

The Recorder

THE ORGAN OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

Vol. XVIII.—No. 51.

Westerly, R. I., Fifth-day, December 18, 1862.

Whole No. 935.

having reached their utmost expansion, now begin to either close in like flowers...

BARRIERS OF FERTILITY

Dr. Unger, the well-known naturalist of Vienna, has published an account of the scientific result of two journeys which he undertook in 1858 and 1860 into Greece and the Ionian Islands.

AUCTIONS AND THEIR WRITINGS

Mr. Saunders, the author of "Mosaics," names the following illustrations of the striking contrast that often exists between the disposition of authors and the general tone of their productions:

A CURIOUS STORY

How many kinds of insects are in existence is a question that would require a good deal of figuring. Whence come many varieties is another question to which no one can pretend to give an answer.

THE TURN OF LIFE

Between the years of forty and sixty a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered in the prime of life.

near, "this it be," and putting his lips close to Mr. Peel's ear, he whispered: "Chalk your bobbins!"

That indeed was the great secret. Dick had been in the habit of furtively chalking his bobbins, which simple contrivance had effectually prevented the adherence of the cotton.

Mr. Peel was a sagacious man, and saw through the affair at a glance. He at once patented the invention, had "chalking" machinery contrived, and soon took the lead in the cotton-spinning department.

"CHALK YOUR BOBBINS"

Every one knows that old Sir Robert Peel, father of the late Prime Minister of England, and grandfather of the present baronet, made his money by cotton spinning.

Of course these delays seriously affected the wages of the operatives, who on Saturdays generally came short in proportion to the stoppages during the previous days.

The man was watched, but all to no purpose; his fellow-workmen tried to "pump" him, but they couldn't; at last Mr. Peel sent for the man into his private office.

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preceding narrative, and follows its interpretation. That the words intrinsically and necessarily signify no more than the revival, or new and more impressive inculcation, of a custom previously known is clear from Neh. 9: 13, 14.

The chief difficulty, however, to which Sabbatarian tenets have given rise, it is of some consequence to observe, have sprung from misconceptions of the Sabbath as a religious day.

LEAF BY LEAF

Leaf by leaf the roses fall; Drop by drop the spring runs dry; One by one, beyond recall,

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all probability made known by divine acts. The time for full and formal legal institutes was not at the beginning. As we have already remarked, however, for our present purpose it is not necessary that we should be able to show, as matter of fact, the observance of a primeval Sabbath; or the possession by men, before the days of Moses, of the facts he published respecting the creation.

The Hebrew word for Sabbath is not found in the texts we have been considering, neither is there any direct proof that it was ever on the lips of the patriarchs. As they may be said not to have known the name of Israel's covenant God, so may they be said not to have had the Sabbath.

The facts upon which Hengstenberg, as quoted and endorsed by our author, relies in the attempt to derive from this chapter an account of the origin of a weekly day of religious rest, are: 1. The astonishment of the elders at the double portion of manna gathered on the sixth day; 2. The disobedience of some of the people to the command to rest on the day which they had been told was a Sabbath; 3. The absence of any reference by Moses to an existing Sabbatical ordinance.

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Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, likely from an adjacent page or a narrow column.

The Recorder.

WESTLEY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 18, 1862.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Not a march on so rapidly, during this time of excitement, that we can scarcely keep pace with them. Hardly have we grasped an idea, built upon some great occurrence, ere it is swept from us, and we stand half-bewildered by the hurrying flood.

It is instructive, as well as humiliating, to our pride, to consider our position. The despised slave has become a power in the land. Upon his fate hangs the destiny of the nation, nay, of the world; for let slavery triumph here, let the sun of liberty set in our sky, and where could the millions of the earth's bondmen look for light?

It has been truly said, that if we would reform society we must begin at the bottom. This we have not done, and see the consequence. The suppressed throes of the slave in his chains, have shaken our superstructure of glory to its center.

THE END OF GOVERNMENT.

Society is the natural development of humanity. No person in it can possess an isolated existence with independence of interests, but the well-being of each is interwoven with the interests of all. The volition of an individual going out in action necessarily affects others.

But since the vicious desire of one going out into action may conflict with the legitimate interests of all, society in its natural development as a unity, at once proceeds to govern itself. Government may thus be said to be the agent of society, or rather its natural working in securing its own highest benefit.

propensity of the individual. And this is the immediate end of government. As soon as personal choice becomes active, or becomes a volition, and seeks gratification that in its influence would be subversive of public freedom, the State apprehends it immediately and through its chosen guardian, exercises its power to prevent its gratification.

True government thus arises from the people and finds its end of action in the people. It was made for man and not man for it. This is the true ideal of a government, the natural development of society governing itself for the sake of the whole.

We should expect that human government, the outgrowth of man's necessities, as it is, should receive the sanction of God's approval in a revelation made to man after these necessities existed. This expectation is realized. God fully recognizes the necessity and the institutions that are based upon it.

TO "I. D."

Dear Sir,—As I happen to be on earth, I will accept your invitation to reason on the subject of your proposition as given in the Recorder of November 27. But first to your question, "When is the Proclamation of Emancipation to take effect?" I answer, all the way from the time of its promulgation, to the day, and the hour, and the minute, when there shall be neither slaveholder nor slave in America's land.

to the time of the Proclamation, because of the want of a disposition on the part of the President, as well as generals in the field, to enforce it. It must be remembered that this bill became a law, while the President was in doubt as to the necessity of striking directly at slavery in order to suppress the rebellion.

Now let us see whether the Proclamation is to have any effect "outside the limits where the government possesses power to enforce it." "And whether it will add any new power of locomotion to the slave, to enable him to escape, and come within the line of our armies." Think you there is no latent power in the soul of the slave? Think you that the chief ruler of this nation is to stand up in the majesty of his position, and say to the oppressed of our land, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavily laden, and I will give you rest."

There is no force now in the rebel States outside their armies, with half the power of bone and muscle of the slaves, and should a force leave the army, sufficient to compel the slaves to continue in their bondage, it would so materially weaken and disorganize it, as to expose it to capture and utter defeat, all of which would come of the Proclamation.

Expand your bosom wider still, O saviour of the slave; Five times six hundred thousand will Accept the promise given.

TO P

Metaphysics—"a dispute between two persons, in which not only neither one understands the other, but neither one understands the terms he himself uses."

most radically opposing controversies—to entirely agree upon the definition of the words they would use in their discussions, would not their controversy be ended at once? The article referred to in the Recorder, may be, and probably is, a very profound and correct metaphysical discussion of "What is the ground of Christian faith?"

"MIA TON SABBATON."

Can you satisfy the laws of the Greek article and the sense by any other translation of the above and similar phrases, than first day? If so, how? Please lay all the cases side by side and try them.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Sir,—As this regiment has been, if it is not now, as largely composed of Sabatarians as any in the service, and as many of its members are known to your readers, perhaps a few facts concerning it may not be wholly uninteresting.

The French Romish church continues to make desperate efforts to maintain its tottering supremacy. The bishops in their respective dioceses, keep up the excitement, and the ignorant, but impressive peasantry, are urged to regard the pope as the cornerstone of human society—as, in fact and reality, a God upon earth.

When the grand army of the Potomac went to the peninsula, this regiment was with it, and the reports of its condition at this and other times, may serve to show what proportion of its loss has been sustained at the hands of the enemy, and may exhibit some of the results of slow strategy.

The reports for May 3, 4, and 5, show respectively, 150, 160, and 167 as the number sick; and in all reports of the number sick it must be remembered that only those excused from duty are included, and not all taking medicine and actually unwell. Yet, nothing daunted by thinned ranks and long delays, with patriotism still alive in their hearts, they went "marching on," and the figures of May 25, the last report previous to the fatal day of Seven Pines, shows 50 present sick and 170 absent sick, while 496 were ready to meet the enemy and do or die for their cause and country.

The report of October 11, shows 483 present, 55 sick, and 134 absent. The average number sick for the past week is 57. The report of to-day shows 680 in aggregate, 535 present, 55 present sick and 92 absent sick. Recruits have been received from time to time, in all 75, which added to the aggregate on first report makes 962, while the aggregate of to-day is 680, showing a loss of two hundred and eighty-two, only 21 of whom (less than

one-thirteenth) may be said to have fallen at the hands of the enemy. The aggregate as reported is larger than really exists, some having been discharged and others died, of whom no official notice has been received, and they are therefore reckoned in the number absent.

The most that occupies our attention here is the completing of the fortifications of the place, which have already been made very formidable, and an occasional march of from twenty to thirty miles in the direction of the Black Water, the result of which is always largely set forth in the New York papers.

The following is, we suppose, the item referred to in the above: The death of John Brown has furnished the army of the United States with its most popular songs, and now a medal is struck to commemorate his exploits and his tragic end.

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY ITEMS.

The French Romish church continues to make desperate efforts to maintain its tottering supremacy. The bishops in their respective dioceses, keep up the excitement, and the ignorant, but impressive peasantry, are urged to regard the pope as the cornerstone of human society—as, in fact and reality, a God upon earth.

Rev. W. S. Phillips, missionary among the contrabands at Saint Helena, South Carolina, reports the baptism of eighty-one of that class at one time lately at that place.

The News of the Churches says: "For seven or eight years past several American missionaries have been laboring in the cause of the gospel at Cairo; Alexandria, and other places in this ancient land of culture and now their work begins to be crowned with a rich reward. Their school in Cairo is attended by about two hundred, and that in Alexandria by one hundred and fifty scholars.

There are now more than fifteen native agents, almost all Copts, co-operating with them. The government of the land has given their sanction and approbation to the efforts of these missionaries, an example which might be followed by many a Christian government. Last year, when a member of the mission was insulted, the viceroy gave orders that the violator of this freedom of conscience should be severely punished.

APPEAL FOR THE FREEDMEN.

In the providence of God, tens of thousands of free slaves are now waiting in various parts of the South, for the privileges which freedom confers, and slavery has denied them. The number is constantly increasing, and within a few months, or weeks, it is probable that hundreds of thousands will be looking to us for aid.

They need education. Few of them can read, and still fewer can write. They need day schools and evening schools for children and adults. Every family should at once be supplied with the Bible, and the mass of them should be taught to read it. They need the preaching of the Gospel, many of their own number are exhorters and preachers; but need preachers who can "expand unto them the way of God more perfectly."

tinacy of modern missionaries—forcing, as I were, Christianity on them in their very homes and temples—have resolved to organize a rival missionary society for the propagation and defense of Hindooism. At present we believe the scheme is in its embryonic state.

The Church Record says: "The death of Rev. M. S. Culbertson, D. D., at Shanghai, and of Rev. S. R. Gayley and his youngest child, at Tungehow, will carry deep sorrow to many hearts. This sad news reaches us while the proofs of the Record are passing through the press, in a Shanghai newspaper of Ang. 30th. Mr. Gayley died of cholera, July 26th; his child, of the same disease, Aug. 5th. The death of Dr. Culbertson must have occurred near the end of August, as we conclude from the terms of a warm tribute paid to his memory by the missionaries of the different churches in Shanghai, but the time and other particulars of his death are not therein mentioned.

Does the Editor of the Recorder justify the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, as may be inferred from some of the pieces published in that paper? See one piece in the issue of October 23, 1862, first one under "Summary of News." J. F. RANDOLPH. New Milton, Va., Nov. 19, 1862.

The following is, we suppose, the item referred to in the above: The death of John Brown has furnished the army of the United States with its most popular songs, and now a medal is struck to commemorate his exploits and his tragic end. The following description of them is given: "On one side is the likeness of John Brown surrounded by nineteen shining stars, which represent the nineteen free States. Under him are fifteen dim stars, which represent the fifteen slave States, with the well-known John Brown sentiment, 'Slavery is the sum of all villainies,' and 'John Brown marching on.' On the other side is a representation of his execution, with the sentiment of Patrick Henry, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' and also the sentiment of Thomas Jefferson, 'Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God,' with the date of John Brown's execution."

On reading the above item again, we were surprised to notice how entirely free from any expression of approval or disapproval it is. We could hardly believe that a paragraph of that length, with John Brown's name in it, could have been written without an expression of sentiment one way or the other; but we find it to be a bare statement of two incontrovertible facts—that "the death of John Brown has furnished the army of the United States with its most popular songs," which fact no one will think of disputing; and that "a medal has been struck to commemorate his exploits and his tragic end," with simply a description of it.

There is not to be a few years the freed and willing to support their own institutions; imperative now; and my as well as human speedily met. What I not respond to a call importunate? E. H. FAIRBANKS, JR., WASHINGTON, D. C. Rooms of the American Association, 61 John Street, New York, Nov. 25th, 1862.

There is reason to believe the African traveler, as lost, is still alive. Sultan of Wadia. A man of the Prussian search of the traveler Murzuck on the 20th leave for Wadia on the 21st the rumors which regarding him have the fear that he was if not murdered.

Correspondents of agriculture, conversant with sorghum culture in the field to judge accurately, estimate the yield at 40,000,000 gallons, or 250,000 acres, of the last census than 8,000,000 gallons should produce, or nearly double the amount demanded of the

A Meeting has been adopted measures for provisions, &c., to England. The amounts to One Hundred So we "heap coals" "perfidious angels"

The proceedings of erable interest in cooperation of important mention initiated about navy, emancipation. In the Senate, petitions asking for that, among other correspondence relative to Potomac since it is offered providing military resources of liberty, wanted to be relative to arrests, ale did not come in judgments in United States, "The Bankrupt bill order" for the 15th proposed a new and "Vice-President the matter still His idea seems to nominate or elect these two officers. establish an agency the tide-waters of this institution lands and animals move the Indian settlements. The French ship also the bill

For every thousand of these emancipated people there should be at least one able, experienced, faithful missionary, to preach to them; to teach, to organize, and counsel them; and to be assisted by several subordinate teachers. If a million should be emancipated within a few months, a thousand teachers will be needed, besides the requisite clothing, houses, school-houses, books and churches. Very inferior accommodations will satisfy them at first, but in some shape these must be provided for.

These wants should be met at once. Never again will they welcome so heartily, appreciate so gratefully, and improve so satisfactorily these advantages, as on their first escape from the house of bondage. Such an escape, promising field has rarely, if ever, been open to the Christian world. No time should be lost; already our work lags behind the demand. The missionaries and the teachers will be found when the call is made, if they can be sustained; and to support a thousand missionaries and the requisite number of teachers will cost less than a single regiment of cavalry. Shall it be said that the good people of the United States cannot do so much in this important work, without diminishing their contributions to other important objects? We dare not ask either of these oppressed people, we owe it to ourselves and to our country, if the President's proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that it does not work disastrously, or fail of its legitimate fruits, for want of efficient cooperation on the part of the Christian community.

The undersigned are a committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the American Missionary Association, to publish this appeal. We have no disposition to direct or advise the public through what channel they shall contribute to this work, but most earnestly we entreat all to aid in some way without delay, or without waiting to be called upon.

To those who have not already chosen another channel for their contributions, we recommend the American Missionary Association as a society which was the first to enter upon the work, and which is prosecuting it with great vigor and success, and using the resources committed to it for this purpose with great fidelity and economy.

To all Christian ministers we make our appeal, urging them to bring the matter before their respective congregations immediately, and take up collections for the object.

To the members of churches we appeal, urging them, if a public collection is taken up, to secure the appointment of committees to go from house to house soliciting donations of clothing and money.

person gave notice of a bill to aid emancipation in Missouri. A bill was offered to amend the Territorial Law of Utah. The bill relative to the appointments in the navy was indefinitely postponed. A message was received from the President in answer to the resolution of the Senate calling for information and evidence relative to the Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota. The resolution in reference to arbitrary arrests, was debated for the remainder of the session.

In the House, the Secretary of War was required to state how many officers are now absent from their commands, the number of Major and Brigadier Generals not in active service, and all about their respective staffs, with a view to dispensing with such aides as may be discharged without injury to the service. The admission of West Virginia was discussed for a long time, and finally adopted by a vote of 96 to 55. Three members elected as Regular Democrats voted for the bill, and nine who were elected as Republicans voted against it.

The State Senate of Western Virginia passed a preamble and resolutions on Saturday requesting Mr. Carlisle to resign his seat in the United States Senate, for misrepresenting his constituents and their interests. The House will doubtless endorse the action of the Senate.

The prospects of our onward movements seem encouraging. The roads are in good order, the pontoon bridges have arrived, and the troops are eager for action. Before the close of the week, we shall probably have stirring events. The impression gains ground that Gen. Banks' expedition is destined to cooperate for the reduction of Richmond.

The army of the Potomac has crossed the Rappahannock, and are now reported to be in full possession of Fredericksburg.

Resolute. The firing lasted an hour and a half, and was very heavy and rapid. Eleven houses were struck and four completely riddled, the best in the village. A notice was given of an intention to shell. After the bombardment, the gunboats dropped down the river some miles. The people of the town, like those of Fredericksburg, are all scattered in the farm houses and cabins of the adjacent country. Surely, the Yankees are waging a war of extermination. Abraham Lincoln is a fit compeer for Nema Sahib.

PURSUIT OF THE ALABAMA.—The New York Times of Friday morning says: "It is not worth while to conceal the fact that a whole fleet of steamers are after the Alabama. The Vanderbilt sailed yesterday from the 'Lights' direct to Fayal, and runs a fair chance of falling in with the pirate on the way. She is expected to meet there two United States men-of-war, detached from a foreign squadron, and the three will then take different courses. The names of the steamers cannot be given. At the Brooklyn Navy Yard at present, there are two splendid regular navy steam frigates, and one 'tanken' steamer, all of which will be off in a few days. At Boston another fine fast steamer is ready to leave. One left Philadelphia on Thursday, another started from Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, and five have taken their departure from this and other ports within a few days. Of them all, however, only one, the Stettin, prize steamer, built expressly to run the blockade, and subsequently captured by our ships, is probably fast enough to catch the Alabama."

SUMMARY OF NEWS. The State Senate of Western Virginia passed a preamble and resolutions on Saturday requesting Mr. Carlisle to resign his seat in the United States Senate, for misrepresenting his constituents and their interests. The House will doubtless endorse the action of the Senate.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says that the Banks and Fort Monroe expeditions carried immense quantities of coal, provisions for sixty days, which would imply that a Gulf port was the destination of the squadron. It is possible the Texas is the point in view—in furtherance of the project of dividing it up into four States.

In a case before an English court lately, it was shown in evidence introduced that a French acrobat receives a salary greater than the income of the Archbishop of Canterbury, twice as much as that of the President of the United States, and vastly more than the income of any general, lawyer, or editor in the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES. The next Quarterly Meeting of the Associated Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Berlin, Dakota, and Columbia, will be held with the Church in Berlin, Wis., commencing the evening before the first Sabbath in January next, being the 24 day.

THE NEW ENGLAND SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE will hold its next meeting with the church of Rockville, R. I., on the 6th and 7th of January next. At the last meeting of the Conference themes were appropriated to members present, for sermons and essays, to be presented at the next meeting of the Conference, as follows:

THE CHURCHES OF DEKATER, Scott, Preston, Otseck, Cuyler, and Lincklaen, N. Y., will hold their next Quarterly Meeting with the church in Scott, on the last Saturday in December next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Elder Halsey Stillman was appointed to preach the first sermon, Elder J. R. Irish alternate.

LETTERS RECEIVED. A. C. Spicer, "Eunice," Dennis Saunders, "A. R. C.," Richard Ger, Jesse Wellard, B. Clarke, N. M. Burdick, J. M. Todd, P. D. West, J. P. Hunting, N. Y. Hull, Arminda Ellis, S. S. Maxson, R. L. Davis, D. E. Lewis.

MARRIED. RANDOLPH.—Lusk—in Danville, N. Y., by Rev. I. R. Gibbs, December 2, 1862, Mr. Silas F. Randolph, formerly of Green Bridge, N. Y., and Miss Emily A. Lusk, of Danville.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY: The readers of the CONTINENTAL are aware of the important position it has assumed, of the influence which it exerts, and of the brilliant array of political and literary talent of the highest order which it contains. No publication of the kind has, in this country, so successfully combined the energy and freedom of the daily newspaper with the higher literary tone of the first-class monthly; and it is very certain that no magazine has given wider range to its contributors, or presided so completely over the narrow inlets of our country's intellect. In times like the present, such a journal is either a power in the land or it is nothing.

TERMS TO CLUBS. Two copies for one year, Five dollars. Three copies for one year, Six dollars. Six copies for one year, Eleven dollars. Eleven copies for one year, Twenty dollars. Twenty copies for one year, Thirty-six dollars.

THE INDEPENDENT, EDITED BY HENRY WARD BEECHER, IS A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER, AND A REAL NEWSPAPER. IT AFFORDS ITS READERS: Fair and thoughtful editorial discussions of the most important facts and occurrences and interests of this nation and of the world.

PREMIUM LIST OF THE METHODIST. WE DON'T RAISE OUR PRICE. TERMS.—\$2 per annum, paid in advance. Special number sent gratis.

ALBION ACADEMY. Board and furnished rooms can be had at \$1 50 per week, by students applying previous to the opening of each term.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1863. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. The Publishers of THE POST take pleasure in announcing that their literary arrangements for the coming year are of a character to warrant them in promising a feast of good things to all who are desirous of reading among the contributors to THE POST we may now mention the following distinguished authors:

A SPLENDID PREMIUM. WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE? To any one sending thirty subscriptions and \$60, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for \$45. The machine will be selected new at the manufacturing in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

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.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and Female Physician, presents to the attention of the public her new and improved SWEET 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 SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and 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.

Miscellaneous.

From the Evening Post. OUR AUTUMN LESSON. O is it not a solemn, tender joy, When paths are strewn with the fall of the year...

DEPARTMENT REPORTS. We give below summaries of the department reports, for which we had not room last week.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Since the commencement of our national difficulties, four powerful squadrons have been collected, organized, and stationed for duty on our maritime frontier with a rapidity and suddenness which finds no approach to parallel in previous naval history...

LAND COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

On Sept. 30, 1862, the public lands surveyed and unsold were 135,142,999 acres. During a year and a quarter to same date, were sold 2,024,529.43 acres...

(Here is given a summary of the operation of the recent acts modifying grades of naval rank.)

The Naval Academy was left with many vacancies, through failures to nominate from the rebel and other districts. It now has 376 pupils and 139 vacancies, which it is proposed to fill up, although there is some difficulty about the words of the law.

Number of postage stamps issued during the past year, 7,078,188. Total value of stamps, envelopes, and newspaper wrappers sold, \$6,910,181 89.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

This report is mainly a summary of the course of the military operations of the war. It is not yet printed in full. It asserts that the armies of the United States now contain over 800,000 officers and men, fully armed and equipped.

MANAGEMENT OF PASTURES.

We are not aware that any experiments have recently been made in this region to test the practicability of the system we are about to recommend, but we, nevertheless, feel fully persuaded in our own mind, that it cannot, if systematically and rigidly carried out, be followed by other than the best results.

Number of postage stamps issued during the past year, 7,078,188. Total value of stamps, envelopes, and newspaper wrappers sold, \$6,910,181 89.

JACKSON AND CALHOUN. A scene at the White House in 1833, at the lodgings of John C. Calhoun the same night, and a death-bed scene at the Hermitage, were thus graphically portrayed by Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, in the debate on the Confiscation Bill.

USE THE ROLLER. A writer in the Farmer and Gardener presses upon agriculturists the merits of this implement in the following manner: "Why don't our farmers use the roller more frequently? Is it because they are not willing to incur the expenses of the purchase? Is it because they are not disposed to bestow the extra amount of labor involved in rolling their fields, or is it because they do not understand its uses and benefits?"

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. Elcock, John Davis, Wm. Satterlee, Eli S. Bailey, Wm. B. Maxson, John Wilson, N. Wardner, James H. Cochran, and Daniel Coon, together with engravings of the old meeting-houses at Newport and Hopkinton, R. I., and the modern meeting-houses at Pawcatuck, R. I., and Berlin, N. Y.

BE PATIENT WITH THE LITTLE ONES.

Be patient with the little ones. Let neither their slow understanding nor their occasional pertness offend you, or provoke the sharp reproof. Remember the work is new to them, and they have no slight task to grasp with their unripened intellects the mass of facts and truths that crowd upon their attention.

Bless your little ones with a patient care of their childhood, and they will certainly consecrate the glory and grace of their manhood to your service.

Mr. President.—If Calhoun had been executed for his treason in 1833, there would have been no rebellion now; and perhaps he came nearer his execution than most people are aware. You well know the conspirators in South Carolina proceeded to the commission of the overt act.

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

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