

The Sabbath Recorder.

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Geo. H. Utter, Editor.

SOME OF THE WIVES OF THE

What vast interests cluster about this little life of ours! No doubt there is an important design, on the part of the great Creator of life, in the...

to the Valley of Jehoshaphat, by means of which the priests were enabled to flood the whole temple area with water, and thus to carry off the blood and off of the sacrifices to the...

The manner of his explorations was very interesting. He got an Arab to walk up through these immense sewers, ringing a bell and blowing a trumpet, while he himself, by following the sound, above ground, was able to trace the exact course they took.

About two years ago, he accidentally discovered a fountain at the pool of Bethesda, and on his opening it a copious stream of water began to flow, and has flowed ever since. No one knows whence it comes, or whether it goes. This has caused the greatest excitement among the Jews, who have flocked in crowds to drink and bathe themselves in it.

They fancied it was one of the signs of Messiah's coming, and portended the speedy restoration of their commonwealth. This fountain, which has a taste like milk and water, is identified as that which Hezekiah built, and which is described by Josephus. The measurements and position of these remains accord with the historian's descriptions.

and Crusaders. He has traced a series of tombs and sepulchres leading from the "dome of the rock," a mosque standing on the very site of the altar of sacrifice in the Temple, to the Valley of Jehoshaphat, by means of which the priests were enabled to flood the whole temple area with water, and thus to carry off the blood and off of the sacrifices to the...

HOME NEWS.

INDEPENDENCE, N. Y.

About the first of January, 1862, a circular from the Sanitary Commission was read from our desk on Sabbath-day, by Elder Kenyon, followed by an appointment of a meeting at his house that evening, for the purpose of considering our duty towards the sick and wounded of our army. After a season of special prayer for our army and country, the meeting was organized by the appointment of a President and Secretary pro-tem. A committee was appointed to present a Constitution and By-Laws at our next meeting, which was to be held at the house of J. C. Green, one week from the next Third-day evening.

The evening came, and with it came the friends of the sick and wounded. A Constitution and By-Laws were presented and adopted. A President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, were chosen; Solicitors were appointed to collect funds; and the Society went into active operations at once.

It holds its meetings from house to house, twice in two weeks, when all the loyal women who are able, and live within the bounds of the Society, turn out, and sew and knit until garment after garment has been made for the noble soldiers who have dared to risk their lives to save their country from ruin.

According to the annual report of the Treasurer of this Society, the following articles have been forwarded to the Sanitary Commission:

81 shirts, 54 pairs drawers, 36 pairs socks, 36 bed quilts, 41 dressing gowns, 8 bed gowns, 1 bed blanket, 12 bed blankets, 37 towels, 44 pillows, 45 pillow cases, 139 pocket handkerchiefs, 6 cans jelly, 200 lbs. dried apples, 24 lbs. dried fruit, and a large quantity of bed and table cloths, and linen, all valued at \$274 47 1/2.

At our last meeting, held Jan. 27, 1863, the Self-acting Committee delivered to the "Treasurer" upwards of fifty dollars in cash, which had been collected within the two weeks previous for future use. We do not say this boastfully; we have done no more than our duty to the poor suffering soldier; but would stimulate our neighbors to do likewise.

J. H. GREEN, Cor. Sec.

Rev. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Providence, preached in the Seventh-day Baptist meeting-house in Westley, Sabbath, morning and afternoon. Mr. Williams has been a Congregational minister about sixty years, and lately has spent much time in supplying small congregations of persons who have a special relish for plain preaching. Many years ago he attended a Conference or Yearly Meeting in the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, and in his discourse last Sabbath, he alluded with much interest and feeling to circumstances connected with that meeting—the imposition of hands after baptism, the assembly of communicants so large as to fill the meeting-house, while another congregation was listening to, preaching outside, &c. He referred also to some of the Sabbath-keeping ministers of that generation with whom he had been acquainted, and described as "a fine, good old man, who went to preach among the Jews." One circumstance which transpired long ago, and which has a cozy corner in his memory, for he spoke of it more than once—the circumstance that, when he was a young man, he was opposed, he received from Westley a letter containing fifty dollars, and expressing sympathy and confidence in the...

tion of union or separation engenders the attention of the people in that vicinity, and there is considerable drawing off from a hearty support of the war—indeed, our correspondent, from whom we obtain the above facts, thinks that throughout Pennsylvania, there is a decided abatement of zeal for the war.

The Minutes of the General Conference and Reports of our Benevolent Societies have been sent out as follows: Those for the churches in the Western Association to Eld. N. V. Hull at Alfred; those for the North-Western Association to Eld. O. P. Hull at Milton, Wis.; those for DeRuyter, Scott, and vicinity, to the Quarterly Meeting at DeRuyter; those for Brookfield and W. Edmeston, by Dr. H. S. Crandall, to Leonardsville. Those for Berlin and Petersburg, N. Y., and Shiloh and Marlboro, N. J., are at the store of Messrs. J. D. Titworth & Bros., 8 Dey-st., New York, waiting to be called for.

The WAR RECORD, which we proposed to open in the Recorder, has been delayed in consequence of the pressure of business which always attends commencing a new volume. In the course of a week or two we hope to begin upon it. Meanwhile we shall feel greatly obliged for any assistance which our friends may furnish us, in the way of names of persons who have gone to the war, incidents of their service, &c. Of course, we must rely very much upon others for the necessary facts; but if they come along, no matter in how crude a state, we will endeavor to put them in shape for printing.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES are about to be made in several of our churches. Eld. J. Bennett Clarke is to leave the church at Scott, N. Y., with a view of filling the place lately vacated by Charles M. Lewis in the 1st Church in Verona. We understand that Eld. Alexander Campbell, of Adams, has been invited to preach for the church in Scott. Eld. John P. Hunt has resigned the pastoral care of the church at West Edmeston, N. Y.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the DeRuyter, Lincklaen, Otselic, Cuyler and Scott Churches, was to be held at DeRuyter, commencing on Sixth-day last. As the sleighing was good in that vicinity, there was no doubt a large attendance.

THE CHURCH IN CUYLER, N. Y., is engaged in building a meeting-house; and the Trustees have called for an installment of 25 per cent. on the money subscribed for the purpose.

FROM A PRINTER-SOLDIER.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 26TH REG'T. C. V. M., CAMP PARAPET, near New Orleans, Jan. 27th, 1863.

By a late mail, I was happy to receive a copy of the first number of the SABBATH RECORDER, and was much pleased with its looks. Thinking that you might be interested in a letter from one who was once one among you, but who is now encamped way down in the "land of Dixie," I will give you a brief account of our voyage from New York, and of our present camp.

We broke camp at East New York, L. I., on the morning of Dec. 4th, 1862; and about noon, started for Brooklyn, where we were marched on an old tow-boat, which conveyed us to and embarked us on the steam-empire City, which was lying at anchor in the North River. The hold of this vessel was fitted up with sun-bunks for the privates of the 26th Connecticut Regiment, while the cabins and state-rooms were reserved for the officers. On the evening of the next day, Dec. 5th, a part of the 26th Connecticut Regiment came on board, and as there were no bunks for them, they were compelled to lie on the deck.

The steamer lay at anchor until Sabbath morning, Dec. 6th, at 8 o'clock, when the anchor was hoisted, and off we started for—where? We thought we were bound to Fortress Monroe, but we soon learned that we were going farther South than that. The first and second day was rather cold, and as the ship rolled considerably, many were obliged to "cast up their accounts," the officers as well as the privates being victims. The third day out, the weather grew warmer, and kept growing warmer until we were at the end of our voyage. On the morning of the 11th, we have in sight of the Florida coast, and kept within a mile of the coast till late in the afternoon, when the ship changed her course, and ran out to sea again. We passed Key West at about noon on the 12th, and Tortugas light at 7 o'clock P. M. At 12 o'clock on the 15th, we anchored at Ship Island. Many of the boys, thinking that we were to land there, accordingly started up their "duds" ready to start when such an order should be given. But imagine their disappointment when the Colonel came aboard again, (he having the same sabre for orders,) and said he was to report at New Orleans. After lying at anchor for about three hours, we started out to sea again, and stood up at the mouth of the Mississippi river about...

daybreak on the 16th, when we took on a pilot, and up the great "father of waters" we went. Now we were in for the nights—orange groves, which looked tempting, were on either side of the river; plantations, sugar mills, and even groves of "palmetto trees." We were greeted by the negroes, both male and female, with cheers, and such antics! At 7 o'clock in the evening, we anchored at New Orleans, where we lay till morning, when we proceeded up the river eight miles, and landed. We soon pitched our tents, and were glad to sleep once more on terra firma, having slept on the vessel for fourteen nights. Our camp is called "Camp Parapet," taking its name, I suppose, from the parapet or earth-work thrown up in front and around the camp, which is mounted by several large guns. I understand this camp was occupied by Gen. Beauregard's troops before the fall of New Orleans.

Camp life is far different from living at home. Here, at daybreak, or at the sound of the "reville," all the privates have to fall in line and answer to roll call; at 9 o'clock we have our daily dress parade; battalion drill from 10 to 12 o'clock; guard mounting at 3-1/2 P. M.; company drill from 4 to 5; another roll call at sunset, and still another at 8 P. M., or at the sound of the "tattoo;" and at 9, "taps" when lights must be extinguished and all noises cease in camp. This is the regular daily routine, except Sundays, when inspection of knapsacks and equipments takes the place of drilling.

As for our officers, no regiment has any better. From the Colonel down to our company officers, all are untiring in their efforts to make the path smooth for the boys under their charge. The health of the regiment is generally good, only eight having died since our organization. Great care, however, is taken by the boys to keep off the fevers common to this climate. It is warm in the daytime, and cool at night, with heavy dew. All kinds of trees are full of green leaves, and flowers are in full bloom, sending up their beautiful fragrance in the morning air.

The food we get consists of pork, salt (coffee) beef, potatoes twice a week, horse or tea twice a day, and sometimes rice, beans, or hominy. The water we drink, we have to dip out of the Mississippi river, and it is very muddy. All the clear water we have seen since we have been here, is rain water.

When it rains, the mud is ankle deep; and such mud I never saw before. Talk of Jersey mud; it is no circumstance. "Every step we take we lift up on our boots 'the bounty land'" says one.

As "privates" are not supposed to know anything about what movements the regiment may make, I do not know how long we may be encamped at Camp Parapet.

Yours, JOHN M. MOSSER.

OUR SETTLEMENTS IN MINNESOTA.

H. B. LEWIS—Dear Brother—Your inquiries in regard to our settlements in Minnesota—Wassioja in particular—are so pertinent to the general inquiries, that I choose to answer you, with many others, through the columns of the Recorder; my health being in too feeble a state, just at this time, to answer all the claims upon my time.

As to the soil of Minnesota—if the sun shines upon better, I do not know where it is. Illinois, not excepted; for it is the same kind of country, extending into the north-west, and all of our settlements there are made upon first-rate selections of soil.

You wish to know if the Wassioja country is too wet and marshy to make a grain-growing country. If you were there, and were to ask such a question, our friends would laugh at you. Some portions of the country have a level and wet surface, especially in wet seasons; but it does not follow that a man must necessarily settle upon them; for there is as dry land there as anywhere. This may be said of each of our settlements in Minnesota. Carleton, however, has a more rolling, or uneven surface, and is therefore more readily drained after a shower. For my part, I prefer for a farm as level a piece of ground as may be sufficiently rolling gently to carry off the surface water. In selecting a level farm on a clay subsoil, care should be taken to observe the amount of muck covering the subsoil. If it is thin, leave it for Paty, who is especially satisfied with the quality of earth. If it is deep, it will become dry on cultivation, and will be of the richest quality.

There is a limited amount of government land bordering on the settlement at Wassioja. I do not know how much, but think there is but little left about six miles from timber. Speculators' land offered very cheap. The best quarter sections I saw, near timber, and in the settlement, are offered at \$500 per quarter (160 acres) for almost any kind of pay; and on any length of time. At Trenton and...

Carleton, any amount of first-rate land can be had by going on it.

Timber can be had at Wassioja for from five to twenty-five dollars an acre, and is in abundance. At Trenton, in Freeborn County, the settlement surrounds a little grove, called "Seventh-day Grove," which they divided into small parcels among the settlers for from fifteen to twenty-five dollars an acre. But for their fencing and building material, they go from six to sixteen miles, and sometimes twenty to the Big Woods. The friends of Carleton, ten miles south of Trenton, have bordering on Freeborn Lake a greater supply of ready timber, and a larger territory to be supplied.

The outlet for all of our societies in Minnesota is the Mississippi. The nearest point from Wassioja is fifty miles, and from Trenton and Carleton, eighty and ninety miles.

A railroad is already graded from Wynaon, on the Mississippi River, nearly all the way to within five or six miles of our settlement in Wassioja, and will run directly through that neighborhood, and within twelve miles of Trenton. Bro. John W. Ayars says he had rather run his risk of a railroad there, than to live within twenty-five miles of the river, with the understanding that he is always to haul his grain over the bluffs.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.

ALFRED CENTER, N. Y., Jan. 6th, 1863.

Our Ministerial Conference of the Western Association has been attended with much interest. The introductory discourse was preached at the time appointed, from Eph. 6: 10—"My brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might." An there was an interesting series of meetings in progress, the evenings were devoted to preaching, prayer and conference, and the business of the Ministerial Conference occupied two days. The essays displayed much thought, and the criticisms on them were quite interesting. The essay of Bro. A. C. Spicer, on the question, "What is the best method of securing funds for missionary and benevolent purposes?" also, that of J. Allen, on the subject of "God's nature and mode of being," were recommended for publication.

The following is a programme of exercises for the next session, to be held with the Church at Richburg, on the first Third-day of the fifth month of 1863, (May 5th,) at 7 o'clock P. M.

- 1. Introductory Sermon, Eld. Jared Kenyon.
2. What is essential to salvation? Eld. T. B. Brown.
3. The Progressive Character of Divine Revelation, from the natural to the spiritual, Miss E. E. Kenyon.
4. What was the Nature of Christ's Sufferings in the Atonement? Eld. J. C. West.
5. Is Physical Death the Result of the Fall? Eld. L. Andrus.
6. Our Plan of Church Organization, as compared with the Gospel Plan, Prof. J. Allen.
7. Church Discipline, Eld. N. V. Hull.
8. The necessity of a radical reform in our manner of keeping the Sabbath, Eld. Varnum Hall.
9. Is the Ministry an office or an order? Prof. D. E. Maxson.
10. The Worship Element in our Sabbath Meetings, A. C. Spicer.
11. The Object and Nature of the Tree of Life, and the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil, Eld. N. Wardner.
J. C. West, Secretary.

85th NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Extracts from a private letter from Nathan Langford, of New York, now in the commissary department of the 85th Regiment New York Volunteers, in his camp.

We hear bad news from the North, but hope it is not true. One of these reports is, that Gov. Seymour is deposed, and Gen. Wood appointed Military Governor of the State of New York—that war prevails, and that the officers on the Potomac have resigned and left the army. Now, we do not know whether to believe these reports or not, but consider them doubtful, and are waiting very impatiently for something reliable. If you are to have war at the North, I hope the 85th will be called there, for I think they would fight traitors at home with as good a will as rebels at the South. But, God forbid, that the time shall ever come when men will be led away by politics and party spirit, so as to forget their duty to their country, and government. If it has come to this, farewell to freedom and a free Government; and I shall feel that my hardships and sufferings have been for naught, and that we are a nation, not capable of governing ourselves. The great experiment of a Republican government has been tried, and failed. After all other governments have tried to crush it, and failed, it has fallen to us, and we are to try it. I will not waver on uncertainties, but will say that there has got to be a unity of feeling and action at the North, or the rebellion will never be put down. I do not have a very hard duty...

do in my present position. We draw ten days' rations at a time; and when I deal them out, I deal out for five days at a time; the intermediate time I do not have much to do. To give you some idea of what our army eats, I will tell you what it takes to feed our little regiment for ten days, from which you can judge of the whole army: 2500 lbs. of hard bread, 1770 loaves of soft bread, 2000 lbs. pork, 3183 lbs. fresh beef, 762 lbs. sugar, 400 lbs. coffee, 800 lbs. beans, 508 lbs. rice, one barrel molasses, one barrel vinegar, 60 lbs. candles, 200 lbs. soap, and when we have potatoes, 30 bbls.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Since a "corner of the Recorder" has been opened to those disposed to query, I would say that I, for one, am highly pleased with the idea, and think I can see that much good will result from it, by awakening a spirit of inquiry after truth and knowledge. It is not so much a shame to ask even a simple question, as it is willingly to remain in ignorance of a simple truth. Endeavoring to act from this sentiment, I shall probably trouble you from time to time with a few simple questions.

What disposition has the Bible Union made of Matthew 28: 1, and corresponding passages? Does the first commandment, as written on tables of stone, commence with the second or with the third verse of the twentieth chapter of Exodus? M. B. D.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Confederate States' Bible Society are without Bibles and Testaments to distribute, except a small stock in Charleston, South Carolina, which came in a vessel that ran the blockade. The great difficulty is, they cannot get their books bound. In consideration of the scarcity of Bibles, the Evangelical Tract Society of Petersburg, Virginia, has published the Gospel of John in the form of a Tract, having appended to it the Sermon on the Mount.

The Kingdom of Madagascar, under the enlightened rule of its new King Radama II, bids fair to become rapidly a civilized country. But, unfortunately, the strongest jealousy already exists between the English and the French. An English missionary writes that the Queen is a staunch Roman Catholic, and that recently the heir apparent to the throne, who had hitherto been instructed by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, a Protestant missionary, has been sent to a Jesuit College.

Rev. S. Barnes writes to the Methodist, that Fourth-street station, Wheeling, Western Virginia Conference, is enjoying a most glorious outpouring of the Divine Spirit. Up to the present, one hundred and two have professed to find peace, and still the interest is increasing. Rev. James S. Hall writes that the Evansville circuit, Western Virginia Conference, one hundred and eight have joined the church.

The Baptist church at Hannibal, Oswego county, N. Y., is enjoying the fruits of a powerful work of grace. More than forty members have been already added to it. We also hear that a revival is progressing at McGrawville, Cortland co., N. Y. Seventeen more have been baptized in Easton, Pa., making 78 in all, and the work is still going on. Philadelphia, a contiguous place, is sharing in the blessing.

A correspondent informs the N. Y. Chronicle, that there lives in Conway, Mass., a man 99 years of age, who was converted and united with the church in Westborough eighty years ago, when the father of Dr. Jodson, the celebrated missionary, was its pastor. The old man still retains his faith and his faculties, and manifests a lively interest in passing events, and says that "with long life he is satisfied," and he is now ready to depart.

The Moravians intend during the present year to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into their country. Great preparations are to be made for the occasion, and visitors are expected to be present in large numbers from all the neighboring countries—Bohemia, Galicia, Croatia, Hungary, Posen, and Russian Poland.

A movement is on foot in London, to raise a fund of at least \$50,000, to found an institution in India to train Hindoo widows to become teachers. The movement is Roman Catholic, and the seal with which the work is prosecuted may well be initiated by Protestant friends of this cause. At the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Tenth Baptist church, at Philadelphia, Dr. Kenyon's historical sketch, published by the church, had been read during its history, and was of whom 1,154 had been baptized. Of these, twenty had been sent forth as preachers of the Gospel. The Trustees of the church, of W. V. Va., applied to...

have suffered more from the effects of the war, than the congregations of most of the other religious denominations. At present they are considerably disturbed by the uncertainty whether they still belong to the diocese of (Old) Virginia or not.

Rev. Chauncey Leonard, a colored Baptist minister, sailed from Boston on the 5th for Monrovia. He is the first Baptist missionary to Africa from the free states. He will be followed, about the 1st of May, by fifty Baptists, with two or three preachers.

The first Congregational church in San Francisco was in debt three years ago about \$15,000. This debt was reduced gradually until only \$900 remained. Recently an appeal was made from the pulpit, and a contribution taken up of eleven hundred and ninety dollars on the spot.

There was considerable religious interest in Enfield, Conn., during the last summer and autumn, and it still continues. Twenty-four persons were received to the church on the first Sunday in January.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Gen. Hooker has issued an order directing levies on the enemy for forage and fresh beef, such levies in no case to be made except in accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 154. Plundering and pillage will under no circumstances be permitted. The allowance of forage and subsistence exempt from levies, which must not be seized, will be six months' supply for the owners and their families, including their employees, at the rate of one bushel and a half per month for each person.

A letter from Falmouth, written one day last week, expresses the opinion that the rebels are evacuating Fredericksburg. The reasons given for the opinion are quite plausible.

The Ninth Army Corps, embracing the 8th, 11th, 15th and 16th Connecticut; the 21st, 29th, 35th and 36th Massachusetts; the 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th New Hampshire, and the 4th, 7th, and one or two other Rhode Island Regiments, has left the Rappahannock, and gone to serve in another field—some say in North Carolina, where Gen. Burnside will command them.

THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Gen. Foster, commander of the great Southern coast expedition, came to Washington last week. It is not likely that important operations will be undertaken in his absence. There are different reasons given for his appearance at the North, and for the delay of his expedition. One is, that there is a dispute as to whether Foster or Hunter shall lead the expedition. The forces have all been landed on St. Helena Island, where they will probably remain until reinforced, when a forward movement is expected to take place.

Official reports show that 24 lives were lost in the recent dash from Charleston upon the blockading squadron. Rear-Admiral Dupont gives an official report of the loss of the steamer Isaac Smith. She got tangled in Stone Inlet, with three rebel batteries, and, after a desperate struggle, was captured, and surrendered, apparently without any serious effort to hold her own.

A Fort Olinch, Florida, letter of Jan. 31st, states that a fight took place on the St. Mary's river, at Scrubby Bluff, between rebel cavalry and three companies of block South Carolina Vols. The rebels attempted to take the steamer John Adams by boarding, but the negro soldiers beat them off bravely. The Captain of the John Adams was shot, his murderer being shot immediately by a negro sergeant. Our loss was 20 men. We took seven prisoners. The steamer was not injured.

The Princess Royal was one of the finest prizes yet captured by our tars. Her cargo must have been worth over a quarter of a million. The vessel doubtless as much more.

A dispatch from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Feb. 8th, states that war has broken out in the dominions of Jeff Davis, and that a number of the people in Northern Georgia and South-west North Carolina have openly revolted against the rebel authority, and have only been put down, as claimed, by the secessionists, after considerable fighting and bloodshed. General Fremont, at Port Royal, has named an order suspending the sale of lands which have become forfeited by reason of the hostility of the rebels, and directing that all such lands shall be sold to the same shall cease until the pressure of the government is the premises shall be made. The rebels have been successful in their efforts to raise the spirits of the troops. The rebels have been successful in their efforts to raise the spirits of the troops. The rebels have been successful in their efforts to raise the spirits of the troops.

