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As the Recorder, as the Organ of the Seventh-day Baptists, is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of that denomination, it aims to promote vital piety and vigorous action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of the Scriptures. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reforms, and measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the erring, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its literary and intelligence Department, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers.

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"BE OF GOOD CHEER."

All through the long night, we've been "tolling and rowing"
"Mid darkness and tempest, the winds wildly blowing,
And though we are still in the midst of the sea,
Where the contrary winds sweep in merciless glee;
We'll not be discouraged: for lo! o'er the waves,
A form is approaching; he cometh to save;
He heareth our cry; he rebuketh our fear;
'Tis the voice of the Lord, saying, "be of good cheer,"
And when he is with us the tempest shall cease;
His power, and his presence, shall bring us to peace.
Like Peter, in fear we've been walking alone,
On the boisterous sea; our faith nearly down;
Like Peter, I've sailed on ruin's dark brink,
Except the Lord save us, we surely must sink.
Like him, in our terror, where dark billows sweep,
We'll call on his name, whose word shall be deep;
His arm is outstretched, though weak is our faith,
To save us from sinking—to save us from death;
And with us, he'll enter our storm-torn bark,
Composing the tempest, dispersing the dark.
'Tis the fourth watch of night: signs of morn we de-
cry;
From the depth of the darkness, the day dawns bright,
The day-star of freedom peers through the dark cloud;
To cheer the red hearts that in anguish are bowed;
For the glorious word has already been spoken,
Which shall sound 'till the bonds of oppression are
broken.
Behold, ye down-trodden, despised and oppressed;
For ye day is approaching, which bringeth you rest;
O lift up your heads; your redemption is near;
Hear the voice that is speaking, and "be of good
cheer."
The night of oppression is rolling away,
Before the bright dawning of liberty's day;
The Rachel's that weep for the wounded and slain,
Shall know that their sons were not offered in vain:
When our banner speaks freedom wherever it shall
wave,
And neversore breathe in our nation a slave.

EDWIN.

Milton, November, 1862.

Milton, November, 1862.

have spiritual powers of explosion and propul- sion, and artillery of tremendous energy. They have swords and spears, and poisoned arrows, and fiery darts, so that to encounter them the Christian soldier needs armor of all kinds, offensive and defensive—yes, even the whole panoply of God, truth for a coat of mail, righteousness for a breastplate, faith for a shield, hope for a helmet, and the inspired, miraculous, infallible Word of God for a sword.

5. That these organized and armed hosts are not without a general and commander-in-chief, and that this confederacy of revolters is not without a president, known as the great adversary and slanderer. Our Saviour, with his clear insight into the invisible world, and all its organizations and relations, did not hesitate to assign to him this position and rank. He declared himself during the period of his incarnation to be the object of his special though fruitless attack. "Behold, (saith he), the prince of this world cometh, but in me he hath nothing." He regarded the ultimate result of his own incarnation and sufferings to be the destruction of him and his kingdom. This was assured to him in his vision of Satan falling as lightning from heaven. The great end of his incarnation was also declared by the disciple whom he loved, in these emphatic words: "The devil was the originator of the revolt. For this purpose was the Son of God manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil."—John 8: 8. In another passage, the apostle who was caught up to the third heaven, and whom Christ specially taught, adds to the destruction of the devil the redemption of the church as an end of the incarnation: "Forasmuch as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same, that by death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil, and deliver those who through fear of death were all their life time subject to bondage."—Heb. 2: 14. In accordance with this sublime view, when this same apostle was commissioned by Christ from heaven to carry out his great designs, there was a solemn recognition of this momentous fact. Listen to the words of him on whose head are many crowns, who is King of kings and Lord of lords: "I am Jesus whom thou persecutest. But arise and stand on thy feet, for I have appeared unto thee in order that I may ordain thee a minister and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those in which I will appear unto thee, delivering thee from this people and from the Gentiles, to whom now I send thee, to open their eyes, to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and an inheritance among them who are sanctified by faith in me."—Acts 26: 15-18. What com- mission in all history is more explicit and definite than this, and what was ever given in circumstances of higher sublimity and glory! Need we wonder then that this great apostle ever had such vivid concep- tions of that great leading spirit, from whose power he was to turn the nations? "Need we wonder, that as Christ called him, "the prince of this world," so his commissioned champion called him "the god of this world, the spirit that worketh in the children of disobedience."—2 Cor. 4: 4, and Eph. 2: 2. Need we wonder that he regarded his delu- sive power as the main, nay, almost the whole obstacle to his success in his mission? Need it surprise us to hear him say, if our Gospel is hid, it is hid to them who are lost, in whom the God of this world hath blinded the eyes of those who believe not, lest the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them?—2 Cor. 4: 3, 4. Need we wonder that when contemplating the power of this leader, in himself and through his organiz- ed hosts, he should feel that all human energy is vain unless supplemented by the strength of God, and that in tones clear and thrilling as a bugle-note, he should thus cheer on the soldiers of God, to gain from him new strength for the all-absorbing war? "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might; put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Wherefore take unto you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand." Is there any pretense here? any thing unreal? any false rhetoric? Is there not the stern earnestness of a general on the battle-field in the very crisis of the fight? Was Wellington ever more earnest in the battle of Waterloo, when he said to his squares of infantry, who were bearing the brunt of the incessant and terrible onset of the French cavalry, Stand, my boys, stand; we can die, but we cannot retreat?

6. Though these apostate spiritual hosts do not directly use physical force to persecute, imprison, scourge, burn and slay men, yet they do it indirectly by the organized bodies in and through whom they act, and therefore Christ ascribes such persecutions directly to the great inspiring spirit. To the church of Smyrna, he says, "Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer. Behold the devil shall cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried, and ye shall have persecution ten days. Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Rev. 2: 10. So the persecuting Jews are by Christ himself, from his heavenly glory, called, "the synagogue of Satan." This organizing power of Satan, for purpose of persecution and death, is not limited to particular localities, but is represented as world-wide, and extending through the ages. And as one main instrument in the destruc- tion of Satan was to be his own self-devel- opment before the universe, power was given unto him, through his most fearful orga- nization, which is fully described as his work, "to make war with the saints and to kill them, and to exercise authority over every tribe and tongue and nation." This power, too, was to last for many ages.

7. But after all, the main and most fearful power of these spirits does not lie in the use of brute force, but in a delusive power in the higher regions of human thought, the regions of philosophy, theology, and science. All systems of organized action go back to a few deep roots. By affirming or denying a single great principle concerning one str-

tribute of God, the whole system of theo- logy may be revolutionized to evil: for long ages. One single principle concerning the material system may corrupt vital religion and social organization to their lowest depths. One single position concerning time and space may give birth to a system of absolute and irremediable skepticism. Nor is there any principle so destructive and some- what malignant that it may not be arrayed in some plausible and delusive colors of good. Hence, in all this wide field of illusion, Satan is said to change himself into an angel of light, and to teach his ministers to do the same.

8. But still greater than this, if it were possible, is the power of flattery, which is the great primary foundation on which his empire in this world rests. As universal as is the love of stimulating liquors, yet, more so, is the love of flattery among men, and the dislike of honest truth. Of this great fact, Christ has given the solution, as is found in the deep depravity of man: "This is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men have loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil. For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved." The simple truth is, men do not like deep conviction of sin, humiliation and self-loathing, and yet no one can truly come into the light of the divine glory, and have a penetrating vision of God, without such results. Job, Isaiah, Daniel, and John, though holy men, were not so holy as to escape the deepest humili- ation and self-abasement in the presence of the divine glory. But for a humiliating vision of the truth men have no desire, nay, they loathe it—they intensely desire the excitement of flattery and self-complacent dreams and visions. To this God expressly ascribes the highest power of Satan over men, both under nature and under revela- tion. They do not love to retain God in their knowledge; they do not receive the love of the truth that they may be saved. They close their eyes lest they see, and stop their ears lest they hear, and harden their hearts lest they understand. Hence, pro- fessing themselves to be wise, they become fools. This was the avowed philosophy of Christ and his apostles in explaining the errors of Gentiles and of Jews of that and of coming ages. This is not the only age in which there has been a high conceit of super- ior illumination and progress. It has been the conceit of every age and every clime, even the darkest. Ignorance the most gross, moral blindness the most intense, are no barrier against it, nay, rather, they are its most efficient causes. On the other hand, human science and learning do not avert it. Of the constancy, the univer- sality, the manifold forms, the intensity of the Satanic use of this power, our highest conceptions are yet very low, for even the best have as yet but partly escaped its in- fluence. In this region, if anywhere, may be found the "depths of Satan," of which our Saviour speaks. "We easily understand the policy of Indian traders in making their victims drunk in order to swindle them out of all their possessions. Satan is a still greater proficient in the art. If he would effectually swindle a man out of all things, first of all he makes him drunk by flattery. Yea, we may see whole parties and commu- nities thus drunk together.

WHATEVER YOU LIKE.

Robert Brown was the son of a poor man, who could only send him to school a few months in the year; and Robert often said, "It is no use for me to try to be anybody. I have no advantages. I shall always be poor and ignorant." Now Robert was mis- taken. He had some very great advantages. He had a well-shaped, handsome head, and a fine, full chest, and strong limbs. He was a bright, healthy boy, and I think he had a fair chance to become whatever he liked. He used to beg his father to give him a piece of land for his own, where he could raise vegetables for the market. His father was too poor to give him part of the gar- den, but only a bit of sandy land in one corner of the lot. Robert struck his spade into it, and turned up the soil. "It is of no use planting anything here," said he; "only see how sandy it is; nothing will grow." But there was some strength in this loose soil, just as there was strength in Robert's healthy brain and stout arms and legs. And the wind sowed some seeds there, and they came up and grew; and one hot day in July, when our little farmer was tired with raking hay, he went to look at his despised corner, and there, just where the ground was broken by his spade, was a large cluster of strawberries, ripe and delicious. While he was eating them he felt something prick his bare foot, and looking down, there was a large, ugly thistle, just going to seed. Now, both the thistle and the strawberry grew from seeds which the wind had sown; but the land was Robert's, and he had a right to say which should grow. "Get out, you hateful thistle," said he. "You are a thief, come to steal your living, and pay me in prickles. Are you not ashamed to pick my ragged pocket, which only has a few cents in it at the most?" Then he dug up the thistle by the roots, and as he was too poor to buy manure, he used to go evenings by moonlight with his wheelbarrow, and get black soil from a hollow in the woods, full of old leaves and rotten wood; and he mixed it all thoroughly in with the sandy soil that bore the berries, and then filled it full of the best plants he could find; and the next year he had a great deal of fruit. Moreover, he sowed turnip seed between the rows, and the turnips grew large and round and sweet, and he sold them in November for a broad piece of silver. Robert was delighted. "I piece of silver," said he, "that I can raise on my land whatever I like." And then the thought

came into his mind that he could make of himself whatever he liked, if he would only set about it in earnest. And I believe he will, for where a boy has conquered one dif- ficulty, he is generally ready to try another.

THE MYSTERY OF LIFE.

A thoughtful and graceful poem embodying reflections familiar to all, with a pure and high philosophy, realized by too few.

So many years I've seen the sun,
And called these eyes and hands my own;
A thousand little acts I've done,
And childhood felt, and manhood known;
O what is life? and this dull round,
To me, why has a spirit bound?
So many airy draughts and lines,
And warm excursions of the mind,
Have filled my soul with great designs,
While practice proved far behind:
O what is thought? and where withdrew
The glories which my fancy saw?
So many tender joys and woes,
Have on my quivering soul had power;
Plain life with brightening passions rose,
The boast and burden of their hour:
O what is all we feel? why died
Those pains and pleasures o'er my head?
So many human souls divine,
So at one instant displayed,
Some of them freely mixed with mine,
In lasting bonds my heart have tied:
O what is friendship? why impressed,
On my weak, wretched, dying breast?
So many wondrous gleams of light,
And gentle adors from above,
Have made me sit, like seraph bright,
Some moments on a throne of love:
O what is virtue? why had I,
Who am so low, a taste so high?
Ere long, when sovereign wisdom wills,
My soul an unknown path shall tread,
And strangely leave, who strangely fills,
This frame, and wags me to the dead:
O what is death? 'tis life's last shore,
Where vanities are vain no more;
Where all pursuits their good obtain,
And life is all retouched again;
Where in their bright recesses shall rise
Thoughts, virtues, friendships, griefs, and joys,
—John Gambard, 1711-1771.

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MAXIMS FOR PARENTS.

1. Begin to train your children from the cradle. From their earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of obedience, instant, unhesitating obedience. Obedience is very soon understood even by an infant.—Read Prov. 22: 6; Col. 3: 20; Eph. 6: 1-3.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children understand that you mean exactly what you say. Gen. 18: 19; 1 Sam. 3: 13; 1 Tim. 3: 4.
3. Never give them anything because they cry for it.
4. Seldom threaten; and be always careful to keep your word. Prov. 19: 13; 23: 13, 14; Lev. 19: 3.
5. Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give them what you promise.
6. Always punish your children for willful disobedience you, but never punish in a passion. Be as calm as a clock, yet deci- sive. Prov. 14: 29; 16: 32.
7. Do not be always correcting your children; and never use violent or terrifying punishments. Take the rod, (so Solomon says), let it tingle, and pray God to bless it. A little boy had been guilty of lying and stealing. His father talked with him on the greatness of his sin, told him he must punish him, represented to him the conse- quences of sin as far worse than his present punishments and then chastised him. These means were made a blessing to the child, and from that time he shunned both false- hood and dishonesty. A few angry words and violent blows would have produced no such effect. Prov. 13: 24; 22: 15; 29: 15; Eph. 6: 4.
8. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden under the same circumstances at another. Exod. 20: 12; Prov. 6: 20, 22.
9. Teach them early to speak the truth on all occasions. If you allow them to shuffle and deceive in small matters, they will soon do it in greater, till all reverence for truth is lost. Prov. 12: 19, 22.
10. Be very careful what company your children keep. "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed." Prov. 13: 20.
11. Make your children useful as soon as they are able, and find employment for them as far as possible. Prov. 10: 4; 18: 9; 19: 15; 2 Thess. 3: 10.
12. Teach your children not to waste any- thing; to be clean and tidy; to sit down quietly and in good order to their meals; to take care of and mend their clothes; to have "a place for everything, and every- thing in its place." 1 Cor. 14: 40; John 6: 12.
13. Never suffer yourself to be amused by an imposture; nor, by a smile, en- courage those seeds of evil which, unless destroyed, will bring forth the fruits of vice and misery. Eph. 5: 11, 12.
14. Encourage your children to do well, show them you are pleased when they do well. Prov. 1: 8, 9.
15. Teach your children to pray by pray- ing with and for them yourself. Maintain the worship of God in your family if you desire his blessing to descend on you and yours. Josh. 24: 15; Psalm 101: 2.
16. Impress upon their minds that eternity is before them, and that those only are truly wise who secure eternal blessings. Say, "My child, what concerns you most, what I am most anxious about, is not what you are to be, or to possess here, for a little while; but what you are to be, and have forever!" Deut. 6: 7; 2 Tim. 3: 14; Matt. 19: 14.
17. Above all, let parents be themselves what they would wish their children to be; for it is only by the power of the Gospel of Christ in our own hearts that we shall be enabled to bring up our children for God.

DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.

A letter dated Naples, Oct. 18, in the Bos- ton Transcript, gives the following account of some very interesting discoveries:

Another most important discovery in Pompeii. It was made last Saturday, during one of those interesting excavations which are now continually taking place, and not far from the bake-house which was recently brought to light. There were few persons present, for the age of toadyism and funk- eysm has passed, and special seem, for the most part, to have been merged in the daily excavations, at which all Victor Emmanu- el's subjects and their friends' friends may be present. The directors and some men were working away in a small, apparently poor house, when their voices indicated that a great discovery had been made, and the three or four visitors who happened to be near were immediately invited to the spot. In a small inner room, employes and labor- ers are on their knees, working with the utmost care, as if the finest porcelain were being handled. On the upper surface of the ashes, which as yet have not been removed from the neighborhood, are standing boys, girls, and men, with their baskets in their hands, all labor suspended, whilst they are looking down on the scene below.

The scene was, in truth, very picturesque; and I wonder that such a subject has never been seized by an artist. But what is it that had been found! In an extreme corner of this inner room have been discovered some human bones—a rare thing in Pompeii, where most of the population had time to escape. Further researches—and it was interesting to observe with what extreme care and deli- cacy they were conducted—revealed yet others, until the skeletons of five persons were visible, four women and an infant, all crouched up in a corner. The sex and age of the victims, and the very form in which they were found, are suggestive of incidents and sufferings which would promise material for an affecting tale. The arms seem to have been clasped as if all hope had been abandoned, and they had come there to die, whilst the legs were doubled up with the agony of their sufferings. The mouth of one skeleton was open, distended; and hard- ly had been the last expiring efforts of that poor person. The infant's was the ex- treme corner, where a mother's love per- haps had placed it, in the hopes of its there finding greater protection from the storm of ashes which was raging around them, and then penetrating into the most secret recess- es of every building. Poor, helpless women! they were too weak or too foolish to escape, and had been abandoned by husband, father, brother—by every male friend. There were bronze armlets or bracelets round their fleshless bones; and by the side of them lay what were evidently the remains of a purse, in which had been inclosed twenty silver Roman coins and two copper coins. Of course, the material of the purse was im- pressed, and was reduced to mere tinder; still the texture was perceptible, and this it was which contained the hurried gleanings of the unhappy party. There were considerable traces of cloth, too, in the ashes, all around the bodies or skeletons—that is to say, on the ashes there were impressions as of cloth which had been laid over them, and then exposed to fire. The probability ap- peared to be that they were the clothes of the wretched fugitives, for there were im- pressions, as it were, of folds.

Though great care was exercised in re- moving every stone and mass of ash, I con- sider the plan adopted to have been wrong and injurious to the general effect. Thus, instead of clearing off everything horizon- tally from right to left, I would have re- moved all the ashes on the surface, and have exposed to view the entire mass of bones as they reposed after the last agony was over. Another advantage of this mode is, that it would have been easier to discover the nature and the form of the surface on which they lay; though it was decided that it was a bed. It was about the distance of two and one-half feet above the level of the ground that the bones were found; and by cutting away the mass of ashes, the outlines of the bed, or whatever it was, could be clearly discovered. Indeed, the holes in the ground where stood the legs were discerna- ble. Round what might have been the joints, were still remaining bits of iron; and on the upper surface and upwards, there were signs, as it were, of something similar to columns. Of course, on the moment, it was impossible to decide what precisely the arti-

HOW TO MAKE CHILDREN FALSE.

"My mother don't like you; you are a naughty woman," said little Nellie Brown to a caller—Mrs. Frazier.

"Nellie!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown, blushing to the reddest red, "go right out of this room in a minute."

"Didn't you say you did n't like her?" continued Nellie, now exceedingly perplexed to know what her mother's mortification and anger could mean.

"I say, Nellie, leave the room in a minute. You are a naughty girl to talk so; what has possessed you to tell such stories? And with a thrust, she put her into the kitchen, and shut the door. So poor little Nellie went to sobbing and crying, just because she had told the truth, in her simple way. The fact was, she heard her mother express herself decidedly adverse to Mrs. Frazier. Her language was not neatly-mouthed nor indefinite, concerning this near neighbor, so that even a little child like Nellie could understand the meaning thereof. It was spoken only, as if the child were at perfect lib- erty to hear, and no charge given to the artless girl not to "tell tales out of school."

Was it strange that Nellie should thus re- peat what had dropped from her mother's lips? Especially when she never learned that the "truth is not to be told at all times." She had been taught to tell the truth, and to avoid falsehood. She did not dream that she was doing wrong in giving circulation to her good mother's expressed opinion. And now consider what conflicting thoughts and sentiments must pervade Nellie's bosom, as she is thrust into the kitchen for saying just what her mother had said before.

"What have I done?" she must have asked. "Something naughty, certainly, or I should not have been treated so; but what?" And thus her troubled mind is in doubt and perplexity as to her offence. "Mother says I must n't tell a lie," she continues, "and I did n't. O, dear, what does it all mean?"

There is no fancy in the foregoing. May a parent has been put into such a position by the glib tongue of a child. Children generally understand that it is right to speak the truth, although they do not comprehend that it is so in every cir- cumstance. Hence Nellie's intention were good, and so far praiseworthy. Instead of being summarily punished for the well-meant act, there is a view to take of it that demands explanation. We are not condemning this social law now; we rather think it is a good one. It would n't do to say to the face of people all that is said to their backs. We should have war all the time. Peace would be out of the question. But, then, it is worth while to inquire whether it is well to say anything to people's backs that this social law will not permit us to say to their faces? Here is the point, after all. Did not Nellie's mother perpetrate a greater wrong by criticizing Mrs. Frazier than Nellie did by telling her of it? Then, which ought to have been thrust into the kitchen?

Custom may make it polite for one woman to tell another that she is glad to see her, when she is not; to invite her to call again, when she hopes she never will; and sundry things; but there is no law of God to demand this course of action. Heaven has not a smile for such false-hearted ways. Veracity that is tried and true, is all that is out- rent at the court of heaven. And this, too, for the sake of the children! For may not these social customs, that sanction one thing to a person's back, and another to his face, educate children in duplicity and falsehood? Does not the course of Mrs. Brown tend to make her Nellie false-hearted? It is just here that the great evil of such manners and customs are seen. There is no telling how much influence is exerted in this way to make the young dissemblers and hypocrites. Whatever there is of falsehood and treachery in the characters of men and women in social life, one great cause of it is to be found in customs that make it rude and impolite to say to a person's face what is freely spoken at their backs. It is a subject worthy of the thought and study of parents.—Congregationalist.

—Congregationalist.

ADVICE TO PREACHERS.

1. Understand your text.
2. Confirm your view by private reference to the original.
3. Strengthen your opinion by once more reading the whole context.
4. Avoid a display of learning—criticise in the study—teach in the pulpit.
5. Divide your subject—it helps the hearers.
6. Speak in short sentences—it helps the preacher.
7. Use plain words—they are good for all sorts and conditions of men.
8. Avoid parentheses—they trouble the speaker, they puzzle the hearer.
9. Speak in the first person singular—it gives reality.
10. Avoid the first person plural—kings speak thus, preachers should not.
11. Apply pointedly—all within the church walls are not of the church of Christ.
12. Rebuke boldly.
13. Warn lovingly.
14. Encourage heartily.
15. Preach frequently with your tongue.
16. Preach always by your life.
17. Honor the Holy Ghost.
18. Remember your Master. Seek his glory, not your own.

Old John Owen says somewhere: "To preach the Word, and not to follow it with prayer constantly and frequently, is to be- lieve its use, neglect its end, and cast away all the seed of the gospel at random." (1 Cor. 1: 21.)

[As a pendant to the above wail, which we find floating among our exchanges, we give the following rules, set down, we be- lieve, by some preacher from his own expe- rience.—Ed. Rec.]

1. Resolve to be brief, as this is an age of telegraphs and stenography.
2. Be pointed; never preach all around your text without hitting it.
3. State your propositions plainly, but do not stop long to particularize.
4. Avoid long introductions; but plunge into your sermon like a swimmer into cold water.
5. Condense; make sure that you have an idea, and then speak it right out in the plainest, shortest, possible terms.
6. Avoid all high-flown language; quote no Hebrew or Greek; aim to be simply a preacher.
7. Be honest enough to own that you do avail yourself of help from any source. But in using help, be sure you never make stilted forms when your own legs are far better.
8. Expect the Father's blessing; you are his servant, and can do nothing without it.
9. Stop when you are done.

GREENLAND.—Mr. C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, in a recent lecture, refers as fol- lows to one of the Arctic peoples:

"The Innuits of Greenland were found to be an educated people, little children reading books published by the natives. Several of the books were shown, whose typography and appearance were in every way highly creditable. He said the Innuits are honest, religious, and self-governing people; having no laws, no rulers or chiefs; and in all his intercourse with them he never saw a fight, or even a quarrel. They had some vines, as we would term them, but their virtues were in the majority. One thing he could say of them, if one had anything to eat, all had something to eat."

THE VICISSITUDES OF LIFE.—There is a pris- oner at the Albany Penitentiary who was recently a captain in the army. In a drunk- en frolic, he shot a comrade at Washington, but not killing him, and was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years. He will probably pass the whole of that long im- prisonment there. Another prisoner is the son of a wealthy Washington banker. He received from his father \$100,000, went into business as a broker, but took to drinking and gambling, squandered his fortune, and was finally convicted of the offense of know- ing a man down and robbing him of \$300. Both of these prisoners have been accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of life; now they are degraded felons, condemned for a long period to the hardships of prison life.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRAFFER.—There is a man who has been put into such a position by the glib tongue of a child. Children generally understand that it is right to speak the truth, although they do not comprehend that it is so in every cir- cumstance. Hence Nellie's intention were good, and so far praiseworthy. Instead of being summarily punished for the well-meant act, there is a view to take of it that demands explanation. We are not condemning this social law now; we rather think it is a good one. It would n't do to say to the face of people all that is said to their backs. We should have war all the time. Peace would be out of the question. But, then, it is worth while to inquire whether it is well to say anything to people's backs that this social law will not permit us to say to their faces? Here is the point, after all. Did not Nellie's mother perpetrate a greater wrong by criticizing Mrs. Frazier than Nellie did by telling her of it? Then, which ought to have been thrust into the kitchen?

—Congregationalist.

—Congregationalist.

The Recorder.

WESTERLY, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 25, 1862.

THE RECORDER.

The present number of the RECORDER completes its eighteenth volume. At the close of the seventeenth volume, the responsibility of its indebtedness was assumed by an association of brethren, for the purpose of relieving the Publishing Society of a load of debt, and of insuring to the denomination a paper without which it would seem almost impossible to carry on our benevolent operations. It was not the design of the association to publish the paper as an association longer than till it could be advantageously disposed of. At that time no satisfactory arrangements could be made. The associates, therefore, by their committee, decided, for the present, to carry on the paper under the supervision of that committee, till some such arrangement could be made. The present number has been somewhat delayed for the purpose of completing these arrangements. We have now to say, that the whole property, with its accounts and responsibilities, has been transferred to Geo. B. Utter, the former General Agent of the Publishing Society, who will, from the commencement of the nineteenth volume, assume the sole management of the concern. For ourselves, we will simply say, that we are grateful for the forbearance shown us during the year of our shortcomings in the position of responsibility in which we were very unexpectedly and against our wishes placed.

E. G. CHAMPLIN.

The first number of the nineteenth volume of the Recorder will be published on Fifth-day, January 8th—a delay of one week being necessary to enable the future publisher to make his arrangements for issuing the paper. Meanwhile he hopes that those having short and spicy paragraphs in their portfolios, or interesting denominational items in their minds, will avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to forward them. Letters should be addressed to Geo. B. Utter, Westerly, R. I.

LETTERS FROM OUR MISSIONARIES.

LETTER FROM MR. CARPENTER.

SHANGHAI, September 18, 1862.

Dear Brother Champlin,—Our summer weather left us in the middle of September just. It has not been so warm as usual, but more unhealthy. Cholera has done a fearful work in the northern ports of China this season, and lately fever and dysentery have added not a few to the list of the departed. Several missionaries have died. Two of the American Presbyterian Board, Gayley and Culbertson. The latter was once a fellow student with Beauregard and McClellan at West Point.

Yours of 15th April was duly received, by which we perceive that we are not to expect Bro. and Sister Rogers out here. The whole matter of reinforcing the mission seems to be doubtful. At this I do not wonder. I have had but very little hope of it for several years. And yet I have no doubt that it ought to have been done before the present war broke out. It seems that my letter of last February had rather a disheartening effect. I am sorry for that, but can't help it. We have any quantity of disheartening things to meet with out here. There is a constant pressure of this sort bearing us down, whatever phase of heathenism turns up. Still the command from the shining shore is, "Go teach all nations." "Lo I am with you always." The excitement that was upon us last winter, in consequence of the proximity of hordes of blood-thirsty rebels, passed away. And so have other similar excitements passed since that time. It is a hard month when he had our last. And the misery of the people, robbed and spoiled, beggars description. And at present we cannot see the beginning of the end of these troubles. It is a time of judgment upon a nation that has forgotten God and now refuses to repent. Still the command, "Go, teach," has not been recalled. Here and there is one found accessible, who yields to the power of truth. And, in the divine plan, it seems meet that even those who will not believe, should yet hear the truth, as a witness for God. And who knows when God will pour out his Spirit upon this people, and multitudes come flocking to his standard? We could not expect this to precede instruction, but to follow it; and whoever considers how numerous this people is, what a literature they have, and what time-honored institutions have come down to them, could hardly expect a more speedy re-formation than has been realized, from so few unimpaired, non-miracle-working, and in many instances despised witnesses. We should not take hold of such a work unless prepared for a steady, earnest and unyielding persistence in it. To use a homely simile, it is a matter of team that wastes its strength by fits and starts, while old Spark and Bright, by a steady pull, do the work. The old Society, those long accustomed to foreign missionary work, have commenced in China, and though it is hard, uphill work, they are disposed to work away, sowing the seed and waiting for God's blessing upon it, and hear nothing of any of them giving out in despair. Now in regard to our little mission, though we have not labored much in the great work of translation, or in the education of the children, yet in gathering into the fold of Christ, we have reason to be thankful that, in proportion to the

means used, we have as much encouragement, in this way, as the average of others. Besides, the location of our country family residence, in this somewhat envying climate, is more favorable to health than that of any other mission in Shanghai. The new roads that run past it render it far more desirable than it formerly was. Must this mission go down? For what reason? For want of men, or means, or both? If so, there is no help for it. The Lord knows it that is the real cause. And did He not take notice of it when we pledged ourselves in his presence to this work? Is he not now having a sharp reckoning with the nation? But, as a people, we were comparatively innocent of the blood of our brother, the black man. Is not the sin of our people that of lukewarmness in the cause we approve, and is it not for this that they, with others, must feel the chastening rod of Him who hates lukewarmness? Excuse my freedom. I will say no more, at present, on this subject. I could not, under the circumstances, have said less. In regard to our movements, we shall probably have to leave the field before another hot season.

Yours in the bonds of the Gospel,

S. CARPENTER.

P. S.—Though we have not wholly escaped sickness this season, both of us having been laid by more than once, yet through the divine goodness we are at present able to attend to our duties. s. c.

FROM MRS. CARPENTER.

The following we are permitted to excerpt from a private letter from Mrs. Carpenter to Mrs. Chas. Saunders, under date of Shanghai, China, September 17, 1862, as containing some items of interest not found in Mr. C's letter:

Have you wondered at not hearing again from me? Our last letters must have met, or passed each other on the way, as I see that mine was sent off to the ship Nov. 30th, and so was just about getting under way as yours was dated on the 3d December. Very few letters have we received since our return, and so have written less than we otherwise should. Yours happens to be my only unanswered one—in that direction. I long to know where you are, and how you are employed in your dear old home—and what your good husband is doing with himself, and how Martha prospers; but all this is only left for me to conjecture—that you all find something to do, and do it, I have no doubt, for you have not learned how to be idle, I am sure, in a mission field. Another thing we want to know, is, if the Palestine mission is really given up. Why should it be? But in these troublous times, all benevolent institutions must needs fare hard. O that that cruel war were ended, peace restored, justice triumphant, and that "He, whose right it is," would "take to himself his great power and reign."

As I read over your letter, and notice anew what you say of the effect of the troubles upon the inhabitants of Syria, about the time you left, I feel that you will know better by that, than by anything I can write of the state of things here. Rebellion, war, murder, and all their accompaniments, are still rife here. Every little while the insurgents make a new advance towards Shanghai, and then comes the rush of people to the settlement for protection, and we are all on the lookout for whatever may come next. Then the English and French make a move, and drive them back, (the rebels,) and we have another breathing time. This, however, does not at once send home the refugees, and the throngs of them is sometimes almost fearful, quite so, for the increase of suffering, of sickness and death, is frightful. Last winter was intensely cold, the coldest by far we ever knew in China, and the summer has been also the coldest we have known, and very sickly. In the winter the small-pox raged, this summer it has been cholera, and just now it is dysentery and the Shanghai fever. The mission ranks have been nearly thinned, both at this port, and at the North, and whether we have yet seen the end God only knows. Our lives, thank God, are still spared, and we have had pretty good health, all things considered. Yet Mr. C. has had three separate attacks of chills and fever, this season, which of course tells upon his general strength, and I am myself just up from an attack of a different kind. I think it is the liver, but the doctor won't say he thinks so, and he may be right. However, I think the end will be, that if our lives are spared, until the approach of another hot season, we shall arrange to go away somewhere for the summer. Perhaps to California. If you were only in Jaffa now, who knows but we might make you a visit? But there is no use talking about that; nor any thing else so far off. God only knows, and "our times are in his hands."

KANSAS.

A year ago we endeavored to call attention to the importance of missionary labor in Kansas. A little prospecting in that direction will show the need of an early occupation of that field. Ten years ago Kansas was occupied only by wild aborigines. The few missionaries and traders who had penetrated that section turned all their influence to the side of slavery, even in the face of the Missouri Compromise. Since the compromise, her history has been romantic and tragic. She has throttled the slave power, though backed by Douglas and the Democracy. No State has struggled against such fearful odds, and won such glorious victory. She is, to-day, the most radical anti-slavery State in the Union. She has sent ten thousand volunteers to fight the battles of freedom. Her Governor is a radical Republican, as is her Representative in Congress. Her legislature is largely republican. She is the Massachusetts of the

Southwest. Her soil is enriched by the blood so unrighteously shed in the days of her purification.

Another argument in her favor is the political aspect of Missouri. She is doomed to be a free State. Glorious doom!

Much might be said in favor of Kansas from her latitude. But the chief interest which clusters around her is the advantage of her newness. Two thousand dollars well appropriated in the early history of Wisconsin, under wise management, would have given to the Seventh-day Baptists a well-endowed college.

The seed time in Kansas is now. When oppression shall go down, as all oppression must, and the merchant on the Pacific coast shall range his prices hourly with the merchant of New York; and nowhere in all the line shall the telegraph wire cross a foot of slave soil—then, and not till then, will the dawn of grandeur for the American Republic begin.

The important part which Kansas must play in the drama invites early attention to the opportunities she offers. Her history will make her conspicuous among the States. The "marching on" of John Brown's soul began on her soil. Osawatimic has a more glorious future than Ball Run.

A. B. C.

COVENANT MEETINGS.

CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF GRACE.

The article in the RECORDER of November 13, under the above caption, is, in the main, most heartily approved. The suggestions of "N." commend themselves to our serious and prayerful consideration as a people. But the object of the present writing is to make a few inquiries respecting those suggestions.

"N." says, after referring to the inefficiency of the old method of holding our covenant meetings, "We have been well satisfied that to look for a reform in this direction is useless." Why useless? Is the inefficiency general with all people? Is it not rather a result of our inefficient organization or discipline, which needs reforming?

1. The change proposed by "N." is an aggressive innovation upon old customs. If commendable, why not go a step further, and covenant thus monthly? If such social, religious exercises at long intervals are good, why not more profitable at shorter intervals?

2. After giving an account of the burial of the Saviour, it is said, that "day was the preparation, and the sabbath drew on," (Luke 23: 54,) or more properly a sabbath, for there is no article in the original. This sabbath was not the weekly day of rest, but a "great day," (John 19: 31,) one of the days of holy convocation prescribed in the law at the beginning of the feast of unleavened bread, in which no servile work was to be done, Lev. 23: 7. Our correspondent, in supposing that this was the weekly Sabbath, is unable to harmonize the statements of the evangelists, and has fallen into two mistakes; first, that *the woman bought the spices, and, secondly, that she sought for a guard, on the sabbath day.* As we proceed, it will appear that neither violated the Sabbath, but that the former made use of a day which intervened between the great day, or the festival sabbath, and the seventh-day sabbath; and that the latter made use of the "great day" itself.

3. Here I must request your readers to refer to the last four verses of the 23d chapter of Luke's gospel. He states that Joseph of Arimathea took the Saviour's body down from the cross, hurriedly laid it in the tomb, and that day was the preparation, (namely, the day of the crucifixion then closing;) a sabbath now drew on, or more properly, its evening began to shine, *evening* (see Dr. Hales,) for it was the time of the full moon; the women returned; prepared spices and ointment on the following day; and then "rested the sabbath day according to the commandment."

4. In regard to the Jews, in Matt. 27: 62, it is said "the next day, that followed the day of the preparation, the chief priests came to Pilate," or "on the morrow which is after the preparation," as read in the original. I have shown that this morrow was a festival sabbath, that followed the "preparation" for it. Neither therefore were guilty of a breach of the commandment, but were strictly resting on the seventh-day sabbath. Could such a marked term have been used, if the women had been buying so great a quantity as "an hundred pounds weight" of spices on that day?

With these explanatory remarks, I shall proceed to appropriate to each of the three days and nights its several events, commencing with the supposition that our Lord was crucified on the fourth day of the week, (Wednesday, "the preparation day,") and was put into the tomb at evening before the sun went down.

I. *The fifth night of the week, being the full moon, and the following day which was the festival sabbath before mentioned, and when the guard was obtained from the Roman Governor.*
II. *The sixth night and day of the week, afforded the only available opportunity for the women to buy the spices and ointment.*
III. *The seventh night and day of the week constituted the weekly sabbath on which the women "rested according to the commandment."*
This numeration embraces all the facts recorded, shows the literal fulfillment of our Lord's prophecy, and enables us to ascertain the time of his resurrection which is not expressly stated in the gospel, but may be made more fully to appear by the notes of the time when the first visits were made by his friends to the empty tomb. The statement of Matthew (chapter 28: 1) as literally rendered by Rev. W. H. Black, in "The Scriptural Calendar and Chronological Reformer," for 1849, is as follows: "In the end of the week, on the [night] which alone

ings corresponding with the writer's, opposed to all unnecessary exercises during communion, as interrupting. Whatever the belief as to the objects of the sacramental feast, whether it be to commemorate the sufferings and death of the Saviour, and hence to be observed with mourning solemnity; or whether it be a Christian festival of joy and hope, all seem to agree that calmness and quiet self-reflection, a season for devout prayer and personal consecration, better answers their feelings, indeed, is a demand of the soul; that while the visible elements of Christ's broken body and shed blood are before the Christian, he should endeavor to draw very near to God for inspiration and sanctification, and that when in the immediate presence of Deity, "the devout soul will be still before God."

INQUIRY.

"GOOD FRIDAY OR THURSDAY,"

To the Editor of the Recorder:

The following letter was published some years ago in the *Inquirer* newspaper of London. Thinking that perhaps it might help to throw some light on the frequently discussed question, of the time of the death and resurrection of our Saviour, I send it for publication in your columns.

To the Editor of the Inquirer:

Sir,—An article in the *Inquirer*, of March 26, has been pointed out to me, entitled "Good Friday or Thursday." Though your correspondent differs from the generality of Christians in his mode of computing the three days and three nights in which our Lord prophesied he should remain in the earth, yet I conceive he has not arrived at the true method of reckoning this much disputed period, for, according to his theory, we have three nights and only two clear days.

I shall endeavor to prove, and I hope satisfactorily, that the longer period was literally fulfilled by our Lord, and for that purpose a few observations must be made on the transactions recorded by the evangelists, and especially those mentioned by Luke, who writes professedly in chronological order.

1. According to Scripture reckoning, the night precedes the day; this fact must be borne in mind, being important in this discussion.

2. After giving an account of the burial of the Saviour, it is said, that "day was the preparation, and the sabbath drew on," (Luke 23: 54,) or more properly a sabbath, for there is no article in the original. This sabbath was not the weekly day of rest, but a "great day," (John 19: 31,) one of the days of holy convocation prescribed in the law at the beginning of the feast of unleavened bread, in which no servile work was to be done, Lev. 23: 7. Our correspondent, in supposing that this was the weekly Sabbath, is unable to harmonize the statements of the evangelists, and has fallen into two mistakes; first, that *the woman bought the spices, and, secondly, that she sought for a guard, on the sabbath day.* As we proceed, it will appear that neither violated the Sabbath, but that the former made use of a day which intervened between the great day, or the festival sabbath, and the seventh-day sabbath; and that the latter made use of the "great day" itself.

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towards the first [day] of the week," came Mary Magdalene, &c. On this translation he remarks, "the word sabbaton occurs alike in each place; and certainly in the plural-form, without an article, it means week, not sabbath."

I may perhaps here be permitted to allude to the fact that those who ground the observation of the first day of the week on the supposed resurrection of Christ on that day, and observe it according to civil computation from midnight to midnight, must fail to prove from the gospel writings that any such event took place at the time that they thus profess to commemorate, for, when the women went to the sepulchre to anoint the body, very early in the morning, before the rising of the sun, (Mark 16: 2,) the first day of the week, when it was yet dark, (John 20: 1) the Saviour had arisen, and the soldiers were gone from the sepulchre.

Trusting these remarks will be clear and satisfactory to "J. A. B.," and your readers generally.

I remain, Sir,
Yours truly,
AN OBSERVER OF THE SEVENTH-DAY SABBATH.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

SHELTON, N. J., December 16, 1862.

To the Editor of the Recorder:

As I have but little home news to communicate, it may not be labor lost for me to say something respecting our Sabbath-school; yet I know that in this religious department of the church we are far behind, considering the materials with which we might operate to great advantage. But many of our strongest and most influential men appear to think it too small a business for them to devote their time, talents, influence or money to promote the interest of the Sabbath-school. Still this is not universal. To this rule there are some noble exceptions; who feel as though they have found a field of usefulness in the Sabbath-school, and there they are weekly seen. Our school is held every Sabbath afternoon, in the church (the lecture room not being large enough to accommodate,) at three o'clock P. M. A. B. Davis, Superintendent; John B. Hoffman, Secretary; Theodore Davis, Librarian, and C. W. West, Chorister. Last Sabbath our Secretary made a report as follows: Number of teachers nineteen; number of classes, nineteen; number of scholars held since the present organization, thirty-one; number of scholars, one hundred and forty-two; average attendance of scholars, eighty-five and one-half; number of perfect lessons, 1974; number of imperfect lessons, 250; weekly number of lessons, 2224; received in monthly collections, \$3 97. The following persons have addressed the school during the present season: April 26, Rev. W. M. Jones, subject—a description of a school in Palestine; May 3, the same, subject—Ancient Shiloh; June 14, Rev. W. B. Gillette, subject—The Prophet Daniel; July 26, Harris Ogden, Secretary of Cumberland County Sabbath-school Convention, subject—Sabbath-school influence; September 30, Rev. W. B. Gillette, subject—the proper formation of early habits; November 8, Prof. C. H. Thompson, subject—a description of the journeyings of the Israelites from Egypt to Canaan; November 29, Rev. W. C. Kenyon, on the necessity of energy and perseverance. In addition to those addresses, remarks have often been made by the Superintendent and others as opportunity has offered. A number of prayer-meetings have been held on Sabbath mornings, especially for the Sabbath-school. Thus the seed has been in weakness sown in the minds of the young. What will be the final harvest we know not; but we will yet labor, watch, pray, and wait, hoping that we may be permitted finally to about the harvest home.

W. B. GILLETTE.

To the Editor of the Recorder:

SHELTON, N. J., December 18, 1862.

The fall term of Union Academy, at Shiloh, closed on Thursday last, after the usual examination of the several classes, by an exhibition in the evening. The exercises consisted of original declamations, essays, and dialogues. The students acquitted themselves honorably, showing that the training and discipline to which they had been subjected, was not labor lost; for they certainly did honor to themselves, to their teachers and guardians, and they promise future usefulness in the world. The winter term commenced Monday, December 22, under the instruction of the same teachers—Mr. C. H. Thompson and lady. We hope for a full term during the winter.

W. B. GILLETTE.

It is estimated that the sum expended in carrying on the war since the President's proposed "compensated emancipation," nine months ago, has been \$306,792,093 37. This sum, we are informed, if applied for "compensation," at the rate of \$300 a head, would have ransomed 1,022,640 slaves, being more than one-fourth that there are in the whole nation, and equal to all that there are in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, with a balance of 101,612 in any other State.

The churches in the South seem to be aware that their view of slavery isolates them from all other Christian and civilized countries. The Richmond *Christian Advocate* proposes, therefore, a convention of the Churches of all denominations at the South, to unite in a formal solemn testimony in vindication of their "conservative and Scriptural" principles on the slavery question, as well as their position in the war.

The number of students in all departments of Yale College is 617, of whom there are 157 professional students, classified as follows: Theology, 25; law, 34; medicine, 51; philosophy and arts, 47. Of the academic students, 128 are seniors, 110 juniors, 107 sophomores, and 181 freshmen.

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY ITEMS.

An American minister now in Germany, in the heart of Luther's Saxony, says that the vast majority of the people never go to church, and there are no churches for them to go to. In the city of Dresden, with a population of over a hundred thousand, of whom only five thousand are Romanists, there are but seven Protestant churches. In the new town, with over 30,000 inhabitants, there is but one church. At Dohna, in the vicinity, there is but one church, which is the only one for twenty-six villages.

A correspondent of the *Western Christian Advocate* states that the membership of the Methodist Episcopal church has decreased 45,000 the past year, which is about 5 per cent.

The *Evangelist* says, Our Irish correspondent writes us that within the last twenty-five years 44 new churches have been erected in the far West of Ireland, whose congregations consist mainly of converts from Romanism. In Dublin, a new and very handsome church has just been erected in Rutland Square, for the congregation of the Scots Presbyterian Church, Mary's Abbey. The style is decorated Gothic. With its lofty spire 180 feet in height, together with its commanding position, it will add to the architectural embellishments of the city. It has been built by the munificence of a single individual, Alexander Finglatner, Esq., at a cost of £10,000.

A correspondent of the *Watchman and Reflector*, in reviewing the history of the Baptist Churches in the city of New York and its suburbs, states that in 1820—forty-two years ago—there were six Baptist Churches. Since that time the number has grown to fifty-six, which embrace 15,202 communicants, giving an average of 270 members to each Church. Five of them, however, contain over six hundred each; while, on the other hand, twelve have less than one hundred, and half of that number have less than fifty.

Forty-eight missionaries are now in the service of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Of these, one is in Canada, one in Michigan, five in Wisconsin, eight in Iowa, two in Indiana, two in Illinois, one in Missouri, six in Kansas, three in Nebraska, fourteen in Minnesota, one in Oregon, two in New Mexico, and two in South Carolina.

The London *Missionary Society's Magazine* gives some particulars of the illness and death, at Sydney, of Mrs. Pitman who, with her husband, (Rev. Chas. Pitman, who labored for thirty years in the South Sea Mission.) Referring to his wife, Mr. Pitman says: "To enter into details of her disease would be needless; suffice it to say, such was its severity and protracted nature that for five full years she knew not the luxury of stretching herself upon a bed, but was compelled the whole of the above period to sit upon a low seat, about ten inches in height, covered with soft pillows, and slept, when pain would allow her, by leaning her head sideways on bolsters piled up at the foot of the bed. Such was her position day and night, year after year—myself a constant witness." Mr. and Mrs. Pitman were the first European missionaries that took up their residence on Raratonga, where they landed so far back as 1827.

The *Christian Era* learns that the Baptist church in South Dedham, Mass., under the pastoral care of Bro. Tucker, is enjoying tokens of the divine favor. Several hopeful conversions have recently occurred, and a spirit of earnest religious inquiry is manifest in the congregation.

A French paper, the *Bulletin Evangelique*, says that in the population of Rome, by a recent statistical account, are included 48,000 cardinals, prelates, priests, abbots, monks, and persons receiving greater or less income from the church; 10,000 women of religious orders; 1,000 beggars, who pay for a first-class patent, empowering them to exercise their professions upon the steps of St. Peter's; 6,000 beggars who pay for a second class patent, admitting them to practice at the doors of the other churches, before the theatres, in the streets and other public places; 2,000 women who live by serving as models to painters and sculptors, or by begging when that resource fails; 4,000 soldiers of all nationalities; 30,000 servants; 20,000 Jewish "pariahs"; 50,000 Romans, called citizens, but having no part in administering the government, and most of them in a condition bordering on misery.

A gigantic lottery has been opened in Europe to present the Pope with as much money as the speculation will produce. The tickets are selling in France, and in Spain, and in other countries. The following is a copy of one of the lottery tickets: "No. 1,567,521, Lottery of the gifts given to the Holy Father. Price of tickets 1 franc. The drawing will take place in Rome, December 9th, 1862." Ladies are very active in selling these 1 franc tickets, and many thousands are said to be already placed, subscribers being "drawn" in addition to the possibility of drawing a prize, they are performing a pious service.

The Seventh-day Baptist Church in the City of New York, having leased their Chapel in Eleventh Street, the Board of Education for a term of years, to be occupied as a public school, has proposed a future meet for public worship at the Baptist in the Hall of the Historical Society, at the corner of Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, where all friendly persons are invited.

We would call attention to the notice of the meeting of the Executive Board of the Missionary Society, which was held on Monday the 8th of December, at the office of the

In the Senate, Mr. Lincoln introduced a bill to amend the act on transportation, and to provide for the removal of Indians. Mr. Lane introduced a resolution to provide for the removal of the troops of the States against any claim of him in any action in the States, or the territories. The bill to amend the act on transportation, and to provide for the removal of Indians, was passed. The bill to amend the act on transportation, and to provide for the removal of Indians, was passed. The bill to amend the act on transportation, and to provide for the removal of Indians, was passed.

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CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to amend the act providing for duties on transports, and the act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. Mr. Lane introduced a bill to provide for the extinction of Indian titles in Kansas, and for the removal of the Indians. Resolutions were proposed condemning President Buchanan for failing to take measures to suppress the rebellion. The Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by act of Congress that any loyal citizen of the United States, who has sustained damage from the troops of the States engaged in the present rebellion, may set off such damage against any claim or demand made against him in any action at law by any such rebel State. Bills were introduced to facilitate proof for the allowance of pensions; to extend the Walla Walla and Fort Benton Military Road to Fort Abercrombie; to provide for the protection of Overland Emigrants; for a commission on military claims in West Virginia; in relation to bounties to volunteer soldiers. The Committee on the Conduct of the War were directed to inquire into and report the facts relative to the recent battle at Fredericksburg, especially what officer is responsible for the attack on the enemy's works, and who is responsible for the delay in getting ready for battle. The bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers was discussed, amended, and adopted. A resolution was offered calling for information in regard to the removal of Gen. Saxton from the command at Hilton Head. The bill to improve the organization of cavalry was passed. The Bankrupt act was taken up. A bill was passed relative to the transfer of certain naval appropriations. A bill was introduced to establish a branch Mint at Portland, Oregon. The bill amending the act for the Collection of Internal Revenue was passed. The bill for the discharge of State Prisoners was discussed. A bill was introduced so amending the Confiscation act as to provide for the payment of any bona fide claim filed by any loyal citizen or friendly foreigner. The joint resolutions instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to report at once was passed. The Pension bill was reported; also, the Deficiency bill up to June 30th, 1862. In Committee on the President's Message, Mr. Wall spoke in defense of the Administration. Resolutions in favor of paying interest on the coin were referred. A message from the President placed the sword of the dead traitor, Gen. Twiggs, at the disposal of Congress. A bill was introduced granting public lands to Minnesota, to aid in improving the navigation of the Minnesota and Red rivers of the North, and connecting the same by a canal. Another bill was for the relief of persons for damages sustained by the recent depredations and injuries of certain bands of Sioux Indians; and two others were for the removal of the Winnebago and Sioux Indians from Minnesota, and the sale of their reservations. A bill to improve the organization of our cavalry forces was referred. The resolutions censuring Buchanan were killed, 38 to 3. In the House, a bill was referred to establish a Post Office Money Order system; also, to reduce the duty on paper from 35 to 10 per cent.; also, to aid the abolition of slavery in Missouri. A resolution that in the judgment of the House, there should be no legislation changing the existing laws providing for the payment of interest on the public debt in coin, was adopted, 81 to 24. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire as to granting bounties to soldiers enlisting in the regular or volunteer army since March 4th, 1861. A resolution indorsing the emancipation Proclamation was adopted. The Army Appropriation bill for the year ending June, 1864, was reported. A resolution to send convoys with the ships taking relief to English workmen was voted down. A bill was introduced to compensate loyal owners for property taken for the United States. The bill for the relief of loyal slaveholders was reported back, with a recommendation that it do not pass. Debate ensued, in the course of which it appeared that the bill was so drawn as to compel officers of the army, on pain of civil suit for damages, to return to the civil authority all slaves within our lines who might be claimed by men professing to be loyal. The bill was laid on the table, 86 to 45. The Naval Committee were instructed to report whether letters of marque ought to be issued, with a view to the capture of the Alabama and similar dangerous vessels. Mr. Stevens' resolutions about the indivisibility of the Union, peace propositions, &c., were postponed for three weeks. A bill was referred providing for the removal of the Sioux Indians, and the disposition of their reservations in Minnesota and Dakota. The West Point Academy Appropriation bill passed without debate or amendment. Mr. Potter announced the death of Mr. Luther Hanchett, former Representative from Wisconsin.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.—Major Campbell, who has just returned from the Upper Missouri, informs the Sioux City (Iowa) Register, that "Little Crow" is endeavoring to rouse the Indians of that region to engage in a war of extermination on the whites in our border settlements. He has been only partially successful, however, as several tribes refuse to join him. There is evidence that the rebels are at the bottom of these Indian troubles. "The Register" says: "A party of Indians recently returned from the British Possessions report that they had a council with a white man, who said that his people were at war with the United States, and he wanted the Indians to join him against the government. He offered to supply them with arms, ammunition, provisions, and everything they needed. He said that he had met enough to beat with, and should...

spring, as soon as the grass was as long as his hand. He intended to wipe out all the whites on the Missouri as far down as Sioux City, then cross to the St. Peter's river, and up that stream to the British Possessions."

WAR NEWS.

The interest of the week centers in the successful crossing and recrossing of the Rappahannock by Burnside. This is justly regarded as one of the most difficult and dangerous feats of the war. The laying of the pontoon bridges was effected under a severe fire from the enemy's shapshooters, who were concealed in the houses along the bank of the river. Howard's division crossed in front of the city on the afternoon of Thursday, and Newton's division two miles below. The latter had been over but a short time, before an order was received from Gen. Burnside for all to return except one brigade, to await the crossing of the main army on the following morning. Friday was consumed with the passage of the grand divisions of the right and center under Sumner and Hooker, in front of the city, and the left grand division under Franklin, at the point two miles below. When the army was all over, its battle-lines stretched about five miles along the river, the left under Franklin reaching nearly to the Massaponax Creek. The enemy occupied the surrounding heights back of the city, with an estimated force of 150,000 men. A council of war was held, at which Gen. Burnside submitted his plan for a general attack in the morning. He proposed to carry the strongholds in front by sudden assaults of select bodies of troops, while a simultaneous advance was made along our whole line.

Saturday morning opened with a dense fog, which delayed operations until nine o'clock. As soon as the fog cleared up, Gen. Reynolds advanced and engaged the enemy's infantry. In a few minutes, the enemy's batteries opened with a heavy fire of artillery, our guns answering promptly. A little before noon, Gen. French's division were directed to make an assault upon the works in front of them. Advancing within musket range, they were met with a terrible fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, in addition to the storm poured upon them by the enemy's artillery. They continued the advance till within a few hundred yards of the crest of the hill, when their ammunition became exhausted, and they were obliged to fall back, leaving nearly half their number on the field. Gen. Hancock's division now moved forward to occupy the same position, when it was stopped by the murderous fire of the enemy's artillery, and after a two hours' resistance, was obliged to retire. Howard's command now moved to the front, but did not succeed in reaching the enemy's works. Gen. Sally was ordered to charge up the hill with the bayonet, but was checked, as all the other troops had been. Gen. Sturgis's division of Wilcox's corps advanced to within eighty yards of the crest of the hill, and firmly held its ground for three hours. Humphrey's and Griffin's divisions then continued the fight, but made no further advance. Our troops occupied the battle ground during the night.

On the left, Gen. Franklin met with better success. After a hard day's fight, the enemy under Stonewall Jackson was driven back with heavy losses. At one time they advanced to attack, but were handomely repulsed with a loss of between four and five hundred prisoners. Gen. Burnside army finally compelled to recross the Rappahannock, which he did under cover of night, without the further loss of men or munitions. Our loss was very heavy, reaching, probably, near twelve thousand, and far exceeding that of the enemy, the enemy having the advantage of fighting behind his entrenchments, and his guns being in an elevated position.

Contrary to the general hope and expectation, it appears that Richmond was not the destination of Gen. Banks. The Washington correspondent of the Times states definitely that he has gone to take command of the forces in the Gulf, and that Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, accompanied him. Gen. Butler, it is stated by this correspondent, after being relieved by Gen. Banks, will be transferred to some command at the North.

Gen. Hovey's expedition, which was supposed to have been co-operating with Grant's southward march, has returned to Helena, Ark. Its results, except what it may have in helping scare the rebels before Grant, done are summed up as 160 rebels and 84 Unionists killed, wounded, and missing.

Gen. Grant's army is at Oxford, Miss., while the rebel force is said to be in the neighborhood of Jackson.

Gen. Rosecrans' army does not move. We suppose that he is earnestly engaged in preparing to do so. The enemy seem to be in large force at Murfreesboro, about 25 miles southeast of Nashville, and are even said to have 40,000 troops between that place and Nashville.

A vigorous reconnaissance from Suffolk by Foster's and Ferry's brigades on December 12, resulted in some sharp fighting with a strongly posted rebel force on the Blackwater, which was routed and a few prisoners taken, when our troops returned.

The Alabama has been heard from again. She escaped some time ago from the San Jacinto at Martinique, by the efficient cooperation of the French officials there. After a cruise, she returned again and entered the harbor Nov. 26, and went to cooling in peace from a British vessel.

The New York Express of Saturday says that a letter has been received by a gentleman in that city from Cairo, under date 16th instant, which says that sixty steamers would leave that place that day to attack Vicksburg. General Sherman was in command. W. H. Graham, (an old river man,

well known there,) having the command of the fleet of transports. The City of Alton, and nearly all the river boats, have been taken for this expedition.

The Herald editorially confirms the statements already made, that Gen. Banks is to supersede Gen. Butler at New Orleans. He will command a force of 70,000 men. One object of this expedition is the capture of Mobile, while the others are to counteract any schemes of France in the Southern States and to co-operate in the re-opening of the Mississippi.

The following has been received at Washington, under date of Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14, signed S. G. Foster: I have the honor to inform you that I left Newbern for this place on the 11th instant, but owing to the bad roads and consequent delays to my train, &c., I did not reach South-West Creek, five miles from this town, until the afternoon of the 13th inst. The enemy were posted there, but by a heavy artillery fire in front and a vigorous infantry attack on either flank, I succeeded in forcing a passage and without much loss. This morning I advanced on this town and found the enemy strongly posted at a defile through a marsh bordering on a creek. The position was so well chosen that very little of our artillery could be brought in play. The main attack, therefore, was made by the infantry, assisted by a few guns pushed forward in the roads. After a five-hours' hard fight, we succeeded in driving the enemy from their position. We followed them rapidly to the river. The bridge over the Neuse at this point was prepared for firing, and was fired in six places; but we were so close behind them that we saved the bridge. The enemy retreated precipitately by the Goldsboro' and Pikeville roads. Their force was about 6,000 men, with 20 pieces of artillery. The result is, we have taken Kingston, captured 11 pieces of artillery, taken 400 to 500 prisoners, and found a large amount of quartermaster's and commissary stores. Our loss will probably not exceed 200 killed and wounded.

A TERRIBLE IMPLEMENT OF DESTRUCTION.—Those who are interested in naval warfare in Washington are much excited, it seems, with respect to a new invention of First Assistant Engineer James Whitaker, which, it is said, will destroy the most impregnable iron-clad ships yet constructed with as much ease as a 500 pound shot would a wooden vessel. The apparatus is now under trial by permission of the Secretary of the Navy, who, it is reported, has given liberty to place the apparatus on board the iron-clad war steamer Osark, building on the Ohio. No one knows what the invention is like—whether it is a gun, projectile or ram—but even the wisest men in the service, it is asserted, do not doubt that its effect on naval matters will be of the most revolutionary character.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—A New Orleans correspondent of the Traveller says: "So far as wealth goes, the First Regiment Native Guards (colored) can buy up any three white regiments in the department. They are men of property, and of education enough to write well in two or three languages; and if you want to know their opinions, just look over their organ, L'Union, which you will find a fearfully radical, John Brown sort of sheet, filled with articles written in the camp of the 1st N. G. C. At last the organization of three colored regiments has been officially approved by the War Department."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The demand for postage currency continues unabated. General Spinner, United States Treasurer, states that at the present rate of production the government will not be able to supply the demand within a year. When it is taken into consideration that only \$4,000,000 worth has been issued, thus leaving \$36,000,000 more to be issued, some idea can be formed of the immense amount of small change which has been withdrawn from circulation.

The Roman correspondent of the Courrier des Marches states that the mausoleum which Pius IX. has ordered to be erected for himself in the church of St. Maria Maggiore at Rome has been commenced. It is to be in the same style as that of Pius VIII. in St. Peter's. Thirty thousand crowns have been assigned for its construction; but there is reason to believe it will cost much more.

The war of the Reformation, which lasted thirty years, reduced the population of Germany, from fourteen millions to four millions; reduced Bohemia to an abject province, under a race of heartless tyrants, and caused whole districts to grow to second wilderness; and yet the Thirty Years' War is often referred to, as a great step in Christian civilization. But this is "progress" at a terrible cost.

The editors and proprietors of New Hampshire newspapers met in convention at Concord on Monday, agreed upon a scale of advertising prices, and voted to either increase the price or reduce the size of their newspapers. They also voted to receive pay for marriages and deaths whenever proffered. The size of all the Concord papers is to be reduced on the first of January.

A fire broke out in the extensive buildings of the Vermont Insane Asylum, Sunday morning about 2 o'clock, the wind blowing a gale from the north. The two large wings running west were entirely consumed, also the center building. The east wings were saved, although somewhat damaged, by the energetic management of the able Superintendent, W. H. Rockwell.

Mr. Milhorn has grown upon a rented farm near Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, the present year, four hundred fleeces of wool, one thousand bushels of wheat, two thousand bushels of corn, besides crops of hay, oats, barley, potatoes and fruit, the amount of which he has not yet ascertained; and all this result has been brought about by the labor of himself, assisted by two half-grown lads.

A paper manufacturer on the Kennebec locks the Portland Press that there is no lack of rags in Maine; that among those upon whom he has heretofore depended for supply, he found one with ten tons, another with fifteen, another with five, and so on; but all hold back, refusing to sell, thinking to get, by and by, fifteen or twenty cents a pound.

The business of counterfeiting rebel State Treasury notes, lately detected at Richmond, was traced to some negroes who were engaged to sweep out the treasury department. One stole the blanks while another filled up and signed them. The negroes were all hired servants of Jeff. Davis.

Cotton is arriving at Ostro from Memphis so fast that speculators have been glad to realize at reduced figures. The country which Gen. Grant is opening is prolific with cotton.

A British correspondent's gossip for the paper hints that Queen Victoria is not in good health, and that she will resign her throne within two years; that Prince Alfred will surely be King of Greece, that he is now being feasted, stuffed in advance, for the office, at Corfu, and that he is a bright boy, warmer than the Prince of Wales, but not so sweet-tempered.

In a bale of cotton opened at the Perry Mill, Newport, R. I., last week, were found pieces of wood ten inches in diameter, which when placed together showed that they were all sawed from a beech log of eleven feet in length. The whole amount of false weight made by the wood and waste was raising 300 pounds.

Mrs. Cynthia P. Robinson, of Durham, Ct., died last week. She was the mother of the celebrated Richard P. Robinson, whose trial and acquittal in New York for the murder of Helen Jewett, more than a quarter of a century ago, was more remarkable and produced a greater sensation than any similar trial before or since on this continent.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has completed his finance bill, recommending a nine hundred million loan at not over 7.50 per cent. per annum, and the repeal of the 6.20 conversion act. He adheres firmly to the opinion in his annual report that the money can be raised by loan.

The new ship offered by the Messrs. Griswold, in New York, for the gratuitous transportation of donations for the suffering poor in England, is being loaded with flour and pork. Other vessels, or parts of them, have been offered for the same purpose without charge.

A New Orleans correspondent of a New York paper says that Mrs. Gen. Beauregard is very sick in that city, and her husband, it is understood, has had all facilities offered him by the Federal military authorities there to visit his family.

Burnside, like a gallant soldier, assumes the full and entire responsibility of the attack on the lines beyond Fredericksburg. If any one is to blame, he assumes it.

The Times' Washington dispatch says it is understood that the policy is being adopted by the War Department of sending the seriously wounded soldiers to their homes or to hospitals in their own States.

A large sea gull was shot on the Cambridge bridge one day last week, and in its mouth was a good five dollar bill, which the sportsman found no difficulty in passing.

A silver United States half-dollar was sold at auction the other day in Charleston, S. C., for \$1.45, and a gold dollar for \$3.15, "paper currency."

The President's last message contains nine thousand one hundred and ninety-six words.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

W. B. Marx n. L. A. Davis, Ishabod Babcock, J. C. Burdick, O. Maxson, S. Carpenter, B. Clarke, W. E. Gillette, "B. M." (1926)—Wm. M. Jones, E. R. Maxson, C. Potter, Jr., S. Dunham, A. M. West, P. F. Rand Iph, C. D. Langworthy, A. Hakes, Thomas Perry, E. Lyon.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for the Recorder are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

L. A. Davis, Detroit, Iowa,	\$1.00
Louis Greenman, Townsend, O.,	2.00
W. B. Marx n. L. A. Davis,	2.00
Frank Hannay Lester, Waterford,	2.00
M. D. Davis, Hopkinton, R. I.,	2.00
Clark Wells, Foster Hill,	2.00
Benjamin Kenyon, Rockville,	2.00
L. H. Babcock, D. Rayner, N. Y.,	2.00
John H. Maxson, New Lebanon,	2.00
S. Carpenter, " "	2.00
P. B. Carpenter, " "	2.00
S. Bailey, Toledo, Ohio,	2.00
Chas. A. Stillman, Westerly,	2.00
E. W. St. John, " "	2.00
Wm. M. Jones, " "	2.00
J. C. Burdick, " "	2.00
J. H. Greenman, Milton,	2.00
Samuel Dunham, Metuchen, N. J.,	2.00
Sarah M. Mundy, " "	2.00
C. H. Beebe, " "	2.00
David Whitford, Leonardville,	2.00
C. H. Beebe, " "	2.00
Clark Saunders, " "	2.00
Sarah Webster, " "	2.00
E. H. Whitford, " "	2.00
Bradford Champlin, Alfred, N. Y.,	1.00
Schuyler Whitford, Almond,	2.00
J. H. Greenman, " "	2.00
George Paine, Mystic Bridge, Ct.,	1.00
Thomas Perry, New London, N. Y.,	2.00

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Albion, Dan. Co., Wis. 42-6m

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THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY
EDITED BY:
HON. ROBERT J. WALKER, CHARLES G. LELAND, HON. FRED. P. STANTON, EDWARD KIRKE.
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 which it attracts, and which supports it. 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 assumed wider range in its contributors, or preserved less of the narrowness of the times, or the artifices of party or of faction. In times like the present, such a journal is either a power in the land or it is nothing. That the CONTINENTAL is not the latter; is abundantly evidenced by what it has done—by the reflection of its contents in many important public events, and in the character and power of those who are its staunchest supporters.
By the accession of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER and Hon. F. P. STANTON to its editorial corps, the CONTINENTAL acquires a strength and a political significance which, to those who are aware of the ability and experience of these gentlemen, must elevate it to a position far above any previously occupied by any publication of the kind in America. Preserving all "the boldness, vigor, and ability" which a thousand journals have attributed to it, it will at once greatly enlarge its circle of readers, attract new subscribers, and thereby increase the principle involved in the great questions of the day. The first minds of the country, embracing men most familiar with its diplomacy and most distinguished for ability, are to become its contributors; and it is no mere "flattering promise of a prospect" to say, that the brilliant and distinguished will employ the first intellect in America, under auspices which no publication ever enjoyed before in this country.
CHARLES GORDON LEECH, the accomplished scholar and author, who has till now been the sole Editor of the Magazine for 1863, and whose editorial labors continue his brilliant contributions to its pages; and EDWARD KIRKE, author of "Among the Pines," will contribute to each issue, having already begun a work on Southern Life and Society, which will be found far more widely descriptive, and, in all respects, superior to the first.
While the CONTINENTAL will express decided opinions on the great questions of the day, it will not be a mere political journal; much the larger portion of its columns will be enlivened, as heretofore, by sales poetry, and humorous matter, and a copy of "Among the Pines," or of "Undercurrents of Wall-Street," by R. B. KIMBALL, bound in cloth, (the book to be sent postage paid.)
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GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, and relieved, would sooner or later result in the period, in all cases of dysentery and cholera in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints, do not let your precious babe suffer, but give this sure relief. It is a safe, and infallible, and a sure relief that will be soon—yes, absolutely—soon—follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Fall orders for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS New York, is on the wrapper, and the name of "Among the Pines," is on the wrapper.
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Miscellaneous.

A HOMELY SONG OF TOIL.

I passed by the door of the workshop—
The workmen they were there;
And they blithely sang, while the anvils clang
Made music to their cheer.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Rev. Dr. Spear, pastor of the South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, has recently published a discourse on the national crisis. It is written in his usual terse and vigorous style, and is full of useful thought suitable to the times. We give an extract on the Proclamation:

THE PERILS OF LONDON.

The London papers are filled with stories of the robbery and violence committed in that city; the culprits are chiefly "ticket-of-leave" men, convicts from penal colonies who have been permitted to return to England for limited periods on promise of good behavior.

Constitution, and doubt the constitutionality of this measure, seem to forget that this very Constitution bestows upon the government the power, if which the President is the executive agent.

supposed that their agricultural produce would show richer returns. Their total product in value is \$26,847,156, or less than that of Pennsylvania alone, (\$26,857,56), and some \$9,000,000 less than the product of New York.

THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

The Census Returns, so admirably arranged and classified by Mr. Kennedy, give us an opportunity of accurately gauging the power and resources of the rebel States. For the basis of the investigation which we propose making, we have taken merely the States that are now held in great part by the Confederates, from which they have drawn their richest supplies, and which will probably support them in the future, if this unhappy war continues—namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

FILTERS VS. WELLS.—D. Dryer writes to the Rural New Yorker:

"I live in a section where digging wells is very precarious business. You may find water before you get discouraged, and you may have to give it up in disgust, but the chances are two to one against you for five years after the water used in my family, for culinary purposes, was brought from a well of my neighbor across the highway.

WATCHING FOR 'PA.

Three little forms in the twilight gray. Scanning the shadows across the way; Six little eyes, four black, two blue. Brim full of love, and happiness too.

PRINCE ALBERT'S FARM.

Prince Albert's farm is situated near Windsor Castle, about twenty miles south-west of the city, occupies one thousand acres, one hundred of which are never plowed, and is wooded and sown with orchard grass, top-dressed every four years with liquid manure.

THE HORILLA.

The Gorilla.—The only live gorilla ever brought to England has lately arrived at Liverpool. He appears quite docile, and amuses himself in dancing round the room at Mr. Newby's, the eminent naturalist, and attempting to sew pieces of blankets together.

SUFFERING IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A late number of the Raleigh Standard introduces the following extract from the letter of an intelligent correspondent in one of the upper counties of North Carolina, with the remark: "We fear it is a correct picture of the entire Western counties."

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

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LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

Adams—C. D. Potter. Allen—E. R. Clarke. Alfred—C. D. Langworthy. Fallis—L. B. Grandall. Alfred—C. M. Vinton. Poland—Abel Stillman. Peterburg—H. Clarke. Akron—Samuel Hunt. Richmond—J. B. Cottrell. Brookfield—S. Stillman. South Bridge—Joseph West. Berlin—J. W. Whitford. Southbury—J. B. Muzzey. Canaan—Geo. S. Grandall. Shelton's Harbor—E. Prink. DeBayer—B. G. Stillman. So. J. B. Clarke. Durhamville—A. A. Lewis. So. Brookfield—H. A. Hall. Gowan—C. D. Curdick. Verona—C. M. Lewis. Genesee—R. Langworthy. West Genesee—E. J. Muzzey. Hamilton—E. R. Grandall. Westville—L. B. Muzzey. Indigo—J. P. Livermore. West. E. Williams. Leonardville—A. M. West. West. Edinboro—E. Muzzey.