

The Sabbath Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1864. Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

Special Notice.

In view of the past year, it has been judged expedient to add the half dollar for delivery of the volume. Notice is therefore given, that money received for the Recorder up to the completion of the 10th number of the present volume, June 30th, will be credited at the rate of 50 cents per year.

CHRISTIAN FAMILY NURTURE.

With reference to teachings which are more directly religious, we note, as a first requisite, an habitual familiarity between parents and children upon all religious subjects. If parents are reserved and incommunicative on these subjects, children will soon conclude that there is very little importance attached to them.

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DAVID'S ANNIVERSARIES.

The Baptists are to hold their anniversary this year in Philadelphia, during the fourth week of May, and the indications are, that the season will be one of unusual interest. The Missionary Union, especially, is providing for an extensive religious entertainment.

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4. Educational Institutions of the Denomination, Collegiate and Theological. Rev. Dr. Ripley, of Massachusetts.

5. The Literature of the Denomination, including authorship, books and periodicals. Rev. Dr. Crowell, of Illinois.

6. Influence of Foreign Missions on the Churches at home, showing in what ways their character and development have been modified thereby. Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Indiana.

7. Prudential Lessons of our Missionary History. The Assistant Secretary.

8. The Missions with their retrospective and prospective aspects. The Corresponding Secretary.

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I am aware that a few persons may, under honest circumstances, lead many honest persons out of the way, and by so doing plunge a nation into strife and contention. We have an example of this before us at the present time, in the case of our own once prosperous nation.

Our First-day brethren, by means of their Christian Commissions, are now trying to lead these benighted sons of toil, as they emerge from their bondage, up to the land of Israel's hope, the Canaan of rest.

This distinguished Christian missionary has been compelled by failing health to bid a permanent farewell to the land which, for nearly thirty-four years, has been the scene of his self-sacrificing toil.

That bright and glorious era for India and the world I have long seen in the vision of faith. The vividly-realized hope of it has often sustained me amid toils and sufferings, calumny and reproach, disappointment and reverse.

These ideas have been suggested to my mind by a discourse delivered, a few weeks ago, in this place, by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, who has been laboring during the past year among the freedmen of the South, and from her I learned how truly, at the present time, might the words of Jesus be repeated, and applied with all their original force to that hitherto unfortunate people.

And now, Bro. W., if we are right, I believe that upon us as a people, above and before all others, should rest the sanctified garments of the priesthood of this great mission. But what shall we say? and what shall we do? In order that the whole unbroken law, without limitation or reservation, may be written upon the hearts of this people?

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Miscellaneous.

THE ARMY RATION.

We have learned some things in the war; for instance, new uses for cavalry have not been discovered, which were, if not unknown, yet little practiced in Europe; not only cavalry, but even infantry "raids" have been made by both sides, showing powers of marching and endurance seldom found in the armies of Europe. But whatever daring and determined generals have done with troops, they have done under the same conditions as regards arms and supplies, which have governed all modern armies. It does not appear to have occurred to any one in the Substante Department to inquire whether some radical change might not be made, by which the burdens of the soldier should be lightened, and his march easier, his supplies stored in every emergency, and his cooking independent of the train, which lags behind and can scarcely ever be ahead at the time when it is most wanted.

Professor E. N. Horsford, lately Rufus Professor in Harvard University, and therefore especially devoted to the application of science to the art of living, has, at the request of army officers, investigated the question of an improved army ration, and in an interesting pamphlet, published by Van Nostrand, shows that, with great saving to the country and increased comfort to the soldier, the present marching ration which weighs from thirty-two to forty pounds, and occupies about one hundred cubic inches—may be reduced in weight to thirteen or fifteen pounds, and in bulk to thirty-five cubic inches, without diminishing its nutritious value, by simply removing the inedible portions and the water from it, and compressing it.

The present army ration contains all that is essential to support life—so far it is arranged in accordance with natural laws. It has sufficient variety to satisfy the palate as well as the essential demands of the soldier's system. Thus, it has been noticed that when volunteers first enter the field they eat more beef than pork, but the old campaigner prefers pork. The French soldiers in the Crimea consumed in the proportion of one pound of salt beef to ten of salt pork.

But the present army ration is very bulky; and this is a grievous obstacle to movements of great armies in a region like Virginia, where supplies cannot be found, and where guerrillas hover upon the communications of an advancing army, to intercept supply trains. An army or an expedition must therefore carry its supplies along. Now, under the present system, men cannot march with more than eight days' rations in knapsacks and haversacks, and even this supply of food is half wasted before the soldier has reached a day, through the impossibility of storing it safely. If he leans against anything, he crushes his bread; if it rains, most likely his sugar, coffee, meat and pulverized hard bread are found in the shape of a disgusting dough in the haversack; which the poor fellow must eat or starve. So that even for his eight days' march he is not comfortably or sufficiently supplied, and all extended and rapid operations with a heavy force become almost impossible.

The present ration consists of bread, pork or beef, coffee and sugar, weighs thirty-two or forty ounces, and occupies one hundred cubic inches in the pack. For this Professor Horsford proposes to substitute a ration consisting of fresh beef prepared in the form of sausage, properly compressed so as to exclude all the moisture, and of corn without hull or other unwholesome parts. Three ounces of beef prepared in this way he describes as being a full meal ration. Instead of hard bread he proposes eight ounces of roasted ground wheat, or coarsest of self-rising flour, which he shows will be an adequate substitute for the present bread ration. Eight days' rations at present weigh from six to ten pounds, and occupy a volume of over fifty cubic inches; the substitution of fresh sausage and corn would reduce this weight and bulk to ten pounds and fifty cubic inches, and he assures that, with the help of water to every additional supply of sausage and roasted wheat, an army of one hundred thousand men might safely subsist upon his basis for an operation requiring thirty or forty days. He would use a concentrated preparation of coffee, properly sweetened, which could be mixed as easily with cold as with warm water, and he argues that tobacco, as a stimulant, should be forbidden as a part of the ration. In this, the war, or who has ever undergone hardship or exposure of any kind, will agree with him. On the march, or in the bivouac, a pipe is the chief source of comfort to the soldier, and fortifies his body against malarial and other fevers, and invigorates his faculties. Professor Horsford proposes that tobacco should be distributed to each soldier as he is marched, and that his pipe should be carried in a leather case, with which the soldier can mix tobacco as he goes along.

There is an immense difference would be made in the transportation of the army's supplies, if the ration could be reduced to a few facts scattered through a barrel, that will contain one hundred and ninety-six pounds

of flour will hold but seventy-five pounds of hard bread. An army wagon will carry fifteen barrels of flour, or about one-seventh of this flour, in the form of freshly-baked bread. An ox weighing fifteen hundred pounds furnishes to the government which buys him, and slaughters him in the field, but about a sixth and a half per cent. of its weight in edible meat. According to Colonel Eaton, commissary at New York, the army ration of fresh beef at Hilton Head cost the government thirty cents, at a time when excellent canned meats cost but sixteen cents delivered. Professor Horsford suggests that instead of supplying salt beef and pork in their present shape, at least three-quarters of the bulk being water—or fresh beef on the hoof, transported by rail from the western prairies at a great loss—government should kill the cattle in Illinois, in their best condition, and then, in proper factories, prepare, season and condense the meat in the most perfect manner possible.—New York Evening Post.

CAVE LIFE IN VICKSBURG.

A lady of Seccessia—the wife of a rebel officer—who passed through the terrors of the siege of Vicksburg, has written, and D. Appleton & Co. have published, a very lively and agreeable account of her experience during that eventful period. The book is an history, from the expression of political opinion, and so mildly indifferent to all but individual facts, that we suspect it has been pretty extensively pruned and modeled to suit the northern market and northern readers. As it is, what remains is invested with a quiet charm that is really delightful after the "last ditch" exaggeration which has so completely characterized the southern literature of the last few years.

The writer was at Vicksburg during the entire bombardment, and most of the time was forced to seek safety in a cave—hence the title, "My Cave Life in Vicksburg," with Letters of Trial and Travel, by a Lady.

These caves were not very sumptuous abodes. They were artificial dug in the hill-side by negroes who, hired themselves, out at from thirty to fifty dollars per cave, according to size. Quite a little real estate business sprang up in these caves; for many persons deeming particular localities unsafe, would sell them to others who had been less fortunate or less provident; and so great was the demand for cave workmen, that a new branch of industry sprang up and became quite popular. Of course, people lived in these caves only because their houses were unsafe, the shells from the bombardment falling all around them, and the windows and roofs in a style as dangerous as it was unpleasant. Our author had her cave built facing away from the river, for as the fragments of shells continued with the same impetus after the explosion, in but one direction onward, they were not likely to enter the caves fronting in this manner with their course. One day, however, the besiegers opened a new battery, and a shell landed just before the excavation, burying itself without exploding. The inmates of the cave all rushed to the inner recesses and crouched against the earth walls, awaiting with horror another hissing visitant. A man passing by also rushed in for shelter, and immediately after a Parrott shell came whistling in at the entrance and fell in the center of the cave, lying there smoking. The man seized a blanket to shield himself from the fragments, and all remained for a moment with eyes fixed in terror on the missile of death, when George, a negro servant boy, rushed forward, seized the shell, and threw it out into the street, turning off in the opposite direction, and thus all the cave were saved, while the bold negro became the admiration of his companions, and was highly elevated thereat.

But the inmates of caves were not always so fortunate. In another instance a mother laid her sleeping child upon a bed at the end of the cave, where she thought it would be safe, and then took her seat at the entrance. She had scarcely done so, when a mortar shell came rushing through the air, and fell over the cave, and crashed the head of the child, taking away the innocent young life without a look or word of passing grief to be treasured in the mother's heart.

But if there was this danger in remaining in the excavation, greater peril was waiting outside. A young girl, once becoming weary in the confinement of the cave, hastily ran to the house in the interval that elapsed between the slowly-falling shells. On returning, an explosion sounded near her—one wild scream, and she ran into her mother's presence, sinking like a wounded dove, her lifeblood flowing over the light summer dress in crimson ripples from a death-wound in her side, caused by the shell fragment. On another occasion, a little negro child playing in the yard found a shell, and in rolling and turning it, innocently pounded the fuse. When the smoke of the explosion cleared away, the mangled body of the child was yet warm, but dead. In another instance, a man was buried alive by the fall of a shell, which had been struck by a shell. Workmen were set to work to deliver him, but he had been dead some time before he could be extricated; but, thank God, all the cave dwellers lived in constant dread of sharing his fate.

At intervals during the bombardment, the people of Vicksburg would go up to the Sky Parlor hill, which was so high that the federal guns, it was said, could never reach it. The Sky Parlor Hill is so called from its extreme height, being a portion of the bluff that stood where the principal commercial street now stands, the gradient of the city having fallen most of the elevation down. The hill now occupies about a square-

distance of two squares from the river, and is a prominent feature from all parts of the city. A rugged drive winds on one side up the steep ascent, and a long and dizzy flight of wooden steps ascend from the street on the opposite side. It is surmounted by a little house, that one could imagine surrounded "the bean stalk," in the celebrated history of "Jack," quaint and old, yet one that the earlier inhabitants would have balked at a "fine house." The view—and that is what the place is visited for—is good, both of the city and river, for some miles above. Crowds of people collect here on the occasion of any move being made in the direction of the river.

But even those who survived the siege—who were neither killed nor wounded—led a life of incessant nervous shocks. One afternoon, at five o'clock, while sitting near the mouth of the cave, our author noticed that the shells fell more thickly than usual, causing vast columns of earth to fly upward, mingled with smoke. For a moment she was uncertain whether to remain within or run out; and thus she tells the rest of the incident:

"As the rocking and trembling of the earth was very distinctly felt, and the explosions alarmingly near, I stood within the mouth of the cave, ready to make my escape, should one chance to fall above our domicile. In my anxiety, I was startled by the shouts of the servants, and a most fearful jar and rocking of the earth, followed by a deafening explosion, such as I had never heard before. The cave filled instantly with powder, smoke and dust. I stood with a tingling, prickling sensation in my head, hands, and feet, and with a first glad thought that came to me, child, servants, all here, and saved from some great danger. I felt I stepped out, to find a group of persons before my cave, looking anxiously for me; and lying all around, freshly torn, rose bushes, arbutus trees, large oaks of oak, splinters, pieces of plank, wood, &c. A mortar shell had struck the corner of the cave, fortunately so near the brow of the hill that it had gone obliquely into the earth, exploding as it went, breaking large masses from the side of the hill—tearing away the fence; the shrubbery and flowers—sweeping all like an avalanche, down near the entrance of my good refuge."

Wishing to visit her husband at the camp, the author took a ride, which certainly must have presented some curious scenes.

TRIP TO THE FORTIFICATIONS.

"The road we were traveling was graded out through the hills; and on every side we could see, thickly strung among the earth cliffs, the never-to-be-forgotten-of caves—large caves and little caves—some cut out substantially, roomy and comfortable, with braced and props throughout—many only large enough for one man to take refuge in, standing again, at a low place in the earth, was a seat for a passer-by in case of danger. Driving on rapidly, we reached the suburb of the city, where the road became shady and pleasant—still with caves at every large road excavation, reminding one very much of the numberless holes that swallows make in summer; for both the mortar and Parrott shells disported this district; and a cave, front in whatever direction it might, was not secure from fragments. M.—impatiently urged on the driver, fearing that when the firing recommenced we should still be on the road. Suddenly a turn of the drive brought in sight two large forts on the hills above us; and, passing down a ravine near one of these, the ambulance stopped. Here we saw two or three of the little shell and bomb-proof houses in the earth, covered with logs and turf. We were hastily taken out and started for our home, when I heard a cutting of the air—the most expressive term I can use for that peculiar sound—above my head; and the balls dropping thickly around me, bringing leaves and small twigs from the trees with them. I felt a sudden rush in my heart, and the soldiers were camped near, and many stood motionless watching the ascent of the clouds of smoke, that I could not for the world have shown fear; so, braced by my pride, I walked with a firm and steady pace, notwithstanding the treacherous suggestions of my heart, that beat a loud "Run, run!" M.—fearing every moment that I might fall by his side, hurried anxiously along. Within a short distance from the adjutant's office, where we took refuge until the firing became less heavy."

UNREASONABLE BEE-HIVES.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following list of objectionable features in a bee-hive, which we adopt and endorse:

"Slide and hinge doors; shutters and the like, that are constantly liable to swell, shrink, crack, warp, and get out of order, are very objectionable in a bee-hive.

"Dividing hives, unless accompanied by movable frames, are a nuisance. If the movable frame is used, they are entirely unnecessary.

"Sliding and movable bottom boards will sooner or later furnish hiding places for the moth worm, and are unnecessary with movable frames.

"Hives that are taller in front than at the rear, or vice versa, are ungainly and unmanageable in many of the operations necessary to be performed with bees.

"Expensive contrivances to render hives self-cleaning, are superfluous, as a slight inclination of the beehive stand will enable the bees to easily keep the bottom-board clean.

"Hives containing less than 2,000 cubic inches is the main or breeding chamber, are too small for the average of seasons in latitude 48 deg. north.

"A hive that does not provide good top ventilation, is not fit to winter bees in this cold climate. One that does not provide good ventilation for the summer, wastes the

ODDS AND ENDS.

A physician in New York, the other day, wrote a prescription and sent it with the patient to another doctor to have it made up. The second physician being unable from defective eyesight to read correctly the prescription, which was very badly written, made up a poisonous mixture. The patient drank it and died the next day. A coroner's jury censured one doctor for bad penmanship and the other for bad eyes.

The Boston Journal says: "Try this, some of you: Fasten a nail or key to a string, and suspend it to your thumb and finger, and the nail will oscillate like a pendulum. Let some one place his open hand under the nail, and it will change to a circular motion. Then let a third person place his hand upon your shoulder, and the nail becomes in a moment stationary." We have tried it, and the thing works.

A Newburyport sugar merchant heard, a few days since, that sugar had gone up two cents, and, telling no one what he was going to do, immediately rushed off and bought the whole stock of another merchant at 25 cents. He was so delighted with the operation, that he treated the clerks all round on his return, and then learned that a man as clever as himself had bought all his stock at 20 cents while he was away.

The citizens of LaCade, Linu Co., Mo., having become tired of the drunkenness, and many outrages arising in that town, assembled on the 15th, and appointed a committee to request the dealers to desist from the sale of intoxicating liquors. The committee reported on the 18th, that all the dealers had promised to entirely cease from selling as soon as they could close up their business.

A burglar-proof vault has been invented, in which a space between two of the plates is filled with iron balls about one inch in diameter, entirely loose. The plates cannot be drilled through, as a drill must strike one of these balls, which would rotate with the tool instead of being perforated by the process. One of these vaults has recently been erected in the Custom House in Chicago.

The Stuyvesant Pear Tree, in Third Avenue, corner of Thirteenth Street, N. Y., is once more in bloom. This tree was brought from Holland, so runs the story, by Gov. Petrus Stuyvesant, in 1647, and is therefore 217 years old—by far the oldest object placed by man on N. Y. Island that can now be recognized. It is much decayed, and is liable to go down at any moment.

The first returned sealer of the Newfoundland fisheries arrived in Bay Roberts recently, with 1,600 seal. She brings word of the loss of sixteen vessels. The average catch must be nearly a total failure, as over 100 vessels are jammed in the ice in Green Bay, without any seals. Seven hundred shipwrecked men are at Green Pond.

The fitting text of Professor Tyler, in preaching the funeral sermon of Dr. Hitchcock, former President of Amherst College, was 1 Kings 4: 32—"And he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon, even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall; he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes."

The extraordinary spectacle of an Indian fight occurred in Washington on last week. The Chippewa chief "Hole-in-the-Day" had some trouble with "Look-Around," one of his warriors; the former got a pistol ball through his ear, and the latter had his feet cut with a knife.

Three brothers named Hudgins, who took the oath after deserting from the rebel army, and then found employment in one of the government repair shops in Washington, have been discharged by Colonel Ingraham for rejecting over the Fort Pillow massacre.

The Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum has 408 patients. Since its foundation it has received 4,162; of whom 809 were insane hereditarily, 303 from domestic causes, 203 from intemperance, 380 from religious excitement, and 18 from seduction.

At Madison, N. J., on Wednesday of last week, Mrs. John Baldwin was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which was filling by the light of a candle. A dangerous practice, that has caused many serious accidents.

The two highest cathedrals in Great Britain are Salisbury and Saint Paul's, London. The height of the spire of Salisbury is 404 feet; the height of St. Paul's to the top of the cross is also 404 feet.

John S. Yeaton, City Marshal of Manchester, N. H., committed suicide on the 27th, by hanging. Business difficulties were probably the cause. Mr. Yeaton had resided there about twenty years.

LAW OF RHODE ISLAND.

Passed at the January Session, A. D. 1864.

An Act to authorize turnpike corporations and toll bridges to convey their roads to the town for highways.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any turnpike corporation or toll bridge corporation shall have power and authority to transfer and convey, for a public highway, to any town or corporation which the turnpike road or toll bridge or any part thereof of such corporation passes, all the right, title, and interest of such corporation, within such town, and to the franchise therein, within such town, and to the franchise thereof upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the corporation and the town, and such town; and any compensation or damages to be paid to said corporation by said town shall be paid out of the town treasury of such town; and the amount so received by such corporation shall be first applied to the payment of any debt of such corporation.

Section 2. When a transfer and conveyance of any turnpike road, toll bridge or any part thereof shall be made as aforesaid, the rights, privileges, and obligations of such corporation, so far as they relate to the road or toll bridge conveyed, shall cease and terminate from and after the date and time at which said road or toll bridge shall be established and used as a public highway, and all claims and liabilities appertaining to highways therein.

THE TOWN CHURCH.

Notice is given to all known parties owning land through which said turnpike road or toll bridge passes in said town, to appear before them if they shall see cause, and be heard for or against accepting the same as a public highway. The town council shall be notified of this notice by personal notice in writing, and notice by parties residing in said town, and notice to parties residing out of the town or within the town, shall be given in such manner as said town council shall direct; but notice may be dispensed with to the owners of said land, who shall signify in writing their assent and approval of such conveyance.

An Act for the improvement of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike. It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike, being the turnpike now known as the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike, and Central Falls Railroad Company, are hereby authorized, under the direction of the commissioners hereinafter appointed, to reduce, by necessary excavations and embankments, that part of the Providence and Pawtucket turnpike, beginning at the first bridge on the Providence river, north of the toll gate, there north on an ascending grade of two feet in a hundred feet, the Providence and Pawtucket turnpike, to a grade described as follows: beginning at the toll gate, there north on an ascending grade of two feet in a hundred feet, there north on a descending grade of two feet in a hundred feet, nine hundred and seventy-five feet, according to a survey made by the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike, showing the grade for reducing the mile between Providence and Central Falls, Cushing. Provided, that the said work shall be completed in the manner provided in the following sections within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of this act by the railroad commissioners.

Section 2. The traveled part of said road when reduced to the grade aforesaid, shall not be less than thirty-six feet in width; and the excavations shall be made with a slope on the sides of the excavation, not less than one to one, and the said company shall construct such gutters and drains with such materials and at such width as the railroad commissioners shall approve. And the road bed, when finished, by said company, shall be in all respects in as good condition as the same now is.

Section 3. William Groveson, Samuel B. Cushing, and the agents of said turnpike, are hereby appointed, and authorized, to superintend the reduction of said road to the grade aforesaid. Said commissioners are hereby authorized to cause the surface of the earth to be surveyed, within the limits of said turnpike, by the line of said road, and to cause to be made a map of the same, showing the proper width to the traveled road, and the proper slope to the side. They shall ascertain the actual expense to said company of excavating the road, and when the same is completed, shall make report thereof, and said expense to the General Assembly.

Section 4. The sum so expended by said railroad company, as reported by the commissioners, shall be deemed and taken by the State as payment in advance of the compensation for the annual payments required of them to be made by Section 3 of an act entitled "An Act allowing the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls Railroad Company to lay a track over and along the Providence and Pawtucket turnpike road, and to run cars thereon," passed at the May Session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1863, for a term of time, not exceeding, however, twenty years, during which such annual payments at the rate of five per cent. on the sum reckoned at the present value thereof, shall be equivalent to the sum so expended. And said railroad company shall be allowed, during said term, without additional payment therefor, to use the same for any other purpose, and in the manner prescribed in the act above referred to.

Section 5. This act shall take effect when said railroad company shall accept the same, and file a certified copy thereof in the office of the Secretary of State.

Section 6. The State shall not be liable for any part of the expenses incurred by said railroad company in reducing the said turnpike to the grade aforesaid, but shall be liable for a free and public highway.

An Act authorizing the town of New Shoreham to make ordinances in relation to the Fisheries in the Great Salt Pond within the limits of said town.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The selectmen of said town of New Shoreham are hereby authorized to make and enforce in town meeting called for that purpose to enact such ordinances as they may think proper to protect and to regulate the taking of shell and other fish in the said pond, and to impose penalties therefor not exceeding twenty dollars fine and three months imprisonment for any one offense.

An Act in amendment of Chapter 87 of the Revised Statutes—of the publication and distribution of the acts and resolves of the General Assembly.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The Town Councils of the several towns and the City Councils of Providence and Newport are hereby authorized to pass such ordinances as they may think proper in relation to the time of closing shops, saloons and other places or resorts in the evening, within the limits of their respective towns and cities, and to impose penalties therefor not exceeding twenty dollars for any one offense.

An Act in amendment of Chapter 87 of the Revised Statutes—of the publication and distribution of the acts and resolves of the General Assembly.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any person who shall knowingly publish in some conspicuous place, to be seen and read by the public, any daily and semi-weekly, and in all other newspapers published by him in this State, all the public acts and resolves, proclamations issued by the Governor, and shall annually deliver to the Chief Clerk of the Rhode Island Historical Society for the northern district, a copy, half bound, of the series of any one of the newspapers so published by him, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars annually.

An Act to prevent the Introduction and Dissemination of Infectious or Contagious Diseases among the Cattle and other Animals.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any person knowingly bringing into this State any diseased cattle or other animals infected with any infectious or contagious disease, or who shall knowingly expose such cattle or other animals to other cattle and animals not infected with such disease, shall upon conviction be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars.

An Act in amendment of Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes—of the compensation of Justices of the Peace.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The annual salary of the presiding justice of the Court of Magistrates in the town of Woonsocket, shall be six hundred dollars.

An Act in amendment of Chapter 464 of the Revised Statutes—of the compensation of Justices of the Peace.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The annual salary of the presiding justice of the Court of Magistrates in the town of Woonsocket, shall be six hundred dollars.

An Act in amendment of Chapter 464 of the Revised Statutes—of the compensation of Justices of the Peace.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The annual salary of the presiding justice of the Court of Magistrates in the town of Woonsocket, shall be six hundred dollars.

An Act in amendment of Chapter 464 of the Revised Statutes—of the compensation of Justices of the Peace.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The annual salary of the presiding justice of the Court of Magistrates in the town of Woonsocket, shall be six hundred dollars.

An Act in amendment of Chapter 464 of the Revised Statutes—of the compensation of Justices of the Peace.

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Section 1. The annual salary of the presiding justice of the Court of Magistrates in the town of Woonsocket, shall be six hundred dollars.

LOCAL AGENTS.

ADAMS—Dr. C. D. Potter.
ALFORD—Charles D. Langworthy.
ALFORD—Edward L. Green, N. Y. Hill.
ALFORD—Richard D. Stillman.
ALFORD—William B. Maxson.
ALFORD—Barton G. Stillman.
ALFORD—Dexter G. Burdick.
ALFORD—George S. H. Moxley.
ALFORD—John P. Livingston.
ALFORD—Leonard A. West.
ALFORD—William B. Maxson.
ALFORD—Alfred B. Brandall.
ALFORD—Hamilton Clark.
ALFORD—Robert H. Clark.
ALFORD—Joseph West.
ALFORD—Stephen—Joshua B. Maxson.
ALFORD—Sackett—Edward F. Maxson.
ALFORD—Byron—John B. Maxson.
ALFORD—South Brookfield—Herman A. Hull.
ALFORD—Alfred B. Brandall.
ALFORD—D. P. Williams.
ALFORD—Westminster—Ephraim Maxson.
ALFORD—concoction.
ALFORD—Myrtle Bridge—E. B. Griswold.
ALFORD—Waterford—H. Maxson.
ALFORD—concoction.
ALFORD—1st Hopkinton—Johna Clark, W. Maxson.
ALFORD—Brookville—Libanus M. Cottrell.
ALFORD—new names.
ALFORD—New Market—Joseph B. Stillman.
ALFORD—Plainfield—Isaac S. Dunn.
ALFORD—Roxbury—William B. Maxson.
ALFORD—Marlboro—J. C. Bowen.
ALFORD—concoction.
ALFORD—Dunbar—D. B. Kenyon.
ALFORD—Crawfordsville—Ben. Wells.
ALFORD—Hebron—Geo. W. Stillman.
ALFORD—concoction.
ALFORD—Loot Creek—W. B. Maxson.
ALFORD—New Milton—J. P. Sandford.
ALFORD—concoction.
ALFORD—Jackson Center—Jacob H. Estabrook.
ALFORD—concoction.
ALFORD—Albion—J. M. Wood, Joshua Clark.
ALFORD—Barnes—Datus E. Lewis.
ALFORD—Bellevue—W. B. Maxson.
ALFORD—Edgerton—James C. Rogers.
ALFORD—Edgerton—Joseph Goodrich.
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ALFORD—West Milton—Howell W. Sandolph.
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ALFORD—Southampton—Thomas Sandolph.
ALFORD—concoction.
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ALFORD—concoction.
ALFORD—Freeborn—David F. Curtis.
ALFORD—concoction.
ALFORD—Wanda—Henry B. Lewis.
ALFORD—concoction.
ALFORD—Thomas E. Sandolph.
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THE SABBATH RECORDER.

THE SABBATH RECORDER, as the Denominational Paper of the Seventh-day Baptists, is devoted to the propagation and vindication of the views and movements of that people. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous individual action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, and claim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Department, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers.

The Terms of Subscription for the Recorder are: Two Dollars per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions not paid within three months from the beginning of the year, will be liable to discontinuance. Those who desire to change their names, or pay their subscriptions in arrears, or to discontinue, should notify the publishers in the paper or to indicate the time to which they reach.

Advertisements of a character not inconsistent with the objects of the paper, will be inserted at the rate of five cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Legal advertisements, at the rates fixed by law. All advertising will be made to those favorably regarded by the paper.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed to Geo. B. Urwin, Westbury, N. Y.

THE LAW OF SABBATHS.

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

2. If subscribers desire the discontinuance of their papers, they must continue to send them until such notice is paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers, they are held responsible if they have paid what is due, and orders, their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers desire to change their place of publication, they must notify the publishers before the paper is sent, in the proper direction, they are held responsible.

5. If any person to whom the Recorder is sent, upon a periodical insert, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, or makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, he is liable to the publisher, if in such a case, is not to take the paper from the office or person to whom it is sent, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish it.

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