

The Recorder, as the Organ of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination, is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of that people...

The Terms of Subscription for the Recorder are: Two Dollars per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions not paid within the year, will be liable to an additional charge of fifty cents.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

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

GLIMPSES OF IRELAND.

The following impartial and impassionate opinion on Ireland, by an American, who has recently been visiting that unhappy island, and is somewhat different from those generally entertained, by the people of this country...

The Recorder

THE ORGAN OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST DENOMINATION

Vol. XVII.—No. 6. Westerly, R. I., Fifth-day, February 6, 1862. Whole No. 890.

mallegal claim upon the laborer, also; and the obligation to find, and clothe, and take care of him in sickness and old age.

As a stranger, it strikes me most forcibly, that the first and fundamental need of Ireland is the recognition by all parties, the rich and the poor, of the natural right of the people to some guaranteed interest in the land upon which they live and labor.

The saddest sight I ever saw in Ireland was a country stripped of its inhabitants. I may rejoice that millions have found a home in America, but who can but mourn that they have been driven away from Ireland?

A few years ago, Spain had a population of eleven millions. It has increased to fifteen millions. During this same period the population of Ireland has diminished by millions from famine, pestilence, landlord evictions, the prostration of industry—in a word, by the operation of a bad, or the want of a good, government.

And many a head is sadly bowed In agony and tears. Breathing in prayer, but half aloud, Food wishes and wild fears.

And many a hope, which flickering burned, Has faded from the eye. For that they cease, for which it yearned, O, God, that he should die.

What summer's festive songs I write, And Autumn's first one gather ill, And Winter lifts his hoary head.

When gales quit and sloping eaves, Are hung with ornaments of ice, And window-panees stark and bare.

When the snow comes, and the wind blows, And the cold is so severe, And the heart is so sore.

How pleasant 'tis to draw one's chair, About the fire as night descends; And ever and anon to hear the crack, As the logs are piled on the grate.

How pleasant 'tis to draw one's chair, About the fire as night descends; And ever and anon to hear the crack, As the logs are piled on the grate.

How pleasant 'tis to draw one's chair, About the fire as night descends; And ever and anon to hear the crack, As the logs are piled on the grate.

What summer's festive songs I write, And Autumn's first one gather ill, And Winter lifts his hoary head.

When gales quit and sloping eaves, Are hung with ornaments of ice, And window-panees stark and bare.

When the snow comes, and the wind blows, And the cold is so severe, And the heart is so sore.

How pleasant 'tis to draw one's chair, About the fire as night descends; And ever and anon to hear the crack, As the logs are piled on the grate.

How pleasant 'tis to draw one's chair, About the fire as night descends; And ever and anon to hear the crack, As the logs are piled on the grate.

How pleasant 'tis to draw one's chair, About the fire as night descends; And ever and anon to hear the crack, As the logs are piled on the grate.

What summer's festive songs I write, And Autumn's first one gather ill, And Winter lifts his hoary head.

When gales quit and sloping eaves, Are hung with ornaments of ice, And window-panees stark and bare.

When the snow comes, and the wind blows, And the cold is so severe, And the heart is so sore.

How pleasant 'tis to draw one's chair, About the fire as night descends; And ever and anon to hear the crack, As the logs are piled on the grate.

How pleasant 'tis to draw one's chair, About the fire as night descends; And ever and anon to hear the crack, As the logs are piled on the grate.

How pleasant 'tis to draw one's chair, About the fire as night descends; And ever and anon to hear the crack, As the logs are piled on the grate.

One of the most striking modern writers of Italy, was Francesco—how those who present a Catholic to the world, should be a liberal, and a truly good man.

One of the most striking modern writers of Italy, was Francesco—how those who present a Catholic to the world, should be a liberal, and a truly good man.

One of the most striking modern writers of Italy, was Francesco—how those who present a Catholic to the world, should be a liberal, and a truly good man.

One of the most striking modern writers of Italy, was Francesco—how those who present a Catholic to the world, should be a liberal, and a truly good man.

One of the most striking modern writers of Italy, was Francesco—how those who present a Catholic to the world, should be a liberal, and a truly good man.

One of the most striking modern writers of Italy, was Francesco—how those who present a Catholic to the world, should be a liberal, and a truly good man.

One of the most striking modern writers of Italy, was Francesco—how those who present a Catholic to the world, should be a liberal, and a truly good man.

One of the most striking modern writers of Italy, was Francesco—how those who present a Catholic to the world, should be a liberal, and a truly good man.

One of the most striking modern writers of Italy, was Francesco—how those who present a Catholic to the world, should be a liberal, and a truly good man.

One of the most striking modern writers of Italy, was Francesco—how those who present a Catholic to the world, should be a liberal, and a truly good man.

One of the most striking modern writers of Italy, was Francesco—how those who present a Catholic to the world, should be a liberal, and a truly good man.

The Recorder.

WESTERLY, H. I., FIFTH DAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

HUMANITY.

Humanity may be idealized as a continually living man—myriad headed, myriad eyed, myriad handed, multitudinous thoughted, mighty willed—lovely in his loves, terrible in his hates.

Humanity has its footing on the earth, its head reaching into the heavens, and its deeds garnered in eternity. Springing forth as the latest and greatest product of an all-creative power, humanity has its potentialities limited only by the physical conditions thrown around it by its Creator.

Humanity, though wandering, halting, wavering, fainting, has made progress. Centuries may have passed in taking a step forward, ages may have rolled away in gaining a new height; yet the step has been taken, the height attained.

Humanity, though wandering, halting, wavering, fainting, has made progress. Centuries may have passed in taking a step forward, ages may have rolled away in gaining a new height; yet the step has been taken, the height attained.

SALT AND ITS OFFICERS.

BY DR. D. H. MAXSON.

We notice in the Recorder of January 9th, an article under the above heading. As we do not "put salt in puddings" nor believe it conducive to the health of man or beast, therefore we do not relish Prof. Johnston's remarks.

fact, worthy of note, that those nations throughout the whole earth, other circumstances being equal, that eat their food in the plainest and most simple style, or, in other words, that use no salt, or other seasonings, are the most robust and healthy people.

Humanity has its footing on the earth, its head reaching into the heavens, and its deeds garnered in eternity. Springing forth as the latest and greatest product of an all-creative power, humanity has its potentialities limited only by the physical conditions thrown around it by its Creator.

Humanity, though wandering, halting, wavering, fainting, has made progress. Centuries may have passed in taking a step forward, ages may have rolled away in gaining a new height; yet the step has been taken, the height attained.

Humanity, though wandering, halting, wavering, fainting, has made progress. Centuries may have passed in taking a step forward, ages may have rolled away in gaining a new height; yet the step has been taken, the height attained.

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY ITEMS.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE JEWS.—An interesting movement is in progress among the Jews in London.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—Dr. Baird states that, in his recent visit to France, he was astonished and delighted to find that in Lyons, the most intensely Roman-Catholic city of that country, there are now five Protestant chapels, with 620 communicants, and 3,000 attendants, and five Sunday schools, and three suburban chapels, four ordained ministers and ten evangelists, one of whom, during the last six years, has distributed 60,000 copies of the New Testament among the troops stationed there, mostly by sale.

MISSIONARY FIELD.

That the church was to be a missionary church, "holding forth the word of life" to all mankind, as far as practicable, few of the present day will deny.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

DONATIONS TO KANSAS.

PARADE, Atchison Co., KANSAS, JAN. 18, 1862.

A few days over a year ago, I made an appeal to our friends in the East, under the pressure of a severe famine, with faint hopes of so hearty a response as was received.

I received \$791 in cash, besides clothing, garden seeds, and seed wheat from Illinois and Wisconsin.

I also received about one hundred dollars worth of grain, flour, and other articles, from S. C. Pomeroy, which has all been used for the benefit of the suffering in Kansas, according to the best of my ability, and in accordance with the request of the donors.

On the 1st of March, I made a report of \$486 24, which had been received up to that time.

Since then, I have received \$287 60, as follows: Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist Church, \$50 00; Rockville, N. Y., and vicinity, 76 00; DeRuyter, N. Y., 22 25; Niles, N. Y., 32 25; Harmonic Society, Plainfield, N. J., 36 50; Orphan Society, Milton, Wis., 19 75; Mrs. Abel Stillman, Poland, N. Y., 8 shins; Mrs. N. Y., one box clothing and 30 cents in postage stamps; Dea. Gilbert, Wis., 10 bushels wheat; Amos Colgrove, one barrel garden seeds.

I have kept over night, 600 men, 816 horses, and 1,582 oxen, for which I have received \$48 63, which has likewise been distributed. This includes both reports.

DENNIS SAUNDERS.

MASSACHUSETTS BAPTISTS.

The Boston Watchman and Reflector says the minutes of the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, held in this city in October last, have just issued from the press.

We would call attention to the statistical tables, as containing important items not found in the tables of preceding years.

The date of each pastor's settlement is given, as well as the year of the organization of each church.

Our impression of the transient nature of the pastoral office among the Baptists of Massachusetts is sadly deepened by seeing the figures. Only 2 pastors out of 196 can date the beginning of their present settlement earlier than 1847.

The earliest date is 1837, against the name of Rollin H. Neale, of this city, the second is 1844, against the name of George D. Felton, of Granville, while 43 pastors are reported as having entered on their present pastorate in the year 1861.

Another important item not heretofore reported is the amount of money raised by each church for all purposes, including the pastor's salary, all home expenses, and all contributions for the extension of Christ's kingdom.

This column shows a sum total of \$318,903. Against the names of seventeen churches there are blanks in this column, probably because the clerk was unable to obtain the information.

Twelve churches are reported as having paid nothing during the year, maintaining, of course, only a nominal existence. Deducting these two classes, we have the above sum as paid by 239 churches, or an average of \$1,334 33 for each church. This gives an average of \$3 87 for each member of these churches. We also learn from the tables that there are seventy young men in the different churches preparing for the ministry.

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY ITEMS. MOVEMENTS AMONG THE JEWS.—An interesting movement is in progress among the Jews in London.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—Dr. Baird states that, in his recent visit to France, he was astonished and delighted to find that in Lyons, the most intensely Roman-Catholic city of that country, there are now five Protestant chapels, with 620 communicants, and 3,000 attendants, and five Sunday schools, and three suburban chapels, four ordained ministers and ten evangelists, one of whom, during the last six years, has distributed 60,000 copies of the New Testament among the troops stationed there, mostly by sale.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

There is about opening, I think, a field which will have a paramount claim upon our attention.

plete religious liberty, is said to have filled the ultramontanians with consternation. By an archiepiscopal circular the clergy are invited to attack the bill from the pulpit.

PROGRESS.—The Telescope says the American Baptist Publication Society has issued a pamphlet on slavery. At a meeting of the managers of the Society, some time since, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That it is the province and duty of this Society to denounce the law of God on slavery, as well as upon other sins.

The pamphlet we have noticed has just appeared in compliance with the resolution quoted. We wonder whether it has not been the duty of this Society, and of all other Christian publication societies, to denounce the law of God on slavery, during the past fifty years at least?

THE POPE'S ACCOMMODATING SPIRIT.—We learn from the Ami de la Religion, that the Pope is raising a small revenue in Spain by promulgating a bull which permits Spaniards to eat meat on fast days, (certain days in Lent only excepted), for the small consideration of one real (about 4 cents). This bull is to be publicly proclaimed in the streets of Madrid with the usual solemnities.

THE missionary work carried on at and near Fortress Monroe, in Virginia, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, continues to be exceedingly interesting.

Rev. Messrs. Lockwood, Blake, and French, have preached, Mr. Coan, of Boston, has assisted to conduct the meetings, and the day and evening schools are flourishing.

Chaplain Fuller and some of the soldiers have rendered valuable assistance, while several of the refugees, by their exhortations and prayers, have been quite useful.

The labors of those who are in the employment of government, we are sorry to say, have not been required as justice and policy dictated. They feel, to use their own words, that they are treated more like "Uncle Sam's slaves" than as freedmen.

We hope that Congress will appoint a Committee of Investigation to inquire into the treatment everywhere received by colored refugees.

If so, facts will be disclosed painful to the friends of humanity. Quite a number of families receive no rations, and only a few of the women about the Fort have been supplied with clothing.

The conduct of the refugees has been very exemplary.

Those who have read Captain Charles Wilkes' Exploring Expedition will remember the account he gives of the Samoan Islands and the natives.

In a lapse of twenty years the missionaries have been wonderfully successful on those islands. The London Missionary Chronicle of December last, in a review of the missionary operations in the Samoan Islands, says:

"The light of the Gospel first broke on this dark land in 1830, when John Williams planted on its shores the first native teachers from the Society Islands. Nor was this the only effort. In 1832 some natives of Ravai, one of the Austral Islands, nearly two thousand miles distant, having been driven by contrary winds out of their course, after drifting on the ocean a long time, reached Tanna, the eastern Samoan Island, and being Christians, began to teach the natives what they knew, and gathered around them a few converts.

Thus in various quarters heathenism was attacked, and it broke down rapidly. Congregations were raised up, and the necessity for native teachers became evident. A mission seminary was begun in 1844, where, up to the present time, three hundred natives have been taught, of whom one hundred and thirty-one are laboring in Samoa, or the new mission to the westward."

The former Secretary of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board, Rev. S. Peck, D. D., is now at Beaufort, S. C., laboring for the spiritual benefit especially of the colored people.

The manner in which his attention was drawn to that field of service, and the opening of the way for him to enter it, supply an interesting chapter of providential coincidences worthy of record. He who was so long employed in ministering to the spiritual wants of the heathen world, is now himself a volunteer missionary among a people who need Christian instruction, and whom he will endeavor to elevate as freemen.

Letters have been received from him, showing that he is happy in his work. He has a room in a house belonging to Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, a privilege tendered to him by the owner. May God bless him in his labor of love.—Examiner.

Rev. H. J. Eddy, Chaplain of the Normal Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, now stationed at Ironton, Mo., writes to the Christian Times of his regimental church: "I have in the Normal Regiment what I call my church. I presented a paper at one of our prayer-meetings, requesting all Christians in the regiment to sign it. It contains the following simple pledge:

"We, whose names are here subscribed, do agree to maintain the religious interests of the camp, and promote Christianity among our associates, to the best of our ability."

Twenty-five Catholic churches have been dedicated in Wisconsin within the last three months.

CATHOLICISM IN NEW ENGLAND.—The Newburyport Herald says the progress of Catholicism in New England is one of the marked facts of this day.

Recently they dedicated two splendid churches, each of which cost them from fifty to sixty thousand dollars; one in Charleston and the other in Springfield. The number of Catholics at Springfield is stated to be five thousand, though there was not enough there twenty years ago to have worship in a private house.

This is their history in all the chief towns and cities; and if they should make the same progress for a century to come, that they have in the last twenty-five years, they would be in a majority in this old Puritan State.

Many Protestants please themselves with the idea that their increase is solely by emigration, and the children will abjure the faith of their fathers. Never

was a greater mistake. A majority of all the children born in Boston are Catholics, and so much faster do they relatively multiply, that this will shortly be so in other cities. Nor do we perceive that the young Catholics are less zealous of their religion than were their fathers fresh from Ireland. They change their manner of life and drop the O' and Mc from their names, but their religion is the last thing they abandon.

BIBLE AND TRACT CAUSE IN FRANCE. The Bible cause is hopefully advancing. More than 16,000 Bibles and about 91,000 copies of the New Testament have, during the year, been circulated by the two French societies; and, altogether, within eighteen years, three millions of copies of the Scriptures have been disseminated in France.

The change of sentiments of the higher and educated classes of the French people in consequence is encouraging. The school of Voltaire, with its notorious motto: *Crucifixus est, et fastidit*, is fast dying out, and a work like the French Cyclopaedia would meet at present with little if any success.

Hundreds of the greatest French writers have borne witness to the divine origin of the Bible, and found in the pure Bible religion of the Protestant countries the chief cause of their greater advance in civilization.

Eminent Roman Catholic writers, as Sylvester de Saoy, a member of the French Academy, and for a long time editor-in-chief of the *Journal des Debats*, have recommended to their co-religionists the daily reading of the Scriptures; and even men like Renan, the chief French advocate of the Pantheistical school, and Jules Simon, the most talented and eloquent writer of the present time, have, in eloquent terms, acknowledged the sublimity of the doctrines of the Bible.

Facts like these simply illustrate how the larger circulation of the Bible has already changed public opinion in France, and what a blessed agency the Bible societies have already become.

Side by side with the larger circulation of the Bible goes the astonishing increase of Protestant literature. The Religious Tract Society pursues its useful mission with ardor: 1,105,000 copies of its little works have been issued from the depots of the committee, 500,000 copies of its religious almanacs have been sold, its monthly magazine, *l'Ami de la Jeunesse*, published by the committee, has nearly 10,000 subscribers.

The biographical works published by the society are particularly popular. The last issued volumes are the lives of Luther and of Coligny, and prizes for a life of Calvin have been offered. These statements, taken together with the rapid multiplication of Sunday schools and the great success of the colporteurs of the two societies for evangelization (the Evangelical Society of France, and the Central Protestant Societies for Evangelization) explain the alarm felt by the Ultramontanians, who lament that Protestant tracts are found in almost every village, and are endeavoring in vain to have the Protestant tracts prohibited by the Government, have been compelled to try to counteract their influence by means of a Roman Catholic Tract Society.

HAS DEMOCRACY FAILED?—The *Religious Intelligencer*, the organ of the Christian Baptists in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, contains the following remarks. We hope that it will live to learn that Democracy has not proved a failure, but that our troubles have arisen from a violation of the principles of Democracy, and the attempt of a few usurpers to set up a kingdom having for its corner-stone human chattelism.

The attempt we trust in God will fail, and the principles of Democracy be more firmly established than ever.

On this side of the Atlantic, among the descendants of Puritan fathers, and men of noblest minds, and enjoying the fullest blessings of modern civilization and religion—Democracy was on its trial. And what has been the result? While it boasted its superiority, and courted the worship of the world, in one hour its glory departed, and "Iehabod" is written upon it forever!

Though rapid in its growth, and fair in its exterior, its secretions, like the Opus tree, were poisonous, and corruption in high places is one of its principal features. Democracy has had its trial—and whatever may be the result of the present civil war in the States, it has failed; it is not adapted to the wants of the world."

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO., whose advertisement appears in another column, is one of the most popular manufacturing companies in the country. Their machines combine the excellence of many others, and the prices have been placed so low as to be within the reach of all.

The number of machines which they are selling is an indisputable evidence of the universal favor with which they are received. The machines are sold for forty dollars and upward, and they have been long enough before the public to have all their excellences tested.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT PENSIONING A MISSIONARY'S FAMILY.—The *London Standard* invites attention to an interesting communication from the Rev. John Rogers, of Comber, Convener of the General Assembly's Jewish Mission, announcing the grant of a pension of \$800 a year to the family of the Rev. William Graham, Missionary at Damascus, who was cruelly murdered during the late insurrection in Lebanon.

THE FLOOD ON THE OHIO.—Cincinnati was partially submerged by the late freshet in the Ohio, which was receding on the 25th. Great inconvenience and considerable loss was occasioned. Of the injury done at other points, the *Times* says:

At Point Pleasant the ravages of the flood had been very severe, the whole town being inundated, and considerable property destroyed, among which was a large quantity of army stores. The loss on the bottoms between here and Pittsburg, has been great, in the way of fencing, hay stacks, grain, &c.

Below Cincinnati the greatest damage has been done at Lawrenceburg and Carrollton—a great portion of both places having been inundated, and much injury done to the residences. The bottoms between this point and Louisville have also suffered much by the overflow.

CONGRESS. There has been so little business done by Congress during the past week, and indeed, since its meeting, two months ago, that it really seems hardly worth while to keep the head standing; and yet we like to keep it before our readers that we have a Congress. The Committee on Ways and Means give evidence of having made some progress, and it is hoped something may be developed by it, which shall equal the emergency of the case.

It seems to be a difficult matter to decide whether Mr. Bright has enough of the traitor about him to debar him from the privilege of a seat in the Senate. Mr. Colfax's bill on the regulation of postage on printed matter is still under consideration, passing back and forth between the two houses. The Senate has passed a bill giving the President authority to take possession of telegraph lines and railways, when, in his opinion, the exigencies of the country call for such action.

OUR MINISTER TO CHINA. A private letter from Hong Kong gives an interesting account of the movements of Hon. Anson Burlingame, the American Minister to China. He had recently been to Canton, where he had an interview with Laou, the Governor General of the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kivangai. These provinces contain thirty-five millions of people. Mr. Burlingame visited the Governor at his official residence, accompanied by Messrs. Delano and Dana, merchants of Hong Kong, Rev. Mr. Hupper and Rev. Mr. Preeton, Interpreters, and O. H. Perry, Consul. The minister and his retinue were borne in chairs, the bearers dashing along with an air of great importance and haste, crying—"get out of the way, a great man is coming."

The Governor received his visitors with much dignity, and entertained them in true Chinese style. He returned the visit of Mr. Burlingame on board the Hankow, a fine American steamer which had been placed at the disposal of the latter. As the hour for the visit drew near, couriers began to arrive with his card, informing the American Minister that the great man was on his way. Presently his junk was in sight, on which was unfurled a gorgeous banner emblazoned with Chinese characters. A large blue awning shaded the vessel. In a room in the center of the boat sat the dignified old Governor, entirely by himself. His retinue, consisting of thirty or forty persons, were in other parts of the junk.

As the Governor came on board the American steamer, he was met by Consul Perry and conducted to the entrance of the cabin, where he was received by Mr. Burlingame and escorted to a seat. A globe near where he sat at once engaged his attention, and he examined it with much curiosity, noting the continent of America, &c. He walked all over the steamer, showing an intelligent interest in everything. After an entertainment in the American style, the Governor and his suite left, apparently highly pleased with their visit.

Mr. Burlingame remained in Canton about a week, the guest of Mr. Roberts, of the house of Russell & Co. While there he met the American residents and addressed them on the state of things at home.

At the last advice Mr. Burlingame was at Hong Kong (Nov. 15) intending to leave soon for Macao and Shanghai. He would probably establish the legation at the latter place.

FOREIGN NEWS. By the arrival of the City of Washington, we have European intelligence to January 17.

The financial writers in the English journals indulge in all sorts of gloomy forebodings for America under the suspension of specie payments. Some argue that the issue of inconvertible paper may be expected to render the country more than ever a prey to social disorganization and jobbery.

Mason and Slidell had been expected by the America, and a good deal of interest was felt as to the reception they would get in Liverpool. Various expedients were adopted to secure anything but a flattering one.

There has been no reply to the strictures on the stone blockade of Charleston. Some correspondence had been produced showing that Great Britain contemplated the same thing in 1804, toward Boulogne Harbor.

The publication of the correspondence in relation to the Trent affair has led to some very bitter strictures on the dispatch of Mr. Seward, particularly as regards that part of it where it is announced that the prisoners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, would have been detained, had the interests of the United States required it.

There has been so little business done by Congress during the past week, and indeed, since its meeting, two months ago, that it really seems hardly worth while to keep the head standing; and yet we like to keep it before our readers that we have a Congress. The Committee on Ways and Means give evidence of having made some progress, and it is hoped something may be developed by it, which shall equal the emergency of the case.

It seems to be a difficult matter to decide whether Mr. Bright has enough of the traitor about him to debar him from the privilege of a seat in the Senate. Mr. Colfax's bill on the regulation of postage on printed matter is still under consideration, passing back and forth between the two houses. The Senate has passed a bill giving the President authority to take possession of telegraph lines and railways, when, in his opinion, the exigencies of the country call for such action.

OUR MINISTER TO CHINA. A private letter from Hong Kong gives an interesting account of the movements of Hon. Anson Burlingame, the American Minister to China. He had recently been to Canton, where he had an interview with Laou, the Governor General of the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kivangai. These provinces contain thirty-five millions of people. Mr. Burlingame visited the Governor at his official residence, accompanied by Messrs. Delano and Dana, merchants of Hong Kong, Rev. Mr. Hupper and Rev. Mr. Preeton, Interpreters, and O. H. Perry, Consul. The minister and his retinue were borne in chairs, the bearers dashing along with an air of great importance and haste, crying—"get out of the way, a great man is coming."

The Governor received his visitors with much dignity, and entertained them in true Chinese style. He returned the visit of Mr. Burlingame on board the Hankow, a fine American steamer which had been placed at the disposal of the latter. As the hour for the visit drew near, couriers began to arrive with his card, informing the American Minister that the great man was on his way. Presently his junk was in sight, on which was unfurled a gorgeous banner emblazoned with Chinese characters. A large blue awning shaded the vessel. In a room in the center of the boat sat the dignified old Governor, entirely by himself. His retinue, consisting of thirty or forty persons, were in other parts of the junk.

As the Governor came on board the American steamer, he was met by Consul Perry and conducted to the entrance of the cabin, where he was received by Mr. Burlingame and escorted to a seat. A globe near where he sat at once engaged his attention, and he examined it with much curiosity, noting the continent of America, &c. He walked all over the steamer, showing an intelligent interest in everything. After an entertainment in the American style, the Governor and his suite left, apparently highly pleased with their visit.

Mr. Burlingame remained in Canton about a week, the guest of Mr. Roberts, of the house of Russell & Co. While there he met the American residents and addressed them on the state of things at home.

At the last advice Mr. Burlingame was at Hong Kong (Nov. 15) intending to leave soon for Macao and Shanghai. He would probably establish the legation at the latter place.

FOREIGN NEWS. By the arrival of the City of Washington, we have European intelligence to January 17.

The financial writers in the English journals indulge in all sorts of gloomy forebodings for America under the suspension of specie payments. Some argue that the issue of inconvertible paper may be expected to render the country more than ever a prey to social disorganization and jobbery.

Mason and Slidell had been expected by the America, and a good deal of interest was felt as to the reception they would get in Liverpool. Various expedients were adopted to secure anything but a flattering one.

There has been no reply to the strictures on the stone blockade of Charleston. Some correspondence had been produced showing that Great Britain contemplated the same thing in 1804, toward Boulogne Harbor.

The publication of the correspondence in relation to the Trent affair has led to some very bitter strictures on the dispatch of Mr. Seward, particularly as regards that part of it where it is announced that the prisoners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, would have been detained, had the interests of the United States required it.

The French journals generally compliment the Cabinet at Washington for their action in regard to the Trent affair.

In the Italian Parliament the recent disturbances at Castellamere have been debated, and censured was cast on the Government because some of the rioters were shot without trial. Parliament, however, deferred to express its opinion till the official report on the subject was submitted.

The King of Prussia, in his speech at the opening of the Chambers, rejoiced at the happy issue of the Anglo-American difficulties.

A Madrid telegram of the 13th inst., says that the American Consul had protested against the admission of the Sumter into the arsenal at Cadix to repair damages. Another telegram of the 18th says that the Spanish Government had given orders that the Sumter should be watched, in order to prevent her taking in arms and ammunition.

From Australia we learn that another Ministerial crisis had occurred in Victoria. The party sent in search of Burke's Exploring Expedition had discovered and named the only survivor of the party, named King, who was living with the blacks at Cooper's Creek. The party had actually succeeded in traversing the continent and reaching the Gulf of Carpentaria, whence they started their return to Cooper's Creek, and there died of exhaustion.

EXCESSIVE FIRES IN NEW YORK.—On the evening of the 25th, and the morning of the 26th ult., a large fire occurred in New York, destroying two large bonded warehouses in Bridge Street, the losses amounting to about half a million of dollars. The stores were consumed by fire in the streets, the losses amounting to upwards of \$200,000. The New York fur-trade accounts of two important fires that city during last week.

FROM THE BURNIDE EXPEDITION.

The substance of the following, corroborative of, and in addition to, telegraph reports, is gleaned from various sources:

On Monday, the 13th of January, the leading vessels of the fleet anchored in Hatteras Inlet, but a gale from the northeast prevented the others from entering.

The screw steamer New York grounded on the outer bar while waiting for a pilot, and cargo a total loss.

The gale of the New York is also a total loss to the Government.

One of the gunboats was stayed by her anchor, and sunk in shallow water. Her cargo was saved.

On the 14th the gale continued, making communication between the vessels almost impossible.

A dispatch dated Ottumwa, Mo., January 29, states that the movement foreshadowed by the preparations of the past week has taken place.

The papers continue to be filled with further accounts of the battle of Mill Spring. The Confederate accounts, as well as our own, agree that the battle was a severe one, and that the Union victory was decided.

A large rebel mail, containing several hundred letters, has been captured above Cairo, on the Mississippi, which contained letters of importance from Bowling Green and other rebel camps.

force should immediately land at Tampico, where, as previous advices inform us, resistance would be made.

The Rebels have returned to receive or to distribute the two thousand suits of clothes sent from the north to our prisoners.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says the Bankrupt law proposed by the merchants of New York meets with general favor.

The Rev. H. G. O. Dwight was killed on the Troy and Rutland Railroad on the 25th ult. He was for thirty years a missionary at Constantinople.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 24th, has the annexed account of the capture of a Federal light ship, which drifted ashore in the late storm.

The rebels in Southern Kentucky are levying a tax of four per cent. on every man possessing \$500 worth of property.

The number of rebels killed in Col. Garfield's fight with Humphrey Marshall on the field, and the admissions of the rebel officers, make their killed 135, and as many more wounded.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says that General Heintzelman is to have command of another grand expedition to the South.

Water ships arrived on Sunday, and a more encouraging state of affairs prevailed. Nothing has occurred to interfere with the success of the expedition except the delay caused by the high winds and a current which runs five miles an hour, making communication difficult and dangerous.

joined in that mutinous demonstration, but having failed to enforce order and military discipline, will be mustered out of service and discharged.

A dispatch from Cairo, under date of February 3, says: Another expedition, perhaps larger than the recent reconnaissance, is evidently in the course of preparation from this point.

The Savannah Republican publishes a letter from Bainbridge, dated January 27th, which reports a fight at James Island, near Apalachicola, in which 60 Union troops were killed and 35 taken prisoners.

The Richmond Examiner of the 23d inst. has a long editorial on the manufacturing interests of the South.

The Ericsson Battery was launched on Thursday from the ship yard of Mr. T. F. Roland, Greenport, L. I.

The Memphis Appeal of Jan. 16 says: "It were foolhardy and unwise to conceal the fact, that the profoundest statesmen in the confederacy entertain great apprehensions on the subject of re-enlistment."

A dispatch from Fort Monroe, under date of February 1, says: Contrabands, who lately came aboard the Young Rover, stationed off York River, report 1,500 troops at Gloucester Point, and 6,000 or 7,000 at Yorktown.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says Gen. McClellan favors the fortification of a few commanding points, such as Mackintaw, Fort Grant, and some places on the Saint St. Marie canal.

A private letter received in Boston, dated Cadiz, January 1, states that the commander of the privateer Sumter had applied to the authorities for permission to go into dock for repairs.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says the proposition of imposing a tax of 10 per cent. upon the pay of the army in preference to reducing the rates, meets with favor from the officers and men.

The rebels have returned to receive or to distribute the two thousand suits of clothes sent from the north to our prisoners.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says the Bankrupt law proposed by the merchants of New York meets with general favor.

The Rev. H. G. O. Dwight was killed on the Troy and Rutland Railroad on the 25th ult. He was for thirty years a missionary at Constantinople.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 24th, has the annexed account of the capture of a Federal light ship, which drifted ashore in the late storm.

The rebels in Southern Kentucky are levying a tax of four per cent. on every man possessing \$500 worth of property.

The number of rebels killed in Col. Garfield's fight with Humphrey Marshall on the field, and the admissions of the rebel officers, make their killed 135, and as many more wounded.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says that General Heintzelman is to have command of another grand expedition to the South.

Water ships arrived on Sunday, and a more encouraging state of affairs prevailed. Nothing has occurred to interfere with the success of the expedition except the delay caused by the high winds and a current which runs five miles an hour, making communication difficult and dangerous.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

O. Maxson, R. Darrow, J. M. Wood, J. E. Clark, Dennis Sanders, Geo. S. Crandall, S. S. Griswold, W. H. Hull, W. B. Maxson, E. Lanphair, J. A. Babcock, J. E. N. Backus, E. B. Crandall, O. P. Hall, Wm. H. Webb, C. D. Langworthy, Alexander Campbell, A. M. Webb, C. D. Langworthy.

RECEIPTS. All payments for the Recorder are acknowledged from week to week in the paper.

Sam'l Griswold, Norwich, Ct., \$1 00 to vol. 17, No. 37. Gardner Burdick, Rockville, 1 00 18 26. D. M. Crandall, " 1 00 18 26.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. For Family and Manufacturing Use.

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

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

SHUTTLE OR "LOCK-STITCH" MACHINES. Adapted to all varieties of sewing.

DR. DARIUS HAN'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT. This Medicine has been used by the public for six years.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY!! DR. DARIUS HAN'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

WHAT IT WILL DO. One wine glass full as often as necessary.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.

NIGHT EXPRESS, daily, at 5 p. m. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

TO OUR FRIENDS. Hitherto, we have never offered any one a premium for helping to circulate the Tribune.

PROPOSAL FOR THE PRESENT SEASON ONLY. In view of the hardness of the times, and the fact that we are enabled to buy white paper at a lower rate than we have hitherto done.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For \$12, Eleven Copies Weekly Tribune, addressed to each subscriber, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of \$1 00.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For \$11 25, Five Copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of \$2 00.

POWER PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS. WESTERLY, R. I. Are prepared to do every kind of JOB PRINTING.

THE NARRAGANSETT WEEKLY. Published at Westerly, R. I., by G. B. & J. H. Utter.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS. G. B. & J. H. Utter having purchased the rights of the Sabbath Recorder.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL. We have from fifty to one hundred complete sets of the Memorial.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL. Several files of the Sabbath Recorder, from its commencement, seventeen years ago.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL. This little volume contains an Historical Sketch of the Seventh-Day Baptists.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL. Copies of Christian's Embassy, the Hyacinth Book used by the Seventh-Day Baptists.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL. No. 1, printed in gold and blue, bound in a leather cover with gilt edges.

Miscellaneous.

AT POBY ROYAL. 1861.

The ten light glimmers on the land. The night comes on with drifting sand. Our track on the dunes.

TERRIBLE ADVENTURE ON A VOLCANO.

Mr. Carl Stehman visited Mount Hecla, in Iceland, just before its terrible eruption in 1845, and the following is his narrative of a fearful adventure which happened to him upon that sublime and desolate elevation.

Having secured a guide, I set out at an early hour on the morning following my arrival in Salsou, (at the foot of the extinct volcano), praying for fair weather, good luck, and a safe return.

The scenery, even from the first, was so different from any I had ever seen outside of Iceland, as to be worthy of a better description than I am able to give. Suffice it to say, that as you push on, ascending summit after summit on your way to the great and awful center of all, you find the danger, dequariness, and desolation increase to the most terrible sublimity.

How shall I attempt to convey to any mind the awful scene of desolation that surrounded me when at last I stood more than four thousand feet above the level of the sea, on the highest peak of barren Hecla!

Wrapping one of the blankets about me to protect me from the freezing cold, and cautiously using my pointed stick to try every foot of ground before me, I now began to move about over blocks, heaps, and hills of lava, and across narrow chasms and pitfalls, and patches of snow and ice, my faithful guide keeping near, and of a warning me to be careful of my steps.

"I have seen this place before, master," he replied, "but never anything like this. When I was here last, there was no hollow here, but only a level plain of snow and ice."

nervous anxiety, "do not do it! it might cost you your life!"

"At least I will risk it; if you will agree to work for me," said I, fully determined on the venture, even though I were to go without his consent.

"I will wait," he answered, "but remember, master, you go down against my advice."

The crater or hollow was about fifty feet in depth, with gently sloping sides; and using my pointed stick with the greatest care, I forthwith began the descent, often stopping to try the temper of the lava with my hand, and finding it gradually grow warm as I proceeded, though not sufficiently to excite any alarm.

The place, the scene, and withal the sense of danger connected with it, held me there with a sort of magnetic fascination, and I soon found myself strongly tempted to make a fatal plunge into the awful abyss.

Giving no heed, therefore, to his earnest solicitations, I now resolved to sound the depth of the chasm before me, and then proceed to inspect the others; and for this purpose I pried off from a larger one a small block of lava, and advancing to the edge of the chasm, dropped it down, and listened to the hollow reverberations, as it went bounding from side to side, long after it was lost to the eye.

This new manifestation of the powers of nature fairly started me into a desire for flight, and I had already turned for that purpose, when suddenly there came a sort of rumbling crash; and the ground, shaking, heaving, and rolling under me, began to crumble off into the deep abyss.

"O, the horror of that awful realization! What pen or tongue can portray them? There a helpless but conscious prisoner, suspended over the mouth of a black and heated abyss, to be hurled downward by the next great throes of trembling nature."

"Help! help! help! for the love of God, help!" I screamed in the very agony of a wild despair.

horror, a dark, smoking pit where we had so lately stood.

"And then, without waiting to see more, I turned and fled, over the rough ground, as fast as my bruised limbs would let me go. We reached our horses in safety, and, breathing down the mountain, gave the alarm to the villagers, who joined us in our flight across the country till a safe distance was gained.

"A few days later, when the long-extinct Hecla was again convulsing the island, and sending forth its mighty tongues of fire and streams of melted lava, I was far away from the sublime and awful scene, thanking God I was alive to tell the story of my wonderful escape from a burning tomb."

NATIONAL TAXATION.

If Congress adopts the recommendation of the House Committee of Ways and Means, to lay a tax which, with the customs revenues, shall yield an annual income of \$150,000,000, the people of this country will have an opportunity to realize the nature of the burdens borne by the citizens of European nations.

The tax will probably amount to one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, (estimating the tariff revenue at \$30,000,000), which will be about four dollars each for every white man, woman and child in the country, or six dollars for each of the inhabitants of the loyal States, should the rebellion unfortunately prove successful.

The internal duties levied to liquidate the revolutionary debt were a little rising \$700,000, and were collected on spirits, carriages, snuff, &c. They were repealed in 1802. In the year 1813, during the second war with England, Congress levied a direct tax of three millions yearly, with a moderate imposition of internal duties on distilled spirits and some minor articles, yielding about three millions more.

In 1814, during the capture of Washington by the British, the direct tax was increased to six millions, and internal duties laid upon a very considerable addition of manufactured articles, including watches, soap, pig iron, nails, household furniture, &c. very little of which was ever collected, the principal portion of the duties having been repealed soon after the peace in the succeeding spring.

The proceeds of all the direct taxes and internal duties ever paid into the treasury were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Total collected: \$28,904,005.

of itself, most equal to meat in keeping fowls in a good condition."

The principal object of ashes is for them to wallow in, to keep themselves free from lice. Every one has noticed the apparent luxury it is for a hen to wallow in dry dust, and especially if there is ashes in it.

BIBLE ENIGMA. No. 3.

Upon what mountain's awful brow. Did God in ancient times appear. Mid clouds and lightning's lurid light. And thunders terrible to hear.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The gross receipts of the Erie Road have been for several days past about \$45,000 per day. The month will hardly keep up with this; but the earnings promise to be nearly as large as in December.

The fifth anniversary of Golden wedding-day of Livingston Jencks and wife of Vermilion, Ill., was celebrated on New-Year's day, Rev. C. F. Smith officiating.

A new Unitarian Church in Boston, and the finest in New England, has a full chime of bells in its spire, which are to be played upon by means of electricity, so that the performer may cause them all to sound while seated at the key-board similar to that of an organ.

The Canadian military authorities at Montreal advertised for 2,000 iron bedsteads for the troops arriving, whereupon some speculators bought up all the iron in the market suitable for the purpose, and held it for a large advance.

At Novgorod, in Russia, a vast group of colossal figures is being erected to commemorate the thousandth anniversary of the Russian Empire. This is computed from A. D. 862, when Rurik, coming from Roslaglen in Sweden, established himself by arms at Novgorod.

James Brooks, one of the editors of the N. Y. Express, says in his last letter from Washington, that for the four or six preceding weeks, the expenditures of the Government have been, for three millions every day, and that the week ending Saturday last, week they averaged nearly four millions every day.

ATTENTION! EVERYBODY!

The Subscribing having rebuilt the Almond Iron Foundry, and added machinery for iron turning, is prepared to supply his old customers and the rest of the world with castings of all kinds, of the best quality, at greatly reduced prices.

THE SATURDAY-EVENING POST.

Those wishing to economize in these war times, cannot, we think, do better than to subscribe for the SATURDAY-EVENING POST, of Philadelphia.

DAFFODIL'S DELIGHT. OR, A LIFE'S SECRET. By Mrs. Wood, author of "The Mystery," "Danebury Farm," &c.

DEACON & PETERSON. No. 419 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 28, 1891. The following communication from the Honorable Secretary of War of the United States, authorizing the organization of a Regiment of Infantry for service within this State, is promulgated as the basis of this order.

GOVERNOR:—The State of Rhode Island is hereby authorized to organize one Regiment of Infantry for its own defense and as a depot for recruiting her Regiment now in the service of the United States.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GEN. Wm. SPRAGUE, Providence, R. I. The Regiment authorized by the foregoing communication will be organized as follows:

- One Colonel. One Lieutenant Colonel. One Adjutant. One Quartermaster. One Surgeon. One Assistant Surgeon. One Chaplain. One Ordnance Sergeant. One Quartermaster Sergeant. One Commissary Sergeant. One Hospital Steward. One Assistant Do.

MRS. WINSLOW'S AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN.

Attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, and allaying ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is a SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and most reliable remedy in all cases of dysentery and diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—From foot of Cortland St.—Connecting at Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. The following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, Westley, Rhode Island, viz:

- No. 1.—Reasons for Introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public; 28 pp. No. 2.—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath; 28 pp. No. 3.—Authority for the Change of the Day of Sabbath; 28 pp. No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: a history of their observance in the Christian Church; 52 pp. No. 5.—A Christian's Duties; 4 pp. No. 6.—Travelling Holy in each week, the Seventh-Day, instead of the First-Day; 4 pp. No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Sabbath Controversy; a Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; 16 pp. No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy; the True Issue; 4 pp. No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment, False Exposition; 4 pp. No. 10.—The Sabbath Enlarged and Observed; 16 pp. No. 11.—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments; 16 pp. No. 12.—Mosaic of the term "Sabbath"; 8 pp. No. 13.—The Bible Sabbath; 24 pp. No. 14.—Delaying Obedience; 4 pp. No. 15.—An Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-Day Baptist General Conference; 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited:

FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, via SHORE LINE RAILROAD.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

- Adams—C. D. Potter. Alfred—C. D. Langworthy. Alfred—C. D. Langworthy. Alfred—C. D. Langworthy. Alfred—C. D. Langworthy.