

The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTLEY, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 31, 1864. Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

THE WAR AND SABBATH-KEEPING.

Will the young men of our denomination, serving in the present war, come home good Sabbath-keepers? This question troubles me not a little. I am fearful that the consciences of many, if not all of them, will have become so callous, by the time the war is over, that they will very easily give up the day which they have been trained to regard as the only one having a claim to be called the Bible Sabbath.

Now, however righteous is the work of putting down the rebellion, yet even this righteous work must be done in a righteous way. We are not to do evil that good may come; and so we are not to break the Sabbath for the sake of putting down the rebellion, if the rebellion can be put down without.

Another family came to seek a new home in Iowa, expecting to be followed soon, or preceded, (I have forgotten which,) by some of their neighbors. In this they were disappointed. They have passed through twelve years or more, if I mistake not, of lonely separation from Sabbath society, with the exception of two or three families who have temporarily resided there; and although the Sabbath is still honored in that household, the father and mother being firm adherents to the sacred institution, yet they too have tasted some of the bitter results of such isolation.

I have now given my reasons for endorsing the opinion, "that it is better for individual Sabbath-keepers, seeking a home in the new countries, to go into the vicinity of existing societies, than to stray off alone or in squads, with the idea of a sufficient number following them to make a society," with a modification, or rather an exception, so far as it relates to squads.

Preparatory to the stating of that exception, I will here remark, that it appears to me one great mistake of our emigrating brethren has been, the acting upon the principle, land first, society afterward; not so much in the order of time, as in the scale of importance. Good land, good accommodations for wood, water, markets, &c., they wish to have at all events; and if, in addition, they can have society, so much the better; or, to put a little more favorable construction upon it, their anticipations are so lively, and their hopes so sanguine, that they trust that the advantages of society will come somehow, if they can only secure favorable opportunities for pecuniary prosperity.

EMIGRATION OF SABBATH-KEEPERS.

In accordance with the intention expressed in my former article, I will now refer to a few examples which have come under my observation, illustrative of the views set forth in that article.

In a certain locality in the State of Iowa, a few years ago, lived four families of Sabbath-keepers, who had settled by themselves, probably expecting others would join them. Of these four families, one moved—I do not know where; the head of another became a Spiritualist, and left the Sabbath; another became reduced in circumstances, so that the brother, who is the head of the family, was under the necessity of supporting his family by working for others by the day. They yielded to the pressure of circumstances, and forsook the Sabbath.

In another locality, a Sabbath-keeper settled some years ago, and afterward was joined by a brother, whose name still stands, as I suppose, on the records of a Seventh-day Baptist Church. Recently, they came to the conclusion that it was better to keep Sunday with their neighbors, than to try to keep the Sabbath, as their business interests had become so mixed up with those of their neighbors, as to involve many interruptions upon the Sabbath, and make it very inconvenient to observe it.

Another family came to seek a new home in Iowa, expecting to be followed soon, or preceded, (I have forgotten which,) by some of their neighbors. In this they were disappointed. They have passed through twelve years or more, if I mistake not, of lonely separation from Sabbath society, with the exception of two or three families who have temporarily resided there; and although the Sabbath is still honored in that household, the father and mother being firm adherents to the sacred institution, yet they too have tasted some of the bitter results of such isolation.

Another family came to seek a new home in Iowa, expecting to be followed soon, or preceded, (I have forgotten which,) by some of their neighbors. In this they were disappointed. They have passed through twelve years or more, if I mistake not, of lonely separation from Sabbath society, with the exception of two or three families who have temporarily resided there; and although the Sabbath is still honored in that household, the father and mother being firm adherents to the sacred institution, yet they too have tasted some of the bitter results of such isolation.

Another family came to seek a new home in Iowa, expecting to be followed soon, or preceded, (I have forgotten which,) by some of their neighbors. In this they were disappointed. They have passed through twelve years or more, if I mistake not, of lonely separation from Sabbath society, with the exception of two or three families who have temporarily resided there; and although the Sabbath is still honored in that household, the father and mother being firm adherents to the sacred institution, yet they too have tasted some of the bitter results of such isolation.

Preparatory to the stating of that exception, I will here remark, that it appears to me one great mistake of our emigrating brethren has been, the acting upon the principle, land first, society afterward; not so much in the order of time, as in the scale of importance. Good land, good accommodations for wood, water, markets, &c., they wish to have at all events; and if, in addition, they can have society, so much the better; or, to put a little more favorable construction upon it, their anticipations are so lively, and their hopes so sanguine, that they trust that the advantages of society will come somehow, if they can only secure favorable opportunities for pecuniary prosperity.

Now, let even a "squad" of brethren, brethren of the right stamp—more intent on the riches of the soul, than the riches of the pocket—in preparing to emigrate, properly and carefully lay out their plans of procedure, and then say to their friends and neighbors about them, and write to those more distant, "Brethren, we are going to seek out new homes for ourselves, and for you, if you shall desire at any time to emigrate; not merely lands to grow rich upon, and houses to stay it, but homes, genuine heart homes, Christian homes. To this end, we are going to seek a locality suitable for a society, secure the lands, build a church, found a school, and provide for the interests of a society in general. Then, when you come, we will welcome you to our warm hearts and Christian homes."

Having associated with themselves one or two more men of some means, let them go and select a suitable location for a village, with good farming lands adjacent—if possible, on some stream of water—secure all the lands so far around as they may be able, and then lay out a plat for a village, surveying out its streets, lots, grounds for a church, school building, &c. Then let them publish their enterprise, and its objects, advertising building lots free of charge to Sabbath-keepers who will purchase farms in the neighborhood, or settle as mechanics, &c., until a suitable number has settled to form the nucleus of a good society.

Another family came to seek a new home in Iowa, expecting to be followed soon, or preceded, (I have forgotten which,) by some of their neighbors. In this they were disappointed. They have passed through twelve years or more, if I mistake not, of lonely separation from Sabbath society, with the exception of two or three families who have temporarily resided there; and although the Sabbath is still honored in that household, the father and mother being firm adherents to the sacred institution, yet they too have tasted some of the bitter results of such isolation.

Another family came to seek a new home in Iowa, expecting to be followed soon, or preceded, (I have forgotten which,) by some of their neighbors. In this they were disappointed. They have passed through twelve years or more, if I mistake not, of lonely separation from Sabbath society, with the exception of two or three families who have temporarily resided there; and although the Sabbath is still honored in that household, the father and mother being firm adherents to the sacred institution, yet they too have tasted some of the bitter results of such isolation.

Another family came to seek a new home in Iowa, expecting to be followed soon, or preceded, (I have forgotten which,) by some of their neighbors. In this they were disappointed. They have passed through twelve years or more, if I mistake not, of lonely separation from Sabbath society, with the exception of two or three families who have temporarily resided there; and although the Sabbath is still honored in that household, the father and mother being firm adherents to the sacred institution, yet they too have tasted some of the bitter results of such isolation.

Another family came to seek a new home in Iowa, expecting to be followed soon, or preceded, (I have forgotten which,) by some of their neighbors. In this they were disappointed. They have passed through twelve years or more, if I mistake not, of lonely separation from Sabbath society, with the exception of two or three families who have temporarily resided there; and although the Sabbath is still honored in that household, the father and mother being firm adherents to the sacred institution, yet they too have tasted some of the bitter results of such isolation.

Another family came to seek a new home in Iowa, expecting to be followed soon, or preceded, (I have forgotten which,) by some of their neighbors. In this they were disappointed. They have passed through twelve years or more, if I mistake not, of lonely separation from Sabbath society, with the exception of two or three families who have temporarily resided there; and although the Sabbath is still honored in that household, the father and mother being firm adherents to the sacred institution, yet they too have tasted some of the bitter results of such isolation.

Another family came to seek a new home in Iowa, expecting to be followed soon, or preceded, (I have forgotten which,) by some of their neighbors. In this they were disappointed. They have passed through twelve years or more, if I mistake not, of lonely separation from Sabbath society, with the exception of two or three families who have temporarily resided there; and although the Sabbath is still honored in that household, the father and mother being firm adherents to the sacred institution, yet they too have tasted some of the bitter results of such isolation.

against. The plowing for wheat is generally done with cast-steel plows in the fall. Excellent wheat is raised by sowing on corn ground, without plowing, simply dragging it in. Oats is a sure crop, and has some advantages over the wheat crop, yielding more bushels per acre, lighter transportation, and now about the same price, viz., 55 and 60 cents a bushel; Potatoes, rather scarce, sell for 35 cents; hay, ditto, from four to five dollars a ton.

Raising wool is the most profitable business now. Farmers are glad to take sheep and give half the wool and half the increase for their use. Some give two-thirds. Hay is easily cut on the prairies and in low places; all it costs is the cutting, and pasturing costs nothing. Sheep are worth six dollars, and wool seventy-five cents a pound. Horses are worth about the same here as east. They are more easily raised, and are considered profitable stock. Cattle are more profitable than horses to begin with. They can be got for about \$50 to \$75 a head. Cows are worth from \$15 to \$20 a head.

We are not on the line of any railroad; but shall be within one day's drive, or about thirty miles, of one this next fall, and the alternate sections of land are taken by another road, which will come still nearer us. Hastings, on the river, about 80 miles from here, is our best market; but next fall it will be Owatonna.

The land office is at Winnebago City, about forty miles from here. Our county seat is Albert Lea. Our settlement is seven years old. The land first taken cost a dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per acre. A quarter section of 160 acres can now be obtained, under the Homestead Law, by going to the land office, paying twelve dollars (as ten is the government's claim, and \$2 half of the Register's fee), and occupying the claim as a home for five years, and then the deed is given on the receipt of two dollars, which completes the Register's fee. Good timber can be had for \$16 to \$20 an acre, within from two to ten miles of government land.

The freight on goods in boxes is about \$3 a hundred from New York to Hastings, Minn. They should be closely packed in strong boxes, and marked with the owner's name, Hastings, Minnesota, care of North & Carll. Through tickets, on first class cars, cost in New York for Hastings \$23.75. Forward your goods as soon as possible, and they will come up the river by about the first of May. It will take about five days to come from Rhode Island or New York City to Hastings. If E. H. M., or any one coming to Trenton to settle, will drop a line to Eld. J. C. West, or J. W. Ayars, P. M., Trenton, Freeborn Co., Minn., when they will be in Hastings, we may arrange with those who carry wheat to market, (usually after May 1st,) to bring goods and families at a saving. Any other questions or communications addressed to me will receive prompt attention.

Yours very truly, J. C. West.

TOBACCO-USING MINISTERS.

"That ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, your reasonable service."—Rom. 12: 1.

"For ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are his."—1 Cor. 6: 20.

"For God hath not called us to uncleanness, but to holiness."—1 Thess. 4: 7.

Please ask your readers, Mr. Editor, to compare the ideas of physical and spiritual purity suggested by the above quotations, with the fleshly lust of tobacco-using. Ask them to compare its use with the purity of life and practice which the Bible requires of those who become leaders, and exemplars of a religion which demands that, whatever its votaries do, they do it all to the glory of God. Ask them how one of God's ministers glorifies Him, or honors His name, by enslaving himself to a disgusting, injurious habit, demanded only by a depraved, and hence sinful, appetite. If any of your readers are ministers who "chew, or smoke, or snuff," ask them if they do it as a duty; if so, to whom do they owe the duty; or, if they can recommend it to their flock as being conducive to cleanliness, or health, or virtue, or religion. Ask if they think the boys in their Sabbath-schools, who pattern after them in such practices, and quote them as authority, are made any better by it; brought into any better company by it; or in any way purer, and more capable of doing God's work in the world. If they cannot recommend it thus, ask them where they, who are leaders and teachers, get the precept or example for doing what they dare not advise their people to do. Inquire after the consistency of preaching to men the necessity of freeing themselves from the bondage of sin, while the preacher does not, and often says he cannot, free himself from a habit, which, aside from its uselessness and sinfulness, is of all others the most disgusting. Ask all Christians how they honor God, or advance his cause, by selling, or using, or counting,

that which is associated intimately with the lower and baser habits of men, and is a feeder of them. Ask those who use it how they are to answer for the waste of time, and money, and health; and those who sell it, how they are to answer for putting into men's hands that which only injures, simply because it will bring money into their coffers; for no man need sell tobacco in order to support himself, any more than men need to sell liquor. Ask reformers and lovers of our race, among whom Christians ought to be first, if they may of right keep silent on this question. Yours truly, GLEANER.

SABBATH-BREAKING PARTNERSHIPS.

I notice that "J." has driven a nail in the right place, by his remarks on the above, in your last issue. I do not respond to his call for "able writers," but join with him in asking for the Bible evidence to support such things. There is, or there is not, such evidence. The subject is too important for the "Word" to pass it by in silence. If the evidence is, then let us have it, chapter and verse. We remember a commandment which forbids labor to us, our servants, our beasts, and even the stranger who may be within our gates, upon that day. But that says nothing about partnerships. It says something about servants, doesn't it? How far is a partner from being a servant, into whose hands you give your business for the day, and with whom you share the profits of the day? But if the partner is not a servant, what of clerks, agents, superintendents and workmen, a part of whose wages you pay, and the profit of whose labor you receive? Thus, not only direct partnerships, but the investing of our money in Sabbath-breaking corporations, is expressly forbidden, and he who does it, whatever else he may do, is thus far a transgressor. If any one thinks he is not, let us see the proof. GLEANER.

DE BUYTER INSTITUTE.

An Exhibition was given, March 15, by the students of De-Buyter Institute, which is well spoken of. With the close of the Winter Term, we understand that Eld. Geo. E. Tomlinson passes over the supervision of the school to Mr. Newton Dean, under whom the Spring Term will open, March 30th.

SANITARY FAIRS.—These most familiar with American generosity must be astonished to see what sums have been raised at the Sanitary Fairs in this country. The profits are stated thus:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Chicago, \$80,000; Boston, 140,000; Cincinnati, 245,000; Albany, 35,000; Brooklyn, 400,000; Cleveland, 60,000; Buffalo, 40,000. Total, \$1,000,000.

THE FESTIVAL OF PURIM.

The most brilliant fancy dress ball ever given in New York, came off on Tuesday evening, March 22d, under the auspices of the Purim Association, composed of members of the Jewish faith. The Times gives a very lengthy history of this anniversary, from which we select the following:

"The Festival of Purim is one of the oldest and most important festivals recognized by the Jews, commemorating, as it does, one of the most important events in their history as a nation. It was instituted by Queen Esther and by Mordecai about the year 510 B. C., and commemorates the remarkable deliverance of the children of Israel from the tyranny and machinations of Haman, who was Prime Minister to King Ahasuerus, who reigned from India unto Ethiopia, over a hundred and twenty-seven provinces. Mordecai had been carried captive from Jerusalem, and with him the fair and beautiful maiden Hadassah, or Esther, whom Mordecai, when her father and mother were dead, took for his own daughter. Esther being exceedingly beautiful and pleasing, found favor in the eyes of King Ahasuerus, who married her and made her his Queen. About this time Haman was appointed to the high position of Prime Minister to the King, and he demanded and received homage from all except the Jew Mordecai, who not only refused to pay homage, but also refused to give any reason why he would not. Haman, highly incensed at the conduct of Mordecai, ordered made a gallows of extraordinary height, on which to hang him for the insult he had offered to one in high office, and favored by the King. Queen Esther, hearing of this, informed the King of the relation which existed between her and Mordecai; and also of the great benefit Mordecai had done the

King some time previous in informing of two men in his confidence, Bigthana and Teresh, who sought to lay violent hands upon the King and kill him. The King remembering all these things, and the iniquity of Haman, ordered him hanged upon the gallows erected for Mordecai, placed Mordecai in the position held by Haman, made him chief over the house of Haman, and released the children of Israel from bondage. This was celebrated by great rejoicing all over the land, and in every way the joy and happiness of the people was exhibited."

A CURIOUS RECORD.—In the last census of Ireland, just published by the British Government, appear some curious statistics of the religious faith of the people of that country. The returns show this record:

Table with 2 columns: Religion and Number. Roman Catholics, 4,595,365; Established Church, 698,857; Methodists, 45,399; Independents, 4,533; Baptists, 2,360; Quakers, 3,809; Unitarians, 393; Jews, 112; "Christians," 68; "High Church," 40; "Brethren," 28; "Disciples of Christ," 14; "Derbyites," 1; "Philanthropist," 1; "Atheist," 3; "Kellyites," 2; "No particular Persuasion," 2; "Walkerites," 2; "Believers in Jesus," 2; "Members of Christ's Church," 2; "Sinners saved by Grace," 2; "Brethren in Christ," 2; "The Word of God Alone," 2; "Self-Opinion, or the Church of God," 1; "A Saint of no Sect," 1; "Seekers," 1; "No Religion," 1; "Undecided," 2.

THE FATHER OF CHEAP POSTAGE.—

Sir Rowland Hill, the originator of penny postage in England, has just resigned, ostensibly on account of ill health, but really, it is said, on account of disagreement with his superior in office. It is nearly twenty-seven years since he began his work. In that time the number of letters passing through the British post-office has risen from seventy-six millions to more than six hundred millions per annum; the amount of money sent by mail has increased from £313,000 to £15,000,000; he contrived to make the mails secure; to make the postoffice clerks and servants comfortable, and to establish a system of promotion which has created in England a postoffice service.

ADMIRAL PORTER.

At least accounts, Admiral Porter had been long engaged for three days in removing obstructions from the Red River, consisting of rafts and piles driven into the channel. Transports had commenced proceeding up the river without interruption.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Grant is now with the Army of the Potomac, which has been condensed into three divisions, relieving several Generals, among whom are Sykes, Newton, French, Meredith, Caldwell, and Spicola. The army was ordered to prepare for inspection, and notified that no time would be spent in reviews and idle parades. Things have a business look in that quarter.

AN EX-SLAVE IN LUCK.—

An ex-slave has just fallen heir to eight thousand dollars in Ohio. Two years ago the planter who "owned" him brought him to Greene county, in that state, and freed him, and at the same time deposited in bank eight thousand dollars, giving the negro the certificate of deposit for safe keeping. The planter died, the slave lived, and the Court ruled that the money belonged to Sambo, who enjoyed his good luck amazingly.

HOPKINSON MATTERS.—

We understand that Henry C. Coon, late Principal of Hopkinton Academy, having concluded to occupy the summer in taking medical lectures, the charge of the school will devolve upon Samuel R. Wheeler, who has for some time been one of the teachers.—Mr. Wheeler is also engaged to supply the desk of the Second Hopkinton Church for the year beginning with April.

GRACE GREENWOOD (Mrs. Lippincott) recently visited the Army of the Potomac, at the invitation of the 1st Division Lecture Association, and delivered four lectures to large and interested audiences.

THE REVIVAL ON CUYLER HILL, Cortland Co., N. Y., continues. Nine recent converts were baptized on Sabbath, March 12th.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Revivals are spreading throughout New England, and it is mentioned as one of their marked peculiarities, that there is an absence of all excitement. The receipts of the American Bible Society for the year ending with this month will exceed \$500,000—\$100,000 larger than any previous year. Rev. Horatio Stebbens is to be the successor of T. Starr King, and expects to leave for California in September.

Mrs. Eliza M. Albert of Baltimore, has bequeathed \$10,000 to charitable institutions in that city.

Meetings have recently been held in Liverpool to sustain Protestant missions in South America.

Fast-day in New Hampshire and Massachusetts is appointed for Thursday, April 1st.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The best item of war news this week is from the South-west. The Red River Expedition, under General A. J. Smith, proved a complete success. It seems that the expedition, consisting of about ten thousand men and a fleet of gunboats, left Vicksburg March 10th, landed at Sumnerport, La., on the 13th, and marched to Prayon Glace, where Gen. Scourie's (rebel) brigade had been encamped, which fled on the approach of our transports, leaving considerable camp equipment and commissary stores. Gen. Smith pushed forward to Yellow Bayou, where strong fortifications had been erected, but the rebels again fled. As the Union forces came up, the enemy was pressed, and some skirmishing ensued, resulting in the capture of several prisoners and a small wagon train. At daylight, March 14th, the entire command started for Fort De Russey, twenty-eight miles distant, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, the 3d and 9th Indiana batteries opened on the fort, which replied vigorously, with three of its heaviest guns. The cannonade continued an hour, when Gen. Smith ordered the 1st and 3d Illinois regiments, 16th corps, under Gen. Mower, to charge the enemy's rifle pits and storm the fort. The 119th and 9th Indiana, and 24th Missouri regiments, charged over deep ditches and a thick abatis, in the face of a galling fire, and within twenty minutes after the order was given, the color sergeant of the 58th Illinois volunteers planted the American flag upon the enemy's works. The victory was complete, and resulted in the capture of 225 prisoners, including 24 commissioned officers, and two 9-inch Dahlgren guns, two 6-pounders, four 32-pounders, two 6-pounders, a lot of small arms, 2,000 barrels of fine powder, an immense quantity of assorted ammunition, and several thousand dollars' worth of commissary stores.

Fort De Russey is a most formidable work. It is quadrangular in shape, with bastions and bomb proofs covered with railroad iron. A powerful water battery connects with the fort, the casemates of which are capable of resisting the heaviest shot and shell. The position of the gate was capital for direct and rapid fire upon all boats attempting to pass up and down the river. About eight hundred negroes were employed last year in constructing the earthworks. Gen. Smith was in superintending the thorough destruction of the fortifications, which would take 3000 men two or three days. Among the cannon captured were two guns belonging to the Morning Light, and one heavy gun from the Indiana, sunk in the Mississippi last year.

At least accounts, Admiral Porter had been long engaged for three days in removing obstructions from the Red River, consisting of rafts and piles driven into the channel. Transports had commenced proceeding up the river without interruption.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Grant is now with the Army of the Potomac, which has been condensed into three divisions, relieving several Generals, among whom are Sykes, Newton, French, Meredith, Caldwell, and Spicola. The army was ordered to prepare for inspection, and notified that no time would be spent in reviews and idle parades. Things have a business look in that quarter.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that a lieutenant and seven privates of a Louisiana regiment came into our lines on Wednesday as deserters, and made the usual statements of demoralization in the rebel ranks.

One night last week, Col. Wells, Provost-Marshal-General at Alexandria, sent out a party of Company D, of the First Michigan Cavalry, dismounted, in search of guerrillas. They went by steamer to Freestone Point, and thence through woods about ten miles, where they captured Captain Hannegan, the well-known guerrilla chieftain, and three men, six shot guns, muskets and rifles, three revolvers, one horse, and returned safely.

A despatch from Annapolis says nine hundred prisoners have just landed there from Fortress Monroe. Four hundred of them are sick. Three died on the way. The condition of some is beyond description.

Two companies of the 91st regiment, while scouting up the Virginia road, near Cumberland Gap, came upon the enemy's pickets, killing one and wounding another. They returned to camp with four horses, wagons, arms, and seven prisoners, including the notorious rebel guerrillas and bushwhackers Green and Estler, who have long been a terror to Union citizens.

From the Department of Western Virginia, we learn that a whole company of our cavalry (Third Virginia) were captured at Winfield, in the Kanawha, by a body of rebels, and that the steamer Victress, with Major Rucker on board, carrying important despatches from General Sigel, narrowly escaped capture. It appears that Captain Cox, commanding the steamer, finding that the wind was too high to go through "the Shoot," shot off to see his wife, who resided in the neighborhood, and Major Rucker, on his own responsibility, started the steamer, and thus saved himself and his despatches.

THE SOUTHERN COAST.

On the 10th of March, a new iron-clad war steamer was successfully launched at Charleston. She is called the Ashley. This increases from old fleet in Charleston to seven vessels. She is regarded as a formidable vessel, with improvements in her armor.

Miscellaneous.

SPOTTED FEVER.

Inasmuch as I am constantly quoted as authority for strange modes of preventing and treating the disease...

There is no doubt in my mind that the malarial is petechial, or spotted fever. It has been long known and accurately described.

In 1810, the Massachusetts Medical Society, through a committee of its own members, issued a circular embracing questions as to the cause, history and modes of treatment...

SENATORIAL CLASSIFICATION.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus classifies the United States Senate: After three months' daily attendance...

THE LAKE TUNNEL AT OHIO.

This great undertaking, which is designed to obtain water from Lake Michigan for Chicago, was commenced on the 17th of March...

THE FOUNDATION OF A HOME.

No home is possible without love. All business-marriages and marriages of convenience, all culinary marriages and marriages of mere animal passion...

dinner, (never after a meal,) at least once a week. 6. Avoid all irregular habits as you fear the grave.

9. Eschew patent medicines and bad whiskey. Cleanliness, sunlight, fresh, dry air, warmth, (not heat,) and temperance, are the best preventives of disease.

10. The best general debater and practical legislator—Mr. Fessenden of Maine.

QUICK WORK IN COAT-MAKING.

In 1811, Sir John Throckmorton, a Berkshire Baronet, offered to lay a wager of a thousand guineas to the following effect: That at eight o'clock on a particular evening...

ODDS AND ENDS.

The value of an ounce of gold is \$19; of a pound avoirdupois, \$304; of a ton, \$508,000. Our national debt of two thousand millions would weigh in pure gold 6,578,947 pounds...

DETECTING CRIME.

Not long ago, there occurred in Prussia one of those cases of detection of crime by scientific means which interest a large and intelligent class of readers.

ed after each opening of the top. This cylinder will weigh 203,000 pounds, and from it the tunneling shoreward will commence.

HOT-BEDS.

Not one farmer out of twenty knows what it is to have his table well supplied with early vegetables, although the cost of a hot-bed is trifling...

VALUE OF MICE.

A gentleman in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, has trained a couple of mice, and invented machinery enabling them to spin cotton yarn.

HIGH PRICES IN NEW YORK.

Burleigh, writing from New York, says: All the necessaries of life are fearfully on the rise. What will become of us all, if things maintain the same balloon ascendancy...

WORKMAN IN PARIS.

A workman in Paris has succeeded in making barrels without hoops, as solid as the best hooped barrels in the world.

AMONG THE INSCRIPTIONS.

Mrs. Hornby, in her entertaining work on Constantinople, gives a strange account of the diet of Turkish babies. She says, "They eat cucumbers and chestnuts, and are nursed at the same time."

At the celebration of the battle of Pea Ridge, in St. Louis, recently, Colonel Wangelin made a pithy reply to a toast in his honor.

LAW OF RHODE ISLAND.

Passed at the January Session A. D. 1864. An Act dividing the town of North Providence into Districts for the purpose of Voting.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER.

- NEW YORK: Adams—Dr. G. D. Potter. Alfred Charles Stanton, North York: Alfred Carter—M. J. Green, N. V. Hull: Brookfield—Richard Stillman.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

- Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public; 28 pp. No. 2—Moral Nature of Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath; 62 pp.

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

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

At the celebration of the battle of Pea Ridge, in St. Louis, recently, Colonel Wangelin made a pithy reply to a toast in his honor.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

At the celebration of the battle of Pea Ridge, in St. Louis, recently, Colonel Wangelin made a pithy reply to a toast in his honor.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

At the celebration of the battle of Pea Ridge, in St. Louis, recently, Colonel Wangelin made a pithy reply to a toast in his honor.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

At the celebration of the battle of Pea Ridge, in St. Louis, recently, Colonel Wangelin made a pithy reply to a toast in his honor.

Advertisement for Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, featuring various models and their benefits. Includes text like 'THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS' and 'Over all Competitors'.