



The Sabbath Recorder

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, JAN. 15, 1863. Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

THOUGHTS ON WAR.

Is it right, or wrong, for Christians to engage in war? Jesus Christ is the Prince of Peace—the author of a religion which, when it shall have accomplished its design, will cause wars to cease to the end of the earth; the bow will be broken, the spear out of the sheath, and the chariot burned in the fire. They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up its sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. How then can a disciple of Christ follow a calling, which his religion is aiming to bring to an utter end?

But this style of reasoning proves too much, and therefore proves nothing. When the Gospel shall have accomplished its design, there will be no burglaries nor robberies, no murders nor violence. Of course locks and bolts will not then be needed. The great iron safe will have no place in the merchant's counting-house, nor the strong vault in the bank. Prisons will not be required for the incarceration of the lawless, nor scaffolds for the execution of the murderer. What then? Shall we dispense with these things now, because the Gospel aims to bring about a state of things in which there will be no use for them? Is the locksmith's trade an unlawful one? Is it a violation of the spirit of Christianity to build penitentiaries? Is the Sheriff's calling so contrary to the aims and tendencies of our holy religion, that no Christian ought to engage in it?

To make the object aimed at by the Christian religion an argument for the sinfulness of war, is therefore a fallacy; for it must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that the Gospel is as much opposed to locks and prisons and gibbets, as it is to war, and is opposed to them in the same way. It is opposed, not to their use, but to the wickedness which renders their use necessary; and it seeks to do them away, not by enjoining their immediate disuse, but by destroying the wickedness against which they are set up as safeguards. So the Gospel opposes war, not by commanding the soldier to lay aside his calling, but by checking and counteracting the oppressions which render his calling necessary.

Yet it is often argued, that it is wrong for Christians to have any thing to do with war, because the tendency of the Gospel is to peace. But as the foregoing remarks show, it might just as pertinently be argued that it is wrong for Christians to put locks on their doors, because the tendency of the Gospel is to honesty; or that it is wrong to shut up the disturber of the public peace in prison, or to hang the murderer upon a gibbet, because the tendency of the Gospel is to brotherly love. To be sure, wherever the Gospel takes effect, it renders men honest; and against such honest men we have no need to bolt our doors, or lock up our treasures. But it is against those on whom the Gospel has exerted no sanctifying power, that locks and bolts are called for. So also there is no need to wage war with those who, governed by the Gospel, are always disposed to do justly. But when nations of masses of men, in violation of the teachings of Christ, practice oppression and violence, war becomes a dreadful necessity.

I say a dreadful necessity; for under any aspect war is a horrible thing. Nevertheless, owing to the morally diseased state of the world, necessities of a most dreadful kind are often imposed upon us, and we cannot fulfill our duty without yielding to them. It is a dreadful necessity, for example, which calls for the chastisement of a wayward child, and it wrings the parent's heart with anguish to do it. Yet in this world of sin and rebellion, the parent fails to perform his duty if he omits it. It is a dreadful necessity which demands that the offender against society be seized and locked up in prison, or swung upon a gallows, according as his crime may have been; but it would be cruel injustice to the whole community to let him roam at large, and go unpunished. Indeed, our corrupt world is, in a great degree, controlled by necessities of a painful character.

But the Christian religion, being as truly adapted to the painful as to the pleasant necessities of mankind, finds a sphere for its exercise even in war itself. This dreadful business may be managed upon Christian principles. There are always two ways of doing what is necessary to be done. One is the cruel, ferocious, unfeeling way, full of vindictive fury; the other is to do it with all the kindness and gentleness that the case admits of, without any vindictiveness of spirit, but deploring the necessity which urges it. The one is the Christian way; the other is the unchristian

heathenish method. If it is necessary to hang a man, there are two ways of doing it; the one Christian, the other unchristian. If it is demanded to levy upon a man's property, and sell him out of house and home, there are two ways of doing it, either of which perhaps fulfills all the requisitions of the law, while only one of them is in accordance with the gentleness and love of the Christian religion, the other not being at all so.

So in regard to the dreadful necessity of war; it may be carried on upon Christian principles, or it may be done according to the Devil's method. The Devil's method fills it with all the barbarity, cruelty, and vindictiveness possible; the Christian method is to prosecute it with as little severity as the nature of the case will bear. The Devil's method makes it the occasion of shedding as much blood as possible, and the more lives that are destroyed, so much the greater is the glory; the Christian method is to sacrifice as few lives as possible. And that General who, in fighting a battle, can gain his object with a loss of only one hundred lives, yet wantonly and recklessly so manages it as to lose one hundred and fifty, is guilty of the blood of the additional fifty. And that Government which, in carrying on a campaign, loses twenty thousand men, when it might as well do it with a loss of only ten thousand, is guilty of the blood of the ten thousand who have been needlessly sacrificed.

JOSHUA PATE.

HENRY BABCOCK.

Among all the noble, brave, patriotic and Christian heroes who have offered their lives on their country's altar, since the inauguration of the slave-holders' rebellion, there was no better example of these virtues than Serg't. Henry Babcock, of Co. H., 16th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; who fell in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, on the 6th of April, 1862. Though his tastes, both from natural disposition and pursuit, were the very opposite of those that look for gratification to military life, and the stern and bloody scenes of war, when he saw his country in serious peril, and heard her voice, calling on her sons for help, he could not resist the appeal. In entering the army, he was not enchanted with visions of the imposing grandeur of immense armies on parade; or of the novelty and excitement of adventurous campaigns; nor yet of the preferences and distinctions of office. He was moved to encounter the privations, hardships and dangers of war, with the view of serving his country in the hour of its peril, and benefiting his companions in arms. But, perhaps, above all, he hoped that the triumph of the government over this most wicked of all rebellions, would be overthrow to the despotism of the South, and freedom to the slaves. He did not live to bear the clarion notes of the Proclamation of Freedom, as they rang out from the executive mansion, on the 22d of September. He bade adieu to his home and the fond wife of a few months, and marched to the fatal field of Shiloh, with no such light as that proclamation has since shed on many a dying hero. But his blood was in the balance when it preponderated in favor of that glorious measure.

He was the son of Oliver C. and Emma Babcock; and was born about 1832, in Persia, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where his parents still live. He experienced religion and united with the Seventh-day Baptist church of that place, at the early age of eleven years. Being pastor of the church at that time, he attracted my attention as a boy of promise. He was remarkable for quietness, modesty, and candor. While other youths who professed religion at the time he did, wandered from God, and forsook the church, he stood firmly at his post; manifesting a stability that would do honor to many professors of religion of riper experience and years. At an early age, he manifested a taste for learning, which led him, as soon as he found it practicable to leave home, to seek the advantages of Alfred Academy, where he studied several terms. Subsequently he traveled a while as a seaporter. About 1856, he was invited to Albion Academy, Wisconsin, with special reference to his qualifications as a teacher of Penmanship. Here he remained, devoting a part of his time to teaching, and continuing his studies, until about a year before he enlisted in the army.

During his residence in Albion, he had the respect of all who knew him. The same virtues which he exhibited in his boyhood shone conspicuously in his character as a man. Uniting with the church at Albion soon after he came here, he remained a member until his death. His influence upon the young with whom he associated, was a habitual, living recommendation of Christianity. At the prayer meeting he was one of the most constant attendants; where he often manifested, in his conversation and

prayer, a deep sense of unworthiness in himself; but he seemed all unconscious of the virtues that made him so bright an example of Christian life. Though he was obliged to study the closest economy to make the moderate wages of a partial employment meet the expense of living while he pursued his studies, he could not be satisfied to bear no part in providing for the wants of his pastor. In the absence of other means, he often found exercise for the generosity of his heart, in the performance of such manual labor for him as he could attend to during the intervals of employment in school.

A funeral service was held at Albion on the fourth Sabbath in May, at the request of a younger brother, who at that time resided here. At the request of his wife who resides at Dakota, Waushara Co., Wis., I also held a funeral service there on the 8th of November. A large circle of kindred, both of the fallen soldier and his stricken wife, were present, whose grief seemed as deep and as fresh as if he had fallen but yesterday. It was a touching scene, to witness that young wife, so early widowed, bowed with a sorrow made a thousand fold bitter with the thought that her loved one had encountered death by violence, at the hand of ruthless traitors, with no gentle hand to hold his head, and mark the waning pulsations of his heart, and that he had been laid, all shroudless and coffinless, in the grave upon the distant battle-field; and her infant boy of three months, upon whom Treason had made the levy of a father's blood, even before he was born, still unconscious of the heavy tribute he had paid at the exaction of that bloody agent of the Slave Power. This scene was rendered especially touching, viewed in connection with the thought, that it was only one of thousands scarcely less resistless in their hold upon the heart, that have been presented on the stage of real life, since our country entered the tragic struggle through which it is passing. How many more such there are for us to witness or experience, before the fiendlike power with which the country is grappled is annihilated, perhaps it were well that human forecast cannot discover.

T. E. R.

ALBION, WIS., Dec. 28th, 1862.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

It will be gratifying to the lovers of Christ and his kingdom, to learn, that after a long spiritual drouth with us in the West, God is again visiting us in great mercy. In some places, the " parched ground has indeed become a pool," the wilderness is " blossoming like the rose," and " the solitary places clap their hands for joy." The dumb are made to speak, and the lame man to leap as an hart.

On the first of December, I left Southampton, where I had been assisting Bro. Anthony Hakes in holding a series of meetings for some weeks. For a while, the work proceeded quite slowly, and the spiritual horizon looked dark and forbidding. This, however, served to drive the more spiritual nearer to the throne, and by degrees the work deepened, until we found ourselves floating on the stream of salvation. Some, who had been long in sin, together with the young, were inquiring what they must do to be saved. The Sabbath previous to my leaving, seven or eight were baptized and added to the church, and the interest seemed to be widening. Brethren who had long been estranged from each other had become reconciled; backsliders had been reclaimed, and sinners converted; and the church generally was strengthened and encouraged. I trust a still greater work has been wrought.

At the Rock River Church, in Wisconsin, God has been working wonders. For years this church has been wading through deep trials. The billows of affliction have dashed fiery ovens over them. For a while its tried friends trembled, and wondered how the painful conflict would end, sometimes hoping, and then fearing, until the winds had quite spent their fury. Then came a calm that was scarcely less to be feared. The more faithful trusted in God, and prayed that the winds might blow on the " garden of the Lord," and that the spices might again yield their perfume. Hopes and fears alternate. While thus trembling, we imagined that we could see the waters rippled in the dim distance by the gentle winds of mercy, which we hoped might again fill the sails that had long hung in dismal stillness. To the praise of God, in this object of interest we were not disappointed. Soon after a series of efforts were commenced by the church, we began to feel that the times of refreshing were at hand. The first "flaw" of wind, however, had quite as much the appearance of "a gale" as of grace. Soon, however, it moderated down to a gentle breeze, and we found ourselves once more drifting on the ocean of God's love and mercy, the gentle showers of divine grace falling on us in rich profusion. Brethren who had long been riven from

each other, met, and by mutual confession and confession became brethren in the best sense of the word. Mutual confession brought alienated brethren together to a degree that had never hitherto existed—at least, so it seemed to me. Backsliders, who had wandered long and far, came with much earnestness, and filled their places in the church. About thirty have been baptized, and united with the church, and still the blessed work is going on with undiminished interest. Eld. James C. Rogers is most industriously engaged in the work, sustained by a faithful band of the disciples of Jesus. Appearances encourage us to hope that a very clean sweep is to be made in this limited society.

Eld. O. P. Hull recently made a kind of exploring visit to Minnesota, at the request of the Missionary Board, as I am informed; and while there, a revival commenced, and is going on, of the particulars of which I am not informed.

Brethren, let us labor while the Spirit is moving. v. H.

SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

Agreeable to previous arrangement, the teachers and students of the Sabbath-School connected with the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Richburg, with their friends, held their Anniversary on the evening of Dec. 30th.

The School, during the past year, has been under the Superintendence of Bro. John P. Dye, assisted by seven teachers. About forty students are enrolled, and their attendance has been remarkably regular, displaying commendable proficiency. The exercises of the evening were opened by a concert rehearsal of the Lord's Prayer, by three little girls; followed by responses to the roll-call by sentiments. Then came singing, declamations, dialogues, &c. These exercises were agreeably interspersed, and generally exhibited taste and talent in their delivery. The intellectual portion of the entertainment was closed by a brief, but appropriate and entertaining address, by the late pastor of the Church, Rev. Le-man Andrus.

The distribution of numerous gifts, the tokens of esteem from parents, friends, and teachers, which, during the evening, had been suspended from the graceful bows of an evergreen tree, then gladdened the hearts of the juveniles, and all withdrew to their happy homes, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

RICHBURG, January 3d, 1863.

ROME NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF Freedom was read and favorably and earnestly commented upon in the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Plainfield, N. J., on the first Sabbath of the New Year.

ELDER AZOR ESTEE left Plainfield, Jan. 8th, for his home in Quincy, Pa. Brethren in Plainfield, New Market, and Shiloh, have generously sustained him in his independent effort to preach the Gospel. The fact that his chosen field of labor is more self-sustaining than formerly, speaks well for the success of this indefatigable and untiring servant of God. W. M. J.

ELD. VARNUM HULL, of Milton, Wis., is now at Alfred, N. Y., where he is expected to assist in a series of meetings. We understand that Bro. Hull proposes to remain at the East until after the associational meetings in May and June next. No doubt there are many of our churches to whom a visit from him would be very welcome.

ELD. JOSHUA CLARKE, pastor of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, is now absent from the people of his charge, engaged in a series of meetings at or near Northampton, Mass.

THE BODY OF C. Dewey Green, of New Market, N. J., was not obtained by his friends, as they hoped. It seems that his brother James L. Green of Berlin, his father-in-law Hamilton Clarke of Petersburg, and Bro. Isaac D. Titworth of New Market, went on for it, but found that the regulations were such that they could get no nearer Fredericksburg than Alexandria. The manner in which Mr. Green's friends became informed of his fate, was quite extraordinary. It seems that he received the fatal wound while among soldiers after he died, one of them examined his pockets, and found an envelop directed to his brother James L. Green of Berlin, N. Y. In this the thoughtful soldier placed an account of the bearer's death, and sent it forward by mail. It is supposed that in the heat of the conflict, Mr. Green became separated from his regiment, and fell as already indicated.

A WAR RECORD will soon be opened in the Recorder, in which we propose to place the names, so far as we can obtain them, of all persons who have entered the service from Sabbath-keeping societies, together with such incidents connected with their service and fate as we may

deem of general interest. Nothing is more certain, than that the war is to have an important influence upon the future of our churches, and it is hoped that such a Record as is here proposed will aid in tracing its influence. Any assistance which friends in different societies can give us in this matter, will be gratefully received.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Ministerial Conference of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association held a very interesting session with the church at Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., Oct. 22d. The following programme was adopted for the next session, which is to be held at Alfred Center, commencing Third-day, 6 1-2 p. m., Feb. 5th, being the annual meeting of the Conference.

- 1. Introductory Discourse—Eld. J. C. West.
2. What is the practical meaning of Luke 9: 23? J. P. Dye.
3. Interpretation of Gal. 4: 10-11. Eld. L. Andrus.
4. What is our duty as a denomination in regard to securing a general observance of the Sabbath? Eld. A. H. Lewis.
5. God—His nature and mode of being. J. Allen.
6. What is Truth, and how is it found? O. U. Whitford.
7. Does Divine Revelation add any new material to the moral conceptions of man? L. E. Livermore.
8. The object and nature of the "Tree of Life," and the "Tree of knowledge" of good and evil. Gen. 2: 9. Eld. N. Wardner.
9. What is essential to Salvation? Eld. T. B. Brown.
10. The progressive character of divine revelation, from the natural to the spiritual. Miss E. Elvira Kenyon.
11. Is Baptism the door into the visible church? S. R. Wheeler.
12. Essay—On the impropriety of exhibiting the dead on funeral occasions. Eld. H. P. Burdick, M. D.

J. C. West, Secretary.

A MODEL WILL.

Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., who died some months ago in Europe, and whose remains were brought to New York for interment, left a will, in which his doctrinal views and domestic relations were very happily expressed. The following are the principal items:

"In the name of Almighty God, Amen. I, George W. Bethune, minister of the Gospel, and in my sound mind, desire to make a disposition of my property after my death. But first, I solemnly profess myself to be a believer in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as the only and sufficient revelation of true faith and right practice; and acknowledge, with devout worship and trust, Jesus Christ, the only begotten son of God, to be the Lord and Saviour, into whose hands I commit myself, soul and body, for life and death, time and eternity. I record also my testimony of thankfulness to God, my heavenly Father, for all the unmerited blessings and tender mercies by which He has rendered my unworthy life, notwithstanding many sorrows, a pleasant and happy one.

"First, I give everything I may have at my decease, real and personal estate of every kind, to my most faithful and dearly beloved wife, Mary, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, forever. To her inestimable affection, Christian wisdom, and unvarying thoughtfulness, love, and charity of my life. I wish her to have, use, and dispose of everything I possess, absolutely, and as she pleases."

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

An American missionary, writing to the Evangelical Christendom magazine, adverts to the slow progress of the work of evangelization in China in the fifty-four years that have elapsed since Dr Morrison's first arrival at Canton, as calling for some special prayer and effort by Western Christians. He says:

"There have been at least 1,600 years of foreign missionary labor, in the aggregate, spent among the Chinese in Eastern Asia. There have been, doubtless, some thousands of millions of pages of Scripture and of Christian truth published in the general language of the empire and in several local dialects. And doubtless there has been expended during these fifty-four years several millions of dollars in connection with the work in this land. Yet, at the present time, there are probably not many over 2,000 living converts to Christianity in all this vast and most populous empire, and very few of these are from the wealthy and influential classes of society. In the providence of God, only a small portion of the seaboard and a few out of the many populous cities situated in the maritime provinces have been the scenes of the labors of the foreign missionary, while the immense and densely populated interior of the empire has been unvisited."

THE FRIENDS AND THE NEGROES.

A meeting was recently held in New York City, to hear the report of a Committee of Representatives of the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends, upon the condition and wants of the colored race. Mr. William Wood made a few introductory remarks, when Mr. Benjamin Tatham read the report. The Committee visited Washington, Alexandria, Baltimore, Fort Monroe, and other localities where the colored refugees are employed and supported by the Government. They found the sanitary condition of the negroes poor indeed,

but with prospects of improvement. Many of them are destitute of shoes and clothing; for, while the Government gives them rations, it is a slow payer to the negro. In General Dix's department, the Government owes the blacks \$30,000. At the time of their visit the Quartermaster had \$7,000 on hand for the negroes, and was expecting more. The negroes object to the North, because of the severity of the climate. They are willing to work for a reward, and show abundant capacity for taking care of themselves without the aid of white overseers. In some instances they have been harshly treated by brutal men in authority over them, who have been as tyrannical as their masters were.

A MISSIONARY CHURCH.—It is only a few years since the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society began to make appropriations to assist the Sabbath-keepers at Welton, Iowa, in sustaining preaching among them. A few years later, that church and society were enabled, by a timely loan from Messrs. Geo. Greenman & Co., of Mystic, Conn., to build a meeting-house for their exclusive use. The next thing we heard from them was, that they had become strong enough to pay for their own preaching, and did not need further aid from the Missionary Society.

Among our missionary receipts, this week, will be noticed a contribution from the Welton church, which has now, it would seem, become strong enough, not only to sustain preaching at home, but to assist in sending the Gospel abroad. This is a good record for a missionary church, and should encourage the friends of missions in their work of faith and labor of love.

THE MINUTES of the Conference, and the Annual Reports of our Missionary, Tract, Publishing, and Education Societies, are sent this year, as usual, to each of the churches. Those for the Western Association go all together in a parcel to Eld. N. V. Hull, at Alfred Center, N. Y.; those for the North-western Association, in a parcel to Eld. O. P. Hull, at Milton, Wis. Those for Berlin, Brookfield, DeRuyter, Scott, Verona and Adams, will be left at the store of J. D. Titworth & Bros., No. 8 Dey-street, New York, until called for, unless otherwise directed. The expense of printing the Reports is paid by the Societies; that of printing the Conference Minutes is paid by certain churches assessed, as shown in the Minutes, to which item it would be well enough to look. Persons living distant from any church, can have copies sent direct from this office, by signifying their wish, and enclosing a stamp to pay postage.

APOLOGETIC.—In our paper of last week, we promised to send a bill to each of the five hundred persons who are indebted to this office—a promise which we were not able in every case to perform. If any of our friends felt slighted because their bills did not come, we beg leave to assure them that no slight was intended—that the omission was quite unavoidable—and that the sending of their bills this week is the best reparation we can make. Do not delay your remittances from fear that we shall be bored or burdened by the coming of too many letters at once.

SABBATH TRACTS.—The Depository of the American Sabbath Tract Society is supplied with all of the publications included in its printed list. By a vote of the Society, at its last annual meeting, the General Agent was authorized to supply Tracts for gratuitous distribution by brethren disposed to engage in that work. Until other action is taken by the Board, orders for tracts will be filled if sent to this office with full directions how to send.

WORTHY EMULATION.—The Nonconformists of England are engaged in raising a Bicentenary Memorial Fund, one list of subscriptions to which amounted to \$762,000. It is now stated that several wealthy members of the Church of England have agreed to subscribe among themselves a sum of money equal to that collected by Nonconformists to the Bicentenary Fund. The amount so subscribed, we are told, is to be quietly devoted "to church purposes." One of the contributors, supposed to be Mr. Hubbard, is said to have sent £10,000 to the Bishop of London.

A MODEL PASTOR.—Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, is by many regarded as a model pastor. His recent New Year sermon gives some account of his ministerial career, and hints at one cause of his extensive influence and reputation. He said that during the past five years he had been absent from his pulpit but fifteen times—about three times each year.

LONGEVITY.—The New York Observer has completed its fortieth year. Editors, publishers, and all prominently connected with it from the start, are still alive. A connection with the Observer seems favorable to longevity.

THE RELIEF SHIP, George Griswold, sailed from New York last week, laden with food for the suffering operatives of Lancashire. The event was celebrated in an appropriate manner by the persons who had taken a leading part in providing the ship and her freight. It is said that this vessel is only a pioneer; others are soon to follow. Over one hundred thousand dollars have been contributed to the object.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church, in Brooklyn, appears to be growing in popularity. At the annual meeting, one evening last week, the bidding is said to have been more spirited than ever before. The highest premium paid for choice of pews was \$155. It is thought that the total income from pew-rents, the coming year, will be about twenty-five thousand dollars.

THE PEN with which President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation is likely to become a great curiosity. The President presented it to Charles Sumner, by whom it was transmitted to George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge Mass., for safe keeping.

GEN. BUTLER had a narrow escape on the 10th. The train on which he was going from New York to Boston, came in collision with another train. All the seats, except in the car he occupied, were smashed. He was uninjured.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

There are several Protestant churches in course of construction throughout France, and particularly in Brittany. There is one at Brest which is nearly finished, another at Lorient, and another at Tremeur, in the diocese of St. Brienc. A Protestant translation of the New Testament into the Breton language is now in type, and several thousand copies are about to be struck off. M. Frossard, the Protestant clergyman at Bagnères-en-Bigorre, is building, by subscription, a church at Bagnères, another at Tarbes, and a third at Cautezac.

The Paris "Monde" says that a priest having applied to the Pope to know whether all those who have signed addresses calling for his renunciation of the temporal power, have incurred the pains and penalties of excommunication, his Holiness, after serious consideration, has resolved the question in the affirmative. It follows, therefore, that half the Italian clergy, and the great majority of the Italian people, are excommunicated.

From a book lately published in Austria it appears that there are at present 7,231 Jesuits. Of these there are 349 in Austria, 205 in England, 542 in Belgium, 2,203 in France, 156 in Galicia, 581 in Germany, 126 in Zealand, 742 in Spain, 246 in Maryland, U. S., 19 in Mexico, 493 in Missouri, 306 in the kingdom of Naples, 201 in Holland, 226 in the province of Turin, and 237 in that of Venice. There is not one in Russia.

In the little city of Abingdon, Ill., ten miles south of Galesburg, the Campbellites have a college. The Cumberland Presbyterians and Methodists have each a seat of learning, all in the same city. In Galesburg the Universalists have a college, and the Presbyterians have Knox College. In Prairie City the Free Will Baptists have an institution of learning. Here are six denominational seats of learning within about twenty miles on one railroad.

The Richmond Dispatch says: Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, has sailed from a Confederate port for Europe on a mission to procure Bibles. The Virginia Bible Society has authorized him to procure thirty-five thousand Bibles and Testaments, and has appropriated four thousand dollars towards the object. Other societies in the Confederacy have joined in the effort.

Oberlin has enlisted 99 from the theological department, 92 from the college classes, 450 from the preparatory, and, as is estimated, 500 from those who were former members of the institution. The first company enlisted there of one hundred, just after the fall of Sumter, was composed wholly of students; four-fifths of them young men, the flower of the institution.

A Baptist missionary in Burmah sends the N. Y. Chronicle the following statistics of the missions in that great field, which has been so miraculously blessed of God: Burmah, 11 churches, 800 members; Sagan Karon, 250 churches, 15,000 members; Rwo Karon, 31 churches, 1,063 members; Bghai Karen, 78 churches, 2,189 members; total, 370 churches, 18,852 members.

A gentleman, just returned from Rome, states that the number of priests in Italy that have lately seceded from the Roman Catholic Church is immense. The cause is chiefly attributed to the fact that the Papal Government has suspended from hearing confessions and other religious rites, all priests of liberal political principles. The Jesuits throughout the world number over 7000. In fourteen years the increase has been 3392. More than one thousand of the number are on foreign missions, under the auspices of the Propaganda. The Jesuits have in France 4 colleges, 21 boarding-schools, 16 seminaries, 36 dwellings, and 81 stations or missions. A college in connection with the Church of England is to be established in Liberia, by means of which it is proposed, among other objects, to have a native ministry, with a view of establishing eventually a native independent Episcopal Church.



Miscellaneous.

HURRAH FOR THE WINTER KING! Hurrah, hurrah for the Winter King! Who means and whistles, and tries to sing...

THE INDIAN EXECUTION.

The execution of the thirty-eight Indians condemned to death for participation in the recent massacre of whites in Minnesota, took place at Mankato on the 26th of December.

MINOR CROPS.

Wheat, corn and cattle monopolize the lion's share of the statistical writer's attention, when he considers the sources of our prosperity; but there are smaller crops which have also an important part in producing our wealth.

RECIPES.

CORN BREAKFAST CAKE.

A housekeeper contributes the following to the American Agriculturist, with a sample of the result for the editor, which he pronounces "not bad to take."

CORN BREAD.

Corn bread is a healthful, nourishing food, and the cheapest diet that can be used in this country.

THE GRAPE CURE.

Dr. Herpin, of Metz, has published a very interesting account of the curative effects of grapes, in various disorders of the body.

AN EDITORIAL BRUITUS.

An editor out West thus talks to his non-paying subscribers and patrons: "Hear us for our debts, and get ready that you may pay; trust us, we are in need, and have regard for our needs; as you have been long trusted, acknowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your pockets, that you may promptly fork over."

ling each other to be ahead, just like a lot of hungry boarders rushing to dinner in a hotel. The soldiers who were on guard in their quarters stacked arms and followed them, and they in turn were followed by the clergy, reporters, &c.

As they commenced the ascent of the scaffold, the death-song was again started, and when they had all got up, the noise they made was truly hideous. It seemed as if pandemonium had broken loose.

One young fellow who had been given a cigar by one of the reporters, just before marching from their quarters, was smoking it on the stand, puffing away very coolly during the intervals of the hideous "Hi-yi-yi, hi-yi-yi," and even after the cap was drawn over his face, he managed to get it up over his mouth and smoke. Another was smoking his pipe. The noise having been promptly adjusted over the necks of each, by Capt. Libby, all was ready for the fatal signal.

The scene at this juncture was one of awful interest. A painful and breathless suspense held the vast crowd, which had assembled from all quarters to witness the execution.

Three slow, measured and distinct beats of the drum by Major Brown, who had been announced as signal-officer, and the rope was cut by Mr. Duly—the scaffold, fell, and thirty-seven lifeless bodies were left dangling between heaven and earth.

One of the ropes was broken, and the body of Rattling Runner fell to the ground. The neck had probably been broken, as but little signs of life were observed, but he was immediately hung up again.

As the platform fell, there was one, not loud, but prolonged cheer from the soldiery and citizens who were spectators, and then all were quiet and earnest witnesses of the scene.

For so many, there was but little suffering; the necks of all, or nearly all, were evidently dislocated by the fall, and the after struggling was slight.

The bodies were cut down, placed in four army wagons, and taken to the willows on the sand bar nearly in front of the town. They were all deposited in one grave, thirty feet in length by twelve in width, and four feet deep, being laid on the bottom in two rows, with their feet together and their heads to the outside. They were simply covered with their blankets and the earth thrown over them.

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could be found of her. From remarks that she made to her mother, wishing she was a man, so that she could volunteer and hunt down the Indians, &c., a suspicion was aroused that she might have undertaken to carry her wishes into effect.

The father proceeded to Fort Snelling, where, in our young hero, he found his daughter, and went to the Colonel to get his son discharged on account of being under age; but the Colonel told him he would have to take certain legal steps before he could be discharged. This would not do, as they would no sooner disclose their secret in court than in camp. As a last resort, the young man was introduced to the Colonel as the daughter of the old gentleman, and she was then promptly discharged.

ABOUT CORNED BEEF.

When beef is fresh, it contains considerable blood, which is drawn out by the brine. If the meat is left in the bloody mixture, it will require a much larger quantity of salt to preserve it, particularly through warm weather.

TRIBUTE TO NEW ENGLAND.

The Chicago Tribune, in the course of an eloquent article, provoked by the quasi-secession nonsense about "leaving New England out in the cold," says:

It is, we say, to late to quarrel about the character of the Puritans, because, where history is dumb, there stand the six States of New England, everlasting monuments for the perpetuation of the memory of the great qualities of the men who built on a Puritan basis. And in spite of the old story by which the pioneers of the Mayflower have been assailed; in spite of that kind of criticism which, in sneering at long prayers, forgets the godliness of the men who made them, and that, in estimating characters, takes account of the blemishes only, and creates the peculiarities of an era into the special vices of the individuals who flourished therein; in spite of despotism's reaction against what New England has taught and lived, the fact remains, and is now confessed by all the world—

That no where does God's sun shine upon any political community, containing an equal number of people, among whom liberty is so secure; among whom law and justice are so impartially administered; among whom education is so universally diffused; among whom there is such care for the growth and development of the religious sentiment; among whom there are so few poor;

Among whom there is such untiring, comprehensive and healthy philanthropy; among whom there is such an amount of wealth so equally distributed; among whom there is such promise of physical progress; among whom the ownership of land in fee simple is so universal; among whom labor is so much respected, and so well rewarded; among whom progress, in all that purifies and ennobles mankind, is so rapid;

Among whom women are so honored or so virtuous; among whom government bears so easily and so cheaply administered; among whom happiness in the State, in the family, and in the individual, is so firmly founded on an indestructible basis.

NOVEL METHOD OF COOKING.

That necessity is the mother of invention, is clearly proved by a writer in the Western Army. He tells of an Illinois cavalry regiment, where every man is provided with two little pockets in his jacket, one of which is for salt, and the other for pepper. Each man carries with him a small sack of two or three pounds of flour. When they camp for the night, the nearest cornfield supplies them with thousands of small bake-ovens in the shape of corn husks. Each man procures an ear of corn with the husk still on it; the husk is slightly parted at the top to allow the fingers to be inserted; the ear is twisted around several times until it breaks loose at the bottom; and then is drawn out, leaving the husk a clean and complete cup.

In this the flour is mixed and seasoned, and after closing the top of the husk again, it is buried in the hot ashes of the camp fire for half an hour, after which it is drawn out and the charred husk pulled off, disclosing a fresh, hot roll.

Scratch the green rind of a sapling, or wantonly twist it in the soil, and a scathed or crooked oak will tell of the act for years to come. How forcibly does this figure show the necessity of giving right tendencies to the minds and hearts of the young.

With a double vigilance should we watch our actions, when we reflect that good and bad ones are not childless; and that, in both cases, the offspring goes beyond the parent—every bad good begetting a better, every bad worse.

Fine sensibilities are like wood-rindes, delightful luxuries of beauty to twine round a solid, upright stem of understanding; but very poor things if they are left to creep along the ground.

Every man ought to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself; and enjoy the pleasures of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

It was a beautiful expression of Burke's upon the death of his son, that his child in this world should be his ancestor in the skies. Elderborn in glory, the junior of the household is the senior in heaven.

Over one thousand persons were killed and wounded by railroad; and over three hundred by steamboat accidents, and about eighteen millions of dollars worth of property destroyed by fire, in 1862.

of water, sufficient to satisfy the thirst they create, be taken at the same time, or they may be stewed in the same manner as prunes.—Scientific American.

INSTITUTE OF REWARD.

Soon after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, there was formed in New York an association, having in view the debt which the nation was soon to owe to the children of soldiers who might die in her service. The association was called by the odd name of the "Institute of Reward." Dr. Valentine Mott was chosen President, and the Directors are among the most influential citizens of New York. The Institute embraces for each State the triple objects—

- 1. An Agricultural College; 2. Experimental Farms; 3. Homes for Patriot Orphans.

It depends for aid upon the National Government, the State Legislatures, and Patriotic and Philanthropic Individuals.

Congress, at its former session, passed a law for the establishment of agricultural colleges in each State, and in connection with each college, an experimental farm.

On the experimental farm in each State it is proposed to locate an orphan's home, where the orphans of deceased soldiers, who would otherwise be a charge upon the country, may be brought up to labor and taught a practical knowledge of agriculture.

It requires action on the part of each State Legislature to accept the grant of public lands from the National Government, and to organize the colleges and farms as proposed.

It is through the State Legislatures, therefore, that the orphan's home feature is to be introduced.

ODDS AND ENDS.

At the contraband camp meeting in Washington, the old year was watched out and the new year in, with much rejoicing over the promised proclamation. In the afternoon of New Year's day, an expounder of the faith, known among them as St. John the Baptist, preached a sermon from a text in the "twentieth chapter of Regulations."

A plan has just been tried on the Northern Railway in England, for receiving the letter bags at the intermediate stations without stopping the train. By means of a spring, the bag is attached to a post on the line; the engine is provided with a rod so disposed as to catch the ring and thus carry off the letters. By a similar contrivance, bags are left by the train when necessary.

The French government has decided not to proceed with any more iron frigates, as recent experiments, more especially with flat-headed shells—the missile Mr. Whitworth has employed with such startling effect against armor-plated targets—have, it is alleged, satisfied them that the artillery is more than a match for the ship-builders.

The Equimaux sometimes enclose a coiled piece of whalebone in a lump of blubber, which the bear greedily swallows; the whalebone afterward uncoiling and killing him. So we are sometimes tempted to swallow a smooth and oily proposition, which is found, too late, to include an elastic and unsuspected one of very different tendency.

It is more difficult to make the eye lie than any other organ we are possessed of. If you wish to ascertain what one means, pay attention to the eye. To talk in opposition to the heart is one of the easiest things in the world; to look this opposition, however, is more difficult than algebra.

Warfare in the days of Cæsar was no child's play. In nine years, he had conquered 300 tribes, 800 cities, slain a million of men, and taken prisoners another million. After he had become master of the world, he entertained the whole Roman populace at 23,000 tables.

As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's character. Indeed, character consists in little acts, habitually and honorably performed; daily life being the quarry from which we build it up, and rough-hew the habits that form it.

The man who needs a law to keep him from abusing an inferior animal, needs a prison to prevent his violating the law. It ought to be enough to deter any man from cruelty, that the objects of it cannot speak for themselves, cannot bear witness against him—are dumb.

Scratch the green rind of a sapling, or wantonly twist it in the soil, and a scathed or crooked oak will tell of the act for years to come. How forcibly does this figure show the necessity of giving right tendencies to the minds and hearts of the young.

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A rebel colonel and his negro servant were lately captured in Arkansas. The latter, describing the wretched condition of the rebel army in that State, said, "They just got plenty of noffin."

THE BEST WORK FOR CANVASSING AGENTS.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have commenced the issue, in numbers, of a complete History of the Great Rebellion in the United States. The work is now in course of preparation by a writer every way qualified for the task.

The introduction contains a clear and succinct account of the origin of the confederacy of the States, the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and the subsequent history of the Government; the origin, development, and progress of the doctrines of Nullification and Secession, and the various phases which they assumed until their final culmination in the Great Rebellion.

The History comprises a full account, drawn from the most authentic sources, of all the events of the war; the intrigues of the Southern leaders at home and abroad, the gradual defection of one section; the great uprising of the people for the maintenance of the Union; the military and naval operations of an immense army and navy; and the battles by land and sea.

The illustrations comprise portraits of all those who have borne a prominent part in the struggle; Maps of the different localities; Plans of the leading actions; views of every scene of interest, and of the most important battles; these illustrations are mostly from drawings taken on the spot.

Every number of the History contains a full and complete account of the events of the week, and of the progress of the war; and of the most important battles; these illustrations are mostly from drawings taken on the spot.

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The following bill, rendered by a carpenter to a farmer for whom he had worked, seems at least curious: "To hanging two barn doors and myself seven hours, one dollar and a half."

A celebrated philosopher used to say, "The favors of fortune are like steep rocks; only eagles and creeping things mount to the summit."

A head properly constituted can accommodate itself to whatever pillow the vicissitudes of fortune may place under it.

By examining the tongue of the patient, the physicians find out the diseases of the body—philosophers, of the mind.

There are two reasons why we don't trust a man: one because we don't know him, and the other because we do.

Tears are very good things in their season, but very helpless things when the iron will must be braced up to meet the difficulty.

No man is indifferent in regard to the world's good opinion until he has lost all claim to it.

Difference between perseverance and obstinacy—One is a strong will, and the other a strong won't.

Opposites frequently go together; chills and fevers are generally associated.

A man's trials cannot be insufferable if he lives to talk about them.

In infancy levity is a beauty, in manhood a fault, in age a vice.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

The Sabbath Recorder, as the denominational Paper of the Seventh-day Adventists, is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of that people.

It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved.

Its literary and intelligence departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers.

The Terms of Subscription for the Recorder are: Two Dollars per year payable in advance. Subscribers may be paid within three months from the beginning of the year, will be liable to an additional charge of fifty cents. Subscribers wishing to discontinue their papers, must pay all arrearages and notify the publisher of their wish. Papers received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the time to which they reach.

Advertisements, of a character not inconsistent with the objects of the paper, will be inserted at the rate of five cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Legal advertisements, at the rates fixed by law. A fair discount will be made to those advertising largely for the year.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed to Geo. B. Utter, Westbury, R. I.

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4. If subscribers order their papers to be sent to another place, they must so inform the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible for the same. 5. The law declares that any person in whom a periodical is sent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, or makes any use of it, or has ordered it stopped. His duty in such a case is, not to take the paper from the office or person to whom it is sent, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish it.

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