you keep your doors closed, no thief will run off with your silver; and if you keep your ears shut your heart will lose neither its flowers nor its treasures.

THE WIVES OF AMERICA.

Then the women of our land have distanced all their sisters on the earth for general steady devotion to the material needs of the soldier. We may challenge any people to show such a perfect devotion manifested in such a way. When the history of this war is written, the Sanitary Commission will take a large place in it, and the Sanitary Commission will have to write, "We should have been able to do very little for the comfort of our men, had it not been for the untiring devotion of our women, and their generous, boundless gifts of what was most needed." Of the part taken by women in that which pales all gifts of food and garments, I cannot at this time adequately tell. Mothers gave their sons, wives their husbands, and then sat down to their daily life. "That is the portrait of a young man, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow; a friend said to me one day, opening her album; 'they are a rich family; he was educated in the best schools, had just come back from a tour in Europe when the war began; he went into the army at once, and was killed at Ball's Bluff.'"

A lady, now the widow of one from our own state who fell at the front, and when she arrived found her husband dead. The novelist, who professes to give us life as it ought to be, will say, "then she sat down by his bleeding corpse all night long and wept." The angel who writes down in the book kept in the archives of heaven life as it is, has written out their golden characters: The wife of General Wallace of Ottawa, went to Pittsburgh to find her husband, who was represented wounded, and found him dead. Then she looked on the face of her dead, and wept for a little season. But she saw all around him on the boat the men who had fought and fallen with him there yet alive, in pain and thirst, with none to help them. So she turned away from her dead, sent back her tears into her heart, and turned to the living, and all night long she went from man to man with water and words of comfort, and the holy succor that must come out of such an inspiration in such a place.—Sermon by Rev. Robert Collyer.

THE BRAIN AND THE BODY.

If we would have our bodies healthy, our brains must be used, and used in orderly and vigorous ways, that the life-giving streams of force may flow down from them into the expectant organs, which can minister but as they are ministered unto. We admire the strenuous animal life of the Greeks, and will not recognize, and partly seek to imitate, the various gymnastic and other means which they employed to secure it. But probably we should make a fatal error if we omitted from our calculation the hearty and generous earnestness with which the highest subjects of art, speculation, and politics were pursued by them. Surely, in their case, the beautiful and energetic mental life was expressed in the athletic and graceful frame. And were it a mere extravagance to ask whether some part of the lassitude and weariness of life, of which we hear so much in our day, might be due to lack of mental occupation on worthy subjects, exciting and repaying a generous enthusiasm, as well as to an over exercise on lower ones? whether an engrossment on matters which have not substance enough to justify or satisfy the mental grasp, be not at the root of some part of the maladies which afflict our mental convalescence? Any one who tries it soon finds out how wearying, how disproportionately exhausting is an over-dose of "light literature," compared with an equal amount of time spent on real work. Of this we may be sure, that the due exercise of the brain—of thought—is one of the essential elements of human life. The perfect health of a man is not the same as that of an ox or a horse. The preponderant capacity of his nervous parts demands corresponding life.—Cornhill Magazine.

A CHERISHED ATMOSPHERE.

Let us try to be like the sunbiny member of the family, who has the inestimable art to make all duty seem pleasant; all self-denial and exertion easy and desirable; even disappointment not so blank and crushing; who is like a bracing, crisp, frosty atmosphere throughout the home, without a suspicion of the element that chills and pinches. You have known people within whose influence you felt cheerful, amiable, hopeful, equal to anything! Oh, for that blessed power, and for God's grace to exercise it rightly! I do not know a more enviable gift than the energy to sway others to good; to diffuse around us an atmosphere of cheerfulness, piety, truthfulness, generosity, magnanimity. It is not a matter of great talent; not entirely a matter of great energy; but rather of earnestness and honesty, and of that quiet, constant energy, which is like soft rain gently penetrating the soil. It is rather a grace than a gift; and we all know where all grace is to be had freely for the asking.—Country Parson.

Each of a thousand acts of love costs but little of itself, and when viewed together, they can estimate their value? The child whose good offices are always ready when wanted—to run up stairs or down—to get chips or rock the cradle—to run on an errand and right back—all with a cheerful look and pleasant temper, has a reward along with such good duties. If a little girl cannot take her grandfather on her lap, as he takes her on his, she can get his slippers, or put away his book, or gently comb his thin locks; and whether she thinks of it or not, these little kindnesses that come from a loving heart, are the sunbeams that lighten up a dark and woeful world.

On John Tyler's farm on the Peninsula is a monument erected to the memory of a faithful old horse, which bears the following inscription: "Here lie the bones of my faithful old horse, General, aged twenty-five years, who in all his long services never blundered but once." Would that his master could say the same.

A PROFOUND student of anatomy promulgates the remarkable fact that every man has several canals in his body, but no railroad. From the way some men keep steam up it would seem as though they soon expected to have.

DIOPHANTUS being asked of what beast the bite was most dangerous, answered, "Of wild beasts, that of a slanderer; of tame, that of a flatterer."

YOUNG folks tell what they do; old ones what they have done; and fools what they will do.



The Recorder.

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH DAY, JULY 31, 1862.

THE USE OF OUR POWERS NOT A MATTER OF CHOICE, BUT A NECESSITY.

Power, whether original or delegated, implies responsibility. This world is a machine, whose parts are mutually adapted to each other. Principles, forces, resulting ends, are all means to accomplish certain ends, and these effected, become means in turn for the accomplishment of other ends, and are all but links in the ever-lengthening chain of progress.

This duty thus applies to Christians, who, with the love of God in their hearts and its light beaming around them, exhibit in their daily deportment and conduct the love of a Saviour who died to redeem the wretched, wayworn sons of sin and sorrow from the bondage of sin and death to the external liberty and heirship of the sons of God.

Another man's make may be such as shall determine his field of labor to be a mental one, and if some trait or combination of traits so predominate as to mark out plainly the field to which he is best adapted, and he is induced by circumstances to choose another in which he can do less for himself and more, he literally comes within the list of those to whom the condemnation applies, "Ye knew your duty, but ye did it not."

Sometimes a person is so formed as by his capabilities to be almost equally qualified for two or three pursuits. Then circumstances must determine the path of duty; but almost always there is an inward preference, and this is ordinarily the adviser to be trusted, because it is the voice of his own nature telling what it can and what it ought to do.

The main lesson sought to be enforced is this:—to him who has a particular capability of doing good in any given direction, it is not a matter of choice whether he shall use that power. He cannot thus easily shake off responsibility. He is bound by chains of duty. The voice of his own nature, the wants of his own being longing for harmonious development in accordance with the laws of their growth, the myriad voices of the needy world around, blend their pleading tones, and, gathering in volume, come rolling on with the voice of thunder to denounce the criminal who has proved recreant to his sacred trusts!

Is there a man who has power by the eloquence of thought or feeling to move the deep fountains of human tenderness, and find a quick response in the heart's outpourings? He has no right to let his voice be silent, when the cause of truth, of righteousness, of humanity, is pleading for his aid.

He who has the "pen of a ready writer" has no right to let the ink be dry thereon but with nimble fingers is to send forth the messages of truth, though his brow may throb with the heat of a toiling brain.

rests a fearful load of guilt upon all those who have failed to use—as well as upon those who have used amiss—the faculties with which their Maker has endowed them. We are of necessity responsible for all we might have done, for all we might have been.

WHEN DID CHRIST RISE?

I have read with considerable interest, the criticisms of G. S., in the Recorder of July 3, on the translation of King James of the evangelists, of those terms which relate to the resurrection of Jesus Christ, and the celebration of that event in the consecration of the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath. It is a pleasant circumstance to find in this degenerate age, when nearly the whole Christian world is drifting into the channel of human tradition, a man here and there, sufficiently independent in his religious opinions, to follow the plain, common-sense signification of God's sacred word, so far as to allow this to be the standard in forming his judgment of Christian duty.

Respecting the time of our Saviour's resurrection, I seriously doubt that the sacred writers, who gave an account of this event, had any design to refer to the day of the week upon which he arose from the dead. My reasons for this doubt, are the following: 1. The day of the crucifixion was the preparation of the passover, John 19: 14. This was the fourteenth day of the first month; as such only is it mentioned, and had no connection with the weekly Sabbath.

2. When the Scribes and Pharisees asked Jesus, he said he would give them only the sign of Jonah the prophet, "For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth."

3. Mr. George Carlow, in his treatise on the Sabbath, page 109, says, "The fifteenth day of the first month, Nisan, when Christ was crucified and died, fell that year on the fourth day of the week, i. e., Wednesday, at the end of which day our blessed Lord was buried; from which time to the end of the seventh day Sabbath, were three days and three nights, the term of time our blessed Lord foretold he should lie in the grave."

4. The Rev. John Parkhurst, in his Greek Lexicon of the New Testament, under *epiphosko*, remarks that the word signifies; "1. Properly, and according to the etymology of the word, to begin to shine, denoting accession. 2. To draw on; and so used by Luke 23: 54, as the Jewish Sabbath, which began in the evening. And in the same view it may be understood in the only other text in the New Testament wherein it occurs, namely, Matt. 28: 1."

seventh day Sabbath, were three days and three nights, the term of time our blessed Lord foretold he should lie in the grave.—Matt. 12: 40." According to this view, the time Jesus predicted that he would rise from the dead, would expire nearly at the close of the seventh day. It was late, or in the evening of the Sabbath, that the two Marys came to see the sepulchre. Previous to their coming, there had been an earthquake, or great storm. An angel had come and rolled the stone from the sepulchre and sat upon it. The keepers had become as dead men, revived, and gone into the city, and the angel said to the women, "He is not here, for he is risen as he said; come, see the place where the Lord lay."

I have no doubt but that the closer the evidence is that Jesus did not rise from the dead on the first day of the week, and that this day has no scriptural example for its hallowed use, the louder will be the cry, as in apostolic times, when idolatry was rebuked, "Asia is Diana and the world worshippers, whom all Asia and the world worshipeth," and the heavier will be the denunciations against those who would bring their theory into disrepute.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

Every Christian church professedly embraces a great object, and all its members are laid under the most solemn obligations to labor to promote that object. Personal interest may, at first, move a true convert to unite himself with the Church of Christ in the same sense as the first thought, when Christ is received, is our personal salvation. But Christianity is, by no means, a selfish principle; it necessarily infuses into the soul a desire for the glory of God and the good of mankind.

The Rev. John Parkhurst, in his Greek Lexicon of the New Testament, under *epiphosko*, remarks that the word signifies; "1. Properly, and according to the etymology of the word, to begin to shine, denoting accession. 2. To draw on; and so used by Luke 23: 54, as the Jewish Sabbath, which began in the evening. And in the same view it may be understood in the only other text in the New Testament wherein it occurs, namely, Matt. 28: 1."

distinctly, and say, "Fear not ye, for I know ye seek Jesus who was crucified; he is not here; for he is risen as he said; come, see the place where the Lord lay." And Matthew adds, "And they departed quickly from the sepulchre, with fear and great joy; I am at no loss for the reason why Mr. P. should make us indebted to Dr. Macknight for this interpretation, so that he should bear a portion of the burden of this sophistry. He clearly saw that if he admitted that the women came to the sepulchre in the evening of the Sabbath, and heard the communication from the angel, as stated by Matthew, it is positive proof that our Lord was already risen from the dead; before the supposed first day of the week had commenced, and thus destroy the whole foundation upon which is built the superstructure of the so-called Christian Sabbath.

I will further add that there is not an instance in the Scriptures, where, in the Hebrew or Greek Scriptures, *sabbath*, either singular or plural, is used for *week*, excepting the translation of the New Testament, where the phrase *the first day of the week* occurs, which is strong presumptive evidence that the translators turned those words from their legitimate meaning, in order to make out the phrase in question. And this will apply to every place where it occurs in the New Testament.

It is clearly asserted by Matthew, and not denied by either of the other evangelists, that in the evening of the Sabbath, he the character of that Sabbath what it may, whether weekly or festival, Jesus had already risen from the dead, and had left the tomb. If those women made a subsequent visit to the sepulchre, as some suppose, and saw and heard similar things, (which is indeed a very doubtful matter,) the testimony of Matthew is not thereby invalidated.

I have no doubt but that the closer the evidence is that Jesus did not rise from the dead on the first day of the week, and that this day has no scriptural example for its hallowed use, the louder will be the cry, as in apostolic times, when idolatry was rebuked, "Asia is Diana and the world worshippers, whom all Asia and the world worshipeth," and the heavier will be the denunciations against those who would bring their theory into disrepute.

W. E. M.

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY ITEMS.

REV. J. W. HORTON, late of Milford, N. H., who has been laboring for nearly three months at St. Helena island, near Beaufort, S. C., has returned. The Baptist church in that island is now composed exclusively of colored persons, the whites having left on the approach of "the Yankees." There are about 700 members, worshipping in a beautiful brick sanctuary, with a flourishing Sunday School. The *Christian Secretary* adds that Rev. William S. Phillips, late pastor of the Baptist Church in Wethersfield, Conn., has been commissioned by the Freedmen's Aid Association, and will probably assume the charge of the church as Mr. Horton's successor. He receives his support from the government, and will sail in the next steamer for Port Royal.

The Manchester (Eng.) Unitarian Herald says that at a meeting in London for the delivery of sermons and tracts to the foreign visitors to the Exhibition in the Crystal Palace, opposition was made to the distribution of Sabbatarian tracts on the ground that it would provoke the prejudices of their Continental brethren, who were not Sabbatarians. It was finally decided not to interfere with that question on either side.

REV. WM. ELLIS, on his way to Madagascar, writes from Mauritius that the Christians have greatly increased in number since the accession of the young king, and are very active and energetic. Their desire for books is great. The king has ordered schools to be established as soon as teachers can be provided. He has abolished the ordeal by poison, has ordered that all who appear before him shall dress in European clothes, and has made the English the diplomatic language of his government, encouraging its study to the utmost extent.

A CHAPLAIN of the English Colonial Church and School Society has been accustomed to hold religious services in the house of the English Consul in Seville, for the benefit of the British residents. The Cardinal Archbishop has recently sent a peremptory order to the civil Governor to have them stopped. This order he transmitted to the Consul, at the same time expressing his regret that he was compelled to execute a duty so unpalatable, and, as he thought, improper.

It is said that the English Government has determined to take a decided attitude, and will demand from Spain a similar religious privilege for Englishmen there to that which Papists enjoy in the English dominions.

The Annual Commencement exercises of the Andover Theological Seminary will take place on Thursday, August 7th.

sonal contributions remains and must remain. If all the membership of our churches understood their obligations, we should have good congregations, a happy and united people, laboring faithfully, praying earnestly, and contributing abundantly, for the cause at home and abroad.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND UNIVERSITY.

The Alfred Academy and University held its Twenty-sixth Anniversary Exercises recently. The occasion is spoken of as having been highly interesting, the participants in the exercises doing credit to themselves and to their alma mater. The following was the order of Exercises:

- Music—The Lord is my Light. PRAYER. Music—Teach me Thy way, O Lord. Self Sovereignty—Euphemia Allen, Niles. Nature and Providence—Mary E. Wildman, Whitesville. Battle Fields—Adelaide M. Walker, Willing. The Utilitarian—Oscar U. Whitford, Leonardsville. Music—Panic Glee. Freedom's Oration, Poem—Mary A. E. Wager, Ludlowville. Greatness—James W. Williams, Alfred. Music—Song of Nature. CONFERRING DEGREES. Music—Praise ye the Lord. BENEDICTION.

OLD HULL TO OLD ESTÉE.

Dear Brother,—Your criticism upon my war article, which appeared in the Recorder of June 9th, came to hand just as I was starting upon a journey west, giving me no opportunity for explanation or reply. I made this statement lest you should think you had been treated with neglect. The point you make against my article is wherein you suppose me to state, in broad terms, that the Christian is dependent upon the State for protection. A short explanation will set this matter right. My position is that the Christian citizen is dependent on the State, like any other citizen, for protection in the exercise of his citizen rights. The case of Paul in his appeal to Caesar, (Acts 25: 11,) is exactly in point. I believe in a firm trust in God in all things. But while I trust in God for my food, I must recognize the law that in the sweat of my face I must eat it. Your quotation from David, who praised God for teaching his hands to war, and his fingers to fight, (Psa. 144: 1,) is at least extraordinary for one who holds war under any circumstances to be sinful. Your brother in Christ, N. V. HULL.

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY ITEMS.

REV. J. W. HORTON, late of Milford, N. H., who has been laboring for nearly three months at St. Helena island, near Beaufort, S. C., has returned. The Baptist church in that island is now composed exclusively of colored persons, the whites having left on the approach of "the Yankees." There are about 700 members, worshipping in a beautiful brick sanctuary, with a flourishing Sunday School. The *Christian Secretary* adds that Rev. William S. Phillips, late pastor of the Baptist Church in Wethersfield, Conn., has been commissioned by the Freedmen's Aid Association, and will probably assume the charge of the church as Mr. Horton's successor. He receives his support from the government, and will sail in the next steamer for Port Royal.

The Manchester (Eng.) Unitarian Herald says that at a meeting in London for the delivery of sermons and tracts to the foreign visitors to the Exhibition in the Crystal Palace, opposition was made to the distribution of Sabbatarian tracts on the ground that it would provoke the prejudices of their Continental brethren, who were not Sabbatarians. It was finally decided not to interfere with that question on either side.

REV. WM. ELLIS, on his way to Madagascar, writes from Mauritius that the Christians have greatly increased in number since the accession of the young king, and are very active and energetic. Their desire for books is great. The king has ordered schools to be established as soon as teachers can be provided. He has abolished the ordeal by poison, has ordered that all who appear before him shall dress in European clothes, and has made the English the diplomatic language of his government, encouraging its study to the utmost extent.

A CHAPLAIN of the English Colonial Church and School Society has been accustomed to hold religious services in the house of the English Consul in Seville, for the benefit of the British residents. The Cardinal Archbishop has recently sent a peremptory order to the civil Governor to have them stopped. This order he transmitted to the Consul, at the same time expressing his regret that he was compelled to execute a duty so unpalatable, and, as he thought, improper.

It is said that the English Government has determined to take a decided attitude, and will demand from Spain a similar religious privilege for Englishmen there to that which Papists enjoy in the English dominions.

From China.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of Shanghai, China, April 20, says, the rebellion is growing very formidable here, especially in the vicinity of Nanking, which city they still hold possession of, and defy the Imperialists to dislodge them. They have taken and burned several cities on the river this week. I witnessed several cities on fire between Nanking and Hankin, on our last trip up the Yang Tse River. The Government are taking steps now to drive them from the vicinity of Shanghai. We are engaged carrying soldiers from Hankin to the Wousung district, near Shanghai. We brought down 1,200 this week. Every available steamer is chartered by the Government carrying troops (so called here). They look more like a company of fishermen to me, for each one carries a bamboo with a pike on the end, like a fish spear. I fear they will prove a poor match for the Taiping Rebels, for they are well armed, many of them, and a very determined people, too. These Chinese are a slow people. To think of a country like this, containing three hundred millions of people, without newspapers, steam railways, or telegraphs. They don't seem to take any interest in anything. If they don't look sharp they will lose Shanghai, for it certainly looks suspicious to see so many French and English men-of-war here all the time.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for August, comes to hand laden with its usual freight of interesting and valuable reading matter, among which is the conclusion of "Among the Pines," "Southern Rights," "Maccaroni and Canvas," "Glances from the Senate Gallery," "The Last Ditch," "Rewarding the Army," "John McDonough, the Millionaire," "Helter-Skelter Papers," "Sketches of the Orient," "Witches, Elves, and Goblins," "A True Romance," "Huguenots of New York City," "The Banc of our Country," "The Mo'ny O'Molly Papers," "Wounded," "Astor and the Capitalists of New York," "Thunder all Round," "Was he Successful?" "Corn is King," and "A Merchant's Story," by the author of "Among the Pines," which is begun in this number, and will be continued in each issue until it is completed. It will depict southern white society, and a truthful history of some eminent northern merchants, who are largely in "the cotton trade and sugar line." Published by E. R. Gilmore, 532 Broadway, N. Y., at \$3 a year.

"SPOTS ON THE ESK; or, Plumb Line Papers," is the title of "a series of essays, or critical examinations of difficult passages of Scripture; together with a careful inquiry into certain dogmas of the Church," by Rev. T. M. Hopkins, A. M. We have read portions of this book with a good deal of interest, and are free to confess, that the author handles his subjects with much ingenuity, and an evidence of having given the points on which he writes, a careful and critical examination. He is evidently opposed to the too common practice of swallowing church dogmas before submitting them to the light of reason as well as consistent Scripture teaching. As to the truth of his conclusions, we are not prepared to decide, but can recommend the book as affording interest for those who are fond of Biblical criticisms. Published by Wm. J. Mosck, Auburn, N. Y.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for August, is at hand. Among all the ladies' magazines that we have seen, Godey's is entitled to pre-eminence, and as such, it should be on the center table of every lady of taste in the country. Its embellishments are unique, and in matters of taste and fashion, its decision is final. It is valuable for its practical recipes in cookery, fancy and ornamental work, and indeed everything useful and interesting to the ladies. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE TAX LAW.—By a joint resolution passed toward the close of the session, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to postpone the time at which the tax law was to go into operation, if in his judgment such postponement was necessary to enable him to carry it out successfully. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue soon discovered that it was altogether impossible to get ready by the 1st of August, the day fixed by the law, since an immense number of blanks have to be prepared, and a large number of officers

to be selected, to say three stamps which do not definitely determine what the law will require until the 1st of September. The collectors of stamps made, nor have trials been settled. Ever, are that they were to the Representatives the new apportionment.

There are signs of a sumption of military or to full of accounts of are promptly enlisted paid to recruits have shows how little spo left in the North. Th ranging in the vicinity repentance or vicar nook or corner of sec sent appearance of in seen to wear a discour Morgan the Guerrill by the pusillanimity great, and powerful sweep unharmed and entire breadth of the line to the Ohio, either or by detachments at least in concert w Ohio River during v tacked the small v Warrick county, in ward the Illinois line, kets, and 250 sick a whom they carried of date, seemingly rel Green Clay Smith, by Lexington with 1,000 surprised Morgan nee served fight, put him considerable loss.

The Vicksburg, Ca successful, seems lik the present, the Missis fast that no water of on its being opened, to wait a month or tw rise enough to make i is not certain that the coaxed into the little Curtis's army, abou defeat in the upper Pa Valley many reports rebel channels, has re Mississippi, at the in in good condition and ready to operate any sissippi, against Vic Brigadier-General Sh has appointed Milita iana, and Hon. J. S. P. gress from Missouri, Arkansas. An expedi ton of ten infantry c ry, has marched acro fornia and effected Canby at Santa Bar near the south line force thus concentra expulsion of Sibley's ico and Arizona, and the authority of the those territories and We should judge, Executive Order, so s sons of African des come up to the pub be remembered th ders to employ suc giving them reasona such accounts there which compensation cases."

The following or 11th, was promulgat Ordered, That Maj Halleck be assigned whole land forces of General-in-Chief, and capital as soon as p positions within the his special charge.

The report recen Warrenton, that Ja Gordonsville, is con ces, which state that House with 24,000 with a corps of Jac Gordonsville, making Jackson's present in break our lines, and monstrate upon V pose of drawing of mond. That Jackso Louisa and Gordons and that he intend day is fully believe have no objection, b make his attempt.

A special dispatch Nashville 24th, say from Chattanooga, a fantry has crossed a number is large a command. The rel East Tennessee, s There is a pro on in Chattanooga are much distresse to supply the rebel to the Murfreesb between Murfreesb Special dispatch that Senator Jim dioned by the Gov ganize an army in see in his own principles.

A copy of the M has been received allusion to a por Louisiana. It has has crossed the h has great faith in surrenders of S Southern Brit to fight for means of a hands question.

The 24th, is in progress. In pa

In pa

In pa

In pa

In pa

In pa

In pa

In pa



figures of the last... from their mas... greatly reduced... number of fugitives... 150 of one per... white in 1860... 150 of one per... not pretended... who escaped... to the free States... census estimates... the number of... diminishing, to... whole annual loss... of capital in... of the city... will be seen, there... is the pretense... to do in causing... Besides, if... the leaders of... furnished the most... record of jumping... the last year than... of a century, and...

WAR NEWS. There are signs of some attempt at a resumption of military operations. The papers are full of accounts of enthusiastic meetings to promote enlistments, but the bounties paid to recruits have risen to a figure that shows how little spontaneous patriotism is left in the North. Their general amount is ranging in the vicinity of \$100. No signs of repentance or discouragement appear in any corner of secessionism, and the present appearance of matters really does not seem to wear a discouraging aspect to them. Morgan the Guerrilla has been allowed, by the pusillanimity of the treason of the great and powerful state of Kentucky, to sweep unharmed and unresisted across the entire breadth of the state from its south line to the Ohio, either with his main body or by detachments. And one party, acting at least in concert with him, crossing the Ohio River during last week, suddenly attacked the small village of Newburgh, Warrick county, in Indiana, on the Ohio toward the Illinois line, seized a lot of muskets, and 250 sick and wounded soldiers, whom they carried off. Advances of a later date, seemingly reliable, are that Gen. Green Clay Smith, by a prompt march from Lexington with 1,000 cavalry and two guns, surprised Morgan near Paris, and after a severe fight, put him utterly to rout with considerable loss.

The Vicksburg Canal, instead of being successful, seems likely to be a failure for the present, the Mississippi having fallen so low that no water of importance ran through on its being opened. It may be necessary to wait a month or two before the river will rise enough to make it act, and even then it is not certain that the great flood will be coaxed into the little water-way. Grant's army, about whose danger and defeat in the upper part of the White River Valley many reports have come through rebel channels, has reached Helena, on the Mississippi, at the mouth of White River, in good condition and all safe. It is now ready to operate anywhere along the Mississippi, against Vicksburg, for instance. Brigadier-General Shepley of Maine has been appointed Military Governor of Louisiana, and Hon. J. S. Phelps, member of Congress from Missouri, Military Governor of Arkansas. An expedition under Gen. Carlton, of ten infantry companies and a battery, has marched across by land from California and effected a junction with Gen. Canby at Santa Barbara on the Rio Grande, near the south line of New Mexico. The force thus concentrated amply secures the expulsion of Sibley's horde from New Mexico and Arizona, and the re-establishment of the authority of the United States in all those territories and in the west of Texas.

FROM EUROPE. The news from Europe by the North America gives accounts of the effect of the disasters on the Peninsula. The London Times treats the result of the fighting as a serious reverse to the federals, and as like to lengthen rather than shorten the war. The London Times says that the strategical movements of General McClellan are purely unintelligible, and adds that the recent events must infuse new energy into the Confederate arms, and may produce results calculated to lead to a cessation of hostilities, and eventually the termination of the war. The London Times editorially opposes the cry from Manchester for government interference in the production of cotton. It says: "The government can do nothing which the manufacturers cannot do better. Government interference would not be impossible, but in the highest degree prejudicial. What is needed in order to secure an adequate supply of cotton is a steady market, that the price will be permanent; and that is an assurance that Manchester shrinks from giving. Any price that is required for this year will be cheerfully paid; but no engagements will be made for a longer period. This will never do if we are to have a desirable demand, and that we shall hardly find so long as we are perpetually speculating on a return that supply from America which has so signally failed."

The following order, bearing date the 11th, was promulgated the 23d: Ordered, That Major General Henry W. Halleck be assigned to the command of the whole land forces of the United States as General-in-Chief, and that he repair to this capital as soon as he can with safety to the positions within the department now under his special charge. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The report recently telegraphed from Warrenton, that Jackson was at or near Gordonsville, is confirmed from other sources, which state that he is at Louisa Court House with 24,000 men, and Gen. Ewell, with a corps of Jackson's command, is at Gordonsville, making a total of 30,000 men. Jackson's present intention is said to be to break our lines, and, if successful, to demonstrate upon Washington, for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Richmond. That Jackson is in great force at Louisa and Gordonsville is beyond doubt, and that he intends to attack us at an early day is fully believed. Gen. Pope's forces have no objection, but rather desire that he make his attempt.

A special dispatch to the Herald, dated Nashville 24th, says: The latest accounts from Chattanooga report that the rebel infantry has crossed the river in force. Their number is large and three generals are in command. The rebel cavalry is heavy in East Tennessee. It is stated to be 5000 strong. There is but a small quantity of provisions in Chattanooga, and the citizens are much distressed by forced contributions to supply the rebels. One bridge is rebuilt on the Murfreesboro Railroad, connecting between Murfreesboro and Bridgeport. Special dispatches from Washington say that Senator Jim Lane has been commissioned by the Government to raise and organize an army in the Department of Kansas, in his own way and upon his own principles. A copy of the Mobile Advertiser of the 11th has been received. It makes a flattering allusion to a portion of the population of Louisiana. It says the loss of New Orleans has aroused the southern cities. The word has gone forth that there will be no more surrenders of Southern towns except in ashes. Butler's rule has intensified the Southern hatred of Yankee rule. We mean to fight for our Independence with such means as God and nature have put into our hands, just as if intervention was out of the question of hope. The President has issued the following proclamation: In pursuance of the sixth section of an

act of Congress, entitled, An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 17th, 1862, and which act and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published: I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and warn all persons within the contemplation of the said sixth section, to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeiture and seizure as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President, Wm. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

A dispatch from Cairo, under date of July 26, says that the steamer Wilson from Vicksburg, arrived last night. When in Princeton Bend, eighty miles above Vicksburg, she was fired into from the Mississippi side by several six-pounders and a score or two of muskets, and was hit about sixty times, mostly by musket balls. One shell burst directly under the boiler. No one was hurt. The steamer Evansville, from the Tennessee river, brings the news of a rebel raid at Florence, Ala., recently. They entered the city and burnt all the warehouses used for our commissary and quartermasters stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity. They also seized the United States steamer Colono, used for conveying army supplies over the shoals. They took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned her. The property destroyed is reported to be of great value. A small detachment of Gen. Mitchell's army was captured. The rebels then proceeded down the Tennessee river to Chickasaw, Waterloo, and the vicinity of Eastport, and burnt all the warehouses which contained cotton.

A dispatch from Nashville, dated the 27th, says that the Tenth Ohio regiment, guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad, between Decatur and Corland, was attacked yesterday by a large force of guerrillas, under Stearns and Ward; thirty or forty of the regiment are said to have been killed. The road was considerably damaged, but not so much as to cut off communication. A large rebel force is reported to be near Tusculum. Col. Forrest is reported to be at Carthage, with the object, it is supposed, of making a descent on the Louisville railroad.

THE POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY LAW. The following is an official copy of the law making postage stamps currency: An Act to authorize payments in stamps and to prohibit circulation of notes of less denomination than one dollar. Be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to furnish to the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositaries of the United States as may be by him selected, in such sums as he may deem expedient, the postage and other stamps of the United States, to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and from and after the first day of August next such stamps shall be receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented to any Assistant-Treasurer or any designated depositary selected as aforesaid in sums not less than five dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, no private corporation, banking association, firm, or individual, shall make, issue, circulate, or pay any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation, for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both, at the option of the court. Approved July 17, 1862.

HORRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE INTERIOR OF LOUISIANA.—According to the Memphis correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, a horrible state of affairs exists in the interior of Louisiana, as the following extract will show: "A couple of very intelligent gentlemen from Carroll Parish, Louisiana, came in yesterday to avoid the conscription law. One of them is a physician, the other a planter—both men of wealth. They give me a sad picture of affairs in the parishes of Carroll, Morehouse and Claiborne. The overflow subsided so recently that their corn is only about six inches high, and now it is growing yellow under the effects of long continued drought. A famine is seriously threatened. Food is exorbitantly high, as much as \$100 in Confederate currency being paid for a barrel of flour. Corn sells for \$1.50 a bushel and is scarce. The hogs have nearly all died from cholera. The negroes are reduced to about half rations of corn, although as much molasses and sugar as they want is given them. In consequence there is much mortality among them. The physician estimates that at least one-fourth of the negroes are past work already, and thinks the mortality among them will soon be horrible."

jarred as if by an earthquake. There will be great suffering in the vicinity of the accident, for many houses are so completely destroyed as to be unfit for occupancy. The destitute will probably be cared for by the humane in Springfield and surrounding towns. There has been no definite estimate of the loss, but it is unnecessary. The work of rebuilding will commence immediately, and will occupy about three months.

THE NEGRO REGIMENT AT PORT ROYAL. The negro regiment organized by General Hunter at Port Royal was recently reviewed in presence of a large number of military and naval officers, who had assembled for the purpose of witnessing the novel spectacle. Of the appearance and proficiency of the regiment a correspondent of the New York Times writes:

"Having been accustomed during the last fifteen months to witness the evolutions of regiments in every stage of drill and discipline, from the raw three months' men, who started for Annapolis in the end of April a year ago, to the soldierly quickness and precision of the cohorts organized during the long period of inactivity on the Potomac, I must say for myself—and in saying so I am only echoing the opinion of every naval and military officer without exception who was present at the review in question—that the First South Carolina Volunteers, contrary to the drift of public opinion, and in spite of the rigors of the Dred Scott decision, presented an efficiency in the manual of arms and the evolutions of parade such as I have never seen surpassed by any regiment of an equal time under tuition. The imitative tendency of the negro makes him acquire with great rapidity the motions of the drill-master, while the strong musical taste and perfect ear for time enable him to march with the harmony and unanimity of veteran regulars."

When the review was presented by the Adjutant to Capt. Fessenden, of Gen. Hunter's staff, commanding the regiment, a straight line of bayonets or steadier body of men has seldom been seen. To every order given the response was quick and simultaneous—the regiment changing front, wheeling by column of company, forming line, dressing ranks and going through all portions of a thorough review with a silent obedience and accuracy hardly to be surpassed by any white regiment now at Hilton Head. Commodore Du Pont expressed himself to the effect, and almost in the words I have used."

Some tradesmen scruple about purchasing and receiving the common postage stamps as currency, in the fear that when the new ones are issued by the Treasury Department, those in present use will not be exchanged for them. We learn from several Western journals that stamps now in use will be exchangeable at post offices for the new currency stamps (if not defaced), on and after the first day of August proximo.

The Catholic pastor of Orange, N. J., having been reported to have expressed sentiments unfriendly to the Government, was addressed by the citizens' local "War Committee," and he made reply as follows: "I assert and declare my good wishes for the Union and Constitution, and am prepared to go, if necessary, at the head of my people, and do all I can for that just and holy cause, viz.: the maintenance of our Government."

A balloon for scientific purposes has been built in England by Mr. Coxwell. It is fifty-five feet in diameter and sixty-nine feet in length. The builder proposes to ascend five miles, for the purpose of making observations on the temperature and humidity of the air at different heights. He will use Professor Thomson's electrometer, for electrical experiments. Trigonometrical observations are also to be made.

The Nashua Iron Company have just finished for the Government a test plate fifteen feet long, forty inches wide, four and a half inches thick, and weighing ten thousand pounds. This plate is considered lab-proof, and will put to the test some of the new projectiles which have recently been invented.

A Brooklyn paper says a lady purchased an article in Fulton street the other day, when she received the following as change for a one dollar bill: Ferry tickets, shink-plaster, counterfeit penny, car ticket, milk-ticket, butcher's I. O. U., grocer's I. O. U., bread ticket, three-cent postage stamp, one-cent postage stamp, and an ice-cream ticket.

The illumination of St. Peter's, at Rome, on the occasion of the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, was a sorry failure. The affair was so badly managed that danger to the building was apprehended, and fire engines were kept in readiness until the lights were consumed. Showers of wax bespattered the spectators.

A firm in South America has obtained permission from the Peruvian and Bolivian governments for the exportation of fifteen hundred pure alpacas. Negotiations have been concluded for the introduction to Australia of the whole herd, and a clipper ship is on its way to Lima, pledged to land the first five hundred by next October.

The Etna Bank, in Hartford, has stamped each end of some of its bills, and agrees to redeem each half if the holder shall cut the bill in two, and pass each half for fifty cents. It will give postage stamps for a single half, or its own full bills for an equal number of halves. This is to supply the want of small change.

Accounts from all parts of Cuba represent the heavy rains to exceed all that has been before experienced in that climate. Business has been in many places stopped for days, and the gathering of produce prevented. The extensive inundations have caused much loss and distress.

The Chicago Tribune says that secessionists abound in that city. They are found in all classes of society, and in some of the drinking places are so numerous that it is unsafe to avow Union sentiments. A law office in the city receives funds from the rebel government to pay the rebel surgeons at Camp Douglas.

planting was commenced, but suppressed by proclamations by the Governors of the Cotton States, who enjoined the planting of corn instead. The planters were by no means disposed to obey these arbitrary ukases, but they were frightened into submission by the threat of a tax to the full value of the product. The consequence is, no more cotton is planted than will suffice for seed for an ensuing crop; but instead of the deposed monarch, King Cotton, King Corn wields the sceptre—nearly the entire cotton lands being converted into one vast cornfield.

LATE FROM HAYTI.—By the arrival of the British West India mail steamer Plantagenet, we have received advices from Hayti. News received at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, from Jamaica, states that the ex-Emperor Solouque had been attacked by apoplexy, and that he was entirely paralyzed on one side. The sixty-five persons charged with conspiring against the Government of General Geffrard were being tried by court martial at Port-au-Prince. These parties were captured with arms in their hands, and would have been shot at Cay Caves, but for the desire of the President to give them a hearing in their own defence. It was generally believed that the parties would all be found guilty and sentenced to death. The President's wife and daughter have sailed for France.

A gentleman who has lately returned from the West reports that the crop of linseed will be very large this year, probably quadruple any previous year in Ohio, although in the vicinity of St. Louis it will not be more than double, for the reason that farmers could not procure seed enough to supply their wants at planting time. The high price of linseed last spring, and the low price of corn, in consequence of the rebellion cutting off the Southern markets, is the cause of this great increase. The crop will be ripe about July 20, and will come into market about the 1st of August.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren died at his residence at Lindenwood, N. Y., on the 24th inst., in the 79th year of his age. Few men have enjoyed more largely of the public confidence than Mr. Van Buren. In his native State, he has held successively the offices of State Senator, Attorney-General, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, Senator of the United States, and Governor. Under the General Government he was Secretary of State, Minister to England, Vice-President and President.

Henry Benedict, a boy aged sixteen years, was lately married in New Milford, Conn., to a girl named Sophia Nobles, aged fourteen.

A rebel near Warrenton, the other day, while applauding the enterprise and ability of Stonewall Jackson, remarked significantly, "He is our Fremont."

It is said that the amount of prize money, resulting from the cruise of the United States ship Genesaw, will amount to upward of five hundred dollars per man.

It is said that scores of Canadians have crossed the line and joined the regiments now being raised in Vermont and Maine.

An ex-M. C. out West has 42 feet of boys in the service of their country—seven sons averaging six feet in height.

A gricer in Springfield dopes up sugar in ten cent packages, and uses it for change. The Saratoga Empire Springs have been sold to a gentleman from abroad for \$100,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES. ALFRED ACADEMY AND ALFRED UNIVERSITY.—The next term opens Wednesday, August 20th. Its educational facilities are of the very highest order. Its accommodations for the female department are unequalled. For further information or circulars, address the President, W. C. Kenyon, Alfred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y.

IMPORTANT FACTS.—Constant writing for six months is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with Steel Pens; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens. The Gold Pen remains unchanged by years of continued use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only by the use of the Gold Pen. The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable, while the Steel Pen must be often condemned, and a new one selected; therefore, there is great saving of time in the use of the Gold Pen.

Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that the Gold Pen is exactly adapted to the hand of the writer; therefore, the nerves of the hand and the arm are not injured, as is known to be the case by the use of Steel Pens. See "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column.

MARRIED. Noces—Misses—At Rockville, R. I., July 13, 1862, by Eldred M. Cottrell, Mr. E. H. Noyon, of Elizabeth City, N. J., and Miss Mary E. Saunders, of Rockville.

DIED. Hunt—in Wirt, Allegany Co., N. Y., July 21, 1862, Samuel Hunt, aged 74 years and 6 months. He had been blind in Vermont, and removed to Allegany County when only 13 years of age, where he was married to Miss Menerva Fitz Simons. He embraced religion when 27 years old, and with his wife, united with a First-day Baptist Church, where he remained a faithful member until the summer of 1843, when he embraced the Sabbath and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Friendship, N. Y. He was for a long time afflicted with a cough, and for thirteen years suffered much from rheumatism. He was a kind friend, an affectionate husband and father, and a faithful Christian. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of relations and friends, and a discourse presented by the writer, from Rev. 14: 13—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yes, said the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." J. C. W.

Geblamo Garibaldi, a nephew of the liberator of Italy, arrived in this country a few days since, whether he has come to offer his services to the government. His sword was given him by his great uncle, with the remark that if the cause of liberty requires he will come himself.

The Boston Post says: "A gentleman who arrived in this city on Saturday, from Texas, states that Gen. Sam Houston is positively dead, and that before he died he requested the old flag to be brought, that he might lie as he had lived, under the Stars and Stripes."

The Post Office Department will continue after the first of August to issue stamps for currency. Those intended for this purpose will be without glut, and will be redeemable at the United States Treasurers, or exchanged at the post office for postage.

A thief at Portland appropriated the contents of a hoghead of molasses upon one of the wharves, by passing under the wharf at low tide and boring his way through the planking and hoghead, letting the "sweetening" run into pans beneath.

The government has revived the old system of establishing custom-house officers at the various ferry-boats crossings between the city of Cincinnati and Kentucky, to prevent the transportation of arms, ammunition and munitions of war into that State.

A certain class of papers are continually calling upon the President to "let the negro alone and put down the rebellion," when by their talk it is evident they mean, "let the rebellion alone and put down the negro."

The 10th annual fair of the Vermont State Agricultural Society will be held at Rutland on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of September. The "wool-growers" convention, forming a part of the exercises, will take place on the 9th.

The army chaplains in England number ninety. Seventy-two are Protestants and eighteen Roman Catholics. The appropriation last year for their support was over twenty thousand pounds.

Diana Bridgeman, the celebrated deaf, dumb, and blind girl, who was educated by Dr. S. G. Howe, at Boston, was baptized in Hanover, on the 6th inst. She has been admitted to the Baptist Church in that town.

Late intelligence from Jamaica states that food is very scarce on the island, and all kinds of domestic products are sold at exorbitant rates.

Jeff. Davis' name, which was carved on an arch of the Washington and Potomac Aqueduct, has been chiseled out by order of Secretary Smith.

Henry Benedict, a boy aged sixteen years, was lately married in New Milford, Conn., to a girl named Sophia Nobles, aged fourteen.

A rebel near Warrenton, the other day, while applauding the enterprise and ability of Stonewall Jackson, remarked significantly, "He is our Fremont."

It is said that the amount of prize money, resulting from the cruise of the United States ship Genesaw, will amount to upward of five hundred dollars per man.

It is said that scores of Canadians have crossed the line and joined the regiments now being raised in Vermont and Maine.

An ex-M. C. out West has 42 feet of boys in the service of their country—seven sons averaging six feet in height.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—JULY 26, 1862. Flour and Meal.—The market for the low grades of Western and Southern Flour is active, and in demand. The arrivals are fair, and freights are easier, but shippers prefer to hold off awaiting later European advices; the sales are at \$4 85@5 20 for Superfine State and Western, 25@30 for the low grades of Western Extra, 5 50@6 00 for the low grades of Round-Hoop Extra Ohio; and 5 70@6 75 for trade brands. Canadian Flour is in fair supply, and is dull and lower; sales at 5 30@5 40 for the low grades of Extra, and 5 65@6 25 for trade brands. Southern Flour is in easier, and the low grades are heavy at the close, without stimulating the trade. Bye Flour is steady and in fair request, at 25 for 25. Corn Meal is scarce and in good request at 25 for Jersey, and 35 for Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine.

Grain.—The Wheat market opened quiet and very irregular, and closed at a decline of 1/8@3/8 bush, influenced by more liberal receipts and a decline in exchange, but a good inquiry prevails at the reduction, in part for future delivery, stimulated by a decline in the rates of ocean freights. Chicago Spring, at \$1 13 @1 19, Milwaukee Club, at 1 17@1 24, Amber Downs and Green Bay, at 24@26, White Ohio and Indiana, at 1 35@1 40; White Michigan, at 1 40 @1 47; Red Western, at 1 27@1 33. Oats are steady and in fair demand, at 45@48c. For Ohio and Canadian, and 48@49c. For State. Rye is quiet but better supplied, and in fair demand, and rather better, influenced by easier freights but closed heavy owing to a decline in exchange, which checks the export demand; sales at 53@55c. for Eastern Mixed; 56@57c. for Western Shipping do., and 61c. for White Western.

Provisions.—The Pork market is rather quiet and easier, though the receipts are very limited; sales at \$10 10@10 87 1/2 for Prime; and 8 75@8 87 1/2 for Prime. Beef is in fair request, and with very limited arrivals, prices are higher; sales at 13@13 75 for Prime Mess, and 14@14 75 for Extra. Lard is quite firm but less active; sales at 18@19c., as to quality. Butter and Cheese are in good demand, and are firm at previous rates.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—From foot of Cortlandt-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 West without change of cars. Leaves New York at 6 A. M., 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. 4 P. M. Through Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. 5 30 P. M. Way Train for Somerville and intermediate stations. 8 00 P. M. Western Express, for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West. Sleeping Cars from Jersey City through to Pittsburg.

Express Trains for New York from A. M. Express Train from New York arrives at Harrisburg at 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 00 P. M., on Sundays excepted, making close connection at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad—with no change of cars to 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 for Elizabethport, North River at 7 20 and 11 20 A. M., and 2 30, 4 30, and 6 00 P. M. The boats stop at Bergen Point and Mariner's Harbor every trip every day.

JOHN O. STERNES, Superintendent.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY!! DR. DARIUS HAM'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT. This Medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Colic, Pain, Wind in the Stomach, Flatulency in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Loss of Spirit, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance.

It STRUKES, EXHAUSTS, INVIGORATES, BUT WILL NOT DESTROY. It is a most powerful and safe remedy for all the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, in a speedy manner. It will instantly remove the most melancholy and drooping spirits, and restore the weak, nervous, and sickly to health, strength, and vigor.

Persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become debilitated, and their nervous systems shattered, constitutions broken down, and subject to that horrible cure, the Tremens, or St. Vitus's Dance, will, almost immediately, feel the happy and healthy invigorating spirit.

WHAT IT WILL DO. Dose.—One wine glass full as often as necessary. One dose will remove all Bad Spirit. One dose will cure Headache. Three doses will cure Indigestion. One dose will give you a good Appetite. One dose will stop the distressing pains of Dyspepsia.

One dose will remove the distressing and disagreeable effects of Wind or Flatulence, and as soon as the stomach receives the Invigorating Spirit, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed. One dose will remove the most distressing pains of Colic, either in the stomach or bowels.

A few doses will remove all obstructions in the Kidney, Bladder, or Urinary Organs. Persons who are seriously afflicted with any Kidney Complaints are assured speedy relief by a dose or two, and a radical cure by the use of one or two bottles.

Persons who, from dissipating too much over night, feel the evil effects of poisonous liquors, in violent headache, sickness at stomach, weakness, dizziness, &c., will find one dose will remove all bad feelings.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Invigorating Spirit three times a day; it will make them strong, healthy, and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health and beauty to the complexion.

During pregnancy it will be found an invaluable medicine to remove disagreeable sensations at the stomach. All the proprietor asks, is a trial, and to induce this, he has put up the INVIGORATING SPIRIT in pint bottles, at 50 cts., quarts \$1.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and IS THE SUREST REGULATOR OF THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In most every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with ever increasing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only removes the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects indigestion, gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of dysentery and diarrhoea in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause; and that every mother who ever uses it has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudice of others, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—in following the use of this medicine, timely used. All Druggists keep it for sale. Beware of cheap imitations. It is genuine unless the face of the CURTIS & PERCIVAL'S New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal Office, 15 Cedar Street, N. Y. Price only 25 cents per bottle.



Miscellaneous.

MUSIC OF EARTH.

There is music, merry music, Ringing through the forest wild, Gushing free and full of gladness— 'Tis the language of a child!

There is music, happy music, Echoed softly through the grove, Breathing gently of affection— 'Tis the maiden's song of love!

There is music, solemn music, Stealing through the church aisles dim, Sweeping high and lofty echoes, 'Tis the sacred bridal hymn!

There is music, mournful music, Wailing o'er the heart's low bed, Sounds of deep, heart-rending anguish, 'Tis the requiem for the dead!

THE TAX BILL. The substance of its provisions are as follows:

To carry out the provisions of the bill, a department of Internal Revenue is created; and the President, with the consent of the Senate, is empowered to appoint a commissioner or to preside over it, whose salary is to be \$4,000 per annum.

To carry out the provisions of the bill, a department of Internal Revenue is created; and the President, with the consent of the Senate, is empowered to appoint a commissioner or to preside over it, whose salary is to be \$4,000 per annum.

On and after the first day of August next, it is the duty of all persons liable to be taxed (except on incomes) to furnish to the assessors an account of the same, and the assessor is directed to make an examination with...

On all receipts for advertisements, a tax of 3 per cent. is to be levied; papers excluded from the mails, 10 per cent. Papers not circulating 2,000 copies, or whose income from advertisements is less than one thousand dollars per annum, are not included.

On all bank dividends, 3 per cent. Railroad bonds, 3 per cent. On gross receipts on toll of bridges, 3 per cent. Railroad companies, 3 per cent. Dividends when the annual income from them is over \$600 and not exceeding \$10,000, 3 per cent; ditto, when over \$10,000 and not exceeding \$50,000—on excess over \$600—5 per cent; ditto, exceeding \$50,000, 7-1/2 per cent.

On and after the first day of August next all persons engaged in manufacturing, liable to duty under this act, are required: Before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing any such manufacture, for which he, she, or they may be liable to be assessed under the provisions of this act, and which shall not be differently provided for elsewhere, within thirty days after the date when this act shall take effect, he, she, or they shall furnish to the assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, or affirmed, setting forth the place where the manufacture is to be carried on, name of the manufacturer, and the kind and quality of the manufactured article, or proposed to be manufactured.

Persons engaged in the following businesses are required to take out a license, for which they will be charged the amounts following: Apothecaries, \$10; auctioneers, \$20; bankers, \$100; billiard tables, each \$5; brewers, \$25 and \$50; brokers, \$50; brokers in land warrants, \$25; bowling alleys, for each alley, \$5; cattle brokers, \$10; claim agents, \$10; coal oil distillers, \$50; commercial brokers, \$50; confectioners, \$10; circusmen, \$50; dentists, \$10; distillers, \$12 50 to \$50; eating-houses, \$10; horse-dealers, \$10; hotels, see "hotels;" from \$5 to \$200; jugglers, \$20; lawyers, \$10; livery stable keepers, \$10; manufacturers, \$10; peddlers, see "peddlers;" from \$5 to \$20; photographers, \$10; pawnbrokers, \$20; physicians, \$10; retail dealers, \$10; retail dealers in liquors, \$20; stills, from \$12 50 to \$25; surgeons, \$10; tobacconists, \$10; theaters, \$100; tallow chandlers, \$10; soap makers, \$10; wholesale dealers, \$50; wholesale dealers in liquors, \$100.

Whenever the legacy should be determined. He will, on his return from Ireland, settle his fortune in Auburn. Mr. Rogers is an industrious, intelligent and highly respectable man, and is fully capable of taking care of his large estate.

THE HAYFIELD.

What man amongst us all, if he will think the matter over calmly and fairly, can honestly say that there is any one spot on the earth's surface in which he has enjoyed so much real, wholesome, happy life, as in a hayfield? He may have won renown on horseback or on foot at the sports and pastimes in which Englishmen glory; he may have shaken off all rivals, time after time, across the vales of Aylesbury, or of Berks, or any other of our famous hunting counties; he may have stalked the oldest and shyest buck in Scotch forest, and killed the biggest salmon of the year in the Tweed, and trout in the Thames; he may have made topping averages in first-rate matches of cricket; or have made long and perilous marches, dear to memory, over boggy moor, or mountain or glacier; he may have successfully attended many breakfast-parties within drive of May Fair, on velvet lawns, surrounded by all the fairy land of pomp and beauty and luxury which London can pour out; he may have shone at private theatricals and at-homes, his voice may have sounded over hushed audiences at St. Steven's or in the law courts; or he may have had good times in any other scenes of pleasure or triumph open to Englishmen; but I much doubt whether, on putting his recollections fairly and quietly together, he would not say at last that the fresh-mown hayfield is the place where he has spent the most hours which he would like to live over again, the fewest which he would wish to forget.

As children, we stumble about the new-mown hay, reveling in the many colors of the prostrate grass and wild flowers, and in the power of tumbling where we please without hurting ourselves; as small boys, we pelt one another, and the village school-boys, and our nursemaids, and young-lady cousins, with the hay, till, hot and weary, we retire to tea or syllabub beneath the shade of some great oak or elm standing up like a monarch of the fair pasture; or, following the mowers, we rush with eagerness on the treasures disclosed by the scythe stroke—the nest of the unhappy late-laying tit-lark, or careless fieldmouse; as big boys, we toil ambitiously with the spare forks and rakes, or climb into the wagons and receive with open arms the delicious load as it is pitched up from below, and rises higher and higher as we pass along the long lines of haycocks; a year or two later, we are strolling there with our first sweethearts, our souls and tongues loaded with sweet thoughts and soft speeches; we take a turn with the scythe as the bronzed mowers lie in the shade for their short rest, and willingly pay our footing for the feat. Again, we come back with book in pocket, and our children tumbling about as we did before them; now romping with them and smothering them with the sweet-smelling load—now musing and reading and dozing away the delicious summer evenings. And so shall we not come back to the end, enjoying as grandfather the love-making and the romping of younger generations yet?

There is something in the sights and sounds of a hayfield which seems to touch the same chord in one as Lowell's lines in the "Lay of Sir Launfal," which ends— "For a cap and bells our lives we pay; We wear our lives with toiling and tasking; It is only heaven that is given away; It is only God we may be had for asking. There is no price set on the lavish summer, And June may be had by the poorest comer."

But the philosophy of the hayfield remains to be written. Let us hope that whoever takes the subject in hand will not dissipate all its sweetness in the process of the inquiry wherein the charm lies.—Tom Brown at Oxford.

THOUGHT ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH. If we would have our bodies healthy, our brains must be used, and used in orderly and vigorous ways, that the life-giving streams of force may flow down from them into the expectant organs, which can minister but as they are ministered unto. We admire the vigorous animal life of the Greeks, and with justice we recognize, and partly seek to imitate, the various gymnastic and other means which they employed to secure it. But probably we should make a fatal error if we omitted from our calculation the hearty and generous earnestness with which the highest subjects of age, speculation, and politics were pursued by them. Surely, in their case, the beautiful and energetic mental life was expressed in the athletic and graceful frame. And were it a mere extravagance to ask whether some part of the lassitude and weakness of life, which we bear so much in our day, might be due to lack of mental occupation on worthy subjects, exciting and repaying a generous enthusiasm, as well as to an over-exercise on lower ones? whether an engrossment on matters which have not substance enough to justify or satisfy the mental grasp, be not at the root of some part of the maladies which affect our mental convalescence? Any one who tries it, soon finds out how wearying, how disproportionately exhausting is an over-dose of "light literature," compared with an equal amount of time spent on real work. Of this we may be sure, that the due exercise of brain-of thought—is one of the essential elements of human life. The perfect health of a man is not the same as that of an ox or a horse. The preponderating capacity of his nervous parts demands a corresponding life.—Cornhill Magazine.

A WINDFALL TO A LABORING MAN.—The Auburn Advertiser states that a laboring man named Daniel Rogers, who has been working for the past week for D. C. Goodrich, in laying a cellar wall by the perch in that city, has received a letter from Ireland stating that there is now in the Bank of Ireland \$260,000 to his credit, from the estate of his grandfather. It is necessary to give six months notice before drawing this sum from the bank. Mr. Rogers expects soon to go over for his fortune. This has not been expected by Mr. Rogers. He has had a sum deposited for some time in the Weedsport Bank to pay his expenses to Ireland

whenever the legacy should be determined. He will, on his return from Ireland, settle his fortune in Auburn. Mr. Rogers is an industrious, intelligent and highly respectable man, and is fully capable of taking care of his large estate.

DESTRUCTION OF SMALL BIRDS CAUSING ALARM.

For several seasons, and particularly the last, there was found to be a scarcity of breadstuffs in France. This state of things caused great alarm, and memorials were presented from some of the departments to the Minister of Agriculture, the Legislative Chamber, and the Emperor. An elaborate report has been made on the subject, in which the destruction of small birds is charged with being one of the leading causes of deficient crops. The destruction of small birds has gone on increasing, and in a corresponding ratio has also proceeded the increase of those insects and reptiles which prey on the crops of grain and all kinds of vegetable food; and on these insect tribes the small birds live. To that degree of alarm has the public mind been brought, that inquiry and investigation have been instituted, and have demonstrated the fact that the destruction of the beautiful feathered songsters may, if continued, lead to something like positive famine. This document has been translated, and is being circulated in England, to aid in arresting the wanton destruction of birds in that country. It was the subject of a paper recently read before the Natural History Society of Regate, from which we cut the following: "Although the sparrows levy a small contribution on the farmer's grain, yet the far greater portion of their food they give to their young is from the tribe of insects. At the beginning of the world, man would have succumbed if the unequal struggle, if God had not given in the bird a powerful auxiliary—a faithful ally—who wonderfully accomplishes the task which man is incapable of performing—in fact, against his enemies of the insect world man would be powerless without the bird."—Moore's Rural New Yorker.

A SENSIBLE REBEL.

A correspondent of the World relates the following amusing incident of picket life: Funny things occur on picket near Mechanicsville. A day or two ago, just at the breakfast hour, when the aroma of good coffee is doubly delicious, our pickets were accosted by a voice from the rebel side, a few rods only distant, with— "Hallo, there!" "Hallo yourself!" "What you doing over there?" "Making some coffee. Have some?" "Will you let me come over?" "Yes."

"Will you let me come back?" "Yes." "Honor bright?" "Yes." And over he came. His coffee drunk, he smacked his lips, and said: "Well, that's very nice. We don't get any of that over on our side." Then casting his eye around, scrutinizing the neat appearance of our men, he continued: "Well, you look very comfortable. All you live so?" "Yes."

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—One of the most distinguished lawyers in Missouri has written a private letter to Prof. Leiber of New York, giving a cheering account of the progress of the emancipation cause in Missouri. He says: "It is a fact which I think no one acquainted with men and things in this State can deny—and I have heard it of late repeatedly noticed—that the ablest, the most energetic and the most rising men of the State, as a class, are either already openly out for emancipation or in sympathy with it. In St. Louis, of course, it is far in advance of its status elsewhere; but public opinion throughout the State is fast yielding to the logic of facts, and many who two years ago would have been furious at the thought, now see and admit that it is our only salvation. I can make no predictions as to time or mode; but it is little to say that we are twenty years nearer that blessed result than in 1860."

ODDS AND ENDS. Here is one of the isolated facts that betray the terrible slaughter made in the Rebel army during the late battles before Richmond—a slaughter that Jeff. Davis is concealing with the utmost care. The 7th Tennessee Regiment, says the Grenada Appeal, went into the fight with 300 men. On the morning of the 28th (Saturday) only 40 remained unhurt; at evening not one could be mustered for service. If the truth is ever told, it will show that the loss of life on the part of the Rebels has no parallel in the history of war.

The steamship Ann of London, a testimonial of British neutrality, was cleverly caught by our blockaders off Mobile on the 29th ult. She got in at night, with the collision and help of Capt. Morgan; was discovered and attacked in the morning; her crew tried to sink her, and made off for their lives; our men saved her, and here she is, with a cargo of gunpowder, arms, coffee, tea, paper, &c.

Nearly full returns from Oregon show that McBridge (Republican) for Congress has about 2500 majority. The Union State ticket ranges from 2500 to 3000, its vote being nearly two-thirds of the whole. It is thought that the Unionists have carried every member of the new Legislature.

It is stated that there are as many as forty or fifty large and valuable Mississippi river steamers up the Yazoo river, keeping out of the way of Com. Farragut's fleet. If captured, they would be worth a quarter of a million dollars.

A law has passed Congress discontinuing all regimental bands in the United States army. They are to be mustered out of service at the end of thirty days unless they volunteer to join brigade bands, the only bands retained.

It is estimated that from fifteen to twenty thousand bales of cotton, of good staple, will be sent to market from Illinois the present year.

The Salt Company of Syracuse, New York, has advanced the price of salt thirteen cents per bushel, to cover the government tax.

It is understood that a separate bill will be introduced in Congress levying taxes on real estate and live stock.

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. Their Type and Presses are new and in perfect order, and their motto is, "Neat, Quick, and Cheap."

THE NARRAGANSETT WEEKLY, Published at Westerly, R. I., by G. B. & J. H. Utter, is a thirty-two column paper, devoted to News of the Day and Miscellaneous Reading. Special prominence is given to New England news, and especially to such as Rhode Islanders, resident at home or abroad, would be likely to feel an interest in. As an advertising medium, it is admitted to be the best in Southern Rhode Island. Terms, \$1 50 per year, in advance.

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

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL. We have from fifty to one hundred complete sets of the Memorial, three volumes, including Biographies and well executed portraits of Elders Wm. Bliss, Thos. Hiscox, John Davis, Wm. Satterlee, Eli S. Bailey, Wm. B. Maxson, Solomon Carpenter, N. Gardner, James H. Cochran, and Daniel Coon, together with engravings of the old meeting-houses at Newport and Hopkinton, R. I., and the New York meeting-houses at Pawtucket, R. I., and Berlin, N. Y. These volumes were published at one dollar each, and are bound as a large and attractive book at the cost of another dollar. We propose to send the complete work, neatly bound, with postage or express charges paid, to any one who will remit us three dollars. A copy ought to be in the family of every Seventh-day Baptist who is interested in the literature of the denomination.

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

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

THE CAROL. A Collection of original and selected Music and Hymns, for the use of Sabbath-Schools, Social Religious Meetings, and Families. 128 pages octavo; price 25 cents single, or \$2 50 per dozen.

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, with a list of preachers, and the statistics of the churches; to which is appended a brief statement of Reasons for emphasizing the Day of the Sabbath. It is neatly bound in muslin, and sold at 25 cents per copy.

HYMN BOOKS. Copies of "Christian Psalmody," the Hymn Book used by the Seventh-day Baptist churches, are supplied at the following rates: Bound in roan, plain edges, \$ 75 " " gilt edges, linen paper, " 1 00 " " morocco, " 1 25

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. No. 1, printed in red and blue, on one page of a letter sheet, with fly-leaf. Price 50 cents per dozen. No. 2, printed in red and blue, on a sheet 14 by 17 inches, adapted to framing. Price 75 cents per dozen.

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD. THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS. MORTON'S GOLD PEN. THE BEST PEN IN THE WORLD. On receipt of any of the following sums, in cash or by remittance, the subscriber will 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.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS 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. BORDICK, AGENT, MYSTIC BRIDGE, CONN.

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

(From the New York Independent.) Fifteen years ago, Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., demonstrated to the world the practicability of sewing by machine, and patented the first practical sewing machine ever made. Since that time there has been more progress made in the construction of sewing machines than in any other branch of mechanical invention, and to whom it has been assigned. This invention introduces a mechanical modification in the construction of the shuttle or lock-stitch machines, dispensing with parts which have heretofore been considered essential, reducing the amount of friction, increasing the speed, and doing away with the necessity of take-ups and complicated tension springs, and consequently rendering it much more simple than the old lock-stitch machines.

NEW YORK AND BIRIE RAILROAD. Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. DUNKIRK EXPRESS, 7 a. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. MAIL at 8 15 a. m., for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations. WAY at 3 30 p. m., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. NIGHT EXPRESS, daily, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The train of Saturdays runs only to Elmira.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACTS. SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, Westerly, Rhode Island viz: No. 1.—Reasons for Introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian People; 28 pp. No. 2.—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath; 62 pp. No. 3.—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath; 28 pp. No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: a history of their observance in the Christian Church; 52 pp. No. 5.—A Christian's Caveat; 4 pp. No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh-Day, instead of the First-day; 11 pp. No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Sabbath Controversy; a Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; 36 pp. No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy; the True Issue; 4 pp. No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment; False Exposition 4 pp. No. 10.—The Sabbath Enforced and Observed; 16 pp. (In English, French, and German.) No. 11.—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative enactments; 16 pp. No. 12.—Mistake of the term "Sabbath"; 8 pp. No. 13.—The Bible Sabbath; 24 pp. No. 14.—Delaying Objections; 4 pp. No. 15.—Practical Views on the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath in the Address of the Baptists from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference; 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London in 1724; reprinted at Stoughton, in 1802; now republished in a revised form; 168 pp. The Royal Law Contended For, by Edward Stevens. First printed in London in 1688; 34 pp. vindication of the True Sabbath. By J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp. Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath, in 1861. Price 1 cent per hundred tracts, together with Edward Stevens' "Royal Law Contended For," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. NEW YORK. Adams—C. D. Potter. Portville—A. B. Crandall. Albany—L. M. Silliman. Poland—Abel Stillman. Peterboro—H. Clarke. Potosi—J. B. Green. Richmond—J. B. Cottrell. State Bridge—Joseph West. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Sackett Harbor—E. Frank. Scott's—J. B. Clarke. So. Brookfield—H. A. Hall. Verona—C. M. Lewis. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson.

NEW YORK. Adams—C. D. Potter. Portville—A. B. Crandall. Albany—L. M. Silliman. Poland—Abel Stillman. Peterboro—H. Clarke. Potosi—J. B. Green. Richmond—J. B. Cottrell. State Bridge—Joseph West. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Sackett Harbor—E. Frank. Scott's—J. B. Clarke. So. Brookfield—H. A. Hall. Verona—C. M. Lewis. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson.

NEW YORK. Adams—C. D. Potter. Portville—A. B. Crandall. Albany—L. M. Silliman. Poland—Abel Stillman. Peterboro—H. Clarke. Potosi—J. B. Green. Richmond—J. B. Cottrell. State Bridge—Joseph West. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Sackett Harbor—E. Frank. Scott's—J. B. Clarke. So. Brookfield—H. A. Hall. Verona—C. M. Lewis. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson.

NEW YORK. Adams—C. D. Potter. Portville—A. B. Crandall. Albany—L. M. Silliman. Poland—Abel Stillman. Peterboro—H. Clarke. Potosi—J. B. Green. Richmond—J. B. Cottrell. State Bridge—Joseph West. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Sackett Harbor—E. Frank. Scott's—J. B. Clarke. So. Brookfield—H. A. Hall. Verona—C. M. Lewis. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson.

NEW YORK. Adams—C. D. Potter. Portville—A. B. Crandall. Albany—L. M. Silliman. Poland—Abel Stillman. Peterboro—H. Clarke. Potosi—J. B. Green. Richmond—J. B. Cottrell. State Bridge—Joseph West. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Sackett Harbor—E. Frank. Scott's—J. B. Clarke. So. Brookfield—H. A. Hall. Verona—C. M. Lewis. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson. Westerlo—J. B. Maxson.

The Recorder is published weekly, except on Sundays, by G. B. & J. H. Utter, at Westerly, R. I. For the year 1862, in advance, \$5 00. Single copies, 10 cents. Advertising notices, as usual. For particulars, apply to the publishers. The Recorder is published weekly, except on Sundays, by G. B. & J. H. Utter, at Westerly, R. I. For the year 1862, in advance, \$5 00. Single copies, 10 cents. Advertising notices, as usual. For particulars, apply to the publishers.