

# The Sabbath Recorder

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"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

### WHO, AND WHEN?

Not from Jerusalem alone,  
To heaven the path ascends;  
As near, as straight the way  
That leads to the celestial day,  
From the torrid realms extends;  
Or from the frozen zone.

What matters how or when we start?  
One is the end, the other the race;  
Whatever be our starting-place,  
Nigh round the earth the call  
That says, "Alas, depart!"

From the palm-breathing, sun-drenched isles  
Of the bright South, or from the snow  
Of the dead North's cloud-shaded  
poles,  
We gather to one gladome goal—  
One common home in thee,  
O City of sun and smiles!

The cold, rough billow hinders none:  
Nor helps the calm, fair main;  
The brown rock of Norwegian bloom,  
The snows of Siberian's plain,  
Or peaks of Lebanon.

As from the green lands of the vine,  
So from the snow wastes of the north,  
We find the ever-open road  
To the dear city of our God;  
From Russian steppes, or Surman vale,  
Or toward Palestine.

Not from swift Jordan's sacred stream,  
Alone we mount above;  
Indus or Danube, Thames or Rhone,  
Rivers unsaid and unknown,  
From each the well-trodden road  
Beckons with heavenly gleam.

Not from gray Olivet alone,  
We see the gates of life;  
From Morven's birth or Jungfrau's snow,  
We welcome the descending glow  
Of peace and charity,  
And the unsetting sun.

Not from Jerusalem alone  
The church ascends to God;  
Strangers of every tongue and clime,  
Pilgrims of every land and time,  
Through the well-trodden road  
That leads up to the throne.

### CHRISTIAN NURTURE OF THE RECENTLY CONVERTED.

An Essay read before the Central Association, by Geo. E. Rollins.

Every created thing is subject to law, which law is not arbitrarily imposed externally, but arises from the wants and necessities of its own constitution. The germ of the future is always in the present, and external influences only bring out leaf after leaf of the embryo, unfolding strictly in accordance with the laws of our own being. All the provisions of nature—all are sometimes deemed fettering laws, but which are in reality the means of true development, and the safe-guards of constant progression. The rate of progress will be in proportion to the nearness with which the conditions of being have been maintained, and these be continuous. It may be, does not remain stationary, but deteriorates with a rapidity proportional to the extent of the injury; and unless some entirely foreign restorative agencies be employed, continues to decay until its destruction is complete. These laws all show, in their manifestations, that their design—and, when uninterfered with, their result—is the development of that existence in whose necessities they were founded. The natural and the supernatural, the physical and the spiritual, exhibit this equally. The plants, by virtue of their inherent power, appropriate to themselves the elements of growth until maturity is gained, and then die but to give place to new forms, the out-growths of their own life, so that even their very decay is but the fulfillment of the laws of progress. Thus often, when nature seems to be going backward, she is in reality moving rapidly forward, just as some of the spokes of the wheel seem to be going backward, when even this apparent movement is the result of the forward motion of the whole. We find similar phenomena as we come up into higher life, always observing, however, that those beings which are lowest in the scale are nearest their perfection at the starting point. The lower orders of visible insects, almost at birth we see fitting about in the sunshine of a summer day; but with the reeding light they too depart. Man at birth is as mere nothing, yet, through toil and danger he works his way up to maturity, only when years have passed away. As we leave the realms of physical and enter that of mental life, we find the same provisions of growth manifest in the constitution of the mind, with this difference, that as mental existence is incessant, so the field of improvement is boundless. But the laws of our spiritual life have been interfered with by sin, the soul has acquired a downward tendency. Sin is as a load upon it, and death which plunges down, sinking with ever accelerating rapidity. God has not left it thus, however, but has devised means to remedy the evil. The gospel comes, providing not for pardon only, but for justification also; not for these alone, but for what is equally necessary, regeneration and sanctification. The spirit of God, like the wind blowing where it listeth, whoso it comes and whither it goes, is unknown; sometimes breathing upon a soul like the gentle south wind of a bed of flowers; sometimes lifting and almost imperceptibly performing its allotted work; again coming as the tornado comes with the roar of rattling power sweeping from the mountains downward over the plains of sin and overthrowing the altars of the proud; or as the spirit breathing upon the soul "dead in trespasses and sin," it awakens and exerts its generating power and then becomes a Christian, because he is born in Christ. This is the true and only way. Converts often err at this point. They mistake warmth of feeling for strength of character, the novelty of a new love for its power; the consciousness of their iniquities, for

that which only comes as the result of Christian labor. Not yet are they strong. They are enlisted in the work, but are raw recruits as yet, whom many a battle field, with defeats and victories, shall transform to veterans. All things are in their favor. The gospel, with its means of grace, is perfectly adapted to all their wants. If religious life be regarded as an end, wonderful are the means at hand for its accomplishment. Their souls are made to grow; the gospel furnishes the requisite conditions. God no more intends that they should always be babes in Christ than that men should always remain infants in their mother's arms. What shall we do for such? You cannot grow for them. You can, however, remove many of the difficulties that are about them. You can surround them with influences such as their own condition and the nature of the gospel jointly demand. A few suggestions are offered.

1. Remember that they are weak. This thought, previously hinted at, underlies all the suggestions to be offered. It is both unwise and cruel to expect of them all that which is rightfully demanded of others. Like little children they are just learning to walk. Should they totter and fall, help them up, not with reproach, or an "I told you so," but with words of encouragement. They cannot at once overcome the influence of their whole past lives. Associations, modes of thinking, habits formed, all are trying to maintain their sway, and the struggle will be long and hard, and probably not attended with unvarying success, though there be a final triumph. Should they be overcome by temptation, be not hasty to consider it as an evidence against the reality of their conversion, but as a proof of their weakness, and consequent need of nurture and of the obligation that binds you to bestow it. It may be that you are bearing fruit, perhaps "an hundred-fold"; or it may be that "a thinking of yourselves more highly than you ought to think," instead of being as you suppose "an hundred-fold," you are only "twenty-fold" Christians; but be this as it may, you, who have had years in which to grow, have no right to relentlessly demand of them the same amount of fruit, nor to disgrace that which they do produce, because it may be relatively small. However strong the convert may think himself to be, you should, upon the fair presumption that his strength is imaginary, and should turn from temptation as carefully as if you knew it were. It is important to be remembered, too, that more may justly be expected from some than from others. The effects of early training, or the want of it, and the constitutional peculiarities of mind and temperament should be considered. It may require twice the effort for one to reach a certain point that it will another. If he gain it, he is the better Christian, although "stand aside, for I am holier than thou." Christians may, perhaps, pronounce a different sentence.

2. The following is closely connected with the last suggestion, that among the "recently converted," or among those not so recently converted, may be some whom you have not considered as such. The germ may have been implanted in their hearts, but for want of proper light, encouragement, instruction, or because repressed by undue severity, may have grown but little, and though a plant divine, it is still a dwarf. Perhaps some have refused to recognize it as a tree, because it was a dwarf. Give it the light of love; give it the pure air of religion, instead of the poisonous atmosphere of superstition and vain tradition; give it the needed encouragement; give it room to spread and let it grow. Don't turn it too much. It may be easily overdone. It is true that faith sometimes springs from the soul at once, like a bird full-fledged singing its song of glee as it wings its way to heaven, but oftener it is of gradual growth, and requires nourishing and training, before it can spread its pinions and leave the world of sin and death beneath it. It is comparatively easy for some men to believe the truth. Others work their way up, fighting all the while, wrestling with one doubt, flooring it, combatting with another, finally vanquishing it, and at last can only say, "Lord, I believe, but thou mine unbelief." They are not to be held off because the prayer for help is as earnest as the confession of faith, but should be taken by the hand and led along the highway. They should be taught to exercise what faith they have, for only thus they acquire more. They are not to wait until it has acquired certain definite dimensions, but put what they have, be it much or little, to its legitimate work. What though it seem dark around them? It is because we cannot "walk by sight"; but we are to "walk by faith." Let them venture forth, assured that their eyes will so enlarge that that they can see the way ahead.

3. Open the doors of your churches to all converted ones—and I mean by this, not the "strong" only, but the "weak" also. "But is there not a great danger of receiving into the church those who are not proper subjects for admission? Yes, there is always some danger. We cannot infallibly trace the workings of the heart. But I sincerely believe that there is less danger among those who show some religious humility; than among those who regard themselves as so strong; who show a Peter's confidence; whose piety is so ostentatious; whose narratives of their experiences are so highly wrought;

if not extravagant. "Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but to doubtful disputations." The great shepherd tenderly cared for the lambs of the flock; and the injunction comes to us, as well as to the Apostle, "feed my lambs." But the course often pursued seems about like this: "Keep the strong—if they stand it, then they are lambs; if not, they are goats; and how fortunate we were that we did not receive them!" Fortunate? Guilty, very guilty, "for inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these my disciples, ye did it not unto me." The church is the second home of every one in whose heart is the love and forbid them not. Orphan children and the aged and infirm, care should be taken that they count the cost, yielding themselves unreservedly in entire consecration of heart and life to God. But the way to ascertain whether they do is not by examining them concerning all the doctrines found from Genesis to Revelations, and the Catechism besides! Oh! what a mistake is committed by those parents who neglect the early religious culture of their children, or who say that they are in no hurry for them to seriously consider the subject of religion with reference to immediate action. You would be acting about as reasonably if, when they were sick, you should object to their taking medicine, on the ground that they do not understand all about the human system and the action of the remedy upon it. Can they understand their condition and their needs? Can they trust the willingness and the ability of him who comes to heal? If so, delays are dangerous. The church is no place for the unconverted, but they, in whose hearts the grace of God is working, need its nurture and its restoring influences.

4. Don't overshadow the recently converted. Good men, with their piety and wealth of experience, sometimes so overshadow young Christians that they can only grow, like the shaded plant, long, slender, and sickly. Let them find some truth themselves, and sometimes think for themselves. Keep out of their way.

5. A few words upon what has already been implied. Encourage them. Show them that you are interested in their welfare. Rejoice with them in their victories and sympathize with them in their defeats. Show them that while in reference to personal responsibility, "every one shall bear his own burden," in the sympathies of your hearts you can number the injunction to "bear one another's burdens," which law was his "new commandment" that we should love one another as he had loved us. Leave them not to pursue their way alone, but show them that you are interested in their welfare and growth. I do not mean by this that ministers, or others, should be always asking "do you love God," or "what is the state of your soul?" nor that we should intrude upon the sacred precincts of any heart so that our presence should be justly dreaded and shunned, but that we should act as if religion were a reasonable thing, and men were reasonable beings—as if religion were a sensible thing, and ourselves were too. Onobtrusive kindness will accomplish wonders. Love unlocks the stoutest heart. Encouragement will often change despair to hope and send its recipient on his way rejoicing.

6. Converts should be early taught to engage actively in Christian labor. Only in so doing can they gain strength. The prayer-meeting and conference-room should become familiar places. Here their voices should be heard. And in engaging in these exercises they should be taught to be absolutely truthful. This is very important. They will soon find Christian labor here and elsewhere to be easier than they anticipated. Our Saviour declared that his yoke was easy and his burden light. If men meekly submit themselves to the yoke they will find it so; it is the resisting it that is hard. To encourage the young and give them confidence, a "Juvenile" or "Young People's" prayer-meeting is well adapted. Where there are enough to sustain it with interest, it is one of the most effective agencies of Christian nurture. Bible-classes conducted in such a way as to create interest in the study of God's word are very beneficial. But the idea should be constantly inculcated that these public exercises of prayer or study can in no way take the place of private devotions. Without the latter there can be no healthy Christian life. Public prayer or family worship are sufficient; neither for those who actively engage in them, nor for those who listen or silently participate. Regularity and faithfulness in private devotions can scarcely be inculcated too emphatically.

7. Set good examples before them. This is one of the most effective of all influences that are brought to bear upon the young Christian. No precept is so good as the living example—no sermon so eloquent and persuasive as the silent teaching of a consistent life. Show them by your course that life and religion cannot be separated; that religion in the sanctuary and at home is the same. They will your teachings be heeded, your kindness appreciated, and your labors productive.

BE YOUR OWN RIGHTEOUS MAN.—People who have been "bolstered up" and levered all their lives, as custom and good for anything in a crisis. When

misfortune comes, they are found for somebody to cling to, upon. If the prop is not there, they are as capricious turtles, or unskilled men in armor, and cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such fellows no more resemble the silk-men, who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping-stones, and deriving determination from defeat, than vines resemble oaks, or spluttering rushlights the stars of heaven. Efforts persisted in to achieve a train a man to self-reliance, and when he has proved to the world that he can trust himself, the world will trust him. Some beautiful hour, when the gates which result from unwise genetic action, by the breaking over obstacles which they ought to surmount alone.

### WHERE?

BY LUCY LARSON.

Where does the snow go?  
So white on the ground?  
Under May's sun?  
No flake can be found.  
Look into the lily  
Some bloom our souls,  
There blooms the snow  
In the heart of the flower.

Where does the love go,  
Sorrow and love,  
Sinking within us?  
When friends soar above?  
Such sweet departing,  
Oh, call it not death!  
So bloom our souls,  
In love's purified breath.  
—Little Pilgrim.

### GIVING AWAY THE BABY.

A MOTHER'S STORY.

It was the third day after my husband's funeral, and I was so stunned by his sudden death that I could do nothing but sit and think over it, and try to realize how it would be so. Only the Sunday before I had been sitting with me, watching the baby, as he sat in the sun, laughing and clapping his little hands, as the shadows of the trees were flung across the bare floor, and moved by the passing breeze. The child was sitting in the same spot, the warm October sun shining in on his bright curls, and his little look so pretty—so like a picture; but the father was gone from forever.

It seemed to me that I could not see his dear face once more, and I would surely lift the latch and go in, and take our child up, and as he so often did, "Mother, would you take for this little boy?"

Even the baby would come and call "Papa!" and I thought my poor heart would break. The two oldest children were at school, the rest were out playing, so that I was quite alone. By-and-by the baby was tired of his play, and came and got up into my lap.

"Mamma cry—mamma nunt," he hisped out, and wiped my wet face with his little chubby hands; but I could only hold him closer to me, and then cry more bitterly.

Just then Mr. and Mrs. Lorrimer drove up in their handsome carriage. They lived not far off, and were our richest neighbors. When I had invited them in and had dried my tears a little, they seemed at a loss how to begin the conversation, but Charlie had slid away from my side, and went and stood at the lady's knee, and pointing to her heavy gold bracelet, said, "Pretty! pretty!" in his childish way. She took it off and gave it to him, saying—

"Won't you come to my little boy, Charlie?"

My mother's heart took fright at once. They had no children, and I seemed to feel as plainly as if they had told me, that they had come to ask for one of mine.

"No, no, mother couldn't spare him," I said, quickly snatching him away, almost rudely, I fear.

"My dear woman," began Mr. Lorrimer, "have you thought seriously of the impossibility of your getting along with five children under twelve years of age? It has required all your husband's efforts to make a living for you—how can you hope to do it without him?"

"We offer," joined in his wife, "to take the most helpless of your little ones, to give him all the advantages we would our own child had."

I need not tell you how long I withstood all their arguments. But at last, overcome by their entreaties, I consented to consider the matter. In two days they came for my answer. I never mentioned their visit to any of the children, and I had changed my mind almost every hour since I had seen them. At last, convinced that it was for the child's good, I consented to give him up. When I went to dress him to go, my resolution almost failed me. I lingered over every article I put on him, and made every dear curl over and over before I could get it to please me; and I kissed the little white shoulders until they were all rosy. But at length he was ready, and I thought he never looked so pretty. He was full of animation, for he would go to know what it meant to "go riding," and he clasped his hands and laughed aloud at the horse as they were driven up. I handed him to his new mother (the children supposed that he was to come back soon), and he never even looked at me. Oh, how jealous my aching heart grew!

When I came back into the house, the first thing my eye fell on was his cradle. I could only throw myself on it and sob aloud. Then came the trial of telling the whole truth to the

children. None of them seemed reconciled, and I felt that the worst was to come when the two oldest should return from school. I almost dreaded to meet them, especially Willie; he was like his father, so quiet and calm outwardly, but hiding beneath his apparent coldness the strongest, deepest feelings. But the others went to meet them as they came home, and I was pleasantly disappointed in the way the oldest took it. "He seemed to feel that I had done it for the best, and that he must hide his own sorrow for my sake. He was not then over, only very still and grave."

A widowed lady was almost overcome by the variety of hindrances which she had to contend with in her domestic crosses, and had scarcely the heart to go on with her daily conflict. "No other roof," she complained, "is so constantly beset with misery as mine." She had no idea that any neighbor of hers was half so cross as herself; judging, as she did, from outward appearances. But it pleased God to teach her a lesson, through the instrumentality of a dream, which was the wholesomest medicine of which she could have partaken.

One night she dreamed that a whole town stood before her, and every house in it bore a cross against its door; on one it was a very large one, on the next it was of less size, and on others, though they were very few, it was but a small one. Among all the crosses, however, none appeared to her so inconsiderable and light to carry as that at her own door. She awoke a new creature. What she had seen she had understood; and she recollected Christ's saying, "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me." She fell down upon her knees at once, and prayed God to pardon her for complaining, murmuring, repining spirit, and besought him to release her from it, and fill her with a spirit of patience, submissiveness, and content with his orderings. And she implored him also to endow her with his strengthening grace to bear her cross, which from that hour forward she found to be light, as compared with the cross her own weakness had given her to bear.

"Yes," she exclaimed, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me, for his yoke is easy, and his burden is light."

Urged by the child's entreaties and the fond promptings of my own heart, I consented. I think I never walked past a mile so quietly in my life, and neither of us spoke until we reached the mansion. Then we stopped a moment for breath, and sure enough, we could hear baby screaming at the top of his voice. We went round to the sitting-room door and knocked. They seemed half frightened when they saw who it was, but asked us in politely. A hired nurse was walking with the child up and down the floor, trying to pacify it. Mrs. Lorrimer had wearied herself out, and was lying on a lounge.

"Come to mother," Willie said, and he brought the little fellow to me at once.

"I cannot give him up," I said, at last, when I could get my voice clear. "You must let me take him home."

They evidently thought me the silliest of women; but their cold words only made me the more determined, and we started back in less than half an hour after we came, I carrying the baby. Willie offered to help me, but I felt as though I could carry him in my arms forever.

When I had laid him in bed, not fast asleep, but still sobbing, and he reaching out his little hands to feel if I was there, I said—

"God helping me, come what will, I will never part with one of my living children again!" And I never did.

I need not tell you how wild with joy the rest of the children were when they found the baby in bed next morning; they almost fought over the little fellow; and from that day forth it was their greatest pleasure to amuse Charlie and have him with them.

When the affair came to be known, many blamed me, and many favored that my rich neighbors might have done me they withheld, I think for my folly, as they called it. But a few poor women like myself, that had always nursed their own children, said I did right. We had many trials; and often scarcely a crust of bread in the house; but our hardships only bound us the more closely together.

All my children proved comforts and blessings to me; God took care of one for me; but as Willie said, we knew that was for the best. The rest married in the course of time, and left me; but the prop of my old days, the one whose industry and management give me this plentiful and comfortable home, has never left me since the day I gave him away.

Small Things.—A young lady once presented me with a book-mark having the inscription, "God bless you," and I acted the promise that it should be placed in my Bible, but never to remain a day opposite the same chapter. "Faithful to my promise," I took it home, and rubbing from the lids of my Bible the dust of a week, I placed it in the first chapter of Matthew, and daily read a chapter and changed its place. I had not read long before I became interested as I had never before in this good book; and I saw in its truths, that I

was a sinner, and must repent if I would be saved. I then promised God that I would seek his face at the earliest opportunity, and, if he saw fit to convert my soul, I would spend my life in his cause. It came; I sought his face, and received the smiles of his love; and now I have a hope within me, "big with immortality;" and all do I attribute to that book-mark and the grace of God. Oh, my readers, "despise not the day of small things." A word spoken in season, a simple Christian act, a sincere, simple prayer, may turn a poor wandering sinner from the error of his ways.

Franklin was fifty before he fully engaged in the researches in astronomy which have made his name immortal. Boccaccio was thirty-five when he entered upon his literary career; and Alfieri was forty-five when he commenced the study of Greek. Dr. Arnold learned German at forty, for the sake of reading Niebuhr in the original. James Watt, at about the same age, while working as his first of an instrument maker in Glasgow, made himself acquainted with French, Ger-

man and Italian, in order to pursue the valuable works in these languages on mechanical philosophy. Handel was forty-eight before he published any of his great works. Nor are the examples of late concurrence in which apparently almost defects in early life have been overcome by a subsequent devotedness to knowledge.

Sir Isaac Newton, when at school, stood at the bottom of the lowestmost form but one. Barrow, the great English divine and mathematician, when a boy at the Charter-house School, was notorious for his idleness and sufficient to study.

Walter Scott was a dull boy at his lessons, and while a student at Edinburgh University, received his sentence from Professor Dalzell, the celebrated Greek scholar, that "dunce he was, and dunce he would remain." Chatterton was returned on his mother's hands, as a "fool of whom nothing could be made."

Wellington never gave any indication of talent until he was brought into the field of practical effort, and was described by his strong-minded mother, who thought him little better than an idiot, as fit only to be "food for powder."—Scientific American.

### AN HONEST FAÇE.

One day when the Caliph Omar was sitting in council with the companions of the Prophet, and great men of his time, two young men appeared before him, leading a third, whose beauty attracted general attention. Omar gave them a sign to approach, and one of the two, who held the third, spoke to the following effect: "We are two brothers, whose happiness it was to have a father, who, for his virtues, was esteemed by the whole tribe. He was in the habit of walking in his garden to enjoy the air, and this young man killed him there. We have apprehended him, and brought him hither for the purpose of receiving from you the right of retaliation." "Answer to that," said Omar to the young man, who stood before him with the greatest calmness, retaining a placid and guiltless countenance; and he proceeded with great natural alacrity to defend

himself. "I am the son of a Bedouin family, who wander about the desert. One of our young and finest camels approached the wall of the city, to crop the tender branches of a tree that hung over it; an old man appeared above the wall, and rolled down a huge stone, which crushed my young camel—he sunk down beside me, dead. In my rage, I seized the stone, and flung it back toward the wall, where it struck the old man who had killed my camel. The blow was mortal. I sought to save myself by flight, but these two young persons apprehended me, and have brought me before you."

"Thou hast confessed thy crime," said Omar, "the punishment of retaliation awaits thee." "I am ready to endure it," replied the young man, "but I have a younger brother, whom our father on his death-bed particularly recommended to my care. The property, which by inheritance falls to him, lies buried in a spot known to none but myself. If you cause me to be put to death before I have delivered it to him, you will be a traitor to the cause of the faithful, have to answer for the loss of his inheritance before God. Grant me but three days to do this business in."

When Omar had reflected for a moment, he said: "But who will be responsible for your return? The young man pointed to Abizar, one of the members of the council, who with no other security than the confidence which the young man, inspired by the faithful, have to answer for the loss of his inheritance before God. Grant me but three days to do this business in."

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The two brothers returned with a young man who had been the answer for the property, which by inheritance falls to him, lies buried in a spot known to none but myself. If you cause me to be put to death before I have delivered it to him, you will be a traitor to the cause of the faithful, have to answer for the loss of his inheritance before God. Grant me but three days to do this business in."

All were astonished at the conduct of the young man, who was a stranger to them, and who had withdrawn their names from the council. The young man returned not before the setting of the sun. At that very moment he re-appeared, breathless with haste, and in profound prostration.

"I have," said he, "put my brother's money in safety, and pardon me if the excessive heat has rendered me more than I expected."

"Commander of the faithful," said Abizar, "I have been examining this youth, without having seen anything of him, and I have had confidence in him, solely because of his honest countenance, and his truth nor have I seen any other mark upon him."

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but was again renewed for a little while with great spirit. During this period some of our batteries, whose ammunition having been expended and the men exhausted, ceased to fire, and on the approach of the reserved batteries withdrew to the rear. The enemy only seeing the batteries withdrawing, and mistaking this for a retreat, made a rapid infantry charge up the hill and obtained a position on our lines, cutting to pieces and almost annihilating the small infantry support, but before they had time to rejoice at their imaginary success, the fresh batteries poured in a deadly fire of canister and case shot. The infantry reserve joined on either flank of the gap, charged them and added greatly to their destruction. They were completely surprised, threw down their arms, and asked for quarter. About 4.30 P. M. the artillery of the enemy slackened, and had entirely ceased at five, the last shots which they had fired being far beyond their original position, and the infantry columns had withdrawn to their covers. We took upwards of 3000 prisoners. The enemy captured but few if any of our men.

A dispatch from Gen. Meade, dated July 5th, 8.30 A. M., says: "The enemy retreated under cover of night and the heavy rain, in the direction of Fairfield and Cashtown. Our cavalry are in pursuit. I cannot give you details of our captures in prisoners, colors, and arms. Upwards of 20 battle flags were returned in from our corps. My wounded and those of the enemy are in our hands."

The foregoing gives the latest official information. It is stated on private authority, that Gen. French has destroyed the pontoon bridge of the rebels at Williamsport, and that every possible precaution has been taken to prevent the rebels recrossing the river. The following items appear in the papers of Monday morning:

A bearer of dispatches from Jeff. Davis to Gen. Lee has been captured. The dispatches order Gen. Lee, peremptorily to return to Richmond, and state that the movement into Pennsylvania was wholly against his wishes.

The Florida brigade of Gen. Longstreet's Division, with a Brigadier General in command, advanced with us in our lines and gave themselves up with their colors.

There is a dead Maj. Gen. in our hands, name unknown.

Col. Feed Taylor, brother of Bayard Taylor, was killed. Gen. Hancock was shot through the groin. Gen. Gibbon was badly wounded.

Gen. Sickles has had his left leg amputated, but it is thought the will recover.

Both sides lost heavily, probably 20,000 Union and 30,000 rebels. We have captured from 12,000 to 20,000 prisoners, more than quadruple what they have captured.

The latest reports from the vicinity of Gettysburg are, that the town was occupied by our troops on Saturday; that Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry occupied the mountain passes near Chambersburg, cutting off the retreat of the rebels in that direction; that the Potomac is so swollen by the late rains as to render fording impossible, while the pontoon train of the rebels has been destroyed; that Lee has fallen back on the Cumberland mountains, where he may be intrenching with a view to self-defense; that meanwhile hundreds and thousands of his troops are being captured by our forces. The number of rebel prisoners taken is estimated at from fifteen to twenty-five thousand. Our loss is estimated at 2,500 killed, and 12,000 wounded and missing.

The three days' battles may be summed up as follows: On the first day the advance corps of the Union troops attacked two corps of the enemy north of Gettysburg about a mile. Another Union corps came up to the assistance of the first, and finally four Union corps were engaged in the action. The result was that Gen. Reynolds was killed, and the Union troops were driven into the town and through it, and south of it for some distance, when they put an end to the battle. The same night the other Union corps arrived, and a general battle opened on Thursday, south of Gettysburg, which was desperate; but there was no decisive result. The Union troops gained ground at the center, but lost some on one of the wings, and the enemy still held Gettysburg. On Friday the rebel generals hurled their troops in vast masses upon the Union army, and two or three times the battle seemed almost lost. But it was fought well and persistently on the Union side, and Lee not only failed to break Meade's lines, but suffered fearfully in his attempts. Meade resisted the impetuous onsets of the Southern troops with the obsequiousness of Wellington at Waterloo, and with the same fearful losses to the enemy and himself. He saved Washington and the Republic.

A battle was fought on Tuesday of last week at Hanover Junction, between Pleasanton's forces and the rebel cavalry. It lasted nearly the whole afternoon. The result was that the enemy lost four hundred killed, wounded and prisoners, besides six pieces of artillery. Our loss is reported at two hundred.

A brilliant fight took place at Carlisle on Wednesday evening. July 1st, between the cavalry and artillery forces of the rebel General Fitzhugh Lee, 5,000 strong, and the Union troops under General W. F. Smith, 3,000 strong. The result was that the Union forces were victorious, and the rebels were driven back to the Potomac. The Union forces captured a large amount of arms and supplies, and the rebels were left in a very embarrassed position.

Two valuable prizes have been captured by our squadron of Mobile; one of them is the steamer Planter, loaded with six hundred bales of cotton; from Mobile bound to Havana; the other is the Anglo-rebel steamer Neptune, from Havana bound to Mobile, with a cargo of wine, brandies, munitions of war, clothing, medicines, and other articles. The prizes were captured on the 28th of June, and are now being transported to New Orleans.

into collision with Smith's force, and demanded the surrender of the town under flag of truce three times, but after a heavy bombardment, in which a portion of the buildings and the fine old barracks were destroyed, the rebels, falling short of ammunition, withdrew the next morning towards Shippensburg.

VICKSBURG AND FORT HUDSON. The latest advices from Vicksburg represent everything as working favorably. There was quite a fight, on the 26th of June, on the occasion of blowing up a rebel fort. Johnston has made some demonstrations in Grant's rear; but it is believed that Grant has men enough to continue the siege and take care of Johnston.

At Port Hudson, Gen. Banks continues his operations, with strong confidence of final success.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., of June 29th, contains the important intelligence (if true) that the enemy have taken possession of Berwick's Bay and cut off the supplies of Gen. Banks. The rebel pickets were reported to be in front of Algiers, opposite New Orleans.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. ROSECRANS. Gen. Rosecrans is moving toward Chattanooga, with every prospect of reaching that important strategic point. The movement began June 24th, when the army advanced toward Shelbyville, finding the enemy on all the roads leading south. Moving swiftly through Liberty, Guy's and Haver's gaps, encountering the enemy in heavy force in each, Rosecrans pushed on to Beech Grove, engaging a large rebel force, and fighting until night set in. On the 26th the rebel position was carried at all points, and on the 26th the flying enemy was rapidly pursued to Tullahoma, whence they retreated to Tullahoma—no federal division meanwhile moving on and occupying Manchester, twelve miles from Tullahoma, where General Rosecrans the next day established his headquarters. General Granger occupied Shelbyville, fifteen miles from Tullahoma, in another direction, amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome from the people. On the 28th a body of mounted infantry dashed out in a southeasterly direction, and moving fifty miles in a single day, struck the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, in the rear of the rebels, tearing up the track, destroying bridges, cars, depots and materials. On the 30th Generals Thomas and McCook advanced toward Tullahoma, and on the 1st the whole army resumed its march, the enemy having meanwhile fled in haste, much demoralized, leaving strong fortifications, a quantity of guns, and three siege guns, which fell into our possession. The line of the rebel retreat was in the direction of Winchester, a town on the Winchester and Alabama railroad, and connected by a branch with Huntsville, Alabama. Doubtless this town also has fallen into our hands. General Thomas at last accounts was executing a flank movement, which, if successful, would cut off the rebels from Chattanooga, which they are endeavoring to reach.

The particulars of the brigade expedition of Generals Stanley and Mitchell to Shelbyville are furnished. The enemy were driven into the town from Guy's Gap. Mitchell's whole division charged them, when they took up a position in the public square, with their artillery in front. The Seventh and Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry charged up to the mouths of their guns and captured them. The Fourth regulars and Third Indiana cavalry took them in the flank, near the upper bridge over Duck river, and drove them into the stream, where upwards of one hundred of them were drowned. Their commander, Gen. Wheeler, escaped on foot, but seventy officers and seven hundred men were captured. These facts are officially reported by Generals Stanley and Mitchell, who had returned to Manchester, Tenn. Col. Wilder has also returned from his expedition to the rear of Bragg's army at Tullahoma, and reports the results of his attempt as most successful. He did immense damage to the railroad, destroyed quantities of stores, and took a number of prisoners and mules. He traveled one hundred and twenty-six miles in two days and a half.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. The War Department has issued an important order about substitutes. The amount to be paid for exemption is fixed at \$300, the maximum permitted by the law. This sum may be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue in each Congressional district, who will receipt therefor in duplicate—one receipt to be deposited with the Board of Enrollment, who at once record the fact, and so ends your draft.

The merchants and underwriters of Boston have sent three vessels in pursuit of the pirates. They have a complement of twenty-five of the right sort of men, and each vessel carries two 34-pounders. Their instructions are to cruise on the fishing grounds, although they can vary their course should necessity require. They are fitted for a thirty days' trip, but will report at some port on the coast for further orders, within twenty days.

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Capt. Halleck Mann, of the 4th New York Cavalry, positively asserts that his severe wound through the breast was inflicted after he was dismounted by a saber blow in the face, and after he was on the ground. The proof is abundant that in the recent cavalry fights the rebels sabred and captured many of our men after they were on the ground. In no previous collision have they manifested such implacable hate.

Rhode Island is first to complete her enrollment. In Rhode Island there are of the first class liable to draft, 9,148; second class, married men, 4,481; third class, soldiers in service, 1,966. The whole number of names taken is over 19,000, over 3,000 of whom were aliens.

Gen. Schenck has issued an order forbidding the citizens of Baltimore to keep arms in their dwellings or places of business; and the Provost Marshal has ordered every house searched for concealed weapons.

The prize steamer Victory, with 1,000 bales of cotton on board, has sailed at Boston. She was captured on the 21st by the gunboat Santiago de Cuba. She was bound from Wilmington to Nassau.

General Burnside was serenaded in Cincinnati some nights ago, but declined to make a speech, saying that he had weightier matters than speech-making to engage his attention.

Jeff. Davis has called upon Alabama for 70,000 additional troops to defend the state from invasion, and the Alabama papers are discussing the advantages of Tombigbee river for a line of defensive works.

Gov. Seymour of New York, after having sent 10,000 militia into the field within ten days, has ordered 198 regiments to be organized, thirty of which are to be raised in New York City and Brooklyn.

Rhode Island offers \$100 for six months' and \$300 for three years' men; also \$10 to any one who will furnish an accepted recruit of either kind.

The true name of the late rebel General Jackson was not Thomas Jefferson Jackson, as given almost everywhere, but Thomas Jonathan Jackson.

IMPORTANT WAR ORDER. Under date of June 28th, the following order in relation to Recruiting Veteran Volunteers, was issued from the Adjutant General's Office at Washington:

First: In order to increase the armies now in the field, volunteer infantry, cavalry and artillery may be enlisted at any time within ninety days from this date, in the respective States, under the regulations hereinafter mentioned. The volunteers so enlisted, and such of the three years troops now in the field as may re-enlist, in accordance with the provisions of this order, will constitute a force to be designated "Veteran Volunteers." The regulations for enlisting this force are as follows:

Second: The period of service for the enlistments and re-enlistments above mentioned, shall be for three years or during the war.

Third: All able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who have heretofore been enlisted, and have served for not less than nine months, and can pass the examinations required by the mustering regulations of the United States, may be enlisted under this order as veteran volunteers, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth.

Fourth: Every volunteer enlisted and mustered as a veteran under this order shall be entitled to receive from the United States one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium of \$402, to be paid as follows:

1st. Upon being mustered into service he shall be paid one month's pay in advance, thirteen dollars; and the installment of bounty, twenty-five dollars; pension, two dollars; total payment on muster, forty dollars.

2d. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid of fifty dollars.

3d. At the first regular pay day, after six months' service, he shall be paid an additional installment of fifty dollars.

4th. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid—\$50.

5th. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid—\$50.

6th. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid—\$50.

7th. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, and additional installment of bounty will be paid—\$50.

8th. At the expiration of three years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid—\$15.

Fifth: If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of the three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of service before the expiration of their enlistment, they shall receive upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of volunteers who die in service shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

Sixth: Volunteers enlisted under this order will be permitted at their option to enter old regiments now in the field, but their service will continue for the full term of their own enlistment, notwithstanding the expiration of the term for which the regiment was originally enlisted. New organizations will be offered only by persons who have been in service, and have shown themselves properly qualified for command. A badge of honorable distinction, ser-

vice chevrons will be issued by the War Department to be worn by the veteran volunteers.

Seventh: Officers of regiments whose terms have expired will be authorized, on proper application and approval of their respective Governors, to raise companies and regiments within sixty days, and if the company or regiment authorized to be raised shall be filed and mustered into service within said period of sixty days, the officers so re-commissioned of the date of their original commissions, as for the time engaged in recruiting, will be entitled to receive the pay belonging to their rank.

Eighth: Volunteers of militia now in service, whose term of service will expire within 90 days, and who shall then have been in service at least nine months, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of \$402, provided they re-enlist before the expiration of this present term for three years, from date of re-enlistment, for the whole and said bounty and premium shall be paid in the manner herein provided for other than the above.

Ninth: After this date, volunteers serving in these wars' organizations who may be re-enlisted, or for the war, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of \$402, to be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service.

Tenth: Officers in service whose regiments or companies may re-enlist, in accordance with the provisions of this order, before the expiration of their present term, shall have their commissions continued, so as to preserve their date of rank as fixed by their original muster into the United States service.

Eleventh: As soon after the expiration of their original term of enlistment as the exigencies of the service will permit, a furlough of thirty days will be granted to men who may re-enlist in accordance with the provisions of this order.

Twelfth: Volunteers enlisted under this order will be immediately issued to the Governors of States.

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. A lady named Sherman, residing in the lower part of West Troy, had the misfortune some days ago to swallow a set of false teeth fitted to a plate, which she had worn for some time previous to the accident. The heavy mass lodged in the lower part of the stomach, causing intense pain, and threatening the most serious consequences. A physician who was called made several attempts to remove the obstruction, but in vain, until Monday, when she died.

Mr. J. Ross Brown, who met out in a few days for the Pacific coast, on an extended tour of exploration in the western territories particularly Idaho. He has a commission from the government to visit and report upon the condition of the Indian tribes of that vast region. Also, he is charged to examine the mineral and agricultural resources of the new territories.

Surgeon-General Hammond has struck from the list of army medicines calomel and tartar emetic, because they are so used as to do more harm than good. Dr. W. Holmes and other surgeons congratulate Dr. Hammond; but some patriarchs of the purge and the well, the vomit, are excessively disgusted.

Those who have proclaimed for a year past that "crinoline" is going out of fashion, are mistaken. An English journal informs us that during the year 1862, 4,840,000 pounds weight of steel springs were devoted to this manufacture in France, and one half of that quantity in England.

Extensive arrangements are being made at Ossawatimie, Kansas, for the manufacture of salt. Upwards of a hundred bushels have already been manufactured, and when the present arrangements are completed it is expected enough will be manufactured to nearly supply the State.

The "seventeen-year locusts" are appearing in great swarms in the south and east of Ohio. Much destruction of trees is expected. They have kept their engagements in 1915 with entire regularity since 1795, having come in 1812, 1829, 1846, and 1863.

A dispatch from Gen. Pope, dated at Milwaukee, Wis., July 1st, says: "Several hundred Winnebago Indians, who escaped when the Indians tribes were removed from Minnesota, are now killing and plundering the people in the western part of the State."

Just to show their Cincinnati cousins how they do it, a false alarm of fire was intentionally given in Boston on Thursday, and the first machine was on the spot in three minutes and half, while the last reached the place in seven minutes.

Emigration from Europe to Canada this season is largely on the increase. The steamer United Kingdom arrived at Quebec, June 27th, with five hundred and forty-two passengers, mostly Scotch. There were a few Irish and eighty Norwegians.

It is said that the demand of the country for small change is satisfied by \$15,000,000 of postage certificates. This allows 75 cents of pocket-money on an average. It has been supposed that \$50,000,000 of change was in circulation.

The President has recognized the United States of Colombia. The minister who is to be received, Mr. Merrill, was formerly minister to France from Colombia.

Dr. J. M. Currier of Newport, Vermont, has Java coffee growing in his garden, and declares that it is less susceptible to frost than beans, tomatoes, or corn.

Mrs. Lincoln was injured last Thursday by the horses running away with and breaking the carriage in which she was traveling from the Soldiers' Home to the Executive Mansion. A shovel-handle factory at South Wayne, Me., was burned July 1st, with forty other out buildings, stores, mills, factories, &c. Loss, \$40,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES. The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will hold its Fourth Quarterly Meeting at Westbury, N. Y., on the second Fourth-day of July—the 8th day of the month—at 9 o'clock A. M. Interesting and important correspondence from each of our missionaries, and this being the last regular meeting before the Anniversary, makes it desirable to have a full attendance. By order, S. S. GARDNER, Sec. Secy.

The Seventy-day Baptist Church, in the City of New York, Rev. Wm. B. Maxson, Pastor, meet for public worship, on the Sabbath, in the Hall of the Historical Society, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the corner of Second Avenue and Eleventh Street.

FOR THE LADIES. For verses in Poetry sometimes just the thing; when the People quickly see Now, when they are so near, a honest song you see.

As cheap as a star was set, most, So surely you will find. Then try it, reader, and you'll say, 'Tis good as well as cheap. And for your uses, day by day, This magic Soap you'll seek. Sold by Grocers everywhere. Manufactured by James Pyle, 350 Washington Street, New York.

NEW YORK MARKETS—JULY 8, 1863. Ashes—Pots \$8.00; Pearls \$9.00. Cotton—71c for middlings. Flour and Meal—Flour, a 60c 00 for superfine State, 5 60c 95 for extra State, 4 10 00 for No. 1, 3 50 00 for No. 2, 3 00 00 for No. 3, 2 50 00 for No. 4, 2 00 00 for No. 5, 1 50 00 for No. 6, 1 00 00 for No. 7, 75 00 for No. 8, 70 00 for No. 9, 65 00 for No. 10, 60 00 for No. 11, 55 00 for No. 12, 50 00 for No. 13, 45 00 for No. 14, 40 00 for No. 15, 35 00 for No. 16, 30 00 for No. 17, 25 00 for No. 18, 20 00 for No. 19, 15 00 for No. 20, 10 00 for No. 21, 5 00 for No. 22, 0 00 for No. 23, 0 00 for No. 24, 0 00 for No. 25, 0 00 for No. 26, 0 00 for No. 27, 0 00 for No. 28, 0 00 for No. 29, 0 00 for No. 30, 0 00 for No. 31, 0 00 for No. 32, 0 00 for No. 33, 0 00 for No. 34, 0 00 for No. 35, 0 00 for No. 36, 0 00 for No. 37, 0 00 for No. 38, 0 00 for No. 39, 0 00 for No. 40, 0 00 for No. 41, 0 00 for No. 42, 0 00 for No. 43, 0 00 for No. 44, 0 00 for No. 45, 0 00 for No. 46, 0 00 for No. 47, 0 00 for No. 48, 0 00 for No. 49, 0 00 for No. 50, 0 00 for No. 51, 0 00 for No. 52, 0 00 for No. 53, 0 00 for No. 54, 0 00 for No. 55, 0 00 for No. 56, 0 00 for No. 57, 0 00 for No. 58, 0 00 for No. 59, 0 00 for No. 60, 0 00 for No. 61, 0 00 for No. 62, 0 00 for No. 63, 0 00 for No. 64, 0 00 for No. 65, 0 00 for No. 66, 0 00 for No. 67, 0 00 for No. 68, 0 00 for No. 69, 0 00 for No. 70, 0 00 for No. 71, 0 00 for No. 72, 0 00 for No. 73, 0 00 for No. 74, 0 00 for No. 75, 0 00 for No. 76, 0 00 for No. 77, 0 00 for No. 78, 0 00 for No. 79, 0 00 for No. 80, 0 00 for No. 81, 0 00 for No. 82, 0 00 for No. 83, 0 00 for No. 84, 0 00 for No. 85, 0 00 for No. 86, 0 00 for No. 87, 0 00 for No. 88, 0 00 for No. 89, 0 00 for No. 90, 0 00 for No. 91, 0 00 for No. 92, 0 00 for No. 93, 0 00 for No. 94, 0 00 for No. 95, 0 00 for No. 96, 0 00 for No. 97, 0 00 for No. 98, 0 00 for No. 99, 0 00 for No. 100, 0 00 for No. 101, 0 00 for No. 102, 0 00 for No. 103, 0 00 for No. 104, 0 00 for No. 105, 0 00 for No. 106, 0 00 for No. 107, 0 00 for No. 108, 0 00 for No. 109, 0 00 for No. 110, 0 00 for No. 111, 0 00 for No. 112, 0 00 for No. 113, 0 00 for No. 114, 0 00 for No. 115, 0 00 for No. 116, 0 00 for No. 117, 0 00 for No. 118, 0 00 for No. 119, 0 00 for No. 120, 0 00 for No. 121, 0 00 for No. 122, 0 00 for No. 123, 0 00 for No. 124, 0 00 for No. 125, 0 00 for No. 126, 0 00 for No. 127, 0 00 for No. 128, 0 00 for No. 129, 0 00 for No. 130, 0 00 for No. 131, 0 00 for No. 132, 0 00 for No. 133, 0 00 for No. 134, 0 00 for No. 135, 0 00 for No. 136, 0 00 for No. 137, 0 00 for No. 138, 0 00 for No. 139, 0 00 for No. 140, 0 00 for No. 141, 0 00 for No. 142, 0 00 for No. 143, 0 00 for No. 144, 0 00 for No. 145, 0 00 for No. 146, 0 00 for No. 147, 0 00 for No. 148, 0 00 for No. 149, 0 00 for No. 150, 0 00 for No. 151, 0 00 for No. 152, 0 00 for No. 153, 0 00 for No. 154, 0 00 for No. 155, 0 00 for No. 156, 0 00 for No. 157, 0 00 for No. 158, 0 00 for No. 159, 0 00 for No. 160, 0 00 for No. 161, 0 00 for No. 162, 0 00 for No. 163, 0 00 for No. 164, 0 00 for No. 165, 0 00 for No. 166, 0 00 for No. 167, 0 00 for No. 168, 0 00 for No. 169, 0 00 for No. 170, 0 00 for No. 171, 0 00 for No. 172, 0 00 for No. 173, 0 00 for No. 174, 0 00 for No. 175, 0 00 for No. 176, 0 00 for No. 177, 0 00 for No. 178, 0 00 for No. 179, 0 00 for No. 180, 0 00 for No. 181, 0 00 for No. 182, 0 00 for No. 183, 0 00 for No. 184, 0 00 for No. 185, 0 00 for No. 186, 0 00 for No. 187, 0 00 for No. 188, 0 00 for No. 189, 0 00 for No. 190, 0 00 for No. 191, 0 00 for No. 192, 0 00 for No. 193, 0 00 for No. 194, 0 00 for No. 195, 0 00 for No. 196, 0 00 for No. 197, 0 00 for No. 198, 0 00 for No. 199, 0 00 for No. 200, 0 00 for No. 201, 0 00 for No. 202, 0 00 for No. 203, 0 00 for No. 204, 0 00 for No. 205, 0 00 for No. 206, 0 00 for No. 207, 0 00 for No. 208, 0 00 for No. 209, 0 00 for No. 210, 0 00 for No. 211, 0 00 for No. 212, 0 00 for No. 213, 0 00 for No. 214, 0 00 for No. 215, 0 00 for No. 216, 0 00 for No. 217, 0 00 for No. 218, 0 00 for No. 219, 0 00 for No. 220, 0 00 for No. 221, 0 00 for No. 222, 0 00 for No. 223, 0 00 for No. 224, 0 00 for No. 225, 0 00 for No. 226, 0 00 for No. 227, 0 00 for No. 228, 0 00 for No. 229, 0 00 for No. 230, 0 00 for No. 231, 0 00 for No. 232, 0 00 for No. 233, 0 00 for No. 234, 0 00 for No. 235, 0 00 for No. 236, 0 00 for No. 237, 0 00 for No. 238, 0 00 for No. 239, 0 00 for No. 240, 0 00 for No. 241, 0 00 for No. 242, 0 00 for No. 243, 0 00 for No. 244, 0 00 for No. 245, 0 00 for No. 246, 0 00 for No. 247, 0 00 for No. 248, 0 00 for No. 249, 0 00 for No. 250, 0 00 for No. 251, 0 00 for No. 252, 0 00 for No. 253, 0 00 for No. 254, 0 00 for No. 255, 0 00 for No. 256, 0 00 for No. 257, 0 00 for No. 258, 0 00 for No. 259, 0 00 for No. 260, 0 00 for No. 261, 0 00 for No. 262, 0 00 for No. 263, 0 00 for No. 264, 0 00 for No. 265, 0

