

The Recorder,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
For the Proprietors,
AT WESTERLY, R. I.

E. G. CHAMPLIN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHING AGENT

This Recorder, as the Organ of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination, is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and interests of that denomination. It aims to promote vital and vigorous action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all just and reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the laborer, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers.

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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.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have paid what is due, and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former address, it is held responsible for payment, if a regular subscription, or makes use of it, even if he never subscribed for it, or has ordered it stopped. His duty or person to whom the paper is sent, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish it.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

CHANGEFUL LIFE!

BY ANNIE E. HOWE.

Changeful life! how early we learn to bury our hopes in memory's urn!

From the beautiful joy of our souls to turn,
The path of sorrow's lightning bright;
Only to feel their tender beams,
When, weary and sad, we're hushed in dreams
In the lone, still hours of night.

Changeful life! how early we mourn
Dossoms of bliss from our young hearts torn.
Leaving us 'reft of their beauty forlorn,
Breathing no fragrance thereon.

To lay each bud the spring-time gave,
Faded and torn in the cold, damp grave,
Never to watch them springly new,
In summer's balmy air.

Changeful life! how often we must
Bury our faces low in dust,
Weeping over some sacred trust,
Forever crushed and broken.

To hear the music our glad hearts own
Dying away in funeral tones,
Changing in sorrowful strains alone
The sweetest words of 'ere spoken.

But, glorious thought! beyond the tomb
There's a life that is not in gloom;
There flowers in fadeless beauty bloom,
No blight on their fair leaves lying,
And the beautiful joys we saw decay,
The radiant hopes that fled away,
We'll clasp again in those realms of day,
No ever know pain or dying.

MARTIN LUTHER.

Martin Luther, the great reformer of Germany, was born at Eisleben, in Saxony, November 10th, 1483. His father was a miner and woodcutter, so poor that it cost him and his wife no little trouble to bring up their eight children, of whom Martin was the eldest. However, as he prospered a little in his affairs, he managed to give his son Martin a good education. When about fourteen years of age, the lad was sent to learn Latin at Magdeburg, but as money was still scarce at home, the boy was often obliged to go from door to door singing, and asking for a little bread. This was the custom of poor students in those days. Sometimes the people were kind, praised his music and gave him food, but at other times the tired singer went back wet and hungry to his lonely bed. But God, who was guiding his steps, led him to the door of a kind woman called Ursula Cotta, where he found a happy home, for she was so touched by his soft, sad voice, that she took Martin into her house and treated him as her own son. Here he rapidly grew in mind and body, never forgetting to improve himself in music, which was as dear to him now that he was happy, as it used to be when he sang his sweet tunes from street to street.

After a short time Martin went to the University of Erfurt, and the next five years were spent in very hard study. Every morning's work began with prayer, for he used to say, "To pray well, is more than half my study." One day as he was looking in a monastery over some old books, he found a treasure that had been years upon years hidden from the world. It was a Latin Bible—the first whole Bible he had ever seen. Luther was poor no longer; this dusty volume was more to him than food, or drink, or dress; and he wrote to his father, begging permission to become a monk, so as to spend all his life in the study of the Word of God. For in those days the people were in great darkness, because the light of the Bible had been so long hidden from them, and generally thought there was no way in which they could please God so much as by shutting themselves up in a convent or monastery, instead of following the example of our Saviour, who went about doing good. Very much against the will of his father, Luther entered the convent of Erfurt, and lived there a long time, seeking by fasting, tears, and prayers, to do something that would entitle him to the pardon of his sins and bring peace to his conscience. For he had not yet learned that it is only for the sake of what Jesus has done and suffered that we can be forgiven, and that we must believe on him before we can do anything to please God. But he could afterwards say from his heart, "Thou, O Christ, art my righteousness, and I am all sin. Take what is mine, and give me what is thine."

After three years residence at the convent of Erfurt, he left it to become a professor at Wittenberg. But he brought away two precious things—the peace of God in his heart and the Word of God in his hand. Every day at one o'clock, Luther lectured on the Bible to the young men of his class; and his solemn manner, fine face, and clear, sweet voice, but still more the truths he taught, delighted his hearers. This little sentence, "The just shall live by faith," like a sharp sword away the fetters that bound his own soul, and ever after he used the same heavenly weapon to let the oppressed go free.

In 1510, Luther paid a visit to Rome, and

The Recorder,

THE ORGAN OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

Vol. XVII.—No. 42. Westerly, R. I., Fifth-day, October 16, 1862. Whole No. 926.

THE DEATH OF THE YEAR.

How blandly bright
Is the soft 'n'd light
Of the dying autumn day,
As the golden west
By the sun is drear
In the robes of a rosy gray;

And the birds are gone, and the winds are still,
And there floats no sound on the woodland hill,
Save the dreamy buzz of the distant mill,
And the murmuring streamlet's play.

How richly fraught
With the themes of thought
Is the dying autumn grove;
For the wood of its fall
Is the brightest of all
With its waving grass and rose;

Even the jocund glance of the dewy Spring,
As she brushed the earth with her fragrant wing,
Brought no such smile as these death hues bring
To the pride of the quiet eve.

In the thoughtful grace
Of her dying day
Is the glory of nature seen;
And the Autumn leaf
In its glory brief
Has more than its boasted green;

'Tis the highest lesson of earth's cold climate,
And the soul must soar with a flight sublime,
Afar from the mists and tears of time
To know what its beckonings mean.

'Tis a time of hope
When the buds first open
To the south wind's quickening kiss,
And the teeming plant
With its waving grain
Has a burden of healthy bliss;

But a higher and holier hope may rise
From the fading leaf as it smiles and dies—
More dear than life to the truly wise
Is the scene of a death like this.

THE IMPREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN BRAZIL.

There are strong signs that the slave power in Brazil is also adopting the rule-or-ruin policy. The suppression of the slave-trade in that empire twelve years ago was a great blow to it, and, as has been generally considered, put it in the way of final extinction. The act bore against it very much as our new policy, restricting slavery to its present limits, did against our own slave power. It found the same incentive in coffee to strengthen and perpetuate itself that our own institution had in cotton. It now supplies two-thirds of all the coffee consumed in the world, besides large quantities of sugar, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other slave-grown products. Since 1850 its exports of coffee have increased more than one hundred per cent, and slave labor has correspondingly advanced in value. With this immense interest at stake, the slave power in the empire has labored for years to control the national policy, and with such success that, though the enlightened Emperor favors free labor, nearly all the administrative machinery of the empire is in his hands.

Brazil is divided into nineteen provinces, which sustain very much the same relation to the general government that our own territories do to the Federal government, having legislative assemblies of their own, but their governors being appointed by the Emperor. These local legislatures have considerable powers of their own, and are mostly under the control of the slaveholders. Some four or five of the southern provinces, however, were comparatively little coffee raised, are anti-slavery, particularly Rio Grande-do-Sul and Santa-Catharina, where there are large colonies of Germans, and other foreign immigrants, originally introduced through the Prince de Joinville, who married the sister of the Emperor. These provinces, in which Pernambuco and Bahia, the two most important cities of the empire after Rio Janeiro, are situated, are becoming more restless under the increasing encroachments of the slave oligarchy, to which even the Emperor finds himself compelled to give way. They threaten to break with the central government, unless it adopts a more decided policy of resistance. The governors which are sent to propitiate them have as little success as had the Pierce and Buchanan administrations. Several of the last to hold their ground more than a month. Notwithstanding, the Emperor, at the last advice, was still yielding, against all his better feeling, to the pressure of the slave power, in the vain hope that it will soon demand no further concessions, and that all policies may ultimately be harmonized. If Pedro II., who has the name of being an intelligent and conscientious sovereign, would study our own political history, he could not fail to discover that the slave power is one which is never quieted by concessions. It is not in its nature to know any finality short of absolute rule. Borgias-like in all things, it carries the Borgian motto, *aut Cesar aut nihil*. It has an instinctive sense that every influence of modern civilization is against it, and that it cannot live unless it can absolutely bar out, or else completely override, every such influence. Imperialist sway is the vital condition of its existence. The Brazilian Emperor will sooner or later discover that there is but one alternative before him, he must either become the puppet of the slave power or its destroyer.

The slavery of Brazil is of much milder form than that of the United States. There are two features which especially distinguish it: the legal prohibition of the separation of families by sale, and the slave's right to appear at any time before a magistrate, have his price fixed, and purchase his freedom. This liberality of the state is the more remarkable in view of the fact that nowhere has African slavery existed in a worse form than in Brazil. From fifty to a hundred thousand slaves were annually imported down to 1849, and they were worked on the principle of rapid using up of constant new supplies. Doubtless the greater commercial value imparted to the slave by the termination of the African slave-trade, has contributed much to his better treatment; but the same cause has not produced anything like the same effect in the United States. In the same effect is every reason to believe that families were often separated before 1860 than in 1800, or any other year. It is the cessation of the foreign slave-trade, as well as the manumission law, which was allowable in every slave State fifty years ago, yet every one, without exception, be- lieved for the epoch of the slave-trade, had enacted laws absolutely prohibiting manumission in any case whatever.

The developments in Brazil concerning slavery will be watched by Americans with no small interest. It will not be at all strange if they finally end in outright civil

war—a calamity from which that empire has been almost as uniformly exempt since its foundation, just forty years this month, as was our own republic to the present rebellion. The interest is increased by the fact that Brazil, notwithstanding its difference in the form of government, is more like the United States than any other nation in the new world. Its territorial area is just about the same—three millions of square miles. It comes nearest to us in its population, which is nine millions. In stability it has fully equaled us. In its agricultural and commercial prosperity it has gone far beyond the point we had attained at the same age. Our exports in 1850, the end of our fourth decade, were fifty-eight and a half millions; while Brazil now, at the end of its fourth decade, annually exports seventy-five millions. In excellence of harbors, extent of inland navigation, productiveness of soil, abundance and variety of minerals, and natural advantage, it is hardly inferior to the United States. Its government, though monarchical, is in reality next to our own in freedom. It is the only other one which allows liberty of conscience—perfect religious toleration being one of the fundamental principles of its constitution. The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly, and the Emperor preserves a suspensive veto only. The constitution is essentially the same as that established in 1824; and under both of the emperors, father and son, has worked with a success in most remarkable contrast with the systems styled republican in the other South American states and in Mexico. In fact, the Brazilian empire bears a much closer resemblance to our own great republic in all the prime elements of national greatness, than any other independent state on the American continent. The relationship is all the closer because, while every other state is without slaves, Brazil shares the same misfortune with ourselves in the possession of a "peculiar institution." It has three millions of slaves, while we have four millions. Our people cannot but watch with deep interest to see whether the great empire will escape the calamities into which the great republic has been plunged by the common scourge.—World.

consolation in sorrow, inspires hopes full of immortality? Then let me say, it is missionary labor to which we are indebted for it all. And if in the distant future, Africa and China should become, as they certainly will, the home of Christian nations and the birthplace of millions of souls for the kingdom of heaven, it will be no more true of them than it is true of us, that Christian Missions have laid the foundations of the work.—Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D.

PATIENCE.

The degree of exhortation which some qualities will bear is wonderful. Indeed, some excellent traits seem established for the very purpose of enabling us to tell each other what you should do and be. Easily first among many stands the world-renowned virtue of Patience. All men are agreed that all other men ought to possess it. It is beautiful in others. Parents commend patience to their children. Men in prosperity commend patience to men in adversity.

If your tooth aches, and has ached for two nights and three days, nothing irritates you more than to have your friend tell you how patient you should be; but if he has the toothache, nothing is more natural than that you should urge him to be patient. Thus we are very patient of all other people's sorrows. I am myself quite patient under losses which do not touch me, but my neighbor. Also, of things which I am never called to perform, I have a nice perception of patience. Does my wife lose some saucers of that heavenly grace with the children, or the servants, or even with her most excellent and exemplary husband, it would do a saint good to hear me lay down the duty of patience! What a pity it is that you cannot be patient for me and I for you; you bear my trials so well, and I am so patient under yours!

People take to themselves great credit for patience, often when, in fact, they are insensitive. Events that rasp one man's feelings produce no effect upon another man; and because he is composed when his neighbor would have been irritated, he thinks himself the more patient man. He is only tougher. One man is very sensitive to praise and blame. He suffers exquisitely under a sense of shame which upon another man, more proud than sensitive, would scarcely be at all felt. A man in sound health throws off, without effort, a thousand petty annoyances, which are sharp evils to such as are worn, weak, and sore, by long sickness or watching. Every man is to be judged, not by comparison with others, but relatively to himself.

A great deal of that which passes under the name of patience is not exquisite feeling endured well, but only a facility of not feeling. There are few persons who can take a real grievance upon a sore heart, and by force of will, easily bear it; and if they can endure the repetition of the evil, and continue to suffer quietly, they have attained one of the most enviable states. It is divinely commanded, "Let patience have her perfect work." There is a good deal of imperfect work, it seems. As much of the fruit which forms drops before it is ripe, and only a small part of all that sets perseveres in growing until it rounds itself out into glowing ripeness, so a great deal of patience is worn-out, or wind-dropped, and exhibits very little of the ripe and perfect excellence of this rare grace.

SUCCESS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

The Church began in an upper room in the city of Jerusalem, and from that centre it has, by missionary labors, overspread the world. The Apostles were, in the truest sense, missionaries. They traveled everywhere throughout the Roman empire, preaching the Gospel and establishing churches. According to the early accounts which we have of apostolic labors, St. Thomas established Christianity on the coast of India; St. Peter, at Babylon; St. Paul in Spain. These were probably the extreme points reached by the missionary efforts of the Apostolic age. The Apostles would require three centuries of labor to accomplish. Between these points—in Britain, on the Rhine, the Danube, the Caspian and the Persian Gulf, and in Northern Africa—the followers of the Apostles labored diligently in consolidating and extending the influence of the Christian religion, until, at the close of the fourth century, it had leavened the whole mass of the Roman empire. Never was there such a wonderful revolution as was there effected; and never was there so sublime a spectacle as the Christian Church at that time exhibited. She was in the midst of the ruins of the old world; old philosophies, and art, and literature, and manners, and customs, and social and political institutions, and manifold forms of religion—all were broken and scattered by the destroyer, and the Church found herself face to face with that world of barbarians which, for generation after generation, had dashed itself, like the surges of a mighty ocean, upon the provinces of Rome. A little later, and the Church was called to contend with the false prophet, whose armies had desolated the once flourishing churches of Africa and East. But amid such difficulties as these, her missionary zeal did not falter. Not content with endeavoring to hold the ground already won, or to regain that which had been lost, she went forth to new conquests. Great Britain and Ireland sent forth from their Christian institutions those who preached Christ to the Gothic tribes; Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were rescued from paganism. The immense tribes of Slavonia and Sarmatia were, by the patient labors of missionaries from the Greek and Latin Churches, at length won to the faith; and the close of the thirteenth century beheld Europe, throughout its whole extent, emancipated at once from barbarism and idolatry. Since then, and particularly since the Reformation, missionaries have extended their labors to every part of the world. Protestant missionaries have traversed every part of the globe, and have planted everywhere the seeds of future Christian communities and nations. And the result of all this is, that Christian civilization now holds the destinies of the world in its hands. On looking back upon the history of Christianity, and endeavoring to indicate its progress, by numbers, we shall find, according to the estimate of Mr. Sharon Turner, the celebrated historian, that at the close of the first century it had reached the number of 500,000; in the fifth, 15,000,000; in the tenth, 50,000,000; in the fifteenth, 100,000,000; in the eighteenth, 200,000,000; in the first half of the nineteenth century, 300,000,000.

Now, I ask, has Christianity touched with a sanctifying power any of the islands of Africa, and rescued any of its oppressed sons from the bondage of sin? Has it walked upon the shores of China, and patiently toiled there, waiting for love and sacrifice to win souls to Him, who gave the most glorious example of both? Has it spoken to the swarthy millions of India, and redeemed any of them from the merciless superstitions of their race? Has it warmed the hearts of the inhabitants of Iceland and Greenland with the glow of the love of Christ? Has it done anything for Italy, and Germany, and France, and Russia, and England? Has it done anything for us? Are we any better and happier to-day than were the pagan races from which we descend? If there should be a thing in the world as Christian civilization? Is there an influence, constantly becoming more powerful, which softens manners, refines life, gives

way? We do not think they will in the long run. But if they do, better they should than one Christian jeopardize his eternal salvation.

"We have little hope, that the trade of politicians will soon come to an end. Yet their influence may be curbed if the Christian people refuse to be drawn into the vortex. Let the dead bury their dead; Christians are in the world, and must act, to some extent, with the world; but let them never forget that they are not of the world."

With the admonitory tone of these suggestions we heartily agree: Let the Christian keep himself unspotted from the corrupt intrigues and dishonest schemes of men whom he knows to be engaged in immoral projects. But it is the duty of men who love purity, who feel that the character of our Government and of the religion of Christ, are more or less involved in the safety of our free institutions, and in the moral atmosphere surrounding our places of power, make themselves positively felt in our civil affairs. The Christian should be armed with a coat of mail which will resist all the power of evil, and the combinations of corrupt demagogues; and in the might and confident assurance of truth and right, he should make himself aggressive against official iniquity.

How else shall reform be effected? Will evil men be reformed by having a clear field left open for them by the default of honest and Christian men? Will they who feed and fatten and become rich on every conceivable form of official dishonesty, fraud and speculation, voluntarily abandon their own aggrandizement, "cease to do evil and learn to do well"? We believe that experience give us little reason to hope for such a change. Hence we contend that Christian men are bound by their obligations to religion, to their country and to the future, and the hopes of man, to exert to their utmost of their power all their influence in our civil affairs. When they honestly, sincerely, prayerfully do this, we may hope for a brighter day, and a higher and purer life in our nation's history.—Christian Intelligencer.

IGNORANCE IN ITALY.

On the last night of 1861 a census of the Italian kingdom was taken. The schedule contained some very interesting questions of an educational and religious character. Although the whole question of a census was hastily ordered by the government, and though the priests in the country and southern districts have not failed to alarm the people, and to declare from the altar that the schedule was only the precursor of taxation and conscription, the returns are said to have been very generally made. They will be of immense value to the government. As the evangelicals have fearlessly stated their religious faith, the authorities will now see that the native Protestants are not only composed of knots of people here and there in the agricultural districts, but number by hundreds in the large towns of the kingdom, and may fairly claim their full share of rights and privileges as an important body in the state. The educational statistics also will be turned to good account by the Italian people, so thoroughly aroused to a sense of responsibility and immediate action with reference to the prevailing ignorance. Only imagine the state of things revealed by the two following facts: "The supposed proportion of those who can read is, in Lombardy, from thirty to forty in a hundred in Piedmont, from twenty to thirty in a hundred; in Tuscany, from ten to twenty in a hundred; while among the inhabitants of the districts of thirty miles around Rome not one in a hundred can read." Again: "According to an official document published by Luigi Settembrini, Inspector General of Public Instruction, there are in the province of Naples 1,485 communities, of which 846 are destitute of schools and means of instruction. There are not more than 67,431 who get any school training. Accordingly, since the province of Naples amounts to 6,500,000, one child in every thousand inhabitants gets instruction." No wonder that Cavour left a portion of his fortune for schools. No wonder that the government of Italy is taking up the question of education as one of life and death. Should the census yield such returns as the above, we may well look for some parliamentary scheme for the removal of this disgrace to a civilized land.—Evangelical Christendom.

WHY WRITE USELESS BOOKS?

The London Review, discoursing of useless books, says:

"Idle persons with a literary turn are by no means compelled to write useless books. There is an almost boundless field for the production of useful ones. Most people capable of writing novels or poetry might, with a proper effort, rise to the higher task of translation, and they need not despair of becoming able in course of time to abridge and condense. Blue-books contain masses of information which it would be well worth while to extract from the useless matter in which it is embedded; and there are to be found in any considerable library scores of books, in French, German, and Italian, which might be made far more useful than they are, by judicious translation and condensation. Judicious abridgement has, in some instances, happily led men to understand the scope of their true powers, and to seek and find occupation in departments suited to them. In this manner, a gentleman who early in life had the misfortune to write more than one popular tale, of which he has no doubt, by this time, formed a proper estimate, has been brought to condense from the French a very creditable little essay on a philological subject. This example proves that no one need despair. Many authors of works of imagination might with care and self-denial be equally successful. Indeed, they have often been so fortunate as to escape notice altogether, so that they need not fear their prospects as translators or abridgers will be injured by the fact that they have written novels or poems. The practice of assuming what are called *nom de plume* on such occasions is highly advantageous. It would not be easy to identify Mr. Smith or Miss Jones, with the Max Lytle or Bernath Fairfax, whose name appeared on the title-page of a forgotten novel, even if any one happened to remember the fact that it did appear."

The Great Exhibition, which was to have closed on the 16th of October, has proved such an unremunerative speculation, that it will be kept open until the 1st of November, in order to make up the deficit between cost and receipts. Even then, the net profit of the scheme will be from 20,000 to 30,000, out of pocket.

PASSIONATE grief soon spends itself, thus the mourning of the heart ceases when the outward sympathy is no more tendered to us.

RAILROAD.

For the Dunkirk, Bristol, and Intermediate Stations.

5.15 p. m. Dunkirk, Bristol, and Intermediate Stations.

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The Recorder.

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 16, 1862.

MIA TON SABBATON.

DEAR BROTHER:—I find in the RECORDER of September 11th, a query by P. R. for W. B. M., which I, without any unkind feelings of selfishness, appropriate to myself.

The query, the writer states, was suggested by my remarks in the RECORDER of August 14th, upon the signification of the phrase, *Mia ton Sabbaton*, as it occurs in the writings of the New Testament.

I am not surprised that the explanation I have given of the sense of this phrase, does not harmonize with the views of P. R.; for I am aware that education, tradition, popular custom, and foregone conclusions, have a powerful influence in forming and fixing our opinions; and especially so in our opinions upon religious matters. The course pursued by the *Bereans* is said to be more noble than that of the Thessalonians, in that they searched the Scriptures to see if the things they had heard were true. This is no doubt the duty of those who hear the gospel preached, in all times, and all places. P. R. expresses a wish that I remark a little more explicitly upon some passages bearing upon the subject in hand, which occur in the 16th chapter of Mark. To this I have no particular objections; still, it should be borne in mind, that Mark's gospel must have been composed from what he had learned from others, as at the time of our Lord's resurrection, it is not known that he was a disciple, or that he was a witness of what he wrote. If there be any discrepancy between his account of the women coming to the sepulchre, and that given by the other evangelists, the controversy is rather with the evangelists than with us. It seems to be reasonable that what Mark wrote upon this matter should be made to conform with what was written by eye-witnesses, rather than what they wrote should be made to agree with what he had learned from others. But I see no necessity of placing in antagonism what Mark and the other evangelists have written relative to our Lord's resurrection.

Mark, in chapter 16: 1, says: "And when the Sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome, bought sweet spices that they might come and anoint him." Matthew, chapter 28: 1, says: "In the end (or late) of the Sabbath, as it began to dawn, (epiphoskous, literally, as light approached,) came Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, to see the sepulchre." I have elsewhere shown, both from Parkurst's Greek and English Lexicon, under *epiphosko*, and from Luke 23: 54, (the only other place in the New Testament where this word occurs,) that in both places this word should be understood to signify the evening twilight, or rather the time of lighting up the Sabbath lamps, which was not far from sun-setting, rather than the dawn of the morning; as the end of the Sabbath was at sun-setting, rather than in the morning. Having prepared their aromatics, when the Sabbath (of the passover) was past, and very early on one day of the Sabbaths, (or one of the Sabbath days,) they came to the sepulchre at the rising of the sun, *anateilantos tou heliou*, here rendered, at the rising of the sun; though in Herodotus 2: 142, it takes in both the rising and setting of the sun. See Liddell and Scott's English and Greek Lexicon, under *anatello*. But the object of this visit to the sepulchre, viz., to anoint the body of Jesus, would seem to require the rendering of our common version, as most natural and consistent. But I do not concur with P. R. in his conclusion that "we all agree that this must have been the first day of the week, whether so called in the text or not." Had any importance been attached to its numerical position in the week, in the mind of the writer, he could not have omitted to express it clearly. But as the previous day was a passover Sabbath, which was an annual solemnity, established by a Divine statute, commencing upon the fourteenth day of the first month, and continuing for seven consecutive days, (see the ordinance of this feast, Exod. 12th chapter,) we have no rule by which to determine upon which day of the week the passover fell. It was the fifteenth day of the first month, and one of the seven festival days of which this annual feast was composed. It is therefore called by the Evangelists, *one day of the Sabbaths*, or *one of the Sabbath days*—not one day of the Sabbath, as P. R. understands me, for that Sabbath was a single day.

I am invited to look at the ninth verse of this chapter, which, P. R. says, "asserts that Jesus rose very early *proxi Sabbaton*, which our common version translates, *first day of the week*." Had he perused an article in the RECORDER of July 31st, over the signature of W. B. M., headed, *When did Christ rise?* he would have obtained my understanding of this text. Now, whatever rendering King James' translators have given this text, it has not changed the sense of the Greek text; and it is admitted by all who are in any way familiar with the subject, that our punctuation is not a matter of inspiration. The sense of the sacred writings gave to their readers the rule of punctuation. In but few instances has a departure from a plain, common-sense rule of punctuation been more mischievous than that which was indicated upon this passage. The Greek original commences thus: *Anastas*, which is a participle in the second aorist of *anistemi*, which signifies, to rise again. The term used by Mark, therefore, signifies *having risen again*, in past time indefinite. To give this word its true meaning with the punctuation of our common version, would make the text read thus: "Jesus having risen, (in past

time indefinite,) early on the first day of the week." This is sufficiently obscure for the comprehension of any common reader. But let us read the passage with its context according to its own inherent sense, thus: "Now Jesus having risen again, he appeared early the first hour (or part) of the Sabbath; (singular) first to Mary Magdalene, from whom," etc.—v. 12. After that he appeared in another form unto two of them, etc.—v. 14. "Afterwards he appeared unto the eleven," etc. Now, in what is there any obscurity in this reading? or where does the text assert that Jesus rose early the first day of the week? Nor is there any substitution in this text by its author, of *mia* for *proxi*; nor *proxi* for *mia*; nor could there have been any such interchange intended by him. P. R. says, "The day following the Jewish Sabbath was the first day of the week; then why not call it so?" If by the Jewish Sabbath we are to understand the seventh day of the week, I reply, I do so call it; but if it be a Jewish annual Sabbath, such as the Passover, and many others were, which may occur on any day of the week, we may have good and apparent reasons for not so calling it.

In giving us *Donnegan's* definition of *protos*, that it signifies "first in place, rank or eminence—the first, the most eminent, the most illustrious, the principal." And he says, "these apply to the first day of the week, and it was designated a Sabbath"; and he asks, "In what sense was it the Sabbath?" "What Sabbath was it that followed the seventh day of the week?" I admit the signification as given of *protos* from Donnegan to be just, and I could give many more from other authors. In my turn, I would ask, what reasons had the sacred writers to apply these distinguishing terms to the first day of the week, more than to other days? We are not informed in the Scriptures that any event had occurred on the first day of the week to render it eminent, since God said, "Let there be light, and there was light." This day was not distinguished in the days of the apostles from other days of the week. Nor have we any evidence of its coming into any particular notice during the first century of the Christian era. About the close of the second century, Justin Martyr informs us that the Christians in the city of Rome (the nest in which has been hatched most, if not all, of the unscriptural usages which have overspread the Christian world) and of the adjacent country, met early in the morning on the day called Sunday, and after some brief religious services, separated, and went to their usual labors. The prominence of Sunday made slow progress in becoming the most illustrious and principal day. In the fourth century it obtained the enactment of a law by the Emperor Constantine, to be respected in cities and towns, but the country people were allowed to follow their usual occupations. But whatever eminence it has obtained over God's holy, sanctified Sabbath, it has obtained in opposition to his authority, and directly in the face of the fourth commandment of the decalogue, the express teachings of Jesus Christ, and in opposition to any known practice of the apostolic church. The Sabbath law is one of those precepts concerning which Christ said, "Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." The queries of P. R. proceeded upon the ground that the Sabbath mentioned in Mark 16: 1, was the seventh day of the week, the Sabbath enjoined in the fourth commandment, and that the day that followed it was, of course, the first day of the week. But the understanding I have of it is, that it was the Passover Sabbath, which was annual, and not weekly; for as such only is it mentioned by any of the evangelists. This passover solemnity continued seven consecutive days, which, by common usage, both by Jews and Gentiles, were all called Sabbaths; for they were all to be observed with religious solemnity. The fourteenth day of the first month was the Lord's passover, in which Jesus ate with his disciples in the evening of that day. In the night he was betrayed, and taken by the Jews and crucified, and died about the ninth hour, or three o'clock P. M. of the same day. (It should be remembered that they commenced and reckoned their day from sun-setting to sun-setting.) The next day was the Sabbath, or feast of unleavened bread. This feast was continued seven days, and, as I have remarked above, by common usage, were all called *Sabbaths*. Upon one of these, three days and three nights after his interment in the sepulchre, Jesus rose from the dead according to his own prediction; and it was upon one of these ceremonial Sabbaths, that the women came to the sepulchre, and ascertained that he was already risen from the dead; according to Mark, brought their aromatics for the purpose of anointing his body. As it was one of the Jews' holy days, it was, with all their other holy days, called by Mark and the other evangelists, a Sabbath.

I have, in the foregoing remarks, answered what I suppose to be the request of P. R., and I commend them to his serious consideration. If he be a disciple of Jesus, which I trust he is, he and I have one common interest in this matter. No worldly consideration should induce either of us to follow the traditions of men, good men though they be, or even the great multitude of good men composing the entire evangelical church, in opposition to the commandments of God and the revealed faith of Jesus Christ. It will be found better in the end, to obey God than to follow the unscriptural traditions and usages of men, however good or numerous those men may be. W. B. M.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN CHINA.—A somewhat remarkable decree has been issued by the Chinese Government, in the name of the

infant Emperor, recommending the practice of full religious toleration to the people. It states: "those who practice religion content themselves with their lot, and seek to make themselves beloved, they fulfill the duties of true children of the Empire of the Sun. As to those who do not practice its precepts, they ought not to make a stalking-horse of religion to attack those who do. Thus, if a pretext is made of religious zeal for the purpose of cloaking over public or private offences, as for the committal of crimes, the refusal of tribute, the oppression of the weak, not only is mischief done to the people of the Empire of the Sun, but religion itself is brought into contempt." The moral of the decree is, that every man must freely tolerate the faith of others, if their practice be good—a sentiment somewhat new in the decrees of the Flowery Empire. Only let this be carried out, and "China is open."

RECENT DEATHS.

The wife of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, joined him at Zambesi last spring, and died on the Shire on the 27th of April last, from the effects of the African fever. Her husband attended her night and day, and was with her when she died. "A grave was dug the next day," writes his brother, "under the large Baobab, mentioned by the officers of Captain Owen's expedition, and about 150 yards from Shupangu house, and there we buried her. It was a sad day for us all, and, of course, more particularly for the bereaved doctor. He feels his loss most keenly. His faithful wife, the mother of his children, taken so soon after joining him once more!"

The Earl of Ellesmere, son of the Earl who visited this country in the year 1853, as British Commissioner to the Industrial Exhibition in New York, has just died in England, at the age of forty. On the death of his father, in February, 1857, the late nobleman succeeded to the earldom and extensive family estates in Lancashire and Surrey. One of his latest acts was the gift of £1,000, at the meeting presided over by the Earl of Derby, held at his residence, Bridgewater House, for the relief of the distress in Lancashire and Cheshire, owing to the "cotton famine."

Marshall Castellane, one of the old soldiers of the first Napoleon, and fully in the confidence of the present Emperor, died at Lyons on the 16th of September, aged seventy-four years. He entered the French army when sixteen years of age, as a private, and in 1806 was a sub-lieutenant of dragons in the army of Italy. The following year he became a lieutenant, and went to Spain with Count Lobau, as his aide-de-camp. At Burgos he took a piece of cannon at the head of his company, and showed great valor at Eckmuhl, Ratisbon, Essling and Wagram. "Intrepid young man!" was the exclamation of Napoleon, when he gave him the cross on the field of Wagram. Since 1852 he has held the chief command at Lyons.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Executive Board of the Missionary Society held its first Quarterly Meeting in Westerly, October 8th, at which twelve members were present, also some visiting brethren.

A letter from Bro. A. A. F. Randolph, missionary in Kansas, was read, stating that on account of the late death of two of his sons, slain in battle, he had returned on a visit to his family in Pennsylvania, but was expecting to return to his field of labor as soon as practicable.

The Board voted to avail itself of a contemplated visit of Bro. O. P. Hull to Minnesota, to explore the region, for the purpose of ascertaining the course best to be pursued hereafter in establishing a mission there.

The salary of Bro. R. G. Burdick, as missionary laboring with the Church in Berlin, Wis., was paid up to September 20th of the present year.

The Board authorized the Treasurer to effect the sale of the Society's interest in the ship Caroline Tucker; also to effect some arrangement with respect to a mortgage of some real estate in New Jersey.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to ascertain whether the services of Bro. Wm. C. Whitford and wife could be obtained to labor as missionaries in China, also those of Bro. A. B. Burdick to labor in the West.

One thousand copies of the Annual Report were ordered to be printed.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Rec. Secretary.

COLONIZATION IN FLORIDA.—Mr. Eli Thayer is waiting upon the government to permit him to put his plans in operation in Florida. It is said that the government hesitates on the ground that emigration to Florida will interfere with enlistments for the army in the loyal states. Offers to emigrate pour in constantly upon Mr. Thayer. One was recently received from Kansas. That new and distant state offers to found a colony herself in some part of Florida. Michigan makes the same offer, and responsible persons in Maine agree to furnish two thousand emigrants whenever the government transports are ready.

There need be no misunderstanding as to the penalty involved for using postage stamps as currency. Persons are warned not against using postage stamps, but against using as currency in envelopes or otherwise postage stamps which have been canceled in the Post Office after they have been used on letters.

SLAVES of the value of \$1,000,000 have run away from the blessings of their lot in two counties of Mississippi. What ungrateful creatures to abscond after so much pains had been taken to civilize them, and the war had been made especially to maintain their condition!

A LETTER FROM SECESSIA.

The following letter, picked up at Corinth, Miss., by Sergeant Wm. H. Crandall, son of Dea. Janius Crandall, of Little Genesee, N. Y., shows that while the common people of the South are extremely ignorant, they have an evident sincerity and devotion to their cause, with a trust in Providence for an ultimate triumph of their arms, which might well become many a Unionist:

LAWRENCE CITY, Ark., March 9, 1862.

Dear son I seat myself this morning to write you a few lines in regard to our health and how we are getting a long we are tolerably well, and getting a long the best we can the relations are well so far as I know, the health of the country is good. I am sorry to hear of the victories the North has gaining the I am not dis couraged yet, the North are doing so many cruelties I cannot think the good Lord will smile on any such if the south will live prayerful and look to God for help I still think we will be a free and happy people my dear son read your testament and live in the full discharge of your duty rembering the language of our saviour let your light shine so others seeing your good works may be con strained to glorify our father which is in heaven my child the promise is to the faithful pray God to increase your faith and cleanse your heart from the least and last remains of sin pray for the sothern confederacy and for I and Fannie I assure you you have our daily prayers son I sent you a box of provisions by J. Williams and some turneps. Westal you don't know how glad we would be to see you I was sorry to hear you used your influence a gainst Mr. Williams in his election you have wounded your cousin Mares feelings so much she cannot talk about it without shedding tears she says she did not think you would have done so I cannot think it was as bad as we have heard we heard you was gawing about the encampment hollowing huraw for John wade I hope this is not true my child do be advised by a mother whoos prayer has ever bin that you would make a pisy study man and attend to your own business and let others alone write soon and often yours truly D E Davidson.

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY ITEMS.

The *Christian Advocate* and *Journal* says: Rev. C. G. Fosberg, our Swedish missionary at St. Paul, Minnesota, wrote, September 12: "I suppose you know of our Indian troubles. The people are flocking into the cities from all the region round about. The city is full. All the people of my mission have their houses full. Many of our countrymen have been murdered by the Indians, though I have not yet heard that any member of the church has been killed." Since the above was written, there appears an account, in a Scandinavian paper, of an attack upon a congregation of the Scandinavians as they were retiring from Church, and of the most horrid atrocities perpetrated upon men, women, and children.

The Rev. Dr. Culbertson, of the Presbyterian Board, has completed, at Shanghai, the translation of the Bible, upon which he has bestowed so much labor for eleven years. Since the lamented death of Dr. Bridgman, of the American Board, last November, he has been the sole laborer upon this great work of the little band who entered upon it in March, 1851.

Rev. Dr. Peck has accepted the appointment of the Baptist Home Mission Society to return to South Carolina as their missionary. He is to occupy his old field, and to devote himself, as before, to the spiritual good of the colored people.

Rev. George Constantine, a native of Greece, and a member of the last graduating class at Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained at Amherst a few days since, as a missionary in Greece.

The *Edinburgh Courier* understands that it is thought that the new code of canons which is in preparation for the Scottish Episcopal Church may be the means of dividing that communion. A large body of the clergy and laity, it is reported, intend to enter into relations with the Church of England if any other ritual than that of the Prayer Book be adopted.

THE CENSUS TABLES.—The Census Tables of Nativity prove that a very small portion of the gulf states sprung from the North, comparatively speaking. Thus, in 1850, the state of Florida had 636 natives of the six New England States; Alabama had 1,861; Mississippi had 1,023; Louisiana, 3,714; and Texas, 1,306. The natives of foreign countries in these states, amounted to 1,200,946, while the foreign emigrant population of the single state of Ohio summed up 1,980,427. The same tables show that there were in Florida, of natives of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, 19,986 inhabitants, while the native population born in the state was 20,563. In Alabama, the natives of these four states were 145,566, against 237,649 born in the state. In Mississippi, emigrants from the same states, 75,288; natives, 140,855. In Louisiana, emigrants from these states, 15,639; natives, 145,474; and Louisiana is an old state in the Union. In Texas, these states contributed 30,856, while the natives were 49,160. The same tables of nativity demonstrate that there has been a greater emigration from South Carolina than from Maine.

At the annual session of the Detroit Conference on the 29th ultimo, the following exhibit was made of the affairs of the New York Book Concern: Real estate, \$90,975; cash on hand, \$30,140 41; merchandise and printing materials, \$273,280 10; notes and book accounts, \$115,547 84. Total assets, \$509,942 85. Total liabilities, \$47,977 90. Net capital stock, \$461,964 95.

GLORYING IN THEIR SHAME.—In May, 1862, in the time of the cruel measures adopted by the French government, in the reign of Charles IX., with a view to put down Protestantism, war broke out between the Catholics and Huguenots of Toulouse. The Protestants capitulated, May-16, on condition that, after laying down their arms, they should be allowed to leave the city in safety. They had, however, no sooner laid down their arms than the treacherous Catholics broke faith, and slaughtered four thousand unarmed Protestants in cold blood. This event was honored with a festival continuing eight days, which was observed until 1762. The Archbishop of Toulouse has recently proposed to celebrate, this year, the three hundredth anniversary of this "grand historical event and glorious victory of the church," by a *fete* of eight days. The proposal by a Christian bishop to celebrate this bloody and infamous massacre, has so shocked the moral sense of the people, that all the principal secular newspapers of France have indignantly protested against the disgrace, and the Emperor has prohibited the celebration of an event which he justly calls "a grievous and bloody episode of our ancient religious discords."

APPLES FOR THE HOSPITALS.—Mr. Olmstead, the General Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, at Washington, wishes us to say, that "the inquiry being frequently made whether the Commission wishes to receive apples for the use of the wounded, it should be immediately published as widely as possible, that dried apples cannot be sent to its depots in too large quantities. Town and village relief societies are requested to make arrangements for paring, cutting, and drying by their members, and such volunteer assistance as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they will receive such good fruit as they may be disposed to offer and are unable themselves to properly prepare. Dried apples may be sent in barrels or boxes, or in strong bags, marked 'To be kept dry.' Dried fruits of other kinds, and all good fruits, will be very acceptable."

The commercial expedition to explore the river Niger, dispatched from London two years ago, is still prosecuted with encouraging results. One of the steamers, the *Sunbeam*, proceeded in this famous stream for six hundred miles, and found the country more fertile, and the natives in a higher state of civilization, as they proceeded inland. The exploring party enjoyed comparatively good health, as out of one hundred whites there have been but two deaths.

It is stated in the *Baltimore American* that the number of papers daily distributed in the several armies or corps in that neighborhood, exceeds eighty thousand dailies, and ten thousand weeklies. These, it will be remembered, are only those sent to the troops in one neighborhood—along the Atlantic border—and what amount are used in the great Valley of the Mississippi we cannot tell, but the amount is doubtless very large.

MR. SEWARD AND THE CABINET.—In reference to recent sensation stories, Col. Forney writes in his last letter:

"A very little inquiry destroys this entire sensational fabric. Mr. Seward not only did not oppose the proclamation emancipating the slaves of rebels on the first of January, 1863, but gave it his cordial assent. He has never dreamed of leaving the Cabinet, unless at the request of the President, and he is further from such a thought now that the country is in imminent peril. If I understand the position of the Secretary of State, he entirely disregards all party considerations. Those who are for the war are entitled to his gratitude and respect, and those who are against the war, or who in any way embarrass the Administration, whether they call themselves Republicans or Democrats, are equally his foes and the foes of the Republic.

It is possible that when the rebellion is crushed, or the administration so situated as no longer to require his services, he may resign those who are so anxious to see him resign that they are constantly manufacturing reports to that effect, and fabricating testimony to sustain it. I feel permitted to add, in this connection, that so far as the emancipation proclamation is concerned, it is sustained as well by Mr. Chase, Mr. Stanton and Mr. Welles, as by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Smith, who, like Mr. Seward, has been set down as among its opponents; and the other two members of the cabinet, the Attorney General and Postmaster General, have waived whatever objections they may have had before the fact that the President only decided upon the proclamation in the hour of triumph, when he was convinced that the rebels were more determined than ever, and that their only remaining source of power was in the institution of slavery."

GEN. McCLELLAN AND THE PROCLAMATION.—The *New York Tribune* makes the following important statement:

"We happen to know that the General's personal conviction and deliberate judgment fully sustain and approve the Proclamation, regarding it as a wise, just and necessary measure of National defense against deadly and formidable treason. Whatever adverse sympathies and prepossessions Gen. McClellan may at an earlier day have cherished, have been dissipated by the stern experience of the last year. He gives to that Proclamation and the policy it inaugurates, not merely the support of his soldier's arm, but the full approval of his understanding, and the benediction of his patriot heart. In fact, we believe, though we have no authority for stating, that the proclamation was not issued until the General had signified to the President that the time for it; in his judgment, had fully come. Gen. McClellan had faithfully labored, for more than a year, to save the Union without destroying slavery. Not succeeding in that experiment, he was now ready to give as loyal and hearty a support to an effort to save the Union and let slavery go to the wall. And that effort will now be made."

Wednesday of last week, it is said, was the warmest October day since 1807. The thermometer stood at 90° at Portland, Me.

WAR NEWS.

The war news for the past week, indicates more activity than for the week previous. General Grant and his able and active helper, Gen. Rosecrans, do not give the enemy room to maneuver, who was always fighting in the rear. Sherman, who has taken that habit with him into Mississippi, and at Iuka, and now at Corinth, has given the rebel Generals Van Dorn, Price and Lovell, such a taste of his quality as will discourage them from meeting him in the future.

The fighting seems to have been desperate; and at one time the enemy must have had strong hopes of success. But our soldiers are now veterans, and know how to use the bayonet; and it is reported that a bayonet charge repulsed the enemy when he had entered Corinth.

General Morgan's gallant little army has reached the banks of the Ohio in safety, and deserves praise for the brilliant exploit of cutting its way out, when already surrounded and far away from help and home. The rebels have been so confident of capturing Morgan's whole army, that several times their journals have announced it as an accomplished fact.

The recent movements of Kirby Smith and Bragg all evidently had this capture for one of their objects. The invasion of Kentucky, like the invasion of Maryland, contemplated, as two of its objects, the seizure of supplies in a rich country, and in each case the capture of an important detachment of our army. Lee did take Harper's Ferry with twelve thousand men; but Bragg, with far greater advantages, has been foiled in his attempt.

The rebel main army is supposed to be still either at Winchester or thereabouts, or to be retreating up the Shenandoah Valley behind the cover of a strong rear-guard.

General McClellan's army remains along the Potomac from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport.

Gen. Sigel's headquarters were at Fairfax Court-House at the last accounts. The usual variety of reports prevails about this officer; the preponderance among them being to the effect that he has not been fairly treated by Halleck, has been refused troops and guns which he ought to have had, and been otherwise abused. It seems true that he has for these reasons requested to be removed from his command. The answer to this request is still under consideration; and in the meantime the energetic German has been scouring the country in front of him to good purpose; sending out scouts and reconnoissances along the whole line from Leesburg to the Rapidan, and up to and beyond Thoroughfare Gap.

One of these expeditions captured at Warrenton 1,200 rebel sick in a hospital, and paroled them; and another to Warrenton Junction seized and brought off eight wagon-loads of quartermaster's and commissary's stores.

Gen. McClellan, on the 7th of October, issued the first General Order from any general, upon the Emancipation Proclamation; a document of interest under the circumstances. This Order sets at rest any doubts as to the attitude of the Army of the Potomac and its commanders about the Government Emancipation Policy; and well states the duty of soldiers in the premises. The points of the Order are, to call attention to the Proclamation; to show that the army is always subordinate to the civil government; that discussion on the policy of the latter by soldiers, unless judiciously managed, injures discipline and efficiency. And it ends with an acknowledgment of the loyalty and good conduct of the army, which is cautioned and advised, not reproved by the Order.

A pleasant report reaches us of the capture of the whole wagon train of the rebel Gen. Imboden in the Great Cacapon Valley, (running south from the upper Potomac 50 miles west of Williamsport,) together with two guns, 100 small arms, and 50 prisoners; and that Col. McReynolds and his cavalry regiment are still pursuing him up the Great Cacapon River. Imboden has heretofore operated mostly in South-western Virginia.

Confused and indistinct reports of many movements in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas reach us, of a grand concerted rebel advance with the intention of wintering in St. Louis, and of sundry armies now mustered for the purpose under Hindman, Rains, and other rebel generals of less fame. It seems to be considered, however, in Missouri, that the Union forces are ample to prevent this performance.

It is said that under Gen. Schofield's judicious orders, about six hundred guerrillas taken in arms have been "shot on the spot" in Northern Missouri. A Union force of some 6,000 is industriously following up, and destroying these villainous gangs, and has within three weeks taken 1,200 of them. They are growing discouraged, and their leaders are running off South.

On October 3, the War Department handed over the Western gun-boast fleet to the Navy Department; and Secretary Stanton's compliments on the occasion to their officers and men constitute the first acknowledgment from the Department of War to that of the Navy.

There is a report, that an important naval expedition is in preparation at Pensacola. Another came near setting out from Port Royal; but was given up, the intended point of attack having been cleaned out by two or three casual gun-boats.

A dispatch dated New York, Oct. 10 says: The Cairo correspondent of the *Harald*, in a letter dated the 6th, gives some particulars of the late fight at Corinth. On Friday evening the rebels drove our pickets in and attacked a freight train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It is believed the train succeeded in getting into Corinth. It consisted of twenty cars laden with commissary

stores. They then twelve miles from morning Price made attack on our right. Mobile and Ohio Railroad was intended body of the rebels, were on our left, behind College Hill did not succeed. 11 1/2 A. M. The rebels, and a large number to the Corinth House fighting took place in the town. It is said with the dead. Driven out at the point Gen. Hamilton succor. Van Dorn most desperate attack near the Chevalier men to the attack of their columns reaching their advance, and canister was put they had reached the 11th Missouri upon them. This staggering columns down, and holding for mercy. The 14th and a Wisconsin Regt. reached the scene of way through the ene Corinth just as the b

Another account that the victory well as at Corinth, tory. The enemy is and is now in full miles to the south of them. Our entire Hatchie will probably wounded, with a full Gen. Hurlbut took stand of arms and caissons for another oners is an aid of G ral of his Colonel. day we lost several probably more than taken several thousand away by the rebels are mostly new men. Our loss at Corinth and 1000 wounded put the estimate his Saturday is described extreme, the rebels of the cannon. Mal to atoms. Gen. Ord

A special dispatch Louisville 9th, says commenced yesterday attacking Gen. Bu force. An artillery most of the day. Later in the day, Gen secured a good position the rebels back. Th ed at 2000 killed, a loss is greater, if a den and Gilbert, h Cook, and the battle ing.

A dispatch dated ber 10, says: Gov received the follow McClure at Cham was occupied by Sta day, and they are bersburg. They are property they want rebel scrip for to individuals that force is estimated certainly advancing. They have cut the reported as near miles from here. ever of their being will certainly give had the rumor at 4 credited. We can would only exasper wanton destruction

A dispatch from states that private say that a great b day between Her heavier than Wed (Union) took one and 1,000 prison treating to Campy rumors say that B killed in Wednes

Nashville, is an who were commit tions. The federa Provisions were rebels captured for gone last week nville. Col. Bennet routed on the lat, tin and Nashville, ly wounded. A dispatch fro 11th, says: This stroyed the machi of the Cumberland were at Chambers railroad bridge at of Chambersburg, 500 houses. They amount of govern at once changed garments. A por about ten o'clock tion of Gettysburg, fully what the in Measures are be entire party. If the rebels cross Clear Spring an entered Pennsylvania. A late dispatch following is fr correspondent, 6 P. M. When here of the cross Pennsylvania it they would end from the State by near the Monocacy tely ordered a cept them, on the rection. On Saturday gence of their b from Chambers road, where they it is said, but a force was sent, which is about rapidly with moved after shows that a large had Cavalry, in ed to the main ed the immen strategy

Miscellaneous.

Oh, mother! in the blue waves kiss
The white shores where thy footsteps stray;

INSECTS DESTRUCTIVE TO VEGETATION.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, held on the 30th of August, Robert Brown, Jr., made the following remarks on insects, as reported in a Cincinnati paper:

"Fertility.—That insects are the most numerous of creatures, whether we speak of species or of individuals, is hardly one but knows; but when we consider the marvelous fecundity of very many of them, unparalleled among animals equally familiar to us, the marvel is rather that even we are not crowded off of the face of the earth by them.

"For instance, I will take one familiar to the merest tyro in horticulture; it is the aphid of which the little green bug, not much larger than a good-sized pin-head, found on the rose, is probably the most familiar species. Of one of these aphids, all the winter through the little egg lies in the axil of a leaf, until the warmth of the late spring calls out the larva. This is a being somewhat analogous to the working bee, which latter (an undeveloped female) is sometimes erroneously called a neoter.

"I have spoken of the ignorance of man as the destroying insect's ally; and I will say a word of the numerous instinctive allies of intelligent man.

"I. Spiders.—Sometimes erroneously called insects, but which, with insects, crabs and worms, constitute the division and articulation. All know, in some sense, that these are destructive to insects, but few appreciate how destructive they are, and how potent a little spider, which may not be able to cover with its outspread legs our little finger-nail, is against an insect of many times its size and strength. I have seen such a spider, its body a line in length, capture and devour a yellow-jacket. Strength it meets with cunning. We have the hosts of spiders which weave nets for entangling their prey, and with these are most familiar. But no less efficient destroyers are those which hunt their prey and seize it by running or leaping, and those which lie in wait in curiously wrought dens. And when we have spoken of spiders in the water, spiders in holes in the earth, spiders on the surface of the earth, spiders on bush and tree, we have even then omitted those curious little spiders, which, seeking an outermost leaf of a tree-top, throw out their threads to the breeze, making veritable parachutes, by which they sail into the upper air, perhaps to prey upon those insects which seldom, in the imago (perfect) state, come to the earth. Now, these spiders are grossly misrepresented. The same nurse who taught us to be afraid of the 'dark,' and to tremble at the ghosts as we passed the graveyard, taught us to scream at spiders, and this last with just as much reason as the former. Those who have made these animals a life-long study aver that not a single well-authenticated instance of a spider afflicting any human being seriously, has come to their notice, it is even doubtful if the power to hurt in any of them equals that of the mosquito. I should be wandering from the subject if I attempted to explain the cause of the misapprehension; but thus far, I believe I have been strictly within bounds in indicating spiders as a natural defence from the ravages of insects; and I would urge gardeners not to destroy spiders for the webs in the trees. The caterpillars clustering in the webs were not born of spiders. Almost their whole food is of insects. Let spiders live.

"II. Insects.—Those insects, which are our allies as against insects, have been too often alluded to here to make it proper to say much on this point, or to make a complete enumeration, even if I were competent. I have spoken of the marvelous fecundity of the aphids. But for the equally marvelous voracity of their enemies, not a shrub acceptable to them as food would be left. A little green worm, a quarter of an inch long or three-eighths, is a choice rose-bush; just above it, a hitherto healthy shoot is drooping and wilting. Of course the vile little worm is accountable, and dies by court martial. Above this little green worm, towards the tip of the shoot, there are probably one or two hundred little green aphides, apparently too small to do harm. In a few hours all of these green aphides, which are the real depredators, would have been food for your real friend, the little green worm, and the sickly shoot would have been strong again. You must watch for yourselves to understand the debt you have repudiated. The worm I have mentioned presses its suctorial mouth upon the back of the aphid, then lifting it off from any support sucks its juices, the aphid the while vainly protesting with its struggling feet, which cannot even annoy its captor. There is another insect, hemerobus, whose eggs, petiolated, resemble the stems of a flower, which devours the aphides in a different manner—by jaws. Then there are the ichneumonids. Of the ichneumonids there are many, each preferring a peculiar food. There is the greedy green caterpillar of a sphinx, which feeds on the tomato so often—found covered, and most thickly at the tail, with little oval cocoons of ichneumonids; and though alive when you find it, it will not be the progenitor of more of its species. You will see that the ichneumon mother has laid the eggs most thickly towards the tail, where are the least vital parts. The young ichneumon has eaten their fill—avoiding the vessels, only eating the fatty substance surrounding these, until the fatty substance failed. When we find an insect, like the ichneumon, at no stage harmful, but sometimes warring on one side, let us not destroy them, but rather give them protection. There are very many beetles of prey. Then again, there is the twenty-five-thousand-eyed dragon-fly, which has no resting time, but as larva and as pupa too, in the water is a constant devourer of the larvae of the other insects; and again as imago rules the air, a lion among insects, with locomotive powers marvelous beyond those of any other living being; darting with a velocity that the eye cannot follow, not only forwards but back-

wards, to right, to left, upwards, downwards, and now suspended apparently without support, and motionless; grasping insects as it flies, and which it does not alight to devour. So voracious is it, that it is said to devour itself (as far as it can) when other food is lacking, and but for the rigidity of its thorax, it might go as far as the famous Irish snipe—(before St. Patrick's day)—which, taking its tail in its mouth, swallowed itself altogether out of sight! Then there is the predacious, hypocritical mantis, apparently absorbed in its devotions; but come along poor fly, and the mantis says Amen, very hurriedly.

"III. Reptiles.—Toads and frogs—ugly enough to the eye—render us incalculable service. The toad throws out her tongue, by the viscid coating of which she picks up the insects with such rapidity that you cannot see her tongue in the operation. Lizards, too, co-operate.

"IV. Birds.—These are our special friends, graceful in shape and motion, we have not the prejudices against them which we have against the former classes. As I have mentioned before, however, we make some mistakes. When they have been all day eating caterpillars and beetles, and seek for a relish a taste of ripe cherries or apples, we ungratefully drive them away, and strive to keep them away by hanging the trees full of bright pieces of tin or bits of colored cloth. We allow them to be hunted for sport, and those not killed to be frightened away. We may come, as this year they have done in one of the departments of France, to wish them all back again. There the birds were almost exterminated, and the insects held a perfect carnival, to the utter destruction of the crops. It is not said that some are not mischievous, but that credit is not given for the good they do. Promiscuous slaughter of birds should be stopped by law (as it has been of late).

"V. Quadrupeds.—Moles have given us a hint for one of the methods of trapping insects—that of cutting a trench or furrow, and intercepting the path of the insect. The mole is most active in running his trenches just when insects begin to work through the soil. When a mole's tunnel runs through my pea-row, I am disposed to think there will not be a plant for every seed, but perhaps the mole has only been here after the depredateur. The bat, which has the good taste to keep out of sight, flying by night, devours an innumerable host of insects.

THE HISTORY OF CANNON.

The following extracts from Mr. Headley's article in Harper's for October are just now of great interest:

"There is a great discrepancy among writers as to the time in which artillery was first used. The word 'cannon' is evidently derived from the French word *canne*, 'a reed'; and they were first made of wood wrapped in numerous folds of linen, and secured by iron hoops. Some say the Chinese used them eighty years after Christ, and that a deserter from Heliopolis introduced them into Greece in 616. Conde, in his history of the Moors of Spain, says they used them in attack and defence of fortified places as early as 1118; and so on down till we have Cordova, in Spain, besieged by artillery in 1280. Ferdinand IV. is said to have taken Gibraltar from the Moors by artillery in 1308. There seems to be good reason for believing that Spain and Italy used artillery about this period. Many doubt these statements, and assert that there was not ten years' difference in the time in which artillery was used by the principal powers of Europe. Taking this view, they place its introduction in the commencement of the fourteenth century. Louis Napoleon seems to find no authority for their being used in France till 1369, in which year five hundred little cannon of a *palme de longueur* were made in the town of Perouse. Others say that there is found in the archives of Tournay a statement that, in 1346, the town council having heard that a worker in tin, named Peter Bruges, knew how to make an engine named *cannon* which could throw leaden balls, ordered him to construct one. He did so, and presented for their inspection a hollow tube weighing two pounds. This, at their request, he fired off, and though, to their surprise, they could not see the flight of the ball, they found it had killed a man beyond the second wall of the town. This so frightened Peter that he fled to a church for safety. In view, however, of all the circumstances, he was granted a free pardon. This seems good authority; and other circumstances render it probable that the general introduction of artillery into Europe could not have been much antecedent to this. It is hardly credible that in a military age, when the art of war was the chief study of all the European princes, two centuries could have elapsed before its introduction into Spain and Italy before it was used by the bordering powers. The knowledge of such an invention must have traveled fast in those warlike days when might made right. This also seems probable from one of the letters of Petrarch, who was born in 1304. He says: 'I am astonished that those also do not possess those brazen globes, which, impelled by fire, start off with a horrible noise. Was it not sufficient that the anger of an immortal God should thunder from the sky, but must a fragile being thunder in the earth? This scourge, till lately, was so scarce as to be looked upon as a prodigy; but now that men's minds are apt for the most wicked deeds, it is become common.'

In contrast to this may be mentioned THE LATEST ARTILLERY INVENTION.

"The Warrior, it is said, has an English invention on board, which, it is claimed, will give her an advantage independent of her shot-proof sides, that will make her overwhelmingly superior to any vessel that ever floated. By it she is enabled to throw molten iron into an enemy's ship. A cupola furnace is constructed on board for melting iron, which is poured into a thin shell which breaks in pieces on entering a ship, leaving the molten mass imbedded in the timbers. Several apparently insuperable objections suggest themselves to the practicability of this strange scheme, and we predict its abandonment. Still it may be a success; if so, it is a horrible one, for no wooden vessel could withstand many broadsides of such shot. It would hardly have begun to fight before it would be in flames."

A woman who always used to attend public worship with great punctuality, and took care always to be in time, was asked how it was she always came so early. She answered very wisely, "That it was part of her religion not to disturb the religion of others."

THE WIND AND THE BREEZE.
A mighty wind went raging by,
It was a wondrous sight
Sloot trees bent down their branches high;
Dark clouds of dust whirled through the sky,
And nought around me could I spy,
But trophies of its might.

A little breeze passed gently o'er,
I scarcely heard its tread;
Yet freshness to the flowers it bore,
And through the open cottage door,
Their fragrance floated in once more,
Around the sick man's head.

Then thought I, it were grand, I know,
The strong, proud wind to be;
But better far, subdued to go,
Along the path of human woe,
Like the mild breeze, so soft and low,
In its sweet ministry.

FLYING FOXES OF CEYLON.
The singular inhabitants of Ceylon trees—the flying foxes—hang from their like fruit. The flight of these creatures is directed by means of a membrane attached to the inner side of each of the hind legs, and kept distended at the lower extremity by a projecting bone, just as a fore-and-aft sail is distended by a "gaff." Over the entire surface of the thin membrane of which they are formed, sentient nerves of the utmost delicacy are distributed, by means of which the animal is enabled during the darkness to direct his motions with security, avoiding objects against contact with which, at such times, its eyes and other senses would be insufficient to protect it.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.
For a short distance either side of the Lo-wan Pass the wall is constructed of brick with rubble in the center; but farther away it is composed almost wholly of stone; in fact, whatever material was closest at hand, would appear to have been made use of; thus, as at the spots we visited, granite abounded in greatest profusion, so in the principal ingredient, and for miles the wall consists of large, shapeless masses of granite, smoothed only on the outside. We observed but one tower built entirely of stone, they being, with this exception, composed of brick, with foundations of hewn stone. The height of the wall from the top of the parapet is about seventeen feet ten inches at most parts, though occasionally, where the parapet is highest, it measures eighteen feet six inches; its breadth is thirteen feet, and the height of the parapet five feet four inches. The towers are thirty-eight feet three inches high, and twenty-eight feet one inch broad. The parapet is both crenelated and loop-holed, and the towers are pierced for the discharge of some projectile. From any elevated site the scenery well repays one for the trouble of ascent; clear streams are seen meandering down the passes, whilst on every side, and looming far in the distance, are a succession of brown hill-tops, with small patches only under cultivation. Doves of pack-asses are seen going and returning, the former unladen, and the latter bringing a small kind of brushwood, which the borderers burn instead of the millet stalk in use on the plains, whilst in wild abundance are scattered innumerable ash, poplar, and fir-trees.

Offshoots branch out from the wall in occasional places. For their construction it is difficult in every case to assign a reason; the little town of Lo-wan is completely encircled by one, and on the opposite side a double wall winds upwards with the portions in nearly parallel lines.

A visit the following day to the Pass of Chapow, distant about twenty-one leagues from that of Lo-wan, confirmed our surmise that in the erection of the wall the contractors, if such they were, availed themselves to any extent of the building materials closest at hand. We noticed several guns, most of which were partially imbedded in the earth, or rubble forming the center of the wall; one bore an inscription recording that it was cast in the reign of Wang Ye, the last emperor but one of the Ming dynasty; it must therefore have been upwards of 260 years old, and was evidently fashioned after a European model. A great many of the interiors were in a decayed state, and the interiors of some of them, having been cleared of debris, were converted into gardens and granaries.

The Chinese speak of the wonderful structure as the 10,000 lee old wall, and seem to consider it extremely natural that strangers should desire to visit it. The eight amply repays one for the troubles and difficulties of the journey; and when the fact is realized that for thousands of miles this extraordinary product of masonic art pursues its serpentine course, all other so-called wonders of the world fade by comparison with this lasting memento of a despotic folly, and the involuntary labor of a submissive people.—Once a Week.

It is remarkable that a settlement of Quakers, near Mount Vernon, have continued unmolested during the entire war, though alternately included within National and rebel lines. Their semi-weekly meetings have been regularly continued; sometimes a rebel picket pacing in front of the build-

ing, and perhaps a Union sentinel having the same beat the next week. They have remained undisturbed both in property and person.

ODDS AND ENDS.
A Washington letter says that some idea of the activity with which military matters are carried on there just now may be gleaned from the fact that Col. Rucker, the Depot Quartermaster, keeps eight thousand men busily employed, with corresponding numbers of teams, vessels, railroad trains and canal boats. The amounts of food and clothing required by the army of the Potomac are very large, and as many as one thousand large boxes of clothing have been received and shipped again in one day from the clothing depot.

The farmers in Western New York are busily engaged in cutting their corn and buckwheat, in nearly all sections of this portion of the State. Both of these crops, situated in valleys and low places, have been somewhat injured by early frosts, although the corn crop, generally speaking, is very good this season. In portions of the State where tobacco is grown to a considerable extent, the farmers are also securing and housing the crop, which promises to be a very valuable one this season.

The fact that the main features of the President's emancipation proclamation were known throughout Eastern Virginia before any newspapers containing it had reached that region, is another evidence that the rebels have means of information independent of the ordinary sources.

A little girl was one night under the starry sky intently meditating on the glories of the heavens. At last, looking up to the sky, she said, "Father, I have been thinking if the wrong side of heaven is so beautiful, what will the right side be?"

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A Defence of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment, by George Carlow. First printed in London in 1724; reprinted at Stonington in 1803; now republished in a revised form; 138 pp.
The Royal Law Contended For, by Edward Steiner. First printed in London in 1658; 64 pp.
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