The Sabbath Recorder.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

"OUR BABY-BOY."

BY MRS. FAIRFIELD.

Through many bright months, our home he blessed
With beauty and with joy.
A gift for which we oft thanked God—
Our winsome, baby-boy.

Broad grew his noble brow, and white,
More plump his rounded arms,
And every hour but woke anew
Some added infant charms.

Thus passed his young life joyously,
And months were but a name,
While summer regally went by,
And gorgeous autumn came.

But sudden sickness paled his cheek,
With one declining day,
And laid him quiet in my arms,
Who erst had been at play.

Through the dim watches of the night,
I held him to my heart,
Dumb with a vague but shuddering fear,
A dread that we must part.

Day rose—and through the glowing east,
The trooping colors came,
Lighting the dim arch of the sky,
With hues of living flame.

But paler grew my baby's brow,
More ghastly white his cheek—
And heavier lay upon my heart
The thought I could not speak.

Morn deepened into radiant noon;
The glorious sun rode high;
But midnight darkness veiled our day—
We knew our boy must die.

Vain the wild prayer we breathed to Heaven,
And tears that fell like rain;
God was too good to grant our child
Earth's heritage of pain.

Yet watched we every lingering sign,
And hung upon each breath,
Striving to fan life's flickering flame,
And baffle even death.

But breathings of immortal life
That spirit's wings had stirred,
And long before the day was done,
The angels' songs he heard.

Have pity on our weakness, Thou,
Once crucified and crowned!
Grant that, in heaven, our darling, lost
By us, may yet be found.

ASHAWAY, R. I., Sept., 1863.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Dear Brethren and Sisters of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society,—Again, we are called upon, by the return of your anniversary season, to render an account of our stewardship, which we shall endeavor to do as succinctly, and at the same time as fully, as we may be able to. You need not to be told that the past year has been one extremely unfavorable to the prosecution of missionary enterprise. Our country having been in the midst of a ravaging and desolating war, it has seemed to require almost the undivided attention, not only of the political, but of the Christian portion of our people, to sustain a national existence. Financial requirements, in the way of trade and professional licenses, income and business taxes, for the sustainment of our government, and to meet the enormous expenses occasioned by the war, have been so heavy, and so entirely new to every class of community, that the financial department of our efforts, doubtless, has been seriously affected thereby during the year.

But while there have been many circumstances which have had a disheartening tendency on those disposed to labor for the spread of the gospel, there has been, and is, very much to encourage the hearts of the faithful to a diligent prosecution of their efforts, in the hope that the day of final reckoning may disclose the results of their labors in the salvation of many souls from the ways of darkness and error, which shall be set as stars in the crown of their rejoicing. The means placed in our hands have been limited, but we have endeavored to expend those means judiciously, and in a manner which shall result most to the glory of God.

In the matter of

Finances,

The Treasurer's Report will furnish you the details. It has been our design to so conduct the business of the Society as to avoid the burden of debt, believing that, in religious matters, at least, the admonition of the wise Apostle, "to owe no man," should have great weight. The debt standing against the Society last year has been liquidated. Your resolution at the last anniversary—"That a more systematic method of raising funds is an essential element of success in our missionary operations, and we would request the Board to devise some efficient means for raising funds, and present the same to the churches,"—has had consideration, but circumstances not then developed—more fully spoken of in the proper place—have been such as to prevent the Board from putting forth such means for raising funds as might be expected to result in a large accession to the contributions from the churches. It is hoped that, while the Board is recommended to devise means to increase the contributions, it will be remembered by every member of the society—indeed, by every member of the denomination—that from you the money must come, and that appeals from the Board, without prompt responses from you, will be labor in vain.

The duties and privileges springing from our stewardship over property as Christians have been, as yet, it seems to us, but poorly impressed upon the church. The duty of consecrating property to the cause of God, and of the liberal and wise distribution of it, according to the numerous and often apparently conflicting claims of the cause, is one of the very highest practical importance. There can be little doubt but every sincere Christian holds it among his most sacred duties, and counts it among his highest privileges, to devote his property, according to his ability, to the support of the gospel at home, and to send it abroad; to raise up and sustain institutions of learning, and to contribute to the relief of the poor and unfortunate of mankind. From the bare fact that one is a genuine Christian, we have a right to assume that he accepts the words of the Bible upon this subject, not less than upon any other; that he loves those precious words of Christ, the only Master, "It is more blessed to give than to receive;" and that the study of the eighth and ninth chapters of second Corinthians, is peculiarly pleasant—those chapters in which Paul enforces the duty and privilege of beneficent bestowments on the ground of the divine promise, "He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly, and he that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully;" and, upon the still more potent consideration, the divine example of the unspeakable gift of God's Son for human redemption.

The lack of system in our contributions is doubtless the main reason of our great deficiency in this matter. Instead of giving regularly, from a sense of duty, and willingly, it is a general practice to give at haphazard, because we feel as if we could not avoid it, and frequently grudgingly. The plan adopted by many societies, called the "Weekly Offering," appears to be one which commends itself to the consideration of the benevolent. We cannot here enter into a detailed explanation of the plan, but would say, that it is based on the advice of the Apostle to the Corinthian Christians—"Now concerning the collection for the saints, as I have given order to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye. Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come." A small sum weekly and regularly, while it would be scarcely felt by the contributors, would prove more efficient than spasmodic efforts at long intervals, because the aggregate would be much larger, and it would be an assurance of a certain dependence. The immense sums raised by our government, from its various sources of revenue, is a practical illustration of this idea, while it forcibly illustrates the declaration, that "the children of this world are wiser in their own generation than the children of light."

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals and forts!"

The Report of your Treasurer, already presented, furnishes the details of receipts and expenditures for the year; showing a total amount of receipts of $2634 13; expenditures, $1862 06; a balance of $772 07.

Home Missions.

Our labors in this department have been very interesting and encouraging—much more extended than for a number of years past. The field is a large one, the calls are many and urgent, and, in view of your resolution, "that as the West furnishes a most promising field for missionary labor, we would earnestly solicit the Board to put forth all possible energy in prosecuting their Western Missions," we believe we have not mistaken the indications which point to an earnest desire on your behalf to follow the leadings of Providence in this direction; and yet our efforts are but as a ripple on the great ocean of darkness and destitution.

Eld. Russell G. Burdick having declined a re-engagement with the church at Berlin, Wis., on the expiration of his term of service with that people, in March last, the Board received an application for a continuance of aid to that church, for the purpose of enabling them to obtain the services of another preacher. The Board responded, that it was favorably disposed toward making an appropriation for that purpose, in case "the church could obtain an acceptable person, one whose doctrinal views are in harmony with those of the denomination." The Board has received no response to its proposition, though we learn, from the report of Eld. Alfred B. Burdick, that the church has, through his labors, under the blessing of God, enjoyed a very interesting revival during the past season.

Our report last year informed you that Bro. A. A. F. Randolph had arrived on his field of labor—Pardee, Kansas—and that he found the brethren in health, and in a prosperous condition, temporally and spiritually. Since then he has taken his family with him, and having become located, he writes, under date of Pardee, Kansas, May 31:

"Our meetings are well attended, and we trust profitable. The society consists of about thirty persons, old and young. Some of the first-day people usually meet with us."

Under date of Pardee, August 14, he again writes:

"My labors have been of a local character since coming here, in April, with my family, from the necessity of the case. We are now pretty well established. We have to-day organized ourselves into a Seventh-day Baptist Church, with fourteen members. Much harmony prevails. We are expecting some families from Illinois to settle with us soon, as a number of our brethren from that State have been here and purchased land. Altogether, our future is one of promise. May the Lord, in his mercy, make us a large and a live church, distinguished for our strict adherence to all the commandments of God, and the ordinances of the gospel."

In view of the great need of missionary labor in Minnesota and vicinity, an arrangement was made with Eld. Alfred B. Burdick, during the last winter, to occupy that field for one year. He arrived on the field about the first of March last. We extract from him very full and interesting reports such material facts as go to show an exceeding fruitfulness of that region. Under date of Milton, Wis., March 16, he writes:

"I arrived in this town on the evening of the 5th inst. I was very cordially welcomed by the friends here, and found somewhat extensive plans already made, and some appointments in advance of my arrival. I preached in Milton on Sabbath and evening, also Monday evening. I have visited Rock River, Edgerton, Albion, and Christiana; having preached ten sermons, made religious visits in thirty-six families, and held personal conversation, regarding their personal piety, with one hundred and seven individuals."

Under date of Albion, Wis., April 2, in reply to some instructions from the Corresponding Secretary, he writes:

"Had I consulted my personal preferences, I should have resolutely turned my back upon the earnest entreaties of a few old yoke-fellows whom I found on this field, especially on learning of the icy coldness and bitter dissensions that afflicted the church, considering the limited time which it would be proper for me to spend here, and also the swift hastening of spring and seed-sowing in this wide and beautiful wheat land. But, against and above all these seemingly sound reasons for hastening on, I felt that I must stop for a short time, at least. The matter is now being explained, I think. Seedtime, and even harvest, were nearer at hand, on the spiritual field, than any one could see or believe, but Him who giveth the increase. Nearly or quite one hundred backsliders have been so far revived as to come to the church with penitent confessions. Ten, at least, rejoice in pardoning and regenerating grace; and nearly fifty others are counted as anxious. There is a remarkable absence of animal excitement in the meetings. Even the ordinary responses to prayers and warm exhortations are, with slight exceptions, entirely withheld."

From Berlin, Wis., May 11, he says:

"Bro. Summerbell arrived in Albion on the thirtieth ultimo. On the Sabbath following, I baptized sixteen happy converts, and welcomed eighteen to the fellowship of the church—making forty-three baptized, and fifty-one added to the church, while I was with them."

He writes from Dakota, Wisconsin, June 2:

"The first quarter of my year's service on this interesting and important field is now completed. From the 11th to the 28th of May, I continued my labors in the Berlin church and society. While in that vicinity, I preached ten sermons, made sixty-nine family visits, held religious conversation with two hundred and eight persons, assisted in organizing a Sabbath-School and Bible-class, administered the Lord's Supper, and welcomed three, by letter, to the fellowship of the church. There are some twenty families connected with the Berlin church, and their last annual report exhibited forty-six members. They have suffered somewhat from the pernicious influence of 'adventism,' and its attendant delusions; still, I find the heart and working forces of the church sound, and believe that after a little time, with an efficient ministration of the gospel in their midst—which I doubt not would result in a gracious revival of God's work and an ingathering to the church—this would be a happy and prosperous society.

"During the three past months, ending with June 1, I have preached eighty-one sermons, made two hundred and forty-five family visits, held personal religious conversation with eight hundred and seven persons, baptized forty-three, and welcomed fifty-four to church fellowship. As time passes on, my heart's interest in this mission work increases. The apparent success thus far has been fully equal to my highest expectations. I have been received in every place with cordiality, and this in some instances has almost amounted to enthusiasm."

In his last letter to the Board, under date of Freeborn, Minn., August 8, he gives an account of his labors since his report in June, with some general information relative to the condition and future prospects of the several localities visited. He says:

"My first quarterly report reached to June 1, and left me at Dakota, where I spent ten days. Went to Berlin June 11, and spent eleven days. Left Berlin the 22d, and arrived at Wasioja on the 23d, where I labored thirty-four days. From Wasioja to Freeborn on the 27th of July, spending in Freeborn and Carleston thirteen days; making sixty-nine days' labor—preached twenty-five sermons, visited one hundred and twenty-nine families, conversed with five hundred and nineteen persons in reference to personal piety, and welcomed three to church fellowship.

"The Dakota Church has but seventeen resident members, and is evidently in a feeble and waning state. For some time past it has suffered from internal dissensions. These have served to weaken the bond of unity among its members, diminish its influence for good in the surrounding community, and, to a great extent, dishearten the few who have remained faithful to the church, and who are still striving to maintain its visible existence and promote its efficiency. But aside from these causes, it seems nearly impossible to maintain a vigorous and growing church in a locality where so very few advantages are offered to the farmer, while Government, with generous solicitude for her enterprising sons, stands upon each broad prairie of Minnesota, waiving in her balmy breezes the golden [illegible] deeds to each actual settler 'one hundred and sixty acres' of its beautiful and fertile soil. The Dakota Church seemed very grateful to the Missionary Board for the visit and labors of your missionary among them, and a portion of its members gave gratifying evidence that his efforts had been blessed to their encouragement and comfort.

"On my last visit to the Berlin Church, its spiritual condition and prospects were found to be much the same as set forth in my former report. They received me and my additional labors with much joy, while every day and every effort seemed to brighten the assurance in the hearts of the saints, that God was nigh and ready to visit with a gracious blessing faithful efforts in their midst to build up Zion and lead souls to Jesus Christ. With the divine blessing attending an efficient ministration of the gospel in their midst, we feel assured that this is to be a happy and prosperous church.

"The Wasioja Church numbers eighteen or twenty Sabbath-keeping families, and these embrace about seventy souls. The present number of members, I think, is forty-two—twenty-seven of whom were added during the revival last winter. These families are widely scattered, the extremes of their settlement being some seven or eight miles north and south, and about one-half that distance east and west. Their Sabbath worship has been regularly maintained, and, since the revival referred to, each member uniformly takes part in their conference and prayer meetings, which are conducted in class order, one of the three deacons acting as leader. They have been without a preacher for a large portion of the time since their organization as a church, and though they highly prize the privilege of hearing the gospel, still a house of worship is at present their great need. Meetings are now held in their dwellings, which, in some instances, are small log shanties, that, at the best, but poorly accommodate the members of the church and their families, while those whom it is desirable to reach outside are effectually excluded, especially in winter. The church has, within a few weeks, taken some preliminary steps towards putting up a meeting-house, which they hope to accomplish within another year.

"The Trenton Church was organized October 2, 1859, with twenty members, since which, seven have been added—two by baptism and five by letter. There are twenty Sabbath-keeping families connected with this congregation, numbering one hundred and one souls. They meet statedly for worship on the Sabbath, and their congregations usually—as is the case in each of our societies in Minnesota—is the sum-total of all connected with these families. They have a meeting-house raised and partly enclosed, but their meetings for the present are held in private dwellings. This society covers an area of four to five miles east and west, and some three miles north and south. The church is evidently in need of a fresh consecration of its members and its energies to God's service.

"The settlement in Carleston, Freeborn County, is about ten miles southerly from that in Freeborn, called Trenton. Here are some seventeen families of Sabbath-keepers, numbering about sixty-five persons. They hold stated meetings on the Sabbath, and Eld. D. P. Curtis usually preaches to them. They have not yet organized as a church.

"Minnesota, with its healthy climate and rich soil, seems destined to become, in a few years, one of the most important grain and stock producing States in the country. It is estimated that not less than half a million of acres of new land will be brought under cultivation in this State during the coming year. Our people are located on some of the best portions of the State, where such government land as is most desirable can be obtained under the Homestead Bill. To build up these societies and create a strong central point in each, around which new settlers may gather, a minister, suited to their wants, should be permanently located with each principal settlement. A little aid from abroad, for a few years, with what these societies are already able and willing to do, will render these laborers a comfortable support. The three societies of our people here, are located particularly in Freeborn County, in portions of the State as yet but very thinly settled; and outside of these settlements, in some instances, there are but very few settlers for many miles. Hence a missionary can do but little more here than to attend to the wants of the few families in these little societies, particularly at this busy portion of the year. In the towns or villages, which are miniature affairs as yet, the promising openings for a transient Seventh-day Baptist missionary seem but little more flattering. Take Wasioja village for an example. This place, situated some three miles distant from the northern settlement of the Wasioja society, contains about forty dwellings, three or four stores, a hotel, a 'college,' and the ordinary fixings of a western town. It is estimated to have two hundred and twenty-five inhabitants. It is said to contain five organized churches, eight ordained ministers, besides a number of preachers, who improve occasionally. In such places, of course, every family and every person is plainly labeled and securely picketed by these faithful guardians of their spir- [illegible] I shall stand ready to improve such op[illegible] presented, and by divine aid do what I may, both for our little societies and for others, while I continue with them. Inhabitants, it seems to me, is an item not the least essential to apparent success in a missionary enterprise. But seedtime must precede harvest, in the spiritual, not less than in the physical world. Let us sow in hope.

"The gratitude of these churches and settlements of our people, as well as of many of the scattered families visited, to the Missionary Society and the Executive Board, for sending one to labor for their spiritual good, and impart to them such counsel as may seem needful for their future prosperity, has been abundantly attested, not only by many tears and words, but by a ready co-operation with your missionary in his efforts, which has served to render his labors more beneficial to them, and at the same time to lighten the burden of his toils.

"Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, in quickening the saints, and winning souls to Christ, on these broad, wild prairies of the Northwest."

The Board, realizing to some extent the necessity of a still farther occupancy of the western mission field, and feeling assured that the sentiment of our people would warrant the outlay, it was voted, at a meeting held in November last, to endeavor to secure the services of Eld. Thos. E. Babcock, as a missionary to look up and gather into folds the stray sheep on those great western prairies. In due course of time, an engagement was made with Bro. Babcock to "make his headquarters at Fremont, Kansas, and from that point visit the Sabbath-keepers in Coffee County, those in the vicinity of Manhattan, and such others in those regions as he may know or hear of." On the 8th of March last, Bro. Babcock, with his wife, left their former home in Albion, Wis., arriving at Fremont on the 20th. Writing under date of May 28, he says:

"We found the church here to consist of fourteen members. The next day [after our arrival] being Sabbath, we held our first meeting with the little flock. Our congregation consisted of eighteen adult persons, including ourselves. All the members of the church were present, excepting one. Our reception was cordial and hearty; the meeting was pleasant, and we were glad to shake hands with those for whose welfare we had come so far. Many tears attested the gratitude with which our coming was hailed, and the offerings of Christian friends in a distant land.

"We found, in this county, thirteen families of Sabbath-keepers. One family has since come from Nebraska, making the number of families fourteen—sixty-three souls, thirty-three of them adults. But small as the number is, they are scattered over a distance of nearly fifteen miles, making it impracticable to get them all together. Only eight families regularly attend our Sabbath meetings. Of the children old enough to enjoy the benefits of a Sabbath-School, only eleven can regularly attend. They, however, are much interested in the school, making it a very pleasant department of our labor. We have a Bible-class, in which all the adult members of the congregation engage, except those whose services are necessary in conducting the Sabbath-School. Our meetings are held in dwelling-houses, going from one to another, over a space of four or five miles. We have not even the convenience of a school-house for the purpose. Though a few first-day people attend our meetings nearly every Sabbath, the number would be much increased if we had better accommodations. I am making it a point to extend our acquaintance among them, and purpose to step into any favorable openings for preaching that may appear.

"Early in April, we went to Coffee County, to look after Sabbath-keepers there. They all received us very kindly, and manifested much satisfaction that we had come to look after them. We staid with them several days, including a Sabbath. There is no visible prospect of building up a Society there."

Under date of Fremont, Kansas, July 20, Bro. Babcock writes:

"Since my last letter to you, two have united with our little church, who had embraced the Sabbath under the ministry of our excellent brother, A. A. F. Randolph, here. They made their offering to the church on Sabbath-day, June 20, and on the 27th the waters of the Neosho river closed over the first candidate baptized by a Seventh-day Baptist in Kansas. We had held morning service three miles north of the river. It was communion day; so we sat down in a beautiful grove on the bank of the river, the older ones in chairs used as seats in wagons, others on buffalo robes, blankets, etc., to celebrate the Lord's Supper, a happy band.

"I knew before coming to Kansas, that a few of our brethren from Ohio had settled in Nebraska. Since coming here, I learned that they had unfortunately become involved in difficulty among themselves, and much weakened. Having learned that I was in Kansas, they requested me to come and help them. Accordingly, I started on the 28th of June, arriving [illegible] panied by brethren Joseph and Eli Davis. We remained with them about ten days, holding meetings generally twice a day. Numbers of the people had looked forward to the time of our coming, with some hope of better days, though the weight of doubt and discouragement had long laid heavily upon them. Indications of awakening and softening appeared at once, before which distrust and alienation soon began to give way. In the mean time, God's Spirit took hold of the hearts of their unconverted children, and we had the joy of seeing those long separated by unkind feelings shake hands in mutual forgiveness. Prodigal parents and repenting children met on their way to Christ, hung upon each others' necks, and wept together, and we could but mingle our tears with theirs.

"On Fifth-day, July 9, twenty persons who had formerly professed religion, united in the organization of a Seventh-day Baptist Church, locally designated 'Long Branch,' Richardson Co., Nebraska. Immediately after the organization, twelve young converts offered themselves as candidates for membership by baptism. They were unanimously and most heartily received, and the next day I served the church in their baptism. The day following, another, who had been under deep awakening from the first, came to feel that she could not be left behind, and asked that she might have a place with the rest. She was welcomed, and we repaired again to the water-side, where I laid her beneath the swelling wave. The church now numbers thirty-three. All the adult persons who observe the Sabbath joined in the organization except one. First-day people, in the neighborhood, in considerable numbers, attended our meetings daily—some from a distance of six or seven miles. I recommended to our brethren a Sabbath-School and Bible-class. They received the proposition with much favor, and took incipient steps for their organization.

"I feel that this little flock needs an under shepherd to do more for them than I can, living at a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. I assured them that I would visit them as often as circumstances would allow, and also request Eld. Randolph to come and labor with them. They are about eighty miles from Pardee, Kansas. I regard Nebraska as an interesting field for another mission, if the means and the man were at command. But until the cause of Christ there can be better served, I am willing to do what I can. I have suggested to the brethren here, and also to those in Nebraska, and purpose to do so to those in Pardee, the plan of holding a meeting together once a year, one year with one church, and the next with another, and so around. The plan is thus far very favorably entertained; and I hope it may be carried into effect, and be the means of mutual edification.

"The increase of membership in this church, since my last report, has been three, and our little church now numbers nineteen."

(Remainder next week.)

For the Sabbath Recorder.

THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS.

BY REV. DAVID A. BOWLER.

Gather them in, O, Reaper pale!
The richly blooming flowers,
Gemmed with the precious dew of tears,
Wrung from our hearts in showers.

Gather them in—the pitiless storm
Beats on them from their birth,
Soiling their purity, if they remain
With the baneful stains of earth.

Gather them in, O, Reaper pale!
They are thine own lovely flowers;
He planted—and shall he not take them now,
To bloom in immortal bowers?

There they are free from blight and bane,
Which wither this world of care;
They bloom beside the River of Life's stream,
Then gather the fair young flowers!

LAWN RIDGE, Ill.

HELPING PEOPLE.

There is really very little that can be done for one than by another. Begin with sense and genius, keen appetite, and good digestion, and the work goes on merrily and well; without these, we all know what a laborious affair and how dismal it is to make an incapable youth apply. Did any of you ever set yourselves to keep up an artificial respiration, or to trudge about for a whole night with a narcotized victim of opium, or to transfuse blood (your own, perhaps,) into a poor, fainting, exanimate wretch? If so, you have some idea of the heartless attempt, and its generally vain and miserable result, to make a dull student apprehend—a debauchee interested, active, or knowing in anything beyond the base of his brain—a weak, etiolated intellect, hearty and worth anything. And yet how many such are dragged through their dreary *curricula*, and by some miraculous process of cramming and equally miraculous power of turning them insides out, get through their examination! And then—what then? Providentially, in most cases, they find their level. The broad daylight of the world, its shrewd and keen eyes, its strong instinct of what can and what cannot serve its purpose, rates all except the poor object himself at its rights. Happy is it for him if he turns to some new and more congenial pursuit in time.—*Dr. Brown.*

RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP.

A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible, giving text—Second Epistle of John, verse fifth:—"And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, verse tenth—"Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing that I am a stranger?" He returned the book, pointing to the thirteenth verse of the Third Epistle of John—"Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face, that our joy may be full." From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

FRANKLIN ASKING FOR WORK.—When a youth, Franklin went to London, entered a printing office, and inquired if he could get employment. "Where are you from?" asked the foreman. "America," was the reply. "Ah," said the foreman, "from America! A lad from America seeking employment as a printer! Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you really set type?" Franklin stepped up to one of the cases, and in a very brief space of time set up the following passage from the first chapter of John: "Nathaniel said unto him, Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see." It was done so quickly and accurately, and contained a delicate reproof so appropriate and powerful, that it at once gave him character and standing with all the office.

ANGER WITHOUT SIN.—One of the late Dr. Spencer's parishioners in Brooklyn, New York, met him hurriedly urging his way down the street one day; his lip was set, there was something strange in that gray eye. "How are you to-day, Doctor," he said pleasantly. He waked as from a dream, and replied soberly, "I am *mad!*" It was a new word for a mild, true-hearted Christian; but he waited, and with all manner voice went on, "I found a widow standing by her goods thrown in the street; she could not pay the month's rent; the landlord turned her out; and one of her children is going to die; and that man is a member of my church." I told her to take her things back again. I am on my way to see him!"

MORAL COURAGE.—That was a noble reply when the Sultan of Turkey offered Kossuth wealth and power, if he would embrace the Moslem faith, "Welcome, if need be, the axe or gibbet; but curses on the tongue that dares to make me so infamous a proposal!" He was a refugee in the domains of the Sultan, and to refuse compliance with his wish, was to death; but the great Hungarian resolved, that come what might, his conscience should be free.

The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, OCT. 8, 1863.

Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

OUR CHURCHES IN THE WEST.

From the Annual Report of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society—a part of which appears in our paper of this week—it will be seen that the Board have within the past year greatly extended their labors on the western field. Such an extension has been demanded for some time past, and will no doubt meet the approbation of our people generally. The statistics of the churches show that our growth in later years has been altogether more rapid at the West than at the East. Indeed, it is only a few years since we had no churches west of the Lakes, where now we have an Association including nearly a dozen churches. The Milton Church, which has now a membership of 273, dates no farther back than 1840; while the Albion Church, with a membership of 278, dates from 1843. The Walworth Church, which was organized in 1847, has 183 members; and the Rock River Church, organized in 1856, has 145 members.

In this connection, a brief reference to the origin of several of our western churches may be profitable.

MILTON.

In May, 1838, brethren Joseph Goodrich and Henry B. Crandall, of Alfred, N. Y., took a journey west, with a view of finding a desirable location to which they might remove their families. Having heard of the beauty and fertility of Wisconsin, they shaped their course thither, and selected a site on the Dulac Prairie, in the town of Milton, Rock County, about sixty miles west of Lake Michigan. In the fall of that year, Bro. Crandall took up his residence there, with his family of ten persons. In March of the following year, Bro. Goodrich, with his family, and a number of others, arrived. The settlement then numbered twenty-four persons, old and young. They immediately established meetings for prayer and conference, which were well sustained, and in a few months a number of the youth were led to embrace the Saviour. In the summer following, several persons from Alfred visited the country; among them Eld. Daniel Babcock, who baptized eight of those who had found the Saviour precious to their souls. In the fall of the year 1840, they were visited by Eld. Stillman Coon, who spent three Sabbaths with them, baptized one person, and assisted in organizing a church, by which he was invited to settle among them, and become their minister. He accepted the invitation, and removed there in the summer of 1841. The settlement continued to grow by immigration; a commendable zeal was manifested by the members of the church in its prosperity; and there were frequent additions, by letter and by baptism. In the winter of 1844–5, the church was blessed with an interesting revival, and eleven members were added by baptism. In 1846, Eld. Zuriel Campbell moved into the country, and for four years he was pastor of the church. He was succeeded, in 1850, by Eld. Varnum Hull. Eld. Wm. C. Whitford was their next pastor, and when he resigned, to become Principal of the Milton Academy, he was succeeded by Eld. O. P. Hull, the present pastor. This church has enjoyed frequent revivals, which have added to its numbers and influence. A colony from it organized the Rock River church. In the village, there is now a Congregational and a Methodist church, and a flourishing Academy.

ALBION.

In the spring of 1842, a settlement was begun in Albion, Dane County, by a number of brethren who had come into the country from Alfred, Brookfield, and other parts of New York State. The appearance of the country improved rapidly under the hand of industry, directed by intelligence. Public worship on the Sabbath was soon established; and in due time a church was organized, which has enjoyed, at different periods, the ministerial labors of Elders Daniel Babcock, Stillman Conn, and Thomas E. Babcock. Here also an Academy has been established, with authority in its charter to grow in due time to the stature of a College. Brethren T. R. Williams and A. R. Cornwall have taken an active part in placing on a permanent basis the educational interests of this community.

WALWORTH.

Soon after the title of the Indians to the lands in the south-eastern part of Wisconsin was extinguished, Dr. Henry Clarke, formerly of Brookfield, N. Y., purchased a tract of land on Bigfoot Prairie, near the head of Geneva Lake, in Walworth County, the favorite residence of the Bigfoot Indians. About the same time, Joseph S. Crumb, from Brookfield, settled on the same prairie; and he was followed by others from New York and New Jersey, until a large society is found there, a church has been organized, and a fine academic building erected. This church has enjoyed the ministerial labors of Elds. O. P. Hull, Stillman Coon, Daniel Babcock, Varnum Hull, Wm. M. Jones, and Charles M. Lewis, who is its present pastor. Dea. Alfred Maxson was long connected with this church, and was in his day reckoned one of its pillars.

The three churches here named were the earliest organized in Wisconsin, and their steady growth is an illustration of what may be done at almost any point in a new and fertile country, where our brethren settle together, and make early arrangements to sustain the institutions of religion. The other Sabbath-keeping churches in Wisconsin—as Rock River, Christiana, Berlin, and Dakota—would no doubt add to the force of the illustration, if we had space to refer particularly to the incidents of their history. Surely, no one who considers the course of Sabbath-keeping in the new countries, can fail to see encouragement for labor there, or to feel the obligation which rests upon us to look after the brethren who are scattered over those regions, gather them into societies, and supply them with the ministrations of the Word.

TWELVE YEARS.

A little over twelve years since, I left my associations in the East, and made my home in the then Far West. Brief years have passed by, and I find myself, in the providence of God, once more greeting old friends and fellow laborers in the cause of Christ. But what strange changes have come over us in those twelve years!

I attended the Conference; but faces which I used always to see there, were absent. It seemed strange. I had been so long accustomed to seeing them there, that it hardly seemed like a "Conference." But twelve years have added their number to the past. One, whose counsels always gave cheer to these annual gatherings, has gone. Although I now sit near to the temple where he, for more than half a century, sounded the gospel trumpet, his voice is heard no more. Others, although they are yet perhaps in the land of the living, twelve years have increased the weight of their years so that they are not found at those annual gatherings. I looked for them, but in vain.

But twelve years had been having to do with others. Brethren who had then just mounted the platform of public life, showed its marks. Their locks were silvered with time's touch. Their step had changed; although it was now steady and firm, its youthful elasticity was *gone*. The absence of that youthful vivacity; the maturity of thought; the respect commanded; taught most clearly, that time had been having to do with them. And more, twelve years had brought the lads from the school house of the district, from their sports on the green, to the sterner responsibilities of life, in the family circle, in the juror's box, and at the counsellor's bar and sacred desk; and unknown faces are met with around old and familiar firesides. I inquired for old friends. The tombstones tell me where they are, and what remains of them. The forests have been giving way, and the cultivated fields have stretched themselves along up the hillsides. Where the woodlands skirted the hillside; where the stealthy fox sought obscurity in the thickets; there are heard the loud tones of the school bell, calling the young to the delights and blessings of science. Villages have sprung up where the native forest stood. And the screaming whistle in the valley announces the approach of the dashing "iron horse," with ponderous burden of merchandise, hastening to distribute it in the far off West, and bring in return the ever welcome golden harvest of the prairies, to feed the densely populated cities of the old Atlantic States. Stately edifices, for the worshipers in the multiplying hamlets, are pointing to the land where passing years make no mark. Huge rocks have been cleft and distributed far over the land by the hand of industry.

And twelve years have been having to do with *me*. Twelve years ago, there sported by my fireside three little giddy lads, that looked to me for the protection due from a father to the helpless youth. But those years have placed them on the side of their majority, and they are no longer members of my household. My tried companion for life sits alone, save one child that has come to complete the scenes of the last twelve years. Still more, a family brotherhood, that had been undisturbed for nearly forty years, has just been invaded, and a much-loved brother has gone to increase the attractions on the other shore. Twelve years have made terrible inroads into my large circle of relatives, and thinned them feardfully. But more than all, the land I love, the land that gave me birth, and has blessed and protected me, defended my rights, and crowned me with national honor, under whose flag I have stood with national pride and satisfaction, has been throttled by the basest ruffian hand, and is now struggling for life.

Oh! twelve years, what have ye done? †

A SUBJECT FOR PRAYER.

The following article, from a recent number of the *Christian Watchman and Reflector*, suggests a subject for prayer to which it seems to us that sufficient prominence has not generally been given:

While a guest at the house of a Christian friend, one whose locks were silvered by age, but whose mind and heart were fully awake to all present interests and duties, the family paper, fresh from the mail, was handed him.

"What a power," he exclaimed, as having finished its perusal, he put away his spectacles, "is the religious newspaper, at the fireside and in the community. Yet how few realize this. And, Sir, I have been thinking much, of late, of the duty of prayer for our papers. It appears to me that this is sadly neglected. Many devoted Christians seem to conclude that if they are *paying* subscribers, their responsibility is at an end. They do not reason so in similar cases. Investing their money in any other good object serves to stimulate prayer on its behalf. Preaching, Sabbath schools, Bible, tract, temperance, anti-slavery societies, missions, our rulers, the army and navy—we not only give to all these, but they are remembered in our supplications; but who makes mention at the throne of grace of the Christian editor and publisher, with their grave responsibilities and boundless influence? In the pulpit, how seldom do we hear this most potential class of laborers commended to God. And yet what an engine of evangelization, what a vehicle of holy thought, of information of the progress and condition of Christ's kingdom, is the sanctified press! You would as soon forget to pray for yourself, as to omit the customary petition for your pastor—the man of God, who ministers it may be to a few hundred hearers; while here is your chosen editor, who stands forth on a lofty eminence, addressing scores of thousands on the things of salvation, and when at your devotions no thought of him crosses the mind!"

"I confess," said I, "that I am quite remiss on this point. A strange want of reflection is the cause of it."

"Consider, also," continued he, "how greatly one filling such a post *needs* the prayers of God's people. Place yourself in his stead for a moment. Bethink you of the draft on his time, and patience and Christian forbearance, a thousandth part of which you have no means of imagining; reflect on the influence and importance of those causes of which he is the helper and champion; the interests, individual, social, national, eternal, to which he sustains a vital relation; what qualities of intellect and character, what graces of the spirit are necessary; and then ask yourself, if under like circumstances, you would not wish your Christian friends to pray to Him who upbraideth not, even the Giver of wisdom, to bestow it freely on you? Besides, your own comfort and improvement would thereby be promoted. Man may praise or criticise preaching, and in either case be little benefited by the Gospel. But when they wrestle in intercession for their pastor, do they often miss a blessing through his efforts? So of the religious journal. Pray for it, and its columns shall move, and instruct, and edify you as never before!"

"You are right!" I ejaculated, fervently grasping the old pilgrim's hand. "And especially in this hour of our country's peril should this duty be impressed on loyal and pious hearts. While political and secular issues pander too often to the passions and prejudices of their supporters, we should cherish and sustain those animated by loftier aims, praying and laboring that their spheres of usefulness may be enlarged, and that the voice they raise for God and truth, liberty and patriotism, may everywhere be heard." P.

INFLUENCE OF MISSIONS.

The bitterest opponents of modern missions have been compelled to acknowledge their beneficent influence; and, apart from the moral and religious fruits of missionary labors, most important literary results have been attained. The Boston *Recorder* thus alludes to them:

"Independent of strictly religous results, vast good has been accomplished by the modern missionary work upon the general temporal welfare of benighted nations. Look at literature.

"1. Missions have furnished such nations with a written language. It is needless to state how fettered and cramped must be the mind—how feeble its progress—how faint its influence over other minds, and how little can be done in any way toward intellectual elevation, without a written language. The creation of such a language is the bright and morning star of hope in regard to mental improvement. What was not the value to the philosophy, eloquence, and every form of intellectual improvement of Greece, of the visit of that Phenician traveler who gave them the alphabet? Was it not the starting point of all her greatness? And what have not modern missionaries done for modern uncivilized nations by giving them a written language? No word can tell the value of the gift. It has set in motion the waters that shall pour floods of priceless blessings upon such nations. 'When letters were invented,' says a Chinese writer, 'the heaven, the earth, and the gods, were agitated.' 'The inhabitants of Hades wept, and the skies, as an expression of joy, rained down ripe grain.'

"2. Next, look at the school systems which missions always introduce into heathen lands. 'We must begin with the young,' has been the motto. Before the missionaries came on their errands of love, next to nothing has been known of care for the instruction of the young. But one of the first movements of the missionaries is in this direction. The darkness of their minds must be pierced with the rays of knowledge, and the slumbering mental faculties aroused to action. The schools, established at first by missionaries, created, after a while, the necessity and opened the way for higher seminaries of learning, so that now, connected with all the older missions, are institutions furnishing facilities for entering the higher walks of science, and similar to the colleges of our own country.

"3. With the written language of course has gone the press. What a lever is here to lift up the benighted pagan world, and overturn the colossal superstitions which have crushed, for thousands of years, the human intellect! What a trumpet-note, announcing to captive mind its deliverance, is the rattle of the machinery which drives the modern press! The American Board alone have fifteen printing establishments, and books have been printed on presses owned by it in forty-three languages. And in these various languages every variety of school-books, and other educational works, have been published, and are exerting vast influence in enlightening the pagan mind. More than a billion of pages of printed matter have been issued by the presses of this Board alone. Several pagan nations are indebted to this Missionary Board for everything they have in the shape of literature. But for its labors they would have remained to this hour in the deepest mental darkness.

"If modern missions have done nothing more than to cause the burdens to be cast off which have crushed the human intellect in pagan lands, and have opened the way so auspiciously, in those lands, for the general prevalence of education and knowledge, they have won the gratitude of all who have any just views of the nature and value of the human mind, and the blessing of its cultivation."

THE TOUR OF REV. DR. MASSIE.—Rev. Dr. Massie, of London, who arrived here three months since, in company with Rev. Mr. Rylance, bringing the address of sympathy of four thousand of the clergy of England and France, left for home last week. His colleague, Mr. Rylance, will remain here, having accepted a call to the pastorate of a church in Ohio. Dr. Massie, as the representative of the anti-slavery clergy and people of England, has made the tour of the principal cities and towns of the loyal States during his brief visit, addressing large audiences in many places, and making useful observations upon the tone of public sentiment here. He is very earnest in his declarations that the people of England will never permit the British government to go to war with the United States. Among the places visited by Dr. Massie were Philadelphia, Washington, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Boston, Providence, Portland, Saratoga, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh.

METHODISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The statistics of Wesleyan Methodism for the year 1862–3, as presented to the Conference, show an entire increase of 4448 members. Eleven districts show a decrease of 1626 members, and twenty districts of 6074 members. The largest accession was reported for Cornwall, while Leeds, Hull and Wales showed some diminution. On the foreign mission station a decrease of 686 appeared. The growth in the London district, which embraced the capital and its immediate vicinity, amounts to an accession of but 834 to the number reported for the preceding year. The entire number of members reported to the Conference is 329,704. At the Sheffield Conference of 1859, the number in society was 281,263, which gives an increase since that year of 49,441. In 1849, the number of members in connection with the Conference was upwards of 350,000; it appears, therefore, that the Wesleyan body has not yet fully made up for the losses consequent upon the last great accession. So says the *Methodist*.

WORK AMONG THE MASSES.—In New York, one evening last week, the Tract Missionary Society held a meeting. A number of missionaries detailed incidents of good accomplished among the various classes of our population; as colored people assisted, widows and orphans befriended, the rich visited, the dead buried, the immigrant protected, and soldiers and sailors supplied with reading and led to stand up for Jesus. The chairman referred to the condition of the treasury, and the necessity of increased means to sustain and carry forward successfully the great enterprise of reaching the want and ignorance of the city by Gospel measures. Among the figures presented are the following: 81,845 tracts distributed, 46 bibles, 326 volumes, 302 children to Sunday-school, 256 to church, 215 meetings, and 21 conversions.

BAPTIZED IN SHACKLES.—The *Journal and Messenger* gives the following singular incident;

"The Rev. W. J. Kermott, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Leavenworth, Kansas, baptized, on the 19th of August, a convicted murderer. Having, shortly before the time fixed for his execution, given what was believed to be satisfactory evidence of conversion, he desired baptism, and by permission of the sheriff, he received it in the Missouri river, with his shackles upon him, in the presence of the guard and a 'large concourse of the people.' The next day an order was issued by the Supreme Court for a new trial, the result of which is yet to be determined."

A LABORIOUS MINISTRY.—Impaired health has made it necessary for the Rev. Dr. Boyd, pastor of Wabash Avenue Baptist church, Chicago, to resign his charge, and the *Christian Times* makes the following gratifying record of his labors as a pastor:

"He had preached in the twenty-seven years of his ministry upwards of 11,000 sermons, besides numerous addresses and lectures; had officiated at more than 600 funerals; married upwards of 580 persons; and had baptized, with his own hands, 869. We think that to this number should be added those who, during the last few years, in consequence of his own lameness, have received the ordinance at the hands of his brethren, although converted under his ministry. This would swell the above number to over 900. During his seven years' ministry in Chicago, 400 members have been received into the church; 1,100 sermons have been preached; 240 funerals attended; and 170 persons married. Our readers will agree with us that this record shows a most laborious ministry."

EFFECT OF REVIVAL.—The *Home Missionary* says that at Liberty, Wis., a cross-roads neighborhood, the Congregational church, which was the only one in the place, had had no revival in eighteen years, and, as a consequence, the generation of youth had grown up impenitent, there being but one young person who was a professing Christian. The pastor, who had been there three years, having become discouraged as to any spiritual results, was looking round for another field of labor. Universalism was coming in, and through the influence of the school teacher had secured appointments for preaching in the Congregational church, used both for worship and for the school. Worldly amusements were engrossing the youth. But upon occasion of a visit from a missionary agent, the pastor and brethren (only nine men in all) feeling distressed at the low state of Zion, agreed, if he would remain with them, to devote a few days to special religious service. The result was a glorious work of grace, in which thirty or forty persons were hopefully born again; among whom were half the scholars of the academy, with their teacher, who at once began to open their daily exercises with prayer.

THE AMERICAN BOARD of Commissioners for Foreign Missions meet this week in Rochester. The contributions to the Board during July amount to $27,705 34. From Sept. 1, 1862, to August 1, 1863, $333,455 75. The total to Sept. 1, 1863, is about $383,500. Dr. Anderson, the Senior Secretary of the Board, has recently returned from a visit to the Sandwich Islands, and will no doubt be present and contribute much to the interest of the meeting. At a meeting in San Francisco, he spoke as follows of future missionary operations in the Sandwich Islands:

"The missionaries that have been sent by the Board of Missions to the Sandwich Islands will be supported during their lifetime by the Board; but no more missionaries will be sent hereafter, and the churches are expected to support their native ministry; and the children of the present and former missionaries pledged themselves to do all in their power to assist the natives in those things in which their intelligence and education rendered them superior."

THE BIBLE IN ITALY.—Rev. E. E. Hall, writing to *The Christian World*, speaks encouragingly of the Bible cause in Italy. The number of Bibles and New Testaments sold the last year was about twenty-seven thousand; and that was smaller than the sales of either of the two preceding years. Still, it was even more encouraging than the previous demand. When Italy was first opened to the Bible by the new political movements, curiosity prompted many persons to purchase the long prohibited book. Now, however, the sales are made to those who wish to possess it for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of its precious truths. The British Bible Society has now twenty-nine colporteurs in Italy; and other agencies have about twenty more.

LONGEVITY IN A COLLEGE CLASS.—The Boston *Journal* says that the class of 1804, at Brown University, numbered, on graduation, twenty-two members. Of these eleven are now living; Dr. John Green, of Worcester, being the youngest member, now in his eightieth year. The present average age of the class is eighty-three and one-half years. Other living members of the class are, the venerable Marcus Morton, of Taunton; Lemuel Williams, of Worcester; and Aaron Hobart, of Boston.

THANKSGIVING.—The President has issued a proclamation inviting his fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—Mr. Matthias Swain, of Chatham, N. Y., received from his children and near relatives a very pleasant surprise on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, the sixty-third anniversary of his marriage. Mr. Swain is in his ninety-fourth year, and Mrs. Swain in her eighty-second. There were in the company Mrs. Potter, aged ninety-one, and Mrs. Meeker, aged eighty-nine, sisters of Mr. Swain, and a cousin, Miss Rhoda Swain, aged eighty-one, David Baldwin, aged sixty-eight, and Mrs. John Davison, aged seventy-two, brother and sister of Mrs. Swain. These seven persons, whose ages averaged eighty-two, were all present at the nuptial ceremonies, sixty-three years ago.

THE HOSPITALITIES of New York were on Thursday last presented to Rear-Admiral Lissovsky and the officers of the Russian fleet. The demonstration in honor of the guests, was one of the grandest ever made in that city. The streets were crowded with soldiers and citizens, and women and children; the enthusiasm manifested was universal, no less creditable to our people than appropriate to the occasion.

SCHOOLS IN MICHIGAN.—The people of Ionia village have voted $10,000 to erect a new school-house, to be placed in a three-acre lot on the top of a hill. The annual school meeting at Dowagiac, Mich., voted $500 for the purchase of philosophical and chemical apparatus. Lapeer has voted to raise $500 by tax, to make the Lapeer Union school free.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION STATISTICS.—In printing the Minutes of the Conference, we need the statistics of the Central Association for the present year. Will the Secretary please forward?

HORACE STILLMAN, son of Ephraim Stillman of Hopkinton, a member of Co. I. 4th R. I. Regiment, returned home last week on a furlough, having been sick for nearly two months.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

English papers mention a large meeting of German Baptists in Mr. Oncken's chapel in Hamburg, on July the 8th, when the following interesting statistics were reported: During the last three years 4658 persons were baptized, and there was a clear increase in the membership of the churches during that time of 3376, and the present number of members was 11,275; 9 new churches were formed, and 327 stations established for preaching the Gospel.

We learn from the *Western Advocate*, that the increase in contributions in the twenty-two Methodist Conferences that met previous to the Erie Conference, was $65,671. If the conferences meeting subsequently do as well, the total missionary increase in the connection will, it is supposed, be at least $100,000 in excess of last year. This will carry the grand total for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States up toward $400,000.

The Methodists in Michigan, at their late annual conference at Rome, O., must have "repeated the loud Amen," in full volley and with rather uncommon power, according to the Detroit *Advertiser*, which says: "When a brother this morning prayed heartily and sincerely for national success in crushing the rebellion, an 'amen' came forth, whose force caused the windows to dance as though Col. Loomis had planted a battery in the street."

The Irish Methodists are doing well financially. The missionary collections for the year ending July 1, amount to an average of 4s. 10d. per member. To the home missions they contribute 1s. 1 3-4d. per member. These averages compare very favorably with those of the missionary collections in the English branch of the Church. The average of support given to ministers is £90 for a married man—running from £80 to £120.

Rev. J. Dockeray, pastor of the Baptist church in Eastford, Ct., has been forced to leave, says the Killingly *Transcript*, "on account of preaching too much loyalty and temperance for his 'influential' hearers." Yet that is the town in which Gen. Lyon was born and buried.

The imports of wool into New York from December 29, 1862, to August 24, 1863, were 34,759,118 pounds; and for the month ending September 28, 1863, 4,573,668 pounds; giving a total of 88,052 bales, or 39,332,786 pounds.

The Montreal *Witness* says that the Indians of Lower Canada are very anxious to have English schools established among them, feeling dissatisfied with the state of ignorance in which they are kept by the French Catholic priests who are set over them.

A mission has recently been established in the Rocky Mountains, in the gold region of Colorado. The Rev. W. O. Jarvis is the missionary, and he holds service at four different places, where there are small communities settled.

Rev. Albert Barnes (so says a Philadelphia correspondent of the Boston Recorder,) is again laid aside from his ministerial labors by ill health.

The *Western Advocate* says that the wives of over forty ministers were present during all or part of the late session of the Methodist Cincinnati Conference, at Xenia.

The Presbyterian Banner says that during the past five years the Board of Church Extension has paid the last bills on more than three hundred churches.

General Intelligence.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

VIRGINIA.

There is very little news from the Army of the Potomac. It seems to be settled, that Rosecrans has been reinforced to some extent by Meade, whose army is stated by the rebels to number sixty thousand, with the commanding General's headquarters at Culpepper Court House. There is no indication of immediate active operations. There was recently a cavalry fight near Upperville, Va., in which, after some slight skirmishing, Major Cole charged a gang of rebel desperadoes, when they scattered and fled in wild dismay, not, however, before one of their number bit the dust, and nine prisoners were in the hands of the victor. The major also recaptured some seventy-five horses and mules and one man of the nineteenth New York cavalry, which Moseby had picked up on his recent raid.

CHARLESTON.

Most of the information we get from Charleston is through rebel papers. A dispatch, dated Sept. 28th, says that on that day the federal batteries on Morris Island again opened fire on Fort Sumter. Another dispatch to the Richmond *Enquirer*, says: "The enemy is evidently attempting to make himself impregnable on Morris Island. Besides enlarging and strengthening batteries Gregg and Wagner, he has erected palisades around his works to guard against any effort on our part to take the island by assault. The enemy has teams of mules constantly transporting supplies, &c., from South Island to Cummings' Point, notwithstanding our fire."

Later intelligence from Charleston represents our works progressing rapidly, notwithstanding the rebel shelling. A Charleston (rebel) dispatch of the 2d, says the enemy's movements on Morris Island indicate permanent rather than immediate operations.

ROSECRANS IN GEORGIA.

The news from Gen. Rosecrans during the past week, indicates that he is well and safely posted at Chattanooga, and can hold his position until reinforced. The general features of the struggle in which he has been engaged are summed up by the New York *Tribune* as follows:

I. The army of Gen. Bragg, seriously reduced by desertions and other losses, was inferior to that under Gen. Rosecrans, which had followed it from Middle Tennessee some two hundred miles south-eastward though a mountainous and difficult country into Northern Georgia. But by depleting the Army of Virginia to the extent of fifteen to twenty thousand men, and by drawing largely upon North Carolina, Charleston, and the remains of Gen. J. E. Johnston's Army of the Mississippi, a very decided preponderance of force was suddenly secured to Gen. Bragg. The rebel army was thus raised within a few days from 40,000 to fully 70,000, and perhaps to 75,000 men. That of Gen. Rosecrans numbered between 55,000 and 60,000.

II. Gen. Bragg, thus strengthened, with such able coadjutors as Generals Longstreet and Hood, assumed the offensive, and, aware that strong columns were on the way to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans, resolved to overwhelm him before they could arrive. Gen. Rosecrans, soon apprised of the altered state of affairs, fell back, concentrating, until his army was massed on the line of the Chicamauga, a small creek which pursues a north-westerly course from the north flank of the Pigeon Mountains into the Tennessee River.

III. Here Gen. Bragg found him, strongly posted, and, after carefully reconnoitering and feeling of his position, assailed him in full force and with desperate energy, on Saturday, Sept. 19. That day's fighting had no decided result, our troops, though temporarily pushed back on some points, holding their ground at the close, having lost seven guns and taken ten. Of course, the rebels, attacking a strong and well-defended position, were the greater losers in men.

IV. The next morning at 9, the attack was renewed, the rebels improving by experience on their first day's strategy. The country, very wooded and broken, screened their movements, and enabled them to execute with facility their favorite maneuver of massing most of their forces unobserved from our side, and then suddenly hurling them upon a part of our line where they are least expected. After one or two insincere, or, at least, ineffective attacks, they finally broke through the center of our line, shattering the divisions of Gens. McCook (Ohio) and Crittenden (Ky.,) and hurling their fragments in wild rout upon Chattanooga. Blame is imputed to these divisions, as also to their commanders, for this disaster.

V. The brunt of the rebel attack now fell upon the left wing, under Gen. Thomas, who had a strong position and resolved to maintain it. Column after column was hurled upon it, but to no purpose. It held the crest and rear of a ridge, whence it poured volley after volley into the often shattered and repelled, but constantly reforming and readvancing foe. Here were many victims, but no recreants on our side, and night closed the unequal contest, leaving our decimated but undaunted heroes in undisputed possession of the ridge. Being so roughly outnumbered, and having no longer a margin for maining, Gen. Thomas retreated,

quietly and in good order, under cover of the darkness.

VI. Our army remained next day in undisputed possession of Rossville, near the State Line, four miles south of Chattanooga, but were finally drawn back and concentrated in a more secure position in and around Chattanooga. They have now held this position more than a week, the rebels content per force with looking at it from a respectful distance. Gen. Bragg has refused Gen. Rosecrans permission to bury our dead or relieve the wounded who fell into rebel hands.

VII. Our loss in *materiel* is considerable. The rebels claim to have taken 36 to 40 cannon and 15,000 stand of small arms. Those who know anything of the wreck and ruin displayed by a stoutly contested battlefield will think it improbable that half these arms will prove serviceable hereafter. The rebels will doubtless make something in the way of clothing, by stripping our dead and stealing all they can from the prisoners in their hands. They further claim to have 5,000 prisoners, in addition to 2,000 wounded; but Gen. Bragg has not countenanced this vaunt. But he *has* admitted that his losses are heavy, especially in officers. An Atlanta dispatch says their losses in men are "stated to reach from ten to fifteen thousand." Another rebel dispatch says twelve thousand. The Atlanta dispatch aforesaid, says Gen. Breckinridge's division lost 1,800 out of 1,600 men—leaving rather a small division. The fact that they did not venture to follow up their success, though fully aware that with them it was "now or never," of itself demonstrates the terrible extent of their losses. They had nearly a dozen Generals disabled—we one Brigadier only—General Lytle of Ohio, now dead. We have a Texas brigade of unwounded prisoners, numbering about 1,300. Our loss in killed and wounded is doubtless below that of the rebels; probably about 10,000, of whom an eighth to a sixth were killed. In prisoners, the rebels doubtless have the advantage.

VIII. The rebel advance and attack had a distinct, admitted purpose—to overwhelm Rosecrans before he could be adequately reinforced, retake Chattanooga, destroy his *materiel*, drive his army into the Tennessee, and recover the greater portion of the State. That project has failed, under circumstances which forbid the hope of its realization this year. Chattanooga and Tennessee are secured to the Union, and the army of Rosecrans is safe. The rebel advantage begins and ends in brag, spelled indifferently with one and two g's.

News from the army of Gen. Rosecrans up to Oct. 3d, represents the prospects good. Skirmishing continues, to the disadvantage of the enemy.

Chattanooga dispatches of the 3d state that over five hundred of our wounded have been brought in. They had been treated kindly, but could get nothing to eat except corn bread. The rebels refuse to permit the bodies of dead or wounded officers to be removed. They hold fifty-two of our surgeons. Both armies are fortifying. The picket lines are within a stone's throw of each other.

TENNESSEE.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says that about three hundred rebels confined in an unfinished hotel known as the Maxwell House, were precipitated from the fifth story through the gangway, which was fitted up with temporary stairs, to the second floor. The prisoners made a simultaneous rush to breakfast, and the stairs gave way under the unusual weight. Two men have been taken out of the ruins dead; two have since died of injuries received, and ninety-six others are injured. Some have both legs and arms broken; and others are more seriously injured.

MISSOURI.

The border counties of Missouri still continue to be very disturbed. It is reported that Gen. Curtis is to have command of Kansas, which is to be made into a separate department, and General Pope is spoken of as having been assigned to the Department of the Missouri.

ARKANSAS.

The rebel General Kirby Smith is reported to be at Arkadelphia, with twenty-five thousand troops. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist with Kirby Smith, and Gen. Cobell, of Texas, is talked of as a far better man. A powder mill, with one hundred thousand kegs of powder, exploded at Arkadelphia on the 16th Sept. The loss is regarded as fatal by the rebels.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Recruiting for colored regiments is proceeding with great rapidity in Maryland. One full regiment and enough companies nearly to complete another, have been sent South from Baltimore, and a third regiment is nearly full, making the seventh of United States colored troops raised in Virginia, Maryland, or the District of Columbia. A hundred recruits on the average come in daily. Loyal masters receive certificates for each enlisted slave for $300, payable after the Constitution of Maryland, which now prohibits manumission, shall have been so amended as to permit it.

The United States steamer Connecticut, Capt. Almy, reports that on the 23d ult. she drove on shore and destroyed the Confederate steamer Phantom, loaded with arms, &c., intending to run the blockade at Washington. She was built in England, and is supposed to have been intended as a privateer. The Connecticut chased her about four hours, and finding that she was about being captured, her officers ran her ashore, took to their boats, and escaped.

Another female bread riot occurred in Mobile on the 4th of September. The 17th Alabama regiment was ordered by Gen. Maura to put down the disturbance, but they refused to do duty. The Mobile Cadets then tried their hands, and were defeated and forced to fly by the women. Peaceful measures finally quieted the famine-stricken women. The rioters openly proclaimed their determination, if some means were not rapidly devised to relieve their sufferings or to stop the war, to burn the whole city.

It is understood that a plot has been discovered to burn all the government transports on the Western rivers. Several men have been arrested, and are now in irons, upon one of whom a cypher was found, which, upon being translated, disclosed instructions to destroy all the steamers that can be of any service to the government. The matter is to be fully investigated.

A monster steamship is about to be built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. She is to be 345 feet long, and over 4000 tons burthen. As the vessel is intended for speed, her machinery is to be of the most powerful kind, and she will have eight boilers. The Navy Department has given orders for her completion in the shortest possible time.

The Boston *Traveler* says the government is about to adopt new and more efficient measures for the enlistment of recruits and the arrest of deserters. The reward for the arrest of deserters is to be increased to $30, and that sum will be paid for the arrest of those who are declared deserters by reason of their failing to respond to the draft. The money paid by drafted men for commutation is set apart as a fund for the payment of premiums and bounties. Persons presenting veteran recruits who shall be accepted will receive a premium of $25 for each; $15 each will be paid far all other recruits.

The Natchez (Miss.,) "*Courier*," of the 15th Sept., says that a company of rebel cavalry surrounded a church at Rodney, Miss., on the previous Sunday, and while the inmates were at service, fired upon the congregation, and wounded several ladies, before they demanded a surrender of the federal gunboat officers and men there in attendance upon divine worship. A gunboat captain, one ensign and fifteen men were taken prisoners.

A letter from the steamer Seminole, dated Rio-del-Norte, September 12th, says: "The most valuable prize of the war has been captured by the Seminole, under command of Commander Roland. She is of British build, and over three hundred feet long, and showed British colors. She has evidently been fitted out in England for a rebel man-of-war."

On the 23d, the gunboat Connecticut chased for upward of four hours the English screw steamer Phantom, bound to Wilmington. She was run ashore north of Cape Fear river, and set on fire, her crew escaping in boats. She was loaded with arms and medicines. The Phantom was probably intended for a pirate. She was encased with steel plates, and her six port-holes had steel-plate shutters.

While Adjutant-General Thomas was on the passage up the Mississippi from Helena, recently, he discovered a lieutenant-colonel of a Missouri regiment intoxicated and behaving in a most shameful manner. The general told him he had disgraced the service, tore off his shoulder-straps, put him under guard, and dismissed him from the service.

Colonel Trusten Polk, formerly United States Senator from Missouri, with his wife and two daughters, were captured at Bolivar Landing, Arkansas, on the 18th September, and delivered over to General Buford, commanding at Helena. Colonel Polk was General Holmes's Judge Advocate-General, and was with the rebels at New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, and Cold Springs.

General Herron's expedition has been heard from at New Orleans. It is reported that he has cleared the entire country between Red river and Port Hudson of all the guerrilla parties who have been firing on the vessels passing along the river, and that he has driven General Green's rebel force beyond the Atchafalaya, with considerable loss. Among the prisoners captured was a government agent of the rebels, with important papers.

It is said that the rebels have mounted in Fourt Moultrie the 600 and 800-pounder Blakeley guns which were to be a part of the armament of the two rams recently launched by the Lairds. These guns were already known to have arrived at Nassau.

The crews of the gunboats Reliance and Satellite, captured on the Rappahannock, the boat's crew from the Wabash, taken in Charleston harbor, and the boat's crew of the Niphon, captured at New Inlet, North Carolina, have arrived at Washington as paroled prisoners. They number in all about sixty.

The commissary of subsistence of Rosecrans, army at Murfreesboro issued supplies, during the one month of June, 1863, to that army of 32 kinds, varying in quantity from 383 gals. pickled cabbage up to 1,237,876 lbs. potatoes, and 1,416,457 lbs hard bread, costing a total sum of $550,749 76.

The Union League of Philadelphia, a working organization, during the late invasion excitement in Pennsylvania, raised, equipped and sent to the field a full brigade of troops, and it is now engaged in forming a regiment of infantry for three years or the war.

The rebel newspapers agree in mourning over our holding East Tennessee and Chattanooga as a staggering blow, and in asserting that unless we are driven out the battle at Chickamauga was worse than useless.

It is reported that the rebel leaders have decided to employ incendiaries to burn all the steamboats navigating the western waters, giving as a reward therefor sixty per cent. on the value of the property destroyed.

The steamer Robert Campbell, from St. Louis for Vicksburg, was set on fire, Tuesday morning, Sept. 20th, when near Milliken's Bend, and so rapidly did the flames spread that seventy-two lives are known to have been lost.

Gens. McCook and Crittenden are relieved of their commands in Rosecrans' army, and ordered to report at Indianapolis. The 20th and 21st army corps, formerly under these generals, are consolidated, called the 4th army corps, and placed under command of Gen. Gordon Granger. A Court of Inquiry is to inquire into the conduct of the deposed Generals at the battle of Chickamauga.

Late advices from the interior of Arkansas say that the crops were never known to be better. Grain of all kinds is abundant, and cotton is doing remarkably well. The forests are full of game, not having been hunted for nearly two years. The crops will, of course, fall into our hands, thus inflicting a severe blow on the rebels

Brig-Gen. Robert Anderson, in response to an inquiry from the War Department, has stated that the flag which he hauled down from Sumter on the occasion of its surrender to the rebels is still in his possession, having never left his custody.

The paroled Vicksburg prisoners at Mobile are suffering the greatest hardships for want of care and food, and openly declare that if they are forced into the field again they will leave in the first battle. It is supposed of the 27,000 men paroled at Vicksburg, not more than 5000 will ever be forced into the ranks.

General Sheridan's division of the Army of the Cumberland lost in the recent battles in Georgia seventeen hundred men in killed, wounded and missing—about forty per cent. of the whole number.

Gun cotton is again attracting attention as a substitute for gunpowder in the artillery service. The Austrians have been very successful in their experiments with it.

Mr. C. W. Whitney, the designer and builder of the Keokuk, associated with persons in Washington, has entered into a contract with the government to raise the vessel, now lying sunk off Morris Island.

It is said that great disgust and gloom prevail at Richmond, in consequence of the apathetic acquiescence of Mississippi and other Southwestern populations in their subjugation by the armies of the Union.

The New Orleans *Era* of the 17th says that the blockade-runners Fox, Alabama and Montgomery, were all captured on the 12th September, by our cruisers, in the vicinity of Ship Island. These prizes are all valuable.

Col. Streight and his command have been put on the footing of other prisoners of war. This will let John Morgan and his command out of jail—into prison.

The Richmond papers grumble over our seizure of East Tennessee, calling it "the heaviest blow that has been struck us since the beginning of the war."

Gen. Pemberton, who has been several times killed by reports from the Southwest, arrived in Richmond on the 28th ultimo.

Of the eight thousand federal soldiers wounded in the recent battles in Northern Georgia, only two thousand received serious hurts.

The rebel blockade runner steamer Alice Vivian has been captured by the De Soto.

New Jersey has sent another battery, composed of one hundred and thirty-three veterans, to the seat of war.

Rear-Admiral Porter's fleet on the Mississippi, consists of seventy-nine steamers.

INCIDENTS OF THE DRAFT IN ALBANY.—The Albany *Argus* gives the following incidents of the draft in that city:

"Among those drafted are two of the sons of Provost-Marshal Cole. Three of the men who were engaged to call out the names as they were drawn from the box were compelled to announce their own "good luck." Altogether some forty negroes have been drawn.

"Out of some eighty physicians in the city who are liable, Dr. Havens was the only one drafted. He was giving the names of the conscripts in the Fourth Ward, when he was called upon to announce his own.

"Most of the printing-offices were 'touched.' The *Atlas and Argus* office was called upon for two; the *Journal* for five; the *Standard* for two; the *Knickerbocker* for two; the *Express* for one. None of the editors were invited, and but one reporter.

"Five of the clerks in the Post-office were drawn, and several of the clerks in the Disbursing office. Rev. Mr. Miller, pastor of the colored Baptist Church, was drawn."

TELEGRAPHIC BELT AROUND THE WORLD.—The work of encircling the world with a line of telegraph is progressing. A few days ago two messages passed through the Chicago telegraph office—one from Omsk, Eastern Siberia, and the other from Alexandria, Egypt, each directed to San Francisco, Cal. The Russian American Telegraph Company expect, in the next two years, to complete the connection between St. Petersburg and San Francisco. Under the Russian charter, the wires, according to one dispatch alluded to, have now reached Omsk, and are rapidly progressing, while the California State Telegraph Company are moving on the American end of the great line with all possible speed. These messages were severally dated Sept. 13, and were delivered in San Francisco on the night of the 23d, making ten days time between these remote local cities, including the conveyance across by steamers. Thus one more link is added to the chain which will ere long circumvent the world.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.—By way of San Francisco, we have an account of further hostilities in Japan. A Russian war vessel, arrived at that port, brings the report that the British fleet had proceeded to Kagosinia, to demand from Prince Satsuma full satisfaction for the murder of the Englishman Richardson. While entering the inner harbor, they discovered an armed Japanese boat, which they pursued, attacked, and speedily sunk. But having thus been drawn near the shore, they found themselves suddenly attacked by masked batteries, which riddled the advance vessels before they could get out of range. The Japanese claim that they disabled the greater part of the fleet, and that the remainder retired from the contest.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

A deserted schooner, bearing the name of John J. Houseman, has been picked up at sea and taken into Newport. As she was in good condition, no reason can yet be found why she should have been abandoned by her officers and crew. She has on board a cargo of Virginia pine, which suggests the possibility that she may be a blockade-runner forsaken by her owners when chased by federal cruisers, and lost also to her pursuers. The absence of her boats, chains, and compass, will encourage this view.

The Detroit "*Tribune*" says there is considerable excitement in business circles connected with the Lake Superior trade, in consequence of the discovery of an immense deposit of silver-bearing lead in that famous region. Marquette county is the site of this new discovery. It is said that the ore yields twenty per cent. of pure lead, and that every ton of lead yields twenty-five pounds of silver, worth three hundred dollars, besides the value of the lead.

"Professor" Brooks made a balloon ascension in Springfield, Mass., on the occasion of the firemen's annual muster. It is stated that when the tethers were cut, the balloon, after rising a short distance, shot off obliquely a distance of nine miles in three minutes, when it entered the clouds. The ascension was made at six o'clock, and in an hour and a half the balloon came down safely in South Windsor, Conn.

It is estimated that six thousand persons have ascended Mount Washington during the present season. This is about double the number of any previous summer. During several days in August, upwards of two hundred people dined on the mountain. The photographic artists took more than a hundred different groups of persons arranged around the Tip-Top House, for stereoscopic views.

Four hundred and eighty barrels of spirits turpentine, of the cargo of the blockade-running vessel the Prince Leopold, were sold in New York the other day, under the direction of United States Marshal Murray. The prices obtained were $2 62 to $2 75 per gallon.

A list is given in the *China Overland Trade Report* of 52 British vessels of war, carrying 283 guns, distributed among various Japanese and Chinese ports—the whole forming the China Squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Kuper.

Large quantities of rebel cotton are coming into Natchez, Mississippi, and thousands of bales still remain within a few miles of the city. Cotton is also coming into Vicksburg in considerable quantities.

It is proposed to put twelve or fourteen first-class vessels into direct trade between Liverpool and Cleveland, Detroit and other lake ports.

England is said to urge Archduke Maximilian to accept the Mexican throne in order to prevent a Federal occupation of the country.

Governor Andrew has appointed Thursday, November 26th, as a day of Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE—WESTERN ASSOCIATION.—The Ministerial Conference of the Western Association will meet with the Friendship Church, in Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., on Third-day, Oct. 20th, 1863, at 7 o'clock P. M. Programme as follows:

1. Introductory Discourse, O. U. Whitford.
2. What is essential to salvation? Eld. T. B. Brown.
3. Our Plan of Church Organization, as compared with the Gospel, Prof. J. Allen.
4. Evangelical Labor, Eld. D. E. Maxson.
5. Exegesis, Matt. 6: 31–33, Eld. J. C. West.
6. Exegesis, John 3: 5—"Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God," Eld. L. Andrus.
7. What is the natural and necessary import of the word, *eternal?* Ethan Lanphear.
8. What is the Bible doctrine of the Resurrection? Eld. N. Wardner.

L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary.

PURIFY, purify, purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the humors, derangements and distempers which pervade the system at this season will disappear. We have tried it and speak with knowledge.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE!—A CARD.—*To Consumptives.*—The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, N. Y.

HOW TO PRESERVE HEALTH.—Sleep well, eat well of wholesome food, keep the body and the clothing clean, and take plenty of industrious exercise. Those who attend to the latter, will certainly enjoy the first hint. Those who purchase Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar, can at least always depend upon having wholesome bread, biscuit, and pastry; and those who use his O. K. Soap, can boast of that inestimable virtue, cleanliness. Grocers everywhere have, or should have, these articles for sale. They are manufactured by James Pyle, 350 Washington Street, cor. Franklin, New York.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIBLE UNION.—The Bible Union Anniversary will take place in New York, at the First Baptist Church, October 28th and 29th, commencing at nine o'clock in the morning.

The second portion of the New Testament, revised by the Final Committee, extending to the close of 2d Corinthians, will be ready at that time for circulation. It will be bound the same as the Gospels, and will be about the same size.

The past year has been a prosperous one. A good meeting is anticipated. Many excellent speakers will be present. About $3,000 are needed by the Treasurer for his Report. Contributions, to be included in this year's report, should be forwarded by October 15.

Delegates are requested to report at the Bible Rooms, 350 Broome Street, immediately on their arrival in the city, on Wednesday, Oct. 28th, where they will meet the Committee, and be assigned places of accommodation during the meetings.

C. A. BUCKBEE, Rec. Sec.

NEW YORK MARKETS—OCT. 5, 1863.

Ashes—Pots, $7 25@7 37; Pearls, 8 37.

Beeswax—43@44c.

Flour and Meal—Flour, 5 20@5 50 for superfine N. Y. State, 6 20@6 30 for shipping Ohio, 6 40@8 50 for trade and family extras, 6 20@9 60 for St. Louis extra. Rye Flour, 5 00@5 80 for extra. Corn Meal, 4 75 for Fairfax.

Grain—Wheat, 1 30 for new No. 1 Spring, 1 28@1 30 for new Amber Milwaukie, 1 30 for fair old Western, 1 40 for inferior white Michigan. Barley, 1 30 for Jersey, 1 35 for Western. Barley Malt, 1 60 for prime State. Oats, 69@72c. for Western, 70@73c. for N. Y. State. Corn, 86½c. for prime mixed, 88c. for Western yellow.

Hay—90@95c. ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 45@50c. ℔ 100 lbs. for oat and wheat, 70@75c. for rye.

Provisions—Pork, 10 25@10 50 for new prime, 14 00 for new mess. Beef, 10 50@13 50 for plain mess, 14 00@15 00 for extra mess. Lard, 10¼@11c. Butter, 20@22c. for Western, 20@23c. for fair to good firkins, 23@25c. for good to choice firkins, 25@28c. for River Counties. Cheese, 10¼@11¼c. for good to prime Ohio, 11@13c. for fair to choice N. Y. State, 13@14c. for prime to fancy factory-made.

Seeds—Clover, 9¾@10¼c. Timothy, 2 25@2 50 ℔ bushel. Rough Flaxseed, 2 50 ℔ bushel of 56 lbs.

Tallow—Western, 11¼c. City, 11½c.

MARRIED,

In Hopkinton, R. I., Sept. 27th, 1863, by Rev. Stanton Austin, Mr. HORACE MCCRARY and Miss NANCY C. PALMER, all of Hopkinton.

In Walworth, Wis., on the 12th of September, 1863, by Eld. C. M. Lewis, Mr. JOHN P. ANTHONY, of Dillsburg, York Co., Pa., and Miss SALANA DIEHL, of the same place.

DIED,

At Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d, 1863, FRANCIS M. BUTON, son of Frederick Buton, of Milton, Wis., in the 24th year of his age. He was wounded in his side, in the first day's battle at Gettysburg, from the effects of which he died in twelve hours. He was a member of the 2d Wisconsin Regiment, and of the company formerly commanded by Capt. Randolph, who fell at Gainsville, Aug. 29th, 1862. He had previously been wounded twice, once in the engagement at Gainsville, and once in the first battle of Bull Run. In his 19th year, he joined, by professing religion, the Church at Milton, and remained a member until his death. The writer of this notice watched the development of this brother's character in his conversion, in his attendance at the Milton Academy, in his joining the army, and in his tent on the Potomac; and in all these positions, he evinced a manly, self-sacrificing, and conscientious spirit. He died with the new and old scars on his strong body, doing his duty as a Christian soldier. W. C. W.

In Norwich, Ct., Sept. 14th, 1863, Mr. EPHRAIM GAVITT, of Westerly, aged 86 years. Bro. Gavitt was long an honorable member of society, a good mechanic and farmer, and a firm pillar in the Westerly Seventh-day Baptist Church. After passing through many trials and afflictions, he died in the faith of Jesus Christ, claiming to have a view of loved ones who had gone before him, calling them by name, even while the spirit lingered around or within his earthly tabernacle. Who would not say, Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his? H. C. S.

In Prince Albert, Ontario Co., Canada West, Sept. 23d, 1863, of typhoid fever, MARY E. BABCOCK, wife of Eld. Rowse Babcock, aged 51 years. Sister Babcock was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church upwards of twenty years. She expressed herself willing to die, and strong faith in her Jesus to save; desiring her relatives to live more faithful than she had done, in order to be ready at any moment, when the Master should call. Although she died far away from the most of her relatives, yet she leaves many sorrowing friends in the circle from which she has been removed by the hand of death.

In Jackson Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., on the 25th of August, 1863, of dysentery, LELAND K. GREEN, son of Wells K. and Rosannah Green, aged 25 years. He enlisted in Co. K, 95th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, in August, 1862, and soon entered into the United States service, where he faithfully filled his place as a soldier. He lingered and suffered severely from disease a number of weeks in the hospital, which was borne with Christian fortitude and patience. He died as he had lived, a devout Christian, declaring, but a few hours before his death, that there was a "bright prospect ahead." He was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Walworth, Wis.

At Beloit, Wis., on the 5th of Sept., 1863, of typhoid fever, ALFRED WILLIAM COLLINS, son of William and Esther Collins, aged 14 years.

In Walworth, Wis., on the 13th of Sept., 1863, of congestive chill fever, Mr. OSBORN J. WHEELER, aged 25 years. He was a sergeant in Co. F, of the 4th Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, in which he enlisted on the 12th of Oct., 1861. He was present at the surrender of Vicksburg, and had passed through several severe battles in other places, without any harm. From the effects of sickness in camp, he had been released on a short furlough, to visit his family and recruit his health, and then return to the service. But alas! death cut short his plans, and he was laid in the grave, surrounded by the many friends at home, who knew him but to love him.

At Linn, Walworth Co., Wis., on the 16th of Sept., 1863, of dropsy, Mrs. ADELIA S. BASSETT, wife of Nathan Lee Bassett, aged 55 years. Her sufferings, of more than five months continuance, were extreme, yet borne with quiet and patience. She was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Walworth, Wis., and much esteemed for her many Christian excellencies. She "walked with God," and her hope in the Saviour was unshaken to the very last.

In Hopkinton, Sept. 7th, 1863, Mr. HENRY H. GODFREY, late member of Co. A, 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, aged 22 years and 7 months. The sickness of Mr. Godfrey was painful, yet he bore it patiently, and with Christian resignation. He possessed the Christian's hope, and met death with the blessed assurance of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

At Ashaway, Sept. 10th, 1863, of cholera infantum, JOHN T., son of Wm. L. and Mary B. Clarke, aged 7 months and 2 days.

In Milton, Rock Co., Wis., Sept. 10th, 1863, of dysentery, IDA BELLE, youngest child of Amos R. and Martha A. Burdick, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 11 days.

No weary years for her—
No blighting care;
Gone where white pinions stir
Untainted air.

Gone with the morning dew
Fresh on her heart,
Ere the sweet spirit knew
Anguish or smart.

In Hartsville, N. Y., Sept. 25th, 1863, EMILY ELVIRA, daughter of Rev. H. P. and Emily Burdick, aged 6 months and 9 days.

"Death found strange beauty on that cherub brow,
And dashed it off. There was a tint of rose
On cheek and lip; he touched the veins with ice,
And the rose faded. But there beamed a smile,
So fixed and holy, from that marble brow,—
Death gazed and left it there; he dare not steal
The signet-ring of Heaven." W. C. K.

At East Marion, L. I., Sept. 17th, 1863, MARY E., wife of Clark T. Lanphear, and daughter of Capt. George Tuthilll, aged 29 years, 9 months, 12 days.

Sister, thou art gone to rest;
Thine is an early tomb;
But Jesus summoned thee away;
Thy Saviour called thee home.

LETTERS.

W. C. Kenyon, Jonathan Allen, D. E. Maxson, W. C. Whitford, A. R. Cornwall, Rowse Babcock, Wallace Clarke, J. C. Rogers, C. A. Burdick, C. L. Frost, C. M. Lewis, S. S. Griswold, L. E. Livermore, J. D. Titsworth, T. B. Collins,

RECEIPTS.

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

		Pays to	Vol.	No.
A. R. Vanhorn, Welton, Iowa,	2 00	20	39
Rowse Babcock, Prince Albert,	2 52	19	26
FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL PAPER.			
T. B. Collins, Albion, Wis.,	$8 25		
Wallace Clarke, Milton, Wis.,	25		

BILLS.—The nineteenth volume of the Sabbath Recorder will end on the 31st of December; hence we are now on the *last quarter*. Some of our subscribers—probably from oversight—have failed to remit the amounts due from them. As a reminder, we are sending bills to such, which we hope will receive prompt attention. It is very important for us that all accounts to the close of the present volume should be paid before that time, that we may arrange to begin the new year as near as possible on the plan of advance payments. The money may be sent by mail at our risk.

MILTON ACADEMY.

The Winter Term of this Institution opens Nov. 24th next, and continues seventeen weeks.

Facilities for boarding at the cheapest rates are furnished. The instruction is adapted to qualify the students for the profession of teaching, for the common business pursuits, or for an advanced standing in college.

For special information, address the Principal, W. C. WHITFORD.
Milton, Wis., Sept. 28th, 1863.

24 MUSIC LESSONS FOR SIX DOLLARS! Miss H. W. Stillman will give music lessons at the above rate, if paid in advance, or at eight dollars per quarter paid otherwise. Inquire at her residence on Main Street, Westerly, R. I.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
51 Vesey Street, New York,
Since its organization, has created a new era in the history of
WHOLESALING TEAS IN THIS COUNTRY.
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Miscellaneous.

A STORY OF FRENCH CRIME.

The following is the latest story of French crime growing out of religious questions:

"Some years ago two men, Antoine Fillion and Claude Maucuer, were working together in a silk manufactory at Lyons, and Fillion conceived an intense hatred of Maucuer. Fillion left the manufactory, rejoined it, and was one of the hands turned off during a recent slackness of work. On the 30th of last June, he came behind Maucuer and stabbed him in the back with a dinner-knife. The blow was instantly fatal, and Fillion, after having vainly requested the bystanders to arrest him, sat calmly down to wait till the police came. In his pocket was found a written statement of the motive which had prompted the crime, and he stuck to his account of the matter at his trial. The motive was simple, but strange. He had committed the murder because Maucuer was a religious man. They had often had fierce arguments in the working room, in which Fillion reasoned as a general disbeliever in all religion, and Maucuer as an ardent Catholic.

"Fillion, in his statement, drew a picture of the enormities he had to endure in his opponent. All the ideas of Maucuer, he said, were opposed to him. He believed the most absurd miracles; he never lost an opportunity of talking religion; 'one would have said he wanted to proselytize'—an offence which Fillion regarded as other men would regard the wish to commit murder or rape. At last a private wrong determined him to avenge himself and the world on this odious monster. His father stopped an allowance he made him, on the ground that he had been discovered to be illegitimate; and this discovery was supposed to have been made by the confession of his mother, to which a priest had urged her. The confessor was, as Fillion termed it, 'inaccessible,' because Fillion could not find out who he was. But Maucuer was at hand, and Maucuer was the friend and supporter of priests. He 'cherished that kind of canaille.'

"So Fillion stabbed him in the back, and set the world free from at least one religious man, which was some little contribution to the establishment of the pure doctrine which Fillion was anxious to propagate, and which he summed up by saying: 'I see nothing in nature, on the earth or out of the earth, save one grand whole, infinitely varied, which aggregates itself into one.' This was the view of things which satisfied Fillion, and for rejecting which Maucuer was killed. The strangest part of the business is, that the jury thought there were extenuating circumstances in the murder, and so this hater of priests escaped the guillotine."

HOW THEY VOTE IN FRANCE.

A correspondent of the London *Examiner*, in Paris, gives the following interesting description of the manner in which the details of a French election are conducted:

"A police officer is stationed at the entrance of the hall of voting, who merely inquires if you are an elector. As a stranger, I was invited by the mayor, with my companion, to witness what was going on. The mayor presided over the table on which was placed the ballot-box. Every elector had at the door separate tickets given him, on which were printed the names of the candidates. Each ticket resembled the others, so that when folded it was utterly impossible to distinguish the name of the person voted for. The elector presented a document printed on green paper, containing his name, quality, place of abode, and certificate of registration. The name having been called out, the scrutineers, of whom there were four, examined the electoral lists; and on ascertaining that the name was found there, the elector delivered his folded ticket to the president, by whom it was dropped into the box. Voting always takes place on a Sunday, for the convenience of the laboring classes, and on the following Monday. If any question of identity arises, two known inhabitants of the district are allowed to identify the individual who comes forward to vote. At four o'clock the ballot box is sealed; that of yesterday was courteously put into our hands. We found that the great proportion of electors vote on the second day, as an additional security against any tampering with the ballot-box. There were at no time more than four or five electors in the room, and no one was detained a minute after his certificate of registration was found to agree with the electoral lists."

REBEL IRON CLADS IN ENGLAND.

Perhaps there are not two more formidable frigates afloat. They are 230 feet over all, 42 feet beam, with 19 feet 6 inches depth of hold. Tonnage 1050 c. m.; horse power, 330. They will combine speed with good sea going qualities. They are very flat-bottomed, with exceedingly fine ends, and will sit low in the water. Their draft when loaded will be about fifteen feet; estimated speed about 11 knots. The stem is so formed that the vessel may be used as a ram, and the stern, which overhangs, affords protection to the screw and rudder from shot or collisions. The rig is that of a bark, the masts, which are telescopic, and the lower yards, being of iron. The armor plating on the sides of the vessel is 4 1-2 inches thick amidships, and rather less at the ends. The plates, the joining of which together is impenetrable, are fitted into a massive framing of great strength. The deck is of five inches teak, protected with iron. The bulwarks let down in case of action, in order to allow the turret guns to fire over them. They have two cylindrical turrets on Capt. Cole's principle—one before and one abaft the engine room—heavily plated. These turrets are made for two guns each. The pilot house is formed of teak and iron. At either end of the vessel are raised decks, which afford excellent accommodation for the officers and crew. In the captain's cabin provision is made for two heavy stern guns, and heavy guns can be worked from the forecastle deck. These vessels are of capacity for three hundred tons of coal. All the machinery is below the water line. Several experienced naval officers who have inspected the vessels have expressed opinions very favorable to their designers.

WRONG WORDS.

Lay and *lie* are words often not rightly used. "He *laid* there," is wrong; but "he *lay* there," is right. "I *laid* down," is wrong; "I *laid* it down," is right; so is "I *laid* me or myself down." "Let it *lay* there," is wrong; but "let it *lie* there," is right. To lay, or *laying*, is a verb, and means the act of depositing a thing in a certain place. When the thing is there, it is not *laying*, but *lying*. "He was *laying* in bed all night," is wrong. He was not *laying* but *lying* in bed.

The words *there were* are often prefixed to sentences where they ought to be omitted, as "*There were* many people said." This is wrong. Omit those two words, and you will say, "Many people said," &c.

The words *intrenchments* and *innuendo* are almost universally mispelled in the newspapers, and even in many books; they are commonly spelled *entrenchments* and *inuendo*. They are not to be found in the dictionaries in the latter form. *Enquire* also is more properly spelled *inquire*.

EARTHQUAKE.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes the following extract of a private letter from Manilla, giving the writer's personal experience and sensations during the late terrific earthquake which visited that city:

"It would be impossible to give you an idea of the late earthquake, for though I have read the accounts of many severe ones, I never could realize the position until I had felt one, and I never knew what dreadful destruction it could make until the 3d of this month. I have heard nothing talked about but earthquakes for the past ten days, everybody telling their experience and giving their idea of the causes and effects of earthquakes in general. My experience was, that I had finished my soup and was helping myself to fish, when three or four tremendous up and down bumps came. I ran for the Azotea (piazza covered with iron roofing.) Then came the fearful swinging motion from north to south. I clung to the post (wooden, which supports the iron roof) to keep myself from falling, expecting every moment that the stone walls which supported the Azotea would give way, and that I should be thrown into the river, with the house on top of me. The whole shock did not last over half a minute, but it was an eternity to me. The falling of stone houses and tile roofs was terrific; part of our roof (weighing seventy tons) fell in. About three hundred feet from where I was, the tower of Binondi Church fell through the roof of the church; this tower was one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet high, built of solid stone, four to six feet thick. Yet the din from falling churches and houses was so great that I did not distinguish when it fell. When the shock was over, the air was so filled with dust of lime that I could scarcely breathe, and there was not a breath of air. When the moon rose, later, Manilla was a frightful and dreary sight to see. Everybody was in the streets, praying or fleeing with what they had saved, into the country. For days after, the people walked the streets without speaking. And there was no noise of carriages, and no bells, in a city where there were thousands moving before at all hours."

POISONING BY AGREEMENT.—The little English village of Fillangley, near Coventry, was thrown into a state of great excitement last month by the remarkable suicide of a man and his wife, who agreed to poison themselves, and did it after the most approved French fashion. The husband, named Dalby, a laborer, left the following explanatory epistle, which was produced at the coroner's inquest:

"Dear friends, I take the pleasure of writing to satisfy all that the death of my wife, so that you need not be at any trouble to cut me all to pieces. The bottle by my side with the label on with prussic acid is what put us both to death. You need not blame my friends, for they know nothing at all about it. It was not me that poisoned my wife, for she did it herself with her own good will, and I promised her I would follow her that day week, when I had seen her buried all comfortable. *We was too lovin' to live together in this world*, so we wished to meet again on the throne of God to part no more. So farewell, all dear friends, farewell till we meet again on the throne of God. This is H. W. Dalby handwriting to satisfy them all round. H. W. DALBY, no more."

SELLING LIQUOR UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Complaint has existed for a long time, that liquors have been surreptitiously conveyed to the soldiers in the army. Various efforts have been made to discover the parties concerned in the traffic, but without success. Lately, however, the subject has received a little clearing up. The government detective, Col. Baker, arrested a Philadelphian named P. G. Greene, who for the last four months, it is alleged, has been carrying on the contraband traffic. Ten barrels of flour, neatly packed, were captured on their way to Alexandria. On examination, they were each found to contain a gallon of whisky. A firm in Philadelphia, it is charged, furnish the flour, which is sent to its destination in different quantities, by steamboat, express or railroad, and in every possible way to avoid detection. When the flour gets to its journey's end, it is sold for thirty-three dollars, which leaves a wide margin for profit. There is an established agency at Alexandria where the flour and whisky are received. Col. Baker had the goods taken to his warehouse, and Greene was taken to the Old Capitol. There will be a thorough sifting of this matter, and other arrests will follow.

STARTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Permit me to detail a method of transplanting strawberries, which, though not new, is rarely employed, but which I followed last August with most gratifying success. When the runners were about forming, I took three and four inch pots, filled them with a mixture of sand and black mould, and stuck the runners in them. As soon as they were filled with roots they were cut off from the parent plant; a bed was prepared for them; they were turned out nicely and planted in it; growth commenced immediately; and now, at this spring, no one would believe that they had been so recently planted. Single plants have made three and four crowns, and are sending up magnificent stems crowned with blossoms. I feel tolerably sure of having a fine crop of fruit.—*Canadian Agriculturist.*

CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—Dr. Augustus A. Gould, in his remarks upon the Registration Report for 1861, expresses the opinion, arrived at from a comparison of national and State statistics, that consumption is the most fatal in Massachusetts of any State in the Union. The number of deaths by consumption in Massachusetts in 1861, was 4845; in all New England 11,792; in New York 8207; Pennsylvania 5012; Ohio 3495; Oregon 21; California 524; Minnesota 151; Wisconsin 910; Indiana 1704; Kentucky 1741; Illinois 1948; Tennessee 1440; Kansas 107; Louisiana 853; Missouri 1302; Florida 97; Iowa 748. Throughout the United States 48,803. By these statistics the fact is demonstrated, that consumption positively, regularly and largely diminishes as we proceed from the colder to the warmer States. An atmosphere in which cold moisture predominates, according to Dr. H. L. Bowditch, in his work upon the subject, largely disposes to consumption. The extreme steady cold of the West is preferable to the atmosphere of New England.

GOOD BREAD.—Good bread cannot be made by merely mixing flour and water and yeast. The mass must be kneaded so as to be sure to bring every grain of flour in contact with its equivalent grain of water, so as to diffuse the yeast uniformly throughout the mass, or else the gas will be liberated to excess in one spot and not at all in another. This is seen in badly kneaded loaves—in the holes they contain, and in the crust that easily detaches from the crumb, as though it had been lifted by internal force. The air-cells in a well kneaded loaf are fine and uniform throughout the mass, and all will be formed at the same time. If the flour and yeast are decidedly good, and the kneading decidedly bad, the bread will not give satisfaction. On the other hand, good kneading, good moulding and good baking will make a second or third rate quality of flour almost equal to the best.

AMERICAN BUGGY IN LONDON.—Some Chicagoans are taking American rides in London, and a private letter to Chicago thus speaks of the curiosity their turn-out excites:—"Yesterday I met the American Secretary of Legation and Doctor Dyer, of your city, riding out in a light American top buggy, which the Secretary has lately imported from your side of the water. It is a subject of as much curiosity as if it were a chariot of fire. Men and women stop and look at it with amazement, as nothing of the kind has been seen in these parts, as the British ride in heavy, two wheeled vehicles, about as cumbersome as your express wagons. The boys stop and look at the strange apparition, and break out about as follows: 'My hyes, 'Arry, 'ere's a four-wheeler for ye! Look it 'ee wheels! Did you ever see such thin uns?'"

WHEAT FOR A BARREL OF FLOUR.—The question is often asked, how much wheat does it take to make a barrel of flour? At the annual fair of the Dubuque County Agricultural Society, in 1860, a premium of three dollars was offered for the best barrel of flour made from winter wheat, and also the same for spring wheat. James Pratt & Co., of the Rockdale Mills, entered one barrel of each, accompanied with the statement that sixteen bushels of winter wheat yielded three barrels and 103 pounds of flour—at the rate of four bushels and fifteen pounds of wheat to the barrel. Of spring wheat, fifty bushels yielded eleven barrels of flour, being four bushels and thirty-two pounds per barrel. The wheat used was of fair quality, and no more.

CENTRAL PARK.—The new reservoir in Central Park, New York, covers one hundred and six acres, is about 30 feet deep, and holds a thousand millions of gallons of water. Its cost is a million and a half of dollars. Around its rim is a walk for pedestrians; outside of that is a bridle path, and beyond that again is a beautiful carriage drive. Five miles of bridle path have been completed, eight miles of carriage road, and eighteen miles of foot path.

A LARGE FARM.—The editor of the *American Agriculturist*, who has recently made an extensive tour through the West, publishes an interesting account of his visit to the farm of Mr. Isaac Fink, near Bloomington, Ill. On this farm, which contains 25,500 acres, Mr. F. keeps about 500 hogs, 150 cows and their calves, 1000 sheep, 300 horses and mules, and besides buys and feeds for market an innumerable number of cattle each year. Mr. Judd says the farm, though mostly prairie, is well watered and sufficiently supplied with woodland; is divided into very large fields of 500, 1000, 1500, and 2500 acres! The great bulk of the farm is in natural grass pasture—some 300 acres devoted to corn, and a small portion to other crops.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PRUDENCE.—The London correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:—

"I was told the other day an anecdote of the queen, which illustrates her good sense and real desire to promote the welfare of her subjects. She had agreed to have her photograph taken for the gratification of such of her subjects as desired to possess the counterpart presentment of their ruler. She presented herself in a plain black silk, without a particle of ornament. The photographer ventured to suggest that she should send for some jewelry. "No," said the queen, "this photograph is to go among my people, and I wish to do all I can to discourage extravagance."

WOOL.—The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was raised in the United States, in Great Britain, or in any other country except Spain. In the latter country, the flocks were owned exclusively by the nobility or the crown. In 1794, a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. In 1807, during the second invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable crown flocks were sold to raise money. The American consul at Lisbon, Mr. Jarvis, purchased fourteen hundred head, and sent them to this country. A portion of the pure, unmixed merino blood of these flocks is to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flocks of fine-wooled sheep in the United States.

CANTEEN.—The word "canteen" has had a curious history. It is perhaps the only word in our language which, originally English, passed into a foreign tongue, and was afterward taken back in a modified form. As originally spoken by the Saxon, it was simply "tin can"; but the Gaul, as is his wont, placing the noun before the adjective, and pronouncing the letter "i" as "ee", brought it out as "cantin", pronounced "canteen." Adopting a thousand other French military terms, the dull Englishman took back his own original word in a new shape, without any inquiries on the subject; and hence we now say "canteen" instead of "tin can."

FIGURATIVE EXPRESSIONS.—How many common figurative expressions in our language are borrowed from the art of carpentry, may be seen in the following sentence:

"The lawyer who filed a bill, shaved a note, cut an acquaintance, split a hair, made an entry, got up a case, framed an indictment, empanneled a jury, put them into a box, nailed a witness, hammered a judge, and bored a whole Court, all in one day, has since laid down law and turned carpenter."

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.—Professor Gamgee, principal and professor of the new veterinary college in Edinburgh, who was directed to make inquiries in this direction, reports that of all the animals in the United Kingdom, there die annually of disease about 375,000 cattle—nearly five per cent. of the whole number, of the money value of above £4,000,000; of 40,000,000 sheep not less than four per cent. of the value of £1,600,000; and of pigs not less than three per cent. of the value of £1,200,000.

MEMORIAL OF GETTYSBURG.—The trunks of two trees have been sent from the battle-field of Gettysburg—one for the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the other for the Historical Society of Massachusetts. The trees were growing in a part of the field where the fiercest encounter took place, as shown by the fact that one of them has two hundred and fifty bullet-holes in the trunk within the space of twenty-one feet; the other one hundred and ten bullet-holes in about the same space. The trunks are not more than twelve or thirteen inches in diameter.

FREEZING CIDER TO REFINE IT.—Russet apples, as is well known, make the best cider, but Mr. Weld, of West Roxbury, according to the Boston *Cultivator*, makes cider from Baldwin apples equal to Russets, by allowing it to freeze partially, and then drawing off the liquid balance. Three barrels of Baldwin cider, reduced in this way to two barrels, afford good cider, and by reducing still further, it is further improved in strength and quality. Mr. Weld has some two-thirds reduced, kept unchanged, which is eleven years old.

THE WORD "DUN."—Some erroneously suppose that the word "dun" comes from the French word donner, (give) implying a demand for something due; but the true origin of this word is from one John Dunne, a famous bailiff, of London, so extremely active and dexterous at the management of his rough business, that it became a proverb, when a man refused to pay his debts, "Why don't you Dunne him?"—that is, why do you not send Dunne to arrest him? Hence it became a custom and a proverb, and is as old as the days of Henry VII.

A MAN in New Hampshire had the misfortune recently to lose his wife. Over her grave he caused to be placed a stone, on which, in the depth of his first grief, he had ordered to be inscribed these lines: "Tears cannot restore her, therefore I weep."

ODDS AND ENDS.

There is no book so cheap as a newspaper; none so interesting, because it consists of a variety measured out in suitable portions as to time and quality. Being new every day or week, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge, so essential to the individual and the community. It causes many hours to pass away pleasantly and profitably, which would otherwise be spent in idleness and mischief.

As an illustration of the difference in climate at various localities in California, it is stated that at two o'clock one day recently, as the boat for San Francisco was leaving Stockton, the thermometer, on the deck of the boat, in the shade, stood at 102 degrees. When the boat had traversed about three-fourths of the distance to San Francisco, the mercury in the thermometer had fallen to 52 degrees.

A preacher in Illinois, giving an account of the Prodigal Son's return, dwelt touchingly upon the father's circumstances when he saw his son afar off, thus: "The sun had not yet sunk beneath the western horizon. There, in his easy chair, before the door, sits the aged father, reading the paper—telegraphic dispatches, probably, of some of Joshua's victories."

A mule was drowned while the army of Gen. Rosecrans was crossing the Tennessee river. His last moments are thus graphically described by a correspondent of a western paper: "Notwithstanding his almost human agony and desperate exertions to save himself, he finally yielded up his breath, in one great assinine sigh, that floated to the surface in a frail bubble."

An "august" leader of French fashion, promenades the shady groves of Vichy with a sort of walking-cane "with a bill-head," in her hand. The Parisian belles, hastening to offer the most devoted flattery, that of imitation, of course do likewise, and sustain their fair forms with an appendage which was last seen in the days of their grandmothers.

A lieutenant of noble family was recently found in his chamber, at Paris, shockingly wounded by his own hand. It is supposed that he became engaged in one of those merciless duels, where the principals agree to draw lots to determine which one of them shall commit suicide, and that he drew the unfortunate lot.

Children honor their parents by developing in their lives the fruits of their good counsel, example and discipline. A child well brought up will be grateful for such bringing up, and his prosperity in life will be doubly pleasant to him from the consideration that his worthy parents know it, and share in it.

It is a dangerous matter now-a-days to "chew paper wads." A little boy was made dreadfully sick in Philadelphia from chewing some pieces of a journal printed on Belgian paper. All sorts of trash is now used in paper-making since the reign of high prices, and the rags used for blanket-making have spread a fatal disease in Philadelphia.

The Poughkeepsie, N. Y., *Press* says that a society of Mormons actually exists in that city, and that it increases strongly almost every day. They propose leaving for Salt Lake City about the first of April next, at least one hundred and fifty strong.

A wag says, that in journeying lately he was put into an omnibus with eight persons, of whom he did not know a single one. In turning a corner shortly after, however, the omnibus was upset; "and then," said he, "I found them all out."

A new cure for consumption is talked of—a cream diet. Eat as much pure sweet cream as the stomach will digest (and as much as you can get) and the effect, it is said, will be quite as apparent as from the use of the best cod liver oil.

A French bishop, in a sermon, recently administered a phillipic to crinoline wearers: "Let them beware (said he) while putting on their profuse and expansive attire, how narrow are the gates of Paradise."

A country youth, who had returned home from London, was asked by his anxious father if he was guarded in his conduct while there. "Oh, yes," was the reply, "I was guarded by two policemen part of the time."

Many public officers consider themselves the pillars of State, who are more properly the caterpillars of the State, reaching their high positions only by crawling.

Men and women have now become extinct; they died sixty years ago, and left no heirs! Ladies and gentlemen have usurped their places.

John Van Buren says: "We do not wish to subjugate the South, but to subjugate Jeff. Davis, and to free the South."

Rich men often disregard the greatest interests of the commonwealth, because absorbed in looking to the exorbitant interests of their own uncommon wealth.

A little philosophy inclines men's minds to atheism; but depth in philosophy brings men's minds to religion.

Human nature is so constituted, that all see and judge better in the affairs of other men than in their own.

The best friction matches (volcanoes on a very small scale) are now dipped in paraffine, as a substitute for sulphur.

He who defers present duties till some future time, will probably defer his future time's duties to eternity.

Socrates, being asked the way to honest fame, said, "Study *to be* what you wish to *seem*."

Mean souls, like mean pictures, are often found in good looking *frames*.

A primrose is not necessarily prim, nor a prude prudent.

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CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

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5.10 " Way Fre't.	2.42 p. m. Mail.
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