

The Sabbath Recorder

Published by GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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WHOLE NO. 1000.

The Sabbath Recorder.

SMALL THINGS.
A traveler on a dusty road,
Strewed acorns on the road,
And one took root and sprouted up,
And grew into a tree.
Love sought its shade at evening time,
To breathe its early morn,
To look beneath its boughs,
The drowsy loved its dawning twig,
The birds sweet music here,
It found a glory in its place—
A blessing evermore.
A little spring had lost its way
Amid the grass and ferns,
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary men might turn;
He waded it in, and hung with care
A hedge at the brink—
He thought not of the dead he did,
But judged that toil might drink,
He passed again, and lo! the well,
By summer rains had dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching throats,
And saved a life besides.
A dreamer dropped a random thought—
"Twas old, and yet it was new—
But strong in being true;
It shone upon a general mind,
And lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A monetary flame.
The thought was small—its issues great,
It shed its radiance far and wide,
And cheered the valley still.
A nameless man, with a crowd,
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of hope and love,
Unspurred, from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown—
A transient breath—
It raised a brother from the dust—
It saved a soul from death.
O gem of man, O word of love!
O thought, at random cast,
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

BY H. W. BELLOWS.

It is important that the public should understand the magnitude and extent of the sickness against which the Government is compelled to provide, in order to understand why so much, such constant, and such costly supplementary assistance is required from the Sanitary Commission. Our hospital record shows that 500,000 men passed through the general hospitals this last year. We have no record of the previous year, but have reason to think, from the less veteran character of the troops, that the number could not have been less, but rather more. The first year fewer troops were in the field, and perhaps there were not more than half as many ill in the general hospital. But already you have a million and a quarter. Now recall the fact that only those too ill to be taken care of in the regimental hospitals go to the general hospitals, and you will realize that probably as many more have been in the regimental as in the general hospitals. Here, then, at a rough calculation, pretending to no precision, but near enough and undeniable enough to be a basis of practical judgment, you have two millions and a half of men sick at one time or another since the war began. I suppose it to be literally true, that as many men have been in the hospital as there have been in the field. Some have not been sick at all; others have been sick twice, three, a half dozen times. I do not believe it would be a misleading reckoning to say, that the actual count of our armies each year in the field, is the tally of the hospital. This is not strange, for it is not that man fortunate who stays at home, who is not sick once in the twelve-month? What, then, must the exposures of the military service add to the risk? Almost every man in our army has had to go through acclimation, as well as through the hardening process of an untried and exposed life. Recollect now, that this sickness is not scattered among a sparse population, but thrown upon masses of condensed humanity; that the sick men are not members of families, with wives and mothers to take care of them; that their care is an encumbrance to military movements, weakens military strength, as much by the care-takers it detaches from ordinary duty, as by the absence of the sick themselves; that the medical stores follow commissary aid ammunition stores; that the medical department has no independent transportation, and cannot have it; that there are only a surgeon and assistant surgeon in charge of a regiment; and you can judge of the vastness of the work and the difficulty of the circumstances under which the government labors in its care of our sick.

There is no pretence that all these men are very sick, although usually are so; nor that their sicknesses are very long. They vary from three days to three weeks or three months. What the average number of sick at all times is, (allowing for variation of seasons,) it is not perhaps, for military reasons, expedient to say just now. But half the force on the rolls is ever in actual fighting condition; and that the population of the general and regimental hospitals with the sick in quarters, presents at all times an appalling amount of suffering and debility of humanity.

No government on earth ever did or ever can take satisfactory care of such numbers of sick men. An epidemic (cholera or yellow fever) in a great city presents an analogous case. Suppose all the sick of such times on the doctors and professional nurses! Everybody has to turn doctor and nurse at such crises, and everybody has to become everybody's else—brother or father, or sister or mother.

The amount of sickness in an army that has to be scattered over so many degrees of longitude and latitude as

support of twenty-five soldiers' homes, or lodges, scattered over the whole field of war, from New Orleans to Washington, including Memphis, Cairo, Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Washington, &c. In these homes and lodges, twenty-three hundred soldiers (different ones) daily receive shelter, food, medical aid, protection, and care. These soldiers are such as are crowded by the rigidity of the military system out of the regular channels; soldiers left behind, astray, who have lost their military status, convalescents, discharged men not able to get their time they are on our hands is about three days. The priceless value of this supplementary system no tongue can tell. The abandonment of it would create an amount of suffering which a multiplication of 2300 by 365 days in the year, will but serve to hint at.

In connection with these homes, at the great military centres, New Orleans, Louisville, Washington, are harbored in aid of the discharged soldier's great necessities, growing out of his loss of papers in battle, or during the bewilderment of sickness, or through the ignorance of his superiors, or his own.

1. A Claim Agency to secure his bounty.
2. A Pension Agency.
3. A Back-pay Agency.

The mercy of these ministries, by which soldiers and their families, helpless without this aid—the prey of sharpers, runners, and grub-shops—are put in speedy possession of their rights, is incalculable. We have often \$200,000 a day of back pay in our office at Washington alone, which might have been lost forever, or delayed until it was no longer needed by the soldier's own family, without this system.

Sometimes a dozen letters must pass back and forth with various officials, to verify a single claim. By these agencies, wronged men stricken in disgrace from the army rolls, are restored; and in several cases men condemned to be shot as deserters, have been saved from an undeserved death.

To these are to be added—

1. A special provision for wives, mothers, and sisters, who have expended all the little means of home in getting to Washington or Louisville, to see and protect their sick relatives.
2. A home for faithful nurses broken down in the service.
3. Arrangements for sending very sick soldiers home under escort.
4. A Hospital Directory, by which the whereabouts of all sick men is determined. There are 600,000 names in its books. It is corrected daily. It saves endless confusion, suspense, and misery; needless journeys; answers the most urgent questions; relieves the Homes of the feeling that their boys are lost in the crowded hospitals; blesses and keeps heart-whole hundreds of wives, mothers, and sisters, every day. It costs \$20,000 a year to maintain it, and it is worth a million, if human anxiety can be estimated in money.
5. Hospital Inspection. Sixty of the most skillful surgeons and physicians in the nation were—eight or ten at a time—six months engaged, under the direction of the Commission, in a systematic and scientific survey of all the general hospitals. They inspected 70,000 beds; saw 200,000 patients; and reported in 4,000 written pages the can any body estimate the scientific and humane value of such a survey, brought home to the surgeons, the medical authorities, and the Government? Can our hospital system dispense with such a review on the part of the homes, and by the civil medical profession?
6. The transportation of the sick, carried on by us for the Government, in vessels from the Peninsula—from which we brought 8,000 men in a comfort wholly unattainable by the Government transportation, aided by our generous medical students, and our heroic, though delicate, women—we have since largely carried on in our patent hospital cars, in which the sick, without jar, can be conveyed hundreds of miles with little suffering or injury. We have these cars on the main lines, east and west, along which sick soldiers are carried.
7. We supply the barren market of Washington with daily car-loads of fresh hospital supplies from Philadelphia. All the beef, mutton, poultry, butter, eggs, vegetables, used in all the hospitals at Washington, are selected, forwarded, distributed by the Sanitary Commission—the Medical Department refunding our outlay at the end of each month, saving the profit made by ordinary dealers, and securing wholesome food to the sick.
8. The battle-field service of the Commission is perhaps too well known to require any elucidation. But let us take the case of Gettysburg. We had accumulated stores, and placed agents at Harrisburg, Pa., Frederick, Md., at Chambersburg, and Baltimore, to watch the probable march of Meade's army. We had inspectors and wagon-trains marching with it; one with each column. The dreadful battle came off. The best calculations of the Government had anticipated the wants of 10,000 wounded men. The result, left about 25,000 wounded men (our own and the enemy's) on an area of four miles square. Every church, private house, barn, shed, was crammed with wounded men—additional to field hospitals (tents) whitening the hill sides, and drench-

ing the soil in the blood of amputated limbs. The railroads clogged with trains forwarding troops to reinforce Meade in his pursuit of Lee; the bridges burnt by the enemy; neither cars no locomotives enough to do half the required business; the surgeons and stewards compelled largely to accompany the troops, who expected another battle within a week—what would have become of those noble officers, if the half-provision (not half) which the providence of the Government had made, had not been supplemented for the first week or two, full one-half by the Sanitary Commission, aided by the Christian Commission and other Relief Agencies? Look at the list of things furnished them alone, and remember that this was one single battle-field, and cost the Sanitary Commission in stores, clothing, food, and transportation, \$75,000. Was there one dollar more spent than was called for? Was one dollar misapplied? Was not the moral and material economy in the saving of life, (I believe thousands of lives were literally saved by our succor on that occasion alone,) and in the saving of pain and needless misery, such as every benefactor of the Commission must forever rejoice in?

Let me only add, that one dollar in hand before a battle, and spent in providing against its wants, by posting agents, creating depots, and arranging for the relief of the expected sufferers, is worth five dollars thrown in after the battle, to meet its dreadful necessities. For economy's sake, we need a full treasury.

It is this sort of providence which the Commission is always practicing. Its whole machinery is adapted to prevent disease and sickness, by a department which I have not yet mentioned—that by which it circulates through the army, by means of its Sanitary Inspectors, constant warnings, by an elaborate system of verbal counsel and advice, and by a series of hygienic and medical tracts, warnings as to the dangers from bad diet, needless exposure, poor ventilation, ill-selected or badly-drained camps, and the neighborhood of infectious swamps and bottoms. All the knowledge of the exposure, wants, sickness of the army, which it thus obtains, it tabulates in its Statistical Bureau, both for its own information and guidance, and for future scientific use. It looks with the utmost confidence on an advancement of sanitary science by this means—of priceless life-saving value to all future military movements.

The publication of reports, information, reports, to maintain open and frank relations with the homes and the public, from which its pecuniary and moral support must be derived, completes the round of the Commission's duties, always excepting the special labors in behalf of disabled soldiers, and medico-military interests daily thrown on its hands.

To recapitulate, with sole reference to expense, in round numbers, and with only an approximation to exactness, I add the following facts:

1. The Board of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, President, Vice-Sanitary Commission, Treasurer, Medical Committee, and Standing Committee, give their time and services gratuitously. They are refunded (in part) their traveling expenses; nothing more.
2. Their Agents, two hundred in number, General and Associate Secretaries, Medical and Sanitary Inspectors, Relief Agents, Clerks, depot and store-house keepers, wagoners, &c., receiving some more and some less, average just \$2 per day, or, total, \$12,000 per month for the vast human machinery of the Commission, stretching from Texas to the Potomac, from before Charleston to Kansas.
3. About fifteen-sixteenths of all the eight millions the Commission has received goes on to the backs or into the mouths of the soldiers.
4. The cost of collecting and distributing supplies is less than three per cent.
5. About twenty-three hundred men are now, and for a long time have been, in daily use and enjoyment of the Homes of the Commission.
6. The battle-field service of the Commission requires a large accumulation of funds and supplies. At Murrefreesboro', Antietam, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and various other points, demands were made, and are always likely to be made. Fifty thousand dollars would not cover the cost of our whole service in the first two weeks after any one of our great battles; at Gettysburg it was \$75,000.
7. We reckon that if we divide all the aid we have given to the sick in regimental, general, and other hospitals, to men in peril of sickness from scarcity and exposure, it would amount to \$30 a case; many men, having received this several times, as often as they are sick. The seriously wounded have often been—as much as \$10 per man. We mention this to show not how much, but how little, this sometimes called extravagant Commission costs, considering the blessings it is the almoner of.
8. Finally, the only uncertain element in these calculations, is the estimated value of our supplies. The uncertainty here is not due to want of great pains to ascertain the facts. We shall very soon be able to lay before the public the exact estimates, how many shirts and their estimated value, how many drawers, stockings, sheets, comforters, &c., and the esti-

ated value of each; and they can then judge for themselves. Meanwhile they must give our statement only such credit as they may think our opportunity to know, and our desire to state frankly the exact truth, entitle to it.

FREE LABOR COTTON.
Edward S. Phitbrick gives in the New York Evening Post the following interesting account of his experiment in raising cotton by free labor:

The writer went to Port Royal in March, 1862, and for the following year devoted his time to the organization of negro labor upon the abandoned plantations of the Sea Islands, at first under E. L. Pierce, special agent of the Treasury Department, and afterwards under Brigadier General Rufus Saxton, Military Governor.

At the tax sales in March, 1863, the writer purchased at auction eleven plantations, which he has cultivated with paid negro labor in connection with two more which were leased from a joint stock company in Boston formed for the purpose. Six gentlemen of New England birth, previously employed by Gen. Saxton as superintendents of plantations, were placed in charge of these estates, without salary, but with an interest in the crops. The "job" system which had been adopted for the government plantations by Gen. Saxton was adhered to, with such increase of rates of pay as appeared necessary under the enhanced prices of all articles which the negroes were obliged to purchase.

This system allotted to each family a certain patch of land, about one and one-half acres to the adults, and to children in proportion to their age, for their provision crops, holding the negroes responsible for their own food entirely. To each family was also assigned a definite portion of land for the cultivation of cotton, in such quantity as they chose to take, and the separate families so assuming the care of these patches were made, as far as possible, responsible for the crops grown upon them.

In order to enable the negro to provide for his current wants during the growth of his crop, and to keep up his courage, partial payments were made each month for planting and hoeing the crop per acre, at a small rate, reserving the principal payment for the end, when the crop was paid for per pound as gathered.

Other kinds of work, such as carting, plowing, collecting manure, ginning, cleaning and packing the cotton, were all paid for by the piece, each family preparing for the market, separately, the cotton they had raised.

The amount of wages earned per day varied, of course, with the industry and capacity of the individual. It has averaged about fifty-five cents per day for the time spent in the cotton field or in preparing manure, ginning, &c., in addition to which, for a portion of his time, the negro has had free house rent and rent of land for raising his provision crops, on which the remainder of his time was spent at his own discretion. Many have done, habitually, double the amount of work they were formerly required to do by their masters in a day, and, as they say, with no more fatigue.

The whole number of laborers employed on the thirteen estates was about four hundred, rating two children as one hand. Most of this number were women, children and old men, for the young men were all called into the United States service.

With this help there were planted eight hundred and fourteen acres of cotton, from which a crop of seventy-two thousand pounds of cotton was obtained, being two hundred bales of three hundred and sixty pounds each, or about two-thirds the former average crop per acre. With the usual amount of manure, a much better result could have been obtained; but as the lands were hurriedly planted, within a few weeks after taking possession, no opportunity was afforded for manuring to any extent.

The whole amount paid out in wages, including the collection of manures for the next crop, the harvesting of the crops for feeding the animals, and the preparation of the cotton for market, has been about twenty thousand dollars. Estimating the amount of outfit and the interest account, to be seven thousand dollars more, which will be near the truth, the cost of the cotton per pound will be about thirty-seven cents.

The cost of producing this long-staple cotton under the slave system was at least six times the cost of producing upland cotton, owing to the same yield and the careful nursing required by this delicate variety. The cost is thus spoken of in *The Bow's Review*, vol. 16, p. 598: "The cost of producing a bag of ordinary Sea Island cotton is about \$75. That of the finest is twice as much." Now the bag contained 350 pounds, making the price per pound from 21 to 42 cents, or an average of 31 1/2 cents. This was written in 1854, when the market price of slaves, the principal item in the cost of growing cotton, was at least twenty-five per cent. lower than in 1860. So the cost of growing the average long staple at the beginning of the rebellion, was about 40 cents per pound. It is well known that for several years previous to the war this staple sold at from 40 to 60 cents. The cost of its

production, as stated above, may appear to be much greater than has generally been supposed, for it has not been usual for Southern men to consider the interest of the capital vested in reckoning their expenses; but as among commercial men in all other parts of the world the interest on fixed capital is considered a part of the current expenses of an enterprise, it does not appear inconsistent with custom and a fair statement of the subject, and it has accordingly entered into the above estimates.

It must be remembered that this free labor experiment has been surrounded by all the annoyances of a military occupation, that we were deprived of the services of the able-bodied men, were almost entirely without manure and live stock, and quite destitute of experienced superintendence; and though during the first year of an experimental organization, and though paying for our labor in a depreciated currency, we have still produced two hundred bales of cotton at a cost at least as low as it was done by the system of compulsory labor, when the cost was reckoned in hard money, and when the planter enjoyed all the advantages of experienced superintendence, a thorough and well studied organization, nearly perfect in its way, with all the outfit of live stock and manure which he saw fit to provide, and all the able-bodied men to help him.

Moreover, these two hundred bales of cotton have been produced by the application of a cash capital of only forty thousand dollars, including the cost of the land and all expenses for a year, while under the old system the market value of the negroes alone, which were required to produce the same amount of long staple cotton, was not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or more than six times the amount of capital required under the free labor system!

Upon the eleven plantations purchased and cultivated as above, five free schools have been supported at the expense of the proprietors, giving instruction to over three hundred pupils.

THE "CEDARS OF LEBANON."
CAMP OF LEBANON.

It is impossible to stand on the "gnarled mountain," and forget that it furnished the cedars for the house of the Lord. Palestine itself has not, probably, ever had forest trees suitable for building purposes; but the giant cedars, which once crowned the western slopes of this mountain range, could furnish timbers at once of vast size and of great durability. From this source of supply, David had drawn the materials for the construction of his palace upon Mount Zion. His son, a genuine lover of nature, had also royal taste for architectural display. He knew all trees, "from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon, even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall," and having determined to build a house unto the name of the Lord our God, he laid Lebanon under tribute to his purpose. An army of Hebrew laborers took possession of these hill-sides, over which Druse horsemen now range, furnishing a scene of busy forest life seldom equaled. I of the cedars with which Lebanon was once clothed, and which entered so largely into Hebrew architecture and Hebrew literature, there remains now but a single grove. This grove is visited by but few American travelers, being inaccessible during a considerable portion of the travel season, by reason of deep snows. We are unable to reach it for this reason, but from the vice-consul of Tripolis, the port nearest "the cedars," and from Mr. Calthoun, missionary of the American Board, stationed at Abelle, and who is often at "the cedars," we learned some facts regarding them, which may be of interest to your readers.

The cedar grove is situated southeast from Tripolis, and on the western slope of the mountain, some forty miles north of the point at which we are crossing it. It stands in a vast recess or amphitheater, the central ridge of the chain sweeping round it in a semicircle. In this recess of horse-shoe shape, and about eight miles in diameter, 6000 feet above the Mediterranean, surrounded by the loftiest summits in all Lebanon, stand, in lonely grandeur, the noble trees, some of which are doubtless as old as the days of Solomon. Not another tree is in sight. The forest monarchs dwell alone, as though disdainful to mingle with the degenerate trees of modern time. Large and small, they number about 400, scattered over a half-dozen acres of ground, in the center of the recess. They are from 50 to 80 feet in height, and the more ancient specimens girth from 25 to 30 feet. The patriarch of the grove, measures 40 feet in circumference. Dr. Thompson estimates the age of the older trees, from the concentric rings or "growth," to be about 3,500 years. Still, as David says, "bringing forth fruit in old age." The branches of these trees are fan-like, growing out horizontally from the trunk, instead of slanting upward. The leaves are about an inch in length, straight and slender, and grow in clusters. Vice-Consul Yanni—the only Christian in Tripolis—presented Carl and myself with a pair of magnificent cones from these venerable trees. They are twelve feet long and five inches in diameter, very solid and heavy, and

dreeds of the natives' assemble to spend the night in worship and revelry, in this ancient grove. Fires are built among and against the sacred trees, their branches are lopped off for fuel; and this annual sacrifice, added to the vandalism of Christian (?) travelers, is hastening the day when there will be no more "Cedars of Lebanon."—*Pharos*.

THE LOG-CABIN SUNDAY-SCHOOL.
A missionary of the American Sunday-School Union, laboring in Wisconsin, gives the following touching and interesting story of a Sunday-school organized on the frontier:

I had addressed a small congregation on behalf of the children, and closed my remarks by asking assistance in my work among the poor and neglected. The pastor rose, and said, "I shall not do justice to my own convictions of duty, if I hesitate to say a few words in favor of the Society, that is doing so much for our State and our country."

"Many years ago, when there were no Sunday-school or religious meeting in the town where I resided, a man came in who had some papers and books that had been sent by the American Sunday-School Union to a missionary among the Indians. The mission had been abandoned, and the papers, colored and stained by the dust and smoke of the wigwam, were brought here. This gentleman wanted to start a Sunday-school, and asked me to act as librarian. I was then trying to be an infidel, but could not refuse my assistance. The school was started, and those books and papers were distributed among the then few inhabitants. An interest was awakened, and the school was a success. It was not long before a revival began. I was led to give up my infidelity and become a Christian, and this Sunday-school was the principal instrumentality that led me to Christ."

"Two Sunday-schools and two churches have grown out of this small beginning, and are now spreading the light of the blessed Gospel over the whole township. I still maintain a Sunday-school monthly concert. Many very interesting cases of conversion have occurred. A German servant-girl was brought into one of the schools, and by the faithful labors of her teacher was led to Jesus. When she went home again, the want of family prayer was deeply felt. She asked her father to read in the Bible and pray. He tried to turn her off, but the child, then about twelve years of age, was in earnest, and the father had to tell her he could not pray. She then asked if he might read, and pray. The father thought to turn her off for the purpose of the child, but she would not be put away, and permission was given. She then called the family together, took the Bible, and sat down in the midst of a large circle of brothers and sisters, all older than herself, read a chapter, then knelt down and poured out her little heart in prayer for father, mother, brothers, and sisters. The parents were soon convinced of sin and led to the Saviour, and with them came nearly all of that large family. For years the fire has burned brightly on that site erected by the little daughter, but she has not worshipped alone."

What precious results have followed the organization of that Union Sunday-school in that old log cabin!

DR. PAYSON.—A fine illustration of Dr. Payson's tact is recorded. At the instance of the females in a family of a distinguished lawyer, Dr. Payson was invited to tea. The lawyer had predetermined the utter exclusion of religious conversation and services from his home on that occasion, and as the evening passed, rallied all his powers to fence such unwelcome matters out. Dr. Payson saw at once his object, and determined not to fail. He had in part succeeded, when the tea was announced—not in the usual form, at a table, but the appearance of a servant with a waiter to carry the tea around. Quick as thought, the Doctor, turning to the lawyer, interposed the question: "What writer has said the devil invented the fashion of carrying around tea to prevent a blessing being asked?" "I don't know," replied the baffled lawyer, "what writer; but, if you please, we will join the devil this time—will you ask a blessing, sir?" The blessing was of course asked, and at the close of the evening, the Scriptures read, and prayer offered—all at the request of the master of the house, who had predetermined their exclusion.

THE BIBLE.—In a brief report of Dr. Miner's address at the late Convention at South Dedham, we find a paragraph which is worthy of being read and heeded:

"The claims of the Bible as an inspired book were urged; but explained, and the special inspiration of the word inspiration was strenuously insisted on. There are those who say that we should receive the Bible as a help, not as a master. The warning is, not to make the Bible a Pope. These words sound well; but, as meant by those who say them, they are an indirect yet effectual repudiation of the Bible, and any special sense an authority." The Bible leads no one. In the practical world, it is a difficult duty, who ever found the Bible in his way? In struggling for an exalted virtue, who has found the Bible putting stumbling blocks in his way?"

II. The next large expense is the

The Sabbath Recorder.

WEEKLY, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 24, 1864.

Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

A HINT FOR THE TIMES.

Among thoughtful people, there is just now a good deal of uncertainty—not to say anxiety—about the financial future of this country.

But we began this article with a view of calling attention to a class of debts which are likely to be overlooked, and of urging that advantage be taken of the present flush times to pay them off.

MISSIONS—No. 3.

I would not wish to detract in the least from those mission fields in the West that have been and are yet so well supplied by brethren sent there by the Board.

persons are actually barefoot, and thinly clad. There are nearly five hundred connected with the encampment in that little city.

I remember, that at the meeting of the Eastern Association, when the subject of a mission to the freedmen of the South was under consideration, a Bro. Williams, who had been a soldier, spoke upon the importance of the work, and he entreated us not to neglect the poor whites of the South, who were more degraded than the colored population.

I was much gratified in seeing the action of the Board in reference to some of our feeble churches, especially the one in Clifford, and in Crawford county, Pa.

REVIVAL IN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: I can but think that you and the readers of your paper, would rejoice to know what the Lord has done for us the past winter.

persons hopefully converted to God. And there are others inquiring the way to Zion.

ITINERANT MISSIONARIES.

Supposing a line in regard to the religious prospects in our place would be acceptable, inasmuch as the labors of your western missionary were enjoyed by us, I thought best to pen a few lines to you.

Permit from me a brief reflection as it regards Home Missions. Our arrangements, as a denomination, in view of the best results from the talents bestowed upon us as a people, (or, in other words, ministerial abilities,) have long seemed to me not to be the best.

One of the impediments is sameness and familiarity. Objects, or sentiments, which affect us powerfully at first discovery, by constant presentation, gradually lose their effect on us, until finally we can contemplate them unmoved, though they are of the greatest consequence to us, provided they are presented in the same manner, and the will chooses to be relieved from their force.

The varied constitutionality of our race, demands the same varieties in the ministry; and as this is found only just begun; for the doors of heaven seem to open wider than at any time before, and as the way of salvation glides swiftly by, many of the by-standers cry aloud for protection from the stormy blast, and for a passport to glory.

And so it was. The meeting was conducted by our pastor, Eld. S. Davis, who had some other ministerial aid. There was soon a deep interest manifested by many persons in attendance, which seemed to increase daily.

of its divine origin would then be wanting, and it would fall a shattered ruin at the feet of that humanity which God had inspired with an instinct nobler than its own.

I cannot leave this point without paying a tribute of praise to our Methodist brethren, as having in this respect exceeded all other sects. True, they employ other means which we should not approve; yet the great means of ingathering with them, evidently is the manner in which they arrange and employ their ministerial power.

SCRIPTURE BONDMEAN.

BY REV. D. E. MAXSON.

In the Recorder of the 21st of January, "Inquirer" solicits a discourse from "some beloved and able correspondent," on the text, Leviticus 25: 46.

Now, to begin with, let me criticize "Inquirer's" form of request a little. The request itself seems to me to be most proper and timely. I am glad somebody thinks of that subject, and most gladly do I so far comply with the request as to give some of the views I have reached after many years' study of this great disturbing question of slavery, both in the light of Scripture and history.

The text in Leviticus 25: 46, and its connections, are the ones on which the advocates of Bible slavery have relied for proof of their dogma, and the one with which the mental-stealers of our country, and their abettors, have been most familiar.

And so it dies, and with only here and there a mourner. Where is the Bible in this great struggle? What is to become of it, when the smoke of battle clears away, and men return to calm reflection? Nothing seems surer, than that slavery, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, hastens to deserved infamy.

With me it amounts to this: If slavery, as I have seen it, and felt it, in this country, has the sanction of the Bible, I must spurn that Bible from me, as utterly destitute of the first evidence which I demand of its origin in the bosom of the loving Father.

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PALESTINE MISSION.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

In the Recorder of March 10th, is found a preamble and resolution adopted by the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, from which it appears a report has reached the Board, that the movement to raise funds to sustain Eld. Wm. M. Jones as missionary in Palestine "is attempted to be justified on the plea that Bro. Jones was not liberally dealt with by the Board."

WE ARE HAPPY TO PRINT.

We are happy to print the above disclaimer on the part of Bro. Estee, and hope it may prove that on the point in question he has been simply misunderstood.

"MISSIONARY MATTERS."

The editorial under this heading, in the Sabbath Recorder of the 10th of March, will perhaps present a clearer view by this explanation of the matter of the second paragraph: We have no school rooms or chapels in North Carolina, and unless we build—or barely possibly can hire—our only chance, under the present Superintendent of negro affairs for that State, with his prejudices against Seventh-day keeping, is to connect our permanent labors with some people who can have the use of a house.

HOPKINTON ITEMS.

The Winter Term of the Academy was well attended. The examination of classes, commencing on Monday, March 7th, and ending Wednesday noon, indicated a good degree of advancement. Tuesday evening was occupied by the Ladies' Parthenia. This Society has been formed something over three years, and the entertainment furnished for the public on this occasion shows that its members have not been idle.

ter which has the power of changing students into sound-thinking, practical men. Those taking a part were mostly young, and of course the productions did not show that maturity of thought which is expected of those riper in years.

Seventh-day evening, one of the academic buildings was filled to overflowing. A festival for the benefit of the sick soldiers called out the people. The evening was pleasantly spent in listening to soul-stirring patriotic music, to speeches by Rev. S. S. Griswold, Rev. A. B. Burdick, and Col. Appleman, and in eating cake, candy, oysters, and ice cream; and rather unpleasantly in forcing one's way from one part of the building to the other, through a crowded mass of human beings.

SABBATH-BREAKING PARTNER-SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

Is there any difference, in God's sight, between a man who receives the profits of a business carried on on the Sabbath, and he himself laboring on that day? That is, suppose a Sabbatarian goes into partnership with a First-day keeper, and then allows his business to be carried on by the partner, just the same on the Sabbath as on other days, though he, the Sabbatarian, may be at church worshipping God; I say, is he not violating the command of God, just as much as if he were there himself? Is he keeping the Sabbath-day holy? If there is anything in the Bible that will uphold a man in this way of observing the Sabbath, I am unable to find it; and yet there are those in our denomination, who stand high in the church as professed Christians, that observe the Fourth Commandment in this loose kind of way—"serving God and mammon."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CHINA.

—The Catholic Propaganda is making great efforts in China. A large number of catechists and colporteurs are there, superintended by twenty-one bishops. In one part of the province of Pekin, according to Bishop Navarro, nearly fifteen thousand infidels have been converted to the Roman Catholic faith.

MORE MISSION WORK AT THE SOUTH.

—Like the Baptists and Methodists, the United Presbyterians have been authorized by the Secretary of War to take temporary possession of such Southern churches as are abandoned by rebel ministers. The Presbyterian of Philadelphia urges the Board of Domestic Missions of the Old School Presbyterian Church to apply to the Secretary of War for the same authorization, and to use it for reorganizing the Old School Presbyterian Church in the South.

THE REBEL CHURCHES.

—The order of the Secretary of War, in relation to the church property in the seceded States, is under discussion in various places and ways. The Missouri and Arkansas Conferences of the M. E. Church passed resolutions approving the course of Bishop Ames in Missouri in not acting under the power conferred upon him by the War Department, and recommending to the bishops a continuance of the same course. On the other hand, the Evangelical Repository, the monthly organ of the United Presbyterians, approves of the order of the War Department, holding (1) that treason and rebellion necessarily involve a forfeiture of property of every kind—by whatever tenure it may be held; (2) that if the trustees of any church have allowed it to be occupied by rebel ministers, or if they themselves have taken part in the rebellion, such a church is liable to confiscation; (3) that the government should see that the confiscated church continue to be applied to religious purposes; and (4) that it should pass into the hands of those who will use it for the maintenance of those religious principles for the support of which this property is created.

LUTHERANS AND EPISCOPALIANS.

—A recent number of The Methodist has a statement, that "the relation of the Anglican Church to other Episcopal denominations is beginning to be discussed in Sweden. A Lutheran clergyman of Sweden, Mr. Unonius, has published in Sweden a work in which he states the reason why he thought that while in the United States he might join the Anglican Church without therefore dissenting merit.

from the Evangelical Lutheran, nay, that he might even become an officiating minister in the former, without, by so doing, abandoning the communion of the latter. A theological journal of Sweden, published by several professors of theology, at Upsala, notices this book favorably, and thinks that an examination of its arguments is undeniably required on the part of the Swedish Church.

A LIBERAL CONGREGATION.

—About a year ago, a movement was begun in the Broadway Tabernacle Church (Rev. Dr. Thompson's) in New York, to reduce the indebtedness, which amounted to sixty-five thousand dollars. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was raised at the time, leaving forty thousand unpaid. Recently a spontaneous movement among the members of the church and congregation has resulted in raising the entire amount remaining, so that the church is now enabled to pay off its entire indebtedness, and retain the ownership of all its pews. About two-thirds of the amount last raised was obtained by subscription, and the remaining one-third was contributed at the close of the service on a recent Sunday morning. The church has in addition to its pew rentals, (amounting to about twelve thousand dollars,) contributed more than eleven thousand dollars to be devoted to objects during the past year, making in the aggregate more than eighty-eight thousand dollars given for religious purposes in a single year.

BAPTISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

—The Freeman (Eng.) has a statement of the strength and other statistics of the Baptists of the three Kingdoms, as follows: England contains 1783 churches with 188,874 members; Wales, 455 churches and 58,783 members; Scotland, 91 churches, 7940 members; Ireland, 86 churches, 1348 members. Total number of churches; 2870, membership, 251,445. It is to be remarked, that these totals are estimated; the average membership of all the churches known being taken for those whose membership is not ascertained. England has 478 churches without pastors; Wales, 116; Scotland, 19, and Ireland 8. Certain of the churches included in these estimates are claimed as well by the Congregationalists, and indeed open communion has so thoroughly demoralized some of the churches that they hardly know where they do stand, but have to invent a new term to be known by.

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Lutheran, nay, even become one of the former, with- out abandoning the former. A theological journal, published by the Rev. Mr. C. C. Paine, at New York, contains 1789 members; churches and 53,783 churches and 97, churches. Total number of members, 951,445. It is stated that the average membership per church known by the name of the church is 41.5. It is also stated that the average membership per church known by the name of the church is 41.5.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—On Sunday evening, March 20th, religious services were held in one of the Unitarian churches of New York, in memory of the Rev. Thomas Starr King, who died lately in California. One of our exchanges says it was a novel spectacle to witness Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary, and Dr. H. M. Field, of the Evangelist, sitting in a Unitarian pulpit, while Dr. Osgood, Dr. Farley, Mr. Frothingham, and Dr. Bellows, performed the services.

"PASSION WEEK," so called, is upon us, and is being observed, with the usual solemnity by those who believe in "the observance of days." Fifth-day, the date of our paper, is called "Maundy-Thursday," or the Day of the Mandate, that is to say, the command, "Do this in remembrance of me"—the institution of the "Holy Eucharist." The next day is "Good Friday," the supposed day that commemorates the Crucifixion.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—On the American plan, they are being established in Europe by Mr. Albert Woodruff, who has started papers for the children in the Italian and German languages. A movement is on foot to provide the useful funds for the support of these papers, and also for the employment of Sunday-School missionaries there.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.—The Union nominations for state officers in Rhode Island are as follows: James Y. Smith for Governor; Seth Padel for Lieutenant-Governor; John R. Bartlett for Secretary of State; Horatio Rogers, Jr., for Attorney General, and Samuel A. Parker for General Treasurer. All are renominations except the Attorney-General.

THE FEAST OF PURIM was celebrated in a new way by some of the Jews in New York. They gave a grand masquerade ball at the Academy of Music, for which subscription tickets were issued, and two bands employed.

A CARRIAGE FACTORY, at Springfield, Mass., exploded last week, injuring a good many persons, eight of whom have died.

A YOUTH'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—We are glad to see that Rev. William M. Thayer, author of the "Pioneer Boy" and other popular works, is engaged upon a History of the Rebellion for the young, and that Messrs. Walker, Wise, & Co., of Boston, will issue the first volume about the first of April. The importance of such a work cannot be over-estimated. The young ought to understand the nature and history of this struggle as a means of inspiring their hearts with patriotism, and attaching them with all the ardor of youth to free institutions. There are reasons for them in this war that can be derived from no other source, and we rejoice that they are going to appear in permanent shape. All intelligent parents will desire to have their children instructed on this subject, that they may not lose the lesson of the hour. The value of this History will not be confined to the young. Many families cannot afford to purchase either of the histories of the Rebellion written solely for adults, the cheapest of which will cost seven or eight dollars. As this work of Mr. Thayer's, when completed, will not probably cost half that, and yet will contain the substance of the larger works, families who cannot afford the larger works (made large by the introduction of public documents, long speeches, &c., that we desire to read) will find this a valuable history for their use, whether they have children or not. Condensation—the most in the smallest space—is what our people crave; and this, we understand, will be

characteristic of this History of the Rebellion for the young. This work, the price of which we learn from the publishers is to be \$1.25, should attract the attention of Book Agents, as it is destined to have an immense sale all over the country.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK. General Grant has formally assumed command of the armies of the United States, in an order issued from Nashville, Tenn., on the 17th of March. His headquarters will be in the field, and until farther notice, with the Army of the Potomac. Among the changes rendered necessary by Gen. Grant's elevation, are the following: Maj. Gen. Halleck is relieved from duty as General-in-Chief, and assigned to duty in Washington as chief of staff of the army. Major General W. T. Sherman is assigned to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, composed of the Department of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Arkansas. Major General J. B. McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department and Army of Tennessee.

Information from Vicksburg reports that a portion of the Marine Brigade, under Captain Crandall, recently surprised a rebel camp east of Port Gibson, capturing forty-seven prisoners and releasing five Union soldiers taken at the Big Black. There were 27 iron-clad gunboats at the mouth of the Red River, on the 10th March, and Gen. Hornbat has dispatched a large force upon some expedition which is as yet a secret. The Red River is navigable to Shreveport in the parish of Caddo, in the northwesternmost portion of Louisiana. Shreveport is the abiding place of the Rebel State organization, and is now threatened by Gen. Steele from Missouri, and by this expedition from Vicksburg.

THE SOUTH-WEST. Gen. Sherman is again engaged in an important expedition, having impressed all the steamboats between New Orleans and Memphis, and gone down the Mississippi river, with a large body of troops, the precise destination of which is not known. The late expedition of Gen. Sherman is coming to be regarded as a great success. The New York Evening Post says of it: "General Sherman is reported at New Orleans. His famous expedition has returned to Vicksburg with small loss. His army of thirty thousand veterans, in their march of nearly two hundred miles into the heart of the South, destroyed carefully the bridges, culverts, ties and rails of about one hundred and seventy miles of railroad; captured several depots of rebel army stores, and returned to Vicksburg with an immense train, of which four thousand negroes, five hundred prisoners, and eleven hundred mules, formed a part, the remainder being valuable supplies taken from the enemy. All this was done and gained with the loss of only a few men killed and wounded. Nor are these what we have enumerated the only results of what appears to be the first great infantry raid in the war, on our side. For nearly two months the enemy have been kept on the lookout for Sherman. During all this time their attention was directed towards the Vicksburg, and whatever designs they had upon Tennessee and Kentucky were put off till the object of Sherman's expedition, formed with great care and with some little parade, was developed. Now during those eight weeks Grant was weakened by the absence of half his army on furlough; he did not wish to be attacked; he kept Johnston and Polk from attacking him by threatening them with Sherman. Moreover the destruction of nearly two hundred miles of railroad, connecting Central Alabama with the Mississippi, makes military co-operation with the rebels in Arkansas and Texas impossible during the coming summer; and at the same time insures to the peaceably-disposed farmers and planters near the Mississippi the privilege of cultivating and sowing their crops in tolerable safety. It appears probable now, that when General Smith with his cavalry retreated in that which seemed unnecessary haste to Memphis, drawing the rebel cavalry after him, he simply acted his part in the general plan, and saved Sherman from being harassed by the rebel horsemen.

A New Orleans paper gives the following interesting statement of the results of Gen. Sherman's late expedition: "The expedition penetrated ten miles beyond Meridian, and having succeeded in destroying the railroads, bridges, the immense stores of corn and commissary stores held by the confederates in that vicinity, as well as devastating the whole range of country, has returned in triumph to Vicksburg, laden with spoils. No serious opposition was made, and wherever any sort of resistance was offered, the enemy was wiped out, and the column marched on in triumph. Having accomplished his mission, Sherman returned to the Mississippi, leaving behind him a ruined country. He burned and destroyed whatever he could not carry off. The retribution has fallen heavily on the people of this section; everything that could support the life of man or beast, or contribute to rebel arms, has been crushed. He took empty and came back full. He took no train, and returned with one fifteen miles long, laden with an abundance of cotton and other things. He brings 1,100 mules, and about four contrabands to a mule. He has also five hundred prisoners."

THE BILL TO AMEND THE ACT DEFINING THE RANK, PAY AND EMOLOMENTS OF CERTAIN OFFICERS, WAS PASSED. A bill relating to naval supplies was referred. It provides for purchasing and disbursing agents, storekeepers, inspectors, and receivers, &c.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY BILL WAS PASSED. The Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing our cavalry force by raising 50,000 volunteers for that branch.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell surplus gold on hand, was passed. The Metropolitan Railroad Company for the District of Columbia was chartered, with restrictions against excluding any one from the cars on account of color.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has received the details of two expeditions sent out from the gunboat Tahoma during the past month, the objects of which were successfully accomplished. Having marched through swamps and dense woods a distance of four miles, they destroyed the Rebel Government salt works at St. Marks, Fla. These were seven miles in extent, and connected with them were, among other things, 890 salt kettles, 170 furnaces, and 165 houses and shanties. Similar works, ten miles distant, shared the same fate. The property destroyed is estimated at \$2,000,000.

A brutal fellow named Brienville, who kept a saloon at a Louisiana town recently visited by our gunboats, was discovered to have had in his possession the skull of a federal officer, which he had carefully polished, and was in the habit of exhibiting with fiendish glee to his friends. Our sailors found the skull, and tried very hard to find the rebel, but he escaped. It was a popular bird.

Colonel E. W. Peirce, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts regiment, furnishes to the Bristol County Republican an interesting biography of his black horse. Since the commencement of the war the animal has traveled thousands of miles, fallen overboard from a ship, been in the thick of many a battle, stolen by guerrillas and recaptured, and all without injury.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE EIGHTH WISCONSIN regiment have a pet—a live eagle, christened "Old Abe"—which joins in the cheers of the men on parade days by spreading his pinions and jumping up and down on his perch, and in battle gets very much excited; goes with the troops everywhere, and is a very popular bird.

AMONG A PARTY OF THIRTY UNION refugees who came into Wheeling on Monday night, were two women whose husbands were killed by the rebels while attempting to escape to our lines.

THE REBEL AUTHORITIES have signified their intention to give up the remains of Colonel Dahlgren, and it is expected that they will shortly arrive at Fortress Monroe.

ONE ILLINOIS regiment (the Sixty-fourth) which came on a few weeks ago with ranks reduced to 300 men, has just returned to the front with 950. Illinois believes in the war.

THE LITTLE TOWN OF Lincoln, Mass., which possesses only one hundred and thirty voters, has sent fifty-eight men to the war, and its patriotic women last month sent eight large boxes of clothing and comforts for soldiers in the field.

THE DIVERS are at work on the wreck of the steamship Bohemian at Portland. They have, among other things, a large kerosene submarine lantern—a Yankee invention, costing over a thousand dollars, which is similar to that lately used by the Charleston Navy Yard for laying the ways in deep water for launching one of the new iron-clads just finished.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL Revenue has announced a decision of importance to dairy-farmers. Persons who carry on farms, and keep cows—selling milk, butter and cheese, as an incident to their farming operations—are considered as farmers, and exempt from license for the sale of their products.

LUMBERING PROSPECTS are bright in Wisconsin. The men who come into the towns from the lumber camps for supplies say, that more logs have been cut and hauled, and more extensive arrangements made for exporting lumber this winter than ever before in that region. More men have been at work, and better wages have been paid.

THE WILL OF THE LATE PRESIDENT Hitchcock, of Amherst, estimates his property at about \$18,000, with no encumbrances, all of which he gives to his children. His collection of Bird Tracks was given to Amherst College. The Cabinet of Fossil, embracing about half of the Woods Cabinet, was given to his son Charles, who fills a professorship in that institution.

THE SMALLPOX is spreading itself with fearful rapidity over the country. In Cincinnati, it is worse than ever before known; in Cleveland, Ohio, it is said there are upwards of twelve and other places it is very bad. It seems to have started from the military camps and hospitals.

IT IS PROPOSED, by a bill now pending in the Pennsylvania legislature, to send the oil from the oil region of that State to market through pipes. The company to be formed for this purpose takes the title of "The Subterranean Transportation Company," and the proposed capital is one million dollars.

WHEAT IN OHIO will be a stunted crop this year. Wherever the snow was blown off the fields by the bitter winds of January, the seed was frozen and the young sprout killed. In places where it is evident there were heavy drifts of snow, the crop looks bright and promising.

THE MAGNIFICENT CASTLE of Studley, a castellated mansion in Warwickshire, England, was recently sold by auction, with twenty-seven hundred acres of superior land, to a Mr. Walker, of Birmingham, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

TWO LIVE panthers, just caught in the Fausley mountains, West Virginia, have been exhibited in Wheeling. They are to be sent to New York, whither every curious thing comes, some time in its life, to get itself exhibited.

THE PROJECT to bring water to Hartford for manufacturing purposes, through a canal from the Connecticut at Enfield or Windsor Locks, is again revived by some Hartford capitalists. The cost is estimated at a million of dollars.

A. T. STEWART, the New York merchant prince, is tearing down the famous Sarsaparilla Townsend mansion on Fifth avenue, New York, which originally cost \$200,000. Stewart is going to build a house as is a house, at the cost of \$500,000.

A LAD OF FIFTEEN has been arrested near Mobile, by the rebel authorities, who have documents showing him to be a federal spy. A slip of paper was found concealed in his shirt, bearing the words, "Trust the bearer," and signed, General Harbit.

SHEEP ARE RECEIVING much attention in Michigan. One breeder has recently sold two blooded bucks, one for \$650, and the other, a yearling, for \$350. His buck lambs sell rapidly for from fifty to one hundred dollars each.

THE IRISHMEN in California have sent on a brick of solid gold and several bricks of silver to the Fenian Fair at Chicago.

NINE HUNDRED persons were recently killed by the explosion of a powder magazine in Morocco.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY will furnish its Tracts, either by sale or gratuitously, to those who desire them for their own use or for distribution, on application, personally or by mail, to Geo. B. UTZER, West 11th Street, N. Y.

NEW YORK MARKETS—MAR. 21, 1864. Ashes—\$8 75 for Pot, 15 50 for Pearls. Cotton—70 for Middlings.

MARRIED. In Stoneington, Conn., March 18th, 1864, CHARLES A. MERRISS, son of S. M. Merriss, Esq., Superintendent of the Stoneington Railroad, and MISS MARY D. MOSS, both of Stoneington.

DIED. In Westley, March 18th, 1864, Capt. CLARK STIMPSON, aged 88 years, 1 month and 23 days. Bro. Stimpson was born in Westley, January 24, 1776. He made a public profession of his faith in Christ in June, 1798, at which time he united with the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Boston, and became a member of that church for a period of nearly 66 years. He was a modest and faithful man in all the relations of life, and in ripe old age he gave to peaceful rest, trusting in Jesus Christ for a glorious immortality.

LETTERS. J. R. Irish, B. F. Rogers, J. P. Hunting, N. H. Hall, Henry Clarke, Arza Con, A. B. Lawton, Henry B. Lewis, Richard Stillman, Edgar Taylor, Joseph M. Hunt, and the Hon. David Clark Newdham, W. H. Hydrin, D. Dike, Isaac S. Dunn, Wm. A. Rogers, Ephraim Mason, J. D. Green, and the Hon. G. J. Crandall, Ludlow P. Rodgers, (sent)

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.

PAY TO VOL. No. 20. T. W. Bess, Westley, \$1 00 No. 20 Daniel B. Rogers, Plainfield, N. J., 2 00 No. 20 P. B. Randall, " " 2 00 No. 20 J. D. Titsworth, " " 2 00 No. 20 David L. Randolph, " " 2 00 No. 20 I. S. Dunham, " " 2 00 No. 20 Azor Ester, Quincy, Penn., 2 00 No. 20 W. H. Hydrin, Hebron, Penn., 2 00 No. 20 Arza Con, Vineland, N. J., 1 00 No. 20 Clarke Greeman, Mystic Bridge, 2 00 No. 20 S. S. Greenman, " " 2 00 No. 20 Josiah Burdick, Hanover, Mich., 2 00 No. 20 Clarke Needham, West Milton, 2 00 No. 20 A. B. Lawton, Edgerton, Wis., 2 00 No. 20 James Jones, Vance, Minn., 2 00 No. 20 A. Edwin Crumb, Trenton, Minn., 2 00 No. 20 L. B. Green, Adams Centre, N. Y., 2 00 No. 20 Peter Brice, " " 2 00 No. 20 Benj. Stillman, West Edmeston, 2 00 No. 20 Jacob Burdick, " " 2 00 No. 20 Benj. Burdick, South Brookfield, 2 00 No. 20 Amos Wilcox, " " 2 00 No. 20 Joseph Denison, Leonardville, 2 00 No. 20 E. B. Irish, Delawar, 1 50 No. 20 Daniel B. Rogers, " " 2 00 No. 20 R. W. Brown, " " 2 00 No. 20 Jared B. Crandall, " " 2 00 No. 20

PICTURES OF ELDER MAXSON.—Wm. S. Pendleton, photographer, No. 6 Chatham Square, New York, has prepared for sale, excellent likenesses of the late Rev. Wm. B. Maxson, D. D. His large picture, 13 by 17 inches, adapted to framing in gold, is the best likeness in existence, and is sold at 75 cents per copy. The Card Pictures, four in number, are also for sale at 25 cents per dozen. Orders for either of the Sabbath Recorder will be forwarded.

MILTON ACADEMY. The Spring Term of this Institution opens March 30th, 1864, 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, request the Principals, Wm. W. WHITFOORD, Milton, Wis., Feb. 14th, 1864.

WINE—PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIAS, by Dr. J. C. Galt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and warranted to be the pure Juice of the Grape, may be obtained, at 50 per gallon of, of the publishers of the Sabbath Recorder will be forwarded.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PHOTOGRAPHS. REV. ALFRED TAYLOR. With an Introduction by Prof. John L. Hart, LL.D., of Philadelphia. The character and unfoldings of the Sunday-school are fast becoming an order of the day. A more complete history of this Christian organization is molding the characters of our children, and youth, and its impressions are indelible on the masses are hardly less potent than adding than the teachings of the Bible. This volume is both timely and suggestive. It is a complete mirror of the Sunday-school, disclosing its workings, and giving a graphic insight into the characteristics of Superior Teachers. Teachers, School Committees, and School Officers; every chapter of the work is as keen in the delineation of character as the edge of a sharp razor; the book will create art, and, if its suggestions are heeded, a reformation. It is a living, breathing, and useful work. Our Sunday-Schools, and how to conduct it, by Alfred Taylor, and how to be an acquisition to the religious literature of the age. We give below a few items of contents: The Sunday-School, and how to conduct it, by Alfred Taylor, and how to be an acquisition to the religious literature of the age. We give below a few items of contents: THE FIDELITY SUPERINTENDENT, THE HEAVY SUPERINTENDENT, THE SLOWLY SUPERINTENDENT, THE SUCCESSIONAL SUPERINTENDENT, THE ARGUMENTATIVE TEACHER, THE INEXPENSIBLE TEACHER, THE DULL TEACHER, THE AMABLE TEACHER, THE REGULARLY LAZE TEACHER, THE EXCELLENT TEACHER, THE MISCHERVOUS SCHOLAR, THE PUNCTUOUS SCHOLAR, THE FIRST-RATE SCHOLAR, SUNDAY-SCHOOL SPEECH-MAKING, THE LONG-WINDED SPEAKER, AT THE CONVENTION, THE TALKING SUPERINTENDENT, THE BLOATED CHILDREN, THE APOLOGUE SPEAKER, THE URGENT SPEAKER, THE UNTIMELY SPEAKER, THE RUDIMENTAL SPEAKER, AND THE SPEECH PLEASED THE LORD.

THE PECULIAR TANT OR INFECTION which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, and its various courses incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall a prey to the most loathsome and scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unwholesome food, impure air, and other causes. It is a disease which attacks the blood, and above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in its constitution, and its taint is passed on to children to the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of God to those who violate the injunction of the others upon their children. The disease originates takes various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, scrofula produces tubercles and pleurisy; in the stomach, it causes indigestion, dyspepsia, and other complaints; on the skin, eruptions and outcroppings; in the bowels, it causes constipation and other ailments. In all these cases, the origin, remedy, and cure are the same. The origin is in the impure state of the blood, and the cure is in the purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. A medicine which purifies the blood, you cannot have health with that "life of the flesh" health, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

AYER'S SASSAPARILLA is compounded from the most effectual and purest of medicinal substances, and is deemed to be the most powerful and efficacious remedy for the cure of all the various diseases which originate in the blood. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by all the leading physicians of the country. It is a medicine which purifies the blood, and its use is recommended by all the leading physicians of the country. It is a medicine which purifies the blood, and its use is recommended by all the leading physicians of the country.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. The Wonderful Great Remedy for Coughs, Consumption, and the Various Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by all the leading physicians of the country. It is a medicine which purifies the blood, and its use is recommended by all the leading physicians of the country.

PICTURES OF ELDER MAXSON.—Wm. S. Pendleton, photographer, No. 6 Chatham Square, New York, has prepared for sale, excellent likenesses of the late Rev. Wm. B. Maxson, D. D. His large picture, 13 by 17 inches, adapted to framing in gold, is the best likeness in existence, and is sold at 75 cents per copy. The Card Pictures, four in number, are also for sale at 25 cents per dozen. Orders for either of the Sabbath Recorder will be forwarded.

MILTON ACADEMY. The Spring Term of this Institution opens March 30th, 1864, 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, request the Principals, Wm. W. WHITFOORD, Milton, Wis., Feb. 14th, 1864.

WINE—PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIAS, by Dr. J. C. Galt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and warranted to be the pure Juice of the Grape, may be obtained, at 50 per gallon of, of the publishers of the Sabbath Recorder will be forwarded.

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The Sabbath Recorder, PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES

THE SABBATH RECORDER, as the Denominational Paper of the Seventh-day Baptists, is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of that people.

At the following State Fairs of 1863, For the best Sewing Machine, Grover & Baker's was awarded the highest Premium.

The Terms of Subscription for the Recorder are: Two Dollars per year, payable in advance. Subscribers may be paid in three months from the beginning of the year.

The above comprises all the Fairs at which the Grover & Baker Machine was exhibited this year.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER.

- Adams-Dr. C. D. Potter. A. Fred-Charles D. Langworthy. Alfred Center-M. J. Green, N. Y. Hull. Brookfield-Richard Hillman.

THE CABINET ORGAN.

Every Church, Sabbath-School and Private Family have a good organ at a very moderate cost.

LAWYERS OF RHODE ISLAND.

Passed at the January Session 1864. An Act in amendment of Chapter 57, of the Title XII of the Revised Statutes of "Appropriations for the education of indigent, blind, deaf and dumb, idiot and imbecile persons."

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following Tracts: No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian people.

John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State.

On the obverse of the medal is a profile bust of General Grant, surrounded by a wide space, in which appear, at the bottom, two American flags crossing each other.

BRUISED OATS FOR HORSES.—A horse fed upon whole oats and uncut hay expends a large portion of his motive power in the process of mastication.

A YANKEE FARMER. The New York correspondent of the London Spectator thus expresses his opinion of the farmers of this country:

Let me tell you a little about one of these Yankees, whom I know well, and in whose house I have lived weeks at a time. He is a small farmer, tilling less than one hundred acres, which have been owned and tilled by his family for generations.

STEEL RAILS FOR RAILROADS.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have purchased and are about to lay down at terminal stations, where the wear of rails is the most severe and rapid.

There are in London 50,000 professional thieves, 1,600 children trained to crime, 15,000 low gamblers, 5,000 receivers of stolen goods, and 150,000 men and women getting their living disreputably.

Tobacco planting was at one time very common and very productive in Ireland. Mr. Edward Carroll, of Fermoy, who was engaged in the culture of this crop from 1821 to 1831, states that it realized from £60 to £150 the Irish acre.

One gentleman gave £50 for a room from which he could see five pirates hang, who were executed together in London lately.

He who gives up is soon given up; and to consider ourselves of no use is the almost certain way to become useless.

An Irishman complained to his physician, that he stuffed his nose much with drugs, that he was sick a long time after he got well.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one. Many run about after felicity, like an absent-minded man hunting for his hat while it is on his head.

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CURE FOR CORNS.—A correspondent, writing from Ohio, who has suffered much from corns, sends us the following, which he regards as an infallible cure, having tried it himself with complete success:

THE MEDAL TO GEN. GRANT. The Philadelphia Press says: "Mr. John Antrobus, a distinguished artist of Chicago, is at present in this city, superintending the completion of the gold medal to be presented to Major-General Grant, under the joint resolution of Congress approved December 17th, 1863.

When I am in pecuniary difficulties, said a pensive bankrupt, "my garden, my flowers, all fresh and sparkling in the morning, console me." Indeed," asked his sympathizing friend; "I should have thought they would remind you of your trouble, for, like your bills, they are all over due."

Miscellaneous. From the Narragansett Weekly. MEDLEY FROM AN OLD NEWSPAPER. As we feel in walking through some ancient historic mansion, with our thoughts busy with the past, while curiosity and imagination are active in re-peopleing and reproducing the days long since;

NORTHERN SUGAR. At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club of Kansas at Topeka, an essay on the cultivation of Sorgho and Imphee, and the manufacture of Sugar therefrom, was read by Mr. C. B. Lines of Wauabusee, (formerly of New Haven, Conn.) and a discussion ensued thereon, from a report of which in the State Review, we gather the following conclusions:

1. The soil and climate of Kansas are well adapted to the production of sugar from Sorgho and Imphee. The absence or infrequency of rains in the later Summer and Autumn conduces to the ripening of the plants and the sweetness of their juice.

2. The production of Sorgho Syrup in that State ranges from 80 to 160 gallons per acre.

3. From seven to ten gallons of juice are required to produce each gallon of merchantable Syrup.

4. Slight frosts on the cane do not diminish the quantity nor injure the quality of the juice. Nor does a heavy frost injure the Syrup, provided the cane is thawed and crushed immediately. Cane solidly frozen, being ground directly, has yielded a good Syrup.

5. In some cases, a mixture (hybridization) of the Sorgho with Broom-corn has diminished the sweetness of the juice; in others, not. We conclude, however, that the safer way is to plant both Sorgho and Imphee remote from all other varieties of corn, whether Maize or Broom.

6. The usual price paid to farmers in Kansas for their Syrup is fifty cents per gallon. It is often put through some process of manufacture and then sold as New Orleans molasses at seventy-five cents.

7. Both Sorgho and Imphee improve by acclimatization. It almost everywhere instance each plant does better in any section the fourth year than the first.

8. In boiling, fresh juice should not be added to that partially boiled away; and it is injurious to stop the boiling at any point. Cook's Evaporator, (which receives the juice in one continuous stream and evaporates it at once,) is generally preferred.

9. The Sorgho is generally preferred to the Imphee, but Mr. Lines has a black-seed Imphee to which he gives a preference. It is a little earlier than the Sorgho; whereas the white-seed is later.

10. Sugar is made from almost any kind, and by very simple means. Nothing seems to be gained by the addition of chemicals. But very many fail in their efforts to reduce their Syrup to Sugar, and the general conclusion seems to be, that the law which governs the process of granulating is yet very imperfectly understood. But each year's experience increases the sum of knowledge on this, as on other points.

11. Kansas produces more than half her annual consumption of "sweetening," and each succeeding year adds greatly to her product.

A PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

A case of almost romantic interest has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. One of the members of a late well-known firm in San Francisco purchased an estate with money which he had secretly and fraudulently abstracted from the funds of the company.

But the court decided that the conveyance was for a perfectly valid consideration, namely a promise of marriage. A woman who has voluntarily made an agreement to marry, says the court, cannot, without indelicacy, and so not without exposing herself to unfavorable observations and to some loss of public favor and respect, seek elsewhere, except for good and substantial reasons, for withdrawing from an engagement by which she has bound herself for preference in marriage; and thus her promise and agreement to marry a particular person essential to change her condition in life.

TRAPS THAT GROW SHIRTS.—Humboldt gives the following account which, on the first reading, would seem almost incredible, but which we feign would believe, because of the unquestioned probity of the extensive traveler: "We saw," he says, "on the slope of the Corra-Donida, short trees fifty feet high. The Indians cut off cylindrical pieces two feet in diameter, from which they peel the red and fibrous bark, with-out making any longitudinal incision. This bark affords them a sort

of garment which resembles a sack, of very coarse texture, and without a seam. The upper opening serves for the head, and two lateral holes are cut to admit the arms. The natives wear these shirts of Marina in the rainy season. They have the form of the ponchos and monos of cotton which are so common in New Granada, at Quito, and in Peru. As in this climate the riches and beneficence of nature are regarded as the primary causes of the indolence of the inhabitants, the missionaries do not fail to say, in showing the shirts of Marina, in the forests of Oronoko, garments are found ready made upon the trees."

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