

# The Sabbath Recorder

Published by GEORGE B. UTTER

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

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VOLUME XX, NO. 24

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH DAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1012

## The Sabbath Recorder.

### ONLY TWELVE LEFT.

The Committee of Revolutionary Patriots reported a resolution, adopted by the surviving soldiers of the Revolution, in honor of the patriots who were slain in the cause of our independence. It was a noble and touching tribute to the heroes of the Revolution, and it was fitting that their names should be perpetuated in the annals of our country.

Only twelve left: Twelve worn and weary men, who have seen the dawn of a new day, and who have lived through the storm of the Revolution. They are the last of a noble race, and their names should be remembered by all who love their country.

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### INFLUENCES OF THE WAR.

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### THE CIVIL SABBATH.

The Civil Sabbath is regarded in the army when not interfered with by important military operations. There is, of course, more or less of servile work to be done on every day, very much as on other days. Fatigue duty is not ordinarily required. Opportunity is given for hearing the preached word, and for religious reading, of which there need be no lack. The Sabbath is not and cannot be observed, not even the civil Sabbath, with the same strictness in the army as out of it; at least, in actual field service. This laxity, if it may be so called, is justified by the moral sentiment, with but few exceptions, of the entire Christian community; justified on grounds of military necessity. Our own brethren in the army are entitled to receive the full benefit of this plea in justification of labor upon the Sabbath. There are not merely the so-called, but actual works of necessity, if not of mercy. Conscientious scruples, therefore, as opposed to this, are scarcely entitled to respect; because, if pressed, they would keep all such from serving their country, which is a duty too plain to be mistaken, and duties never conflict. It was already suggested by an esteemed brother in one of our meetings for social prayer and conference, that as Jericho was besieged for seven consecutive days by God's ancient people, they must have employed a Sabbath in their military operations, not only with the divine sanction, but by express command of God, whose understanding of the Sabbath law he declares to be, that it is right to do good on the Sabbath day, as in this case. We do not quote this example, however, as authority for ourselves, as it was done, as already remarked, by express command of God; but we do say, that if military operations upon the Sabbath were wrong *per se*, God would in no instance have ordered them to be made. Necessity knows no law. Self-preservation, when human life is threatened and endangered, is as lawful on the Sabbath as on other days, let it cost whatever of labor it may. The nation is employing her armies in this work; and no one should refuse to serve in them because of the impossibility or inconvenience of Sabbath-keeping. Is the moral sense, let it be asked, abused or blunted by this enforced necessity? There is certainly no necessity for it; for our soldiers may and ought to do this from a high sense of duty, demanded by the unusual exigencies of the hour. But will the habit of neglecting the Sabbath contracted in the army, be likely to adhere to them should they return to civil pursuits? If such persons had no intelligent, conscientious regard for the Sabbath before they entered the army, they will not be likely to form such a regard for it there; but if otherwise, they will not be likely to suspend it in this case, unless they have lost regard for religion and morality in general. In a word, it seems reasonable to conclude, that our brethren who for two or three years or longer have faithfully served their country, will not readily trample upon their convictions as to what is their duty to God and the cause of pure religion, and will therefore be less attached to the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment. A knowledge of the facts in the case thus far with respect to these our brethren, a knowledge obtained by a somewhat extensive army correspondence, encourages me in this hope which I entertain with respect to them; a hope which I trust is entertained by many.

I dismiss the farther discussion of this subject, with the reflection, that only a part, perhaps a very small part, of those who have gone out from our churches, will ever return to receive our greetings. They have fallen, and are yet to fall, here and there, with their brave comrades in arms, from the Rappahannock to the Rio Grande. The soil moistened with their blood, will by their death be made sacred to liberty, and dedicated anew to the Republican institutions given us by the men of the Revolution. O ye brave defenders of the right, ye martyrs to your country's cause; how can we sufficiently honor you, or cherish and emulate your heroic virtues? Ye have paid for your names conspicuous places upon the pages of history, and an enduring place in the grateful remembrances of posterity.

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When a person dies, if he is a person of some importance (certain modifications are made according to the position in life of the departed), all the great officers at the capital are immediately informed of the fact, who, in turn, inform the sovereign; messengers are also sent to the different members of the family, who hasten to the house of the sorrowing family. Within a very short time some hundreds of people are collected within or outside the house, thus showing their respect for the departed, and sympathy for the mourners. Then some of the mourners asks for money for *lambas*, which is red cloth, and for cattle. It is customary to ask, however rich the family of the departed may be, the appeal is willingly responded to. On the death of a late high officer, the queen gave 199 dollars—(it is not customary for the queen to give an even number)—the prime minister gave 40 dollars; and many others gave also. It is a mark of respect to give when you visit the mourners; it does not matter how small the sum may be—if it is only equal to 2d. or 3d. it is accepted as a mark of sympathy and respect. Very soon after the friends are collected together, the killing of bullocks commences. The meat is divided amongst the friends collected, and freely distributed to all parties; great quantities are cooked on the premises, which are distributed to all who take part in the funeral. One can easily conceive that all this must create some confusion, which is the case; and, in addition, two or three bands of music keep up an incessant noise, playing, as a rule, tunes most unfitted for the occasion. Their noise only ends when the corpse is put into its last resting place. The room where the corpse lies is generally filled with women with hair disheveled, and dressed in dark blue garments; they keep up incessantly a low, mournful cry, which is intended to indicate their sorrow. In some cases, doubtless, it is real, but as a rule it is a mere custom. It is surprising how soon the news spreads, so that in a few hours dependents and friends from five, ten, and even fifteen miles away, are found assembled to express their respect. If the funeral does not take place on the same day, large presents are made to those who come from a distance; it is the custom to give them, beef, mutton, rice of the best quality, firewood, salt, and mats, and houses are also provided for their accommodation, and then to return all friends who join in providing the best food for the can obtain for the sorrowing family, as it is not generally eaten by them, but freely distributed to all assembled.

Soon after death, the corpse is wrapped up in a large number of *lambas*; the richer the family the larger the number of *lambas*; if they have heard of as many as 200 being wrapped round one body. Before removal it is generally placed in a large box, which contains also some of the favorite clothing of the departed. I have also seen a coat belonging to a high officer fastened on the end of the box or coffin, and the cooked that placed on the top. These things are buried with the corpse; and generally, if the departed was a beaaten, bottles of water are also placed near the body and the mouth of the corpse is sometimes filled with money, and also chains formed of beads, but round the neck, arms, and ankles.

The grave is generally made some years before it is wanted. It is the pride of every family to have a good vault where they can bury their dead. The richer the family the better the grave. Sometimes the grave is made where the family generally reside, even in the same courtyard; but now it appears to be the custom to make the vault in the country village, belonging to the family. Nearly every family of position possesses a vault, which is a large compound containing many houses where many of the slaves reside, and the immediate vicinity is generally planted by the

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### THE DEAD IN MADAGASCAR.

When a person dies, if he is a person of some importance (certain modifications are made according to the position in life of the departed), all the great officers at the capital are immediately informed of the fact, who, in turn, inform the sovereign; messengers are also sent to the different members of the family, who hasten to the house of the sorrowing family. Within a very short time some hundreds of people are collected within or outside the house, thus showing their respect for the departed, and sympathy for the mourners. Then some of the mourners asks for money for *lambas*, which is red cloth, and for cattle. It is customary to ask, however rich the family of the departed may be, the appeal is willingly responded to. On the death of a late high officer, the queen gave 199 dollars—(it is not customary for the queen to give an even number)—the prime minister gave 40 dollars; and many others gave also. It is a mark of respect to give when you visit the mourners; it does not matter how small the sum may be—if it is only equal to 2d. or 3d. it is accepted as a mark of sympathy and respect. Very soon after the friends are collected together, the killing of bullocks commences. The meat is divided amongst the friends collected, and freely distributed to all parties; great quantities are cooked on the premises, which are distributed to all who take part in the funeral. One can easily conceive that all this must create some confusion, which is the case; and, in addition, two or three bands of music keep up an incessant noise, playing, as a rule, tunes most unfitted for the occasion. Their noise only ends when the corpse is put into its last resting place. The room where the corpse lies is generally filled with women with hair disheveled, and dressed in dark blue garments; they keep up incessantly a low, mournful cry, which is intended to indicate their sorrow. In some cases, doubtless, it is real, but as a rule it is a mere custom. It is surprising how soon the news spreads, so that in a few hours dependents and friends from five, ten, and even fifteen miles away, are found assembled to express their respect. If the funeral does not take place on the same day, large presents are made to those who come from a distance; it is the custom to give them, beef, mutton, rice of the best quality, firewood, salt, and mats, and houses are also provided for their accommodation, and then to return all friends who join in providing the best food for the can obtain for the sorrowing family, as it is not generally eaten by them, but freely distributed to all assembled.

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WEDNESDAY, N. L. FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 16, 1864.
Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

Special Notice.
In view of the season in past years, it has been judged expedient, not to add the half dollar for the day of September to the Recorder until the middle of the volume.

CHRISTIAN FAMILY NURTURE.

CONCLUDED.

This formative period of youth is the one in which we are to choose our course of life—the objects for which we are to live. Inexperienced youth is ill-prepared for this. Proper models and ideas need to be kept constantly before the mind.

These are the years in which we begin to judge men more by what they do, than by what they say. Hence, parents do more by example, during these years, than by precept.

Thus it is that in the later years of youth, just before it passes into manhood, while the finishing touches of the parental hand are being given, a wrong example on the part of the parent may mar, perhaps destroy the beauty and happiness of the child's soul forever.

people to learn well our duty on this question of Christian nurture.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.
CLEANER.

BIBLE UNION REVISION.

PLEASANT, GENERAL.

The first of these words occurs in the fifth chapter of Matthew, and the seventeenth verse, and the second in the eighteenth verse of the same chapter. By the Bible Union the first is rendered "to fulfill," and the second is rendered "be fulfilled."

If the Bible Union carries out its own laws of revision, it will change its version in this passage, so as to give, and not conceal, the meaning of Jesus Christ.

HOME NEWS.

ADAMS.

More than usual religious interest has existed lately in the Baptist Church at Adams Center, N. Y., and we understand that some persons connected with the Seventh-day Baptist Church had participated.

The spirit of emigration prevails to some extent among our people at Adams. Several families have removed from that vicinity to Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and others are talking of moving.

DE RUTTER.

There appears to be considerable interest in religious matters at De Rutter. Eld. Tomlinson baptized several persons just before leaving that field, and a number of others have been baptized since—in all, fifteen or sixteen, mostly young persons.

Sabbath-school has been apparent throughout the church, and in the prayer-meetings that branch of Christian efforts, has often been made the subject of prayer.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

We hear of Sabbath-Schools being started in several of our societies which have not heretofore sustained them. In two or three instances, the movement includes supplying the children with THE SABBATH-SCHOOL PAPER.

By the way, are our Sabbath-schools impressed with the fact, that a new volume of the SABBATH-SCHOOL PAPER begins with the July number, and that the paper is to be sent only to those who renew their subscriptions?

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The principal societies of the Baptist denomination held their anniversaries this year at Philadelphia. From a full report of their proceedings, published in the Christian Watchman and Reflector, (one of our best exchanges), we gather a few items in which our readers will be likely to feel an interest.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

At the anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, the question of a re-union with the American Bible Society was raised by the Annual Report, and a committee on the subject was appointed by the Society.

The receipts of the year have been \$30,719 98; the expenses \$27,668 69, leaving the treasury a balance of \$3,051 37. During the past year 52 life members and directors have been removed by death.

THE BIBLE UNION.

The Reports presented at the anniversary of the American Bible Union show that the Union has procured and published a complete translation of the New Testament in Spanish and Italian, and a large portion of the Testament in German and French.

THE PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

This Society has its headquarters in Philadelphia, is the second in age of the denominational societies, and is considered a "pet" of the churches in the city where it is located.

\$10,000 of the however, was a special donation from Hon. J. P. Cross, the interest to be annually applied for the benefit of indigent Sunday schools.

THE MISSIONARY UNION.

From an abstract of the Annual Reports we gather the following items: Receipts of the year from all sources \$135,525 25.

Rev. Dr. Murdock, Assistant Corresponding Secretary, read a special paper from the Executive Committee, concerning the "Jubilee Fund," showing the appropriateness of such an offering as a special token of gratitude to God for what He has wrought through this organization.

Rev. Dr. Stow read an address on the Early History of the Baptist Missionary organization, with Biographical Sketches of its Founders. None of the founders of the Missionary Society were present or living.

THE 85TH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

Headquarters Dept. of Va. and N. C., Four Months, Va., June 7th, 1864. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

As many readers of your paper have friends in the 85th N. Y. Vols., I take the liberty of sending you a list of the casualties in that regiment during the attack on Plymouth, N. C., which may be the means of conveying some definite intelligence to those who might otherwise remain in uncertainty concerning the fate of their friends.

Those whose names are not mentioned, were safe at last accounts. The wounded were left in hospital at Plymouth or the surrender of the place, that place being now in possession of the enemy.

SILENCE AT THE LORD'S SUPPER.

A recent writer makes some remarks upon the common custom of occupying the time of communicants at the table with remarks by the minister. We think his suggestions are worthy of consideration.

The nature and design of the ordinance cannot be too carefully explained; but the time for the explanation is before its administration, not at it.

may be in itself, it is out of place when it only distracts the thoughts of the believer. If any minister will take the trouble to canvass his flock upon this question, he will probably find that the majority of those whose piety he has the most confidence in, will prefer a silent administration of the ordinance.

"THE FLOATING PALACE."

The new steamer A. P. St. John, now running on the Hudson River between New York and Albany, is indeed a "floating palace." One spending an evening and a night on board of her gets the impression of a large hotel rather than of a steamer.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Hayes of Hartford has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. He had been pastor for half a century. The difficulty arose from the congregation having directed the Rev. Mr. Calkins, the assistant clergyman, to preach the morning sermon, which the Doctor was unwilling to allow.

AMONG THE PRIVATE CHARITIES OF PARIS.

Among those known as family Charities, managed chiefly by charitable ladies, they are intended for the alleviation of every kind of misfortune. Poor mothers are helped in their hours of trial, unfortunate children are apprenticed and placed out advantageously in the world.

A MALTESE CUSTOM.

An American missionary states that during almost seven years that he resided in Malta, he was witness every Monday morning to an affecting and admonitory scene. A man passed through the streets ringing a bell in one hand and rattling a box in the other, crying at every corner, "What will you give for the souls?"

WESTLEYAN LIBERALITY.—It was stated at a meeting recently held in London, that the Jubilee Fund now amounted to £156,000 or in American gold currency to the large sum of \$780,000.

ONE WAY TO HEAR PREACHING.

The Tract Journal mentions the case of a gentleman who was sick apparently unto death, and who, being visited by a Christian minister, declared that though he had been a regular attendant at church for more than forty years, he had never heard a sermon.

AN EDITOR BISHOP.

One of the recently elected Methodist Bishops, Edward Thomson, D. D., in retiring from the editorial management of "The Christian Advocate and Journal," offers a graceful and touching valedictory to his great parish of readers and friends.

ANECDOTAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Christian Intelligencer relates an incident of the late Theodore Frelinghuysen, respecting his giving advice to a minister who asked his opinion concerning the purchase of a book of anecdotes for use in pulpit illustrations.

SECTS IN RUSSIA.

According to the census of 1860, Russia, exclusive of Poland and Finland, contained 68,931,728 inhabitants, of whom 60,000,000 were Greek Catholics, 2,750,000 Roman Catholics, 1,230,000 Protestants, 3,000,000 Mohammedans, 1,200,000 Jews; the others, Buddhists, Armenians, etc.

REV. JAMES H. SCHNEIDER.

Rev. James H. Schneider, the chaplain of the Second Colored regiment, who died last month in Key West, Turkey, was himself born there, but educated in this country.

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A MODEL SERMON.

We find in some of the papers an outline of a sermon said to have been delivered by Father Halleck, a quaint preacher of the former days in Connecticut, from the text, "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also."

QUAKER EVANGELIST-GOING TO GREENLAND.

A recent number of Friend's Review, Philadelphia, says that Isaac Sharp, a member of the Society of Friends in England, has been commissioned "to pay a religious visit in Greenland," and that Harrison Penry, another member of the Society, has voluntarily offered to be his companion.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION MEETS THIS YEAR AT A POINT FROM WHICH IT IS DIFFICULT TO GET A REPORT IN TIME FOR THIS WEEK'S PAPER.

We conclude, therefore, to defer all account of the meeting till next week, and then give a full report.

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General Intelligence.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On the 6th of June the rebels made an assault on Burnside about midnight, and were successfully repulsed.

In the preceding afternoon a hundred picked men of the enemy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing siege lines.

Several letters have passed between General Grant and General Lee, in respect to collecting the dead and wounded between the two armies.

Two rebel officers and six men, sent out to search for the wounded of their commands, were captured in consequence of the enemy not desiring General Lee's letter until after the hour he had named had expired.

There was no fighting on Wednesday in Grant's army, except some picket firing and skirmishing along the line of the Chickahomany.

The town of Bowling Green, the county seat of Caroline Co., Va., is said to have been burned by our troops in retaliation for the firing upon a train from the houses.

The Shenandoah valley has been the scene of a victory which redeems the war record of that region from the stigma that attaches to the mishap which befell Sigel's command.

General Hunter has gained a complete victory over the rebels at Mount Crawford. The fight took place twelve miles beyond Staunton, on Sunday.

The rebel General W. E. Jones, who was left in command after General Breckinridge was called up to support Lee, was killed in action, and the town of Staunton—an important point on the Virginia Central Railroad—was occupied by our troops.

Another English house engaged in blockade-running has recently come to grief. Brandon & Noah, shippers and speculators, are declared bankrupt, and one of the causes of their failure is blockade-running, or rather being captured.

The New York Tribune states that Gen. Fremont has devoted every dollar of his pay since he retired from active service, because he would not serve under Gen. Pope, for the benefit of the soldiers in the field.

Mr. Stephen Sanford, of New Haven, Conn., a member of the 132d New York, was one of the killed in North Carolina, by the explosion of the torpedoes at Bachelor's Creek.

It is claimed (says the Bridgeport Standard) that the rebel Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was shot by Wheeler's cavalry, of that city, a member of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry.

The "Life of Stonewall Jackson" is a prohibited article in Louisville—so Gen. Burbridge notifies the booksellers of the city.

Refugees from Austin, Texas, report that with the exception of 600 troops under Colonel Ford, there is no effective rebel force in that State.

Capt. John C. Mitchell, son of John Mitchell, has been put in command of Fort Sumter. He is only 25 years of age.

The Black Warrior is the title of a newspaper recently started by the colored soldiers at Fort Starbuck, La. An editorial treats upon the Fort Pillow massacre.

Lieut. John E. Hunt was drowned in the James river during the transfer of his troops of General Smith from General Butler's command to General Grant. Lieut. Hunt was the oldest son of Ward Hunt, of Utica, N. Y.

entered Lexington at two o'clock Friday morning, burned the Kentucky Central Railroad depot, robbed a number of stores, and left at ten o'clock in the direction of Georgetown and Frankfort, Burbridge being in pursuit of them.

Gen. Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, in a dispatch dated June 10th, at Lexington, reports that after concentrating a force at the mouth of Beaver Creek on the Big Sandy, he moved against Logan's forces in Virginia west as far as Gladesville.

Morgan with 2,500 men moved into Kentucky at Whitesburg. He pursued, and by marching 90 miles in 24 hours, came upon him at Mount Sterling Thursday morning, and defeated him.

We have intelligence from New Orleans to the 4th of June. The rebels attempted to cross the Atchafalaya near Morganza, but were repulsed by Gen. Emory.

The fire on the city of Charleston and Fort Sumter has been increased by Gen. Foster. Admiral Dahlgren is busily engaged in putting his fleet in good order.

On the 3d of June, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the U. S. steamer Water Witch, Lieut. Commander Abstin Pendergrast, in Ossabaw Sound, Ga., was captured by eight armed boats sent from the Rebel Fort McAllister.

General Grant's daughter—who is said to be a miniature picture of the General—is observed with much interest by the visitors to the St. Louis fair.

An army correspondent says that a soldier of Gen. Burnside's Corps, while digging for sweet potatoes a few days since, found over \$4,000 in silver.

Gen. Sibley, who is preparing for another expedition against the Minnesota Indians, has received intelligence from his scouts that most of the tribes are ready to make peace on the advance of his army.

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Mr. Washburne reported a bill, which was passed, to insure the more certain enforcement of the law regulating the carrying of passengers in ships and steam-vessels, mainly between New York and California.

The bill providing that goods, trunks, carpet-bags, baggage, etc., be sealed, etc., in the United States as in Europe, and for the increase of revenue inspectors to 60 in number, mainly on the Canada frontier, was passed.

The House also passed the Senate bill regulating the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, North-Eastern, and North-Western frontiers.

The House of Representatives consumed one entire day's session over the case of two contestants for seats—those of Mr. Knox, contesting the right of General Frank P. Blair to be considered the Representative of the First Missouri district, and of Mr. J. B. S. Todd, claiming to be the delegate elected to represent Dakota, instead of Mr. William Jayne, who now holds the position.

There is a woman twenty-eight years of age, now on exhibition at Montreal, who has been in the habit of swallowing needles ever since she was eight years old, and who has thousands of them in her body. She seems to like them.

David Thurston, for some time past American Vice-Consul at Toronto, Canada West, has been ordered to Montreal to take the post of Consul. General made vacant by the death of Joshua R. Giddings.

James Beers, a New Haven hack driver, while fooling with a loaded pistol, one day last week, accidentally discharged it. The ball shattered his knee, making him a cripple for life.

CONGRESS. THE SENATE. A resolution was adopted requesting of the President information relative to the progress being made towards the suppression of the Cuban slave trade.

The bill granting one hundred thousand acres of land to Wisconsin to aid in constructing a ship canal from the head of Green Bay to Lake Michigan was passed.

The Internal Revenue bill was taken up. Amendments were adopted apportioning the assessors and collectors according to representation in Congress, instead of by districts, at the discretion of the President, and taxing incomes between \$600 and \$5,000 five per cent.

Bills concerning private land claims in New Mexico, perfecting the title of Blue Mount College, respecting consular jurisdiction over crews of vessels in ports of the United States, and authorizing the sale of the hospital grounds at Chicago, were passed.

The \$300 exemption business was taken up, and the bill amended, so that drafts hereafter shall be for one year only, and a person shall not be subject to draft a second time until the present enrollment shall be exhausted.

The conference committee on the disagreeing amendments of the two houses on the Army Appropriation bill made a report recommending that the Senate recede from its position on the section equalizing the pay of soldiers. The matter was debated; but the Senate adjourned without voting on it or transacting any other business.

A bill was reported from the Military Committee providing for the more speedy punishment of guerrilla murderers, and, after some discussion, was passed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Cox, concerning the administration of the recent surrender to the Cuban authorities of Arguelles, was referred to a Judiciary Committee.

The House passed the bills for the more summary punishment of minor offenses against the government, making it illegal for any member of Congress or person holding office under the government to prosecute claims against the government during his continuance in such position (both of which have been passed by the Senate), imposing additional penalties for the counterfeiting of the national coins and notes, rendering more stringent the regulations in regard to government contractors, and excluding from the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims all cases brought to recover damages for property destroyed by the army or navy in the work of suppressing the rebellion.

A bill to exclude traitors and alien enemies from the civil courts of the United States and from the public lands was reported and ordered to be printed.

The Senate joint resolution of thanks to Colonel Bailey for the release of the Red river fleet was adopted.

A resolution was adopted requesting the President to furnish the defence and papers of General Curtis before the military commission in the inquiry relative to cotton speculations within the army lines.

Thirty thousand copies of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office report were ordered to be printed. The Senate's amendments to the Internal Revenue bill were ordered to be printed and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

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surrender to the Federal troops who swarmed in at the openings. This is certainly a new way to capture a battery—short, sharp and effective. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

The National Republican Convention at Baltimore, last Wednesday, re-nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and selected Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as the candidate for Vice President.

A large party of Mormons, male and female especially the latter, passed through Albany on Saturday, en route to Great Salt Lake City.

A canal barn and nineteen horses were destroyed by fire, in Oswego, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 8th. Loss about \$6,000.

The total number of National Banks organized is 440, with a capital of \$60,798,300.

DISASTER ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The steamer Berkshire, plying between New York and Hudson, was burned on Wednesday night of last week near Hyde Park, and it is estimated that nearly forty lives were lost. The fire is supposed to have originated in the lamp room.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. A remarkably severe hail storm was experienced in a portion of Toland county, Conn., on Thursday of last week. Many of the hailstones measured an inch and a half in diameter, and were gathered by baskets. The storm was so severe that several frame buildings were knocked over, men were prostrated, and in the village of Rockville alone some 10,000 panes of glass were broken.

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The English papers record the death of Mr. Abraham Crowley, the brewer of the famous Alton ale. He was a great advocate of education, and his firm solely supported a girls' school in which were one hundred and fifty scholars, and besides this they were liberal supporters of an Alton boys' school.

The wife of a New Jersey soldier named Brown, on hearing news that her husband had been killed in battle, straightway married again, not even waiting for a confirmation of the saddening intelligence; having gotten the news in the morning, Mrs. Brown was married again before bed time that night.

A terrible accident occurred on the New York Central Railroad, near Syracuse, on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The locomotive boiler of the steamboat express train, going east, exploded, when about four miles from that place, killing three persons and seriously injuring twenty-five or thirty others.

A subscription opened in Denmark for the widows, orphans and wounded of the war, produced in a single day at Copenhagen alone upwards of 800,000 francs. The King put his name down for 12,000 francs a year during a period of ten years.

The Worcester Spy mentions that a huge mud turtle, measuring two feet in length, was killed, and its head cut off in Brookfield, last Saturday. The heart was brought to the Spy office on Monday evening, and its pulsations were still plainly visible.

Cardinal Wiseman, in a recent work, maintains that the saints most remarkable for learning, and true and devout piety, instead of being soft, hysterical persons, were men and women of a practical, business-like, working character.

A little boy in Portland, Maine, the other day, got hold of a bunch of matches, played with them a while, and then set fire to the premises, and several thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

Among the recent gifts to the Connecticut Historical Society is the gold-scarabard naval sword presented to Admiral Foote by the citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y. It cost three thousand dollars.

The industrious citizens of Glen's Falls have already begun to rebuild the burned district of that village. The Glen's Falls Bank and Commercial Bank have got into new quarters, and commenced discharging.

The administration of public charities in Paris is so classified and perfected, that the Director-General can keep his eye on any individual of the great ragged family for whom he has to provide.

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The English papers record the death of Mr. Abraham Crowley, the brewer of the famous Alton ale. He was a great advocate of education, and his firm solely supported a girls' school in which were one hundred and fifty scholars, and besides this they were liberal supporters of an Alton boys' school.

The wife of a New Jersey soldier named Brown, on hearing news that her husband had been killed in battle, straightway married again, not even waiting for a confirmation of the saddening intelligence; having gotten the news in the morning, Mrs. Brown was married again before bed time that night.

A terrible accident occurred on the New York Central Railroad, near Syracuse, on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The locomotive boiler of the steamboat express train, going east, exploded, when about four miles from that place, killing three persons and seriously injuring twenty-five or thirty others.

A subscription opened in Denmark for the widows, orphans and wounded of the war, produced in a single day at Copenhagen alone upwards of 800,000 francs. The King put his name down for 12,000 francs a year during a period of ten years.

The Worcester Spy mentions that a huge mud turtle, measuring two feet in length, was killed, and its head cut off in Brookfield, last Saturday. The heart was brought to the Spy office on Monday evening, and its pulsations were still plainly visible.

Cardinal Wiseman, in a recent work, maintains that the saints most remarkable for learning, and true and devout piety, instead of being soft, hysterical persons, were men and women of a practical, business-like, working character.

A little boy in Portland, Maine, the other day, got hold of a bunch of matches, played with them a while, and then set fire to the premises, and several thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

Among the recent gifts to the Connecticut Historical Society is the gold-scarabard naval sword presented to Admiral Foote by the citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y. It cost three thousand dollars.

The industrious citizens of Glen's Falls have already begun to rebuild the burned district of that village. The Glen's Falls Bank and Commercial Bank have got into new quarters, and commenced discharging.

The administration of public charities in Paris is so classified and perfected, that the Director-General can keep his eye on any individual of the great ragged family for whom he has to provide.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. TRAINS LEAVE CHATTAUGUAY, N. Y., AT 7:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 9:30 P. M.

MERCHANTS NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, FOR STONINGTON, PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, AND NEW BEDFORD. THE STEAMER COLUMBIAN, LEAVES NEW YORK FOR STONINGTON, PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, AND NEW BEDFORD, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 19TH, AT 10 A. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY. LEAVES NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, AND WASHINGTON, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 19TH, AT 10 A. M.

GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE WEST. LEAVES NEW YORK FOR CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 19TH, AT 10 A. M.

WESTERN EXPRESS. LEAVES NEW YORK FOR ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 19TH, AT 10 A. M.

W. L. CLARKE, ASBURY, N. Y. 111 25. SILAS BARDICK, PORTVILLE, N. Y. 2 10

THE CABINET ORGAN. Every Church, Sabbath-School and Private Family may have a Cabinet Organ.

THE CABINET ORGAN, introduced about a year since, is a very moderate cost, \$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$200 and upwards, according to number of stops and style of case.

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Miscellaneous.

THE POWERS OF DEFENCE.

What a determined command can do in defending a well-constructed and carefully-prepared fortification against long-continued and vigorous attacks is well shown by a recent communication to the London Index, giving an account of the shots which were fired against Fort Sumter in the month of April, August, September, October, November and December, 1863, and January and February, 1864.

It appears from the tables submitted by this writer, that in those eight months twenty seven different kinds of missiles were fired at the fort, ten from smooth bore, and seventeen from rifled guns. 27,447 shots were fired from our batteries, of which 20,216 hit the fort.

Amongst the missiles used by General Gillmore the Charleston writer notes ten, eleven, thirteen and fifteen inch round shot shell; and rifle-balls of various shapes, ten, ten and a half, twelve, sixteen, eighteen, twenty and twenty-three inches in length, and from four and a half to five, six, eight and ten inches in diameter.

Others are denominated Columbiad, Dahlgren, twenty-four pounder, Morton, Parrott, Wiard, Whitworth and Shenko.

Of the 1,448 shots fired by the Monitors, only 106 missed the fort, and 1,270 hit. Of the 1,235 missiles from land guns by day, 8,992 are asserted to have missed; while of 4,402 shots from land guns fired at night, 1,470 (nearly a third) are reported to have flown wide of the mark.

The account of the different bombardments which is added to the tabular reports from which we have taken the above figures, asserts that our fire gradually chipped off block after block of the wall, after silencing the mortar guns of the fort, and the debris, falling upon the berm (the space between the parapet and the ditch), formed a defence through which no shot could penetrate.

It is evident that so fort as strongly built as Fort Sumter can be almost entirely destroyed by the guns now in use; at the same time the ruins will still be capable of holding in reasonable security a garrison sufficient, if watchful and determined, to repel any assault made in open boats, as that attempted by our forces was. If the Monitors had been used to accompany the party, and by their fire at close distance to keep back the garrison from the walls, the result might have been different.

It is evident that to reduce this wall while it had perfect and easy communications with the city, and while therefore its garrison could be rapidly reinforced, encouraged and supported, was more difficult than our skillful engineers imagined. It would seem that the first requisite, to make such an attempt successful, was to isolate the fort. Then the garrison would have lacked many materials for their defence, which were industriously brought from the mainland; they would have lost heart by their imprisonment; and their surrender would have been certain, as was that of the Palaski garrison when cut off from Savannah.

that, while Charleston or Richmond keeps open its communications, we who attack it in front have to contend with the whole power and resources of the enemy; the contest is unequal. But once cut off those communications, and the advantage is as much with us.—N. Y. Evening Post.

HOW MARBLE BUSTS ARE MADE.

Yesterday I stepped into the studio of Clark Mills, the artist from whose creative hand come several equestrian statues throughout the country, and who executed in bronze, the Goddess of Liberty that crowns the dome of the Capitol. A room has been assigned to him in the capitol, where, assisted by his son, a clever young artist recently returned from Florence, he is employed constantly in the execution of busts in clay, plaster and marble.

Very few people have any definite idea of the art of sculpture, and I think some description of it may prove interesting to the general reader. I premise, then, by saying that it is almost impossible to find a public man—a man sufficiently distinguished to be put into marble—who can command time and patience to sit for his likeness to be cut in the imperishable stone. To remedy this difficulty, it has been found indispensable to obtain an approximate likeness by some speedy process, to take the place of the sitter, and from which to model the more perfect features and expression. This approximate face has been obtained by different methods.

Washington Curtis, the well known nephew of Washington, is my authority for the following account of the manner in which Washington's cast was taken; and I repeat it at the risk of detracting somewhat from the staleness and dignity of our ideal of "the father of his country." The operation—for it it may well be called an operation—was performed at Mt. Vernon, during the last year of Washington's life. Mr. Curtis relates that the *Pater Patriæ* was laid out in full length upon a long table, on his back, and his head put into a box, in the end of which a circular hole was made to admit his neck, and which was otherwise tight. Two quills were adjusted in his nostrils, and passed through the upper side of the box, to admit fresh air. Then plaster, in soluble state, was poured in, filling up the box. This, on acquiring some degree of consistency, became the mould, or matrix, into which other quantities of plaster were poured, and the first rough resemblance obtained in a cast from which the artist proceeded to model the true bust. But this process, which Washington endured, was very tedious and disagreeable, besides which it was found that the resemblance was almost lost by the compression of the weight of the plaster on the softer portions of the face.

So Mr. Mills has invented a simple and easy process, removing both the objections to the other, consisting in spreading over the face, with a brush, a composition, which crystallizes in three minutes, forming a firm artificial cuticle, which a slight working of the muscles removes from the face, to become the matrix for the first. When this first cast is obtained, it is set up in place of the subject, and has the merit of never smearing, and never changing its expression. Thus far the work has been mainly mechanical; but here comes a demand for the artist. Moist and plastic clay is brought, piled upon a revolving pedestal, and from the rude plaster cast, a model in clay is wrought by hand and eye, after the thousand delicate touches and such caressing as only an artist ever learns, and the brown bust comes forth from the elaborate manipulation of weeks, with more comeliness of form; more symmetry of figure; the hair that was frowny or was not at all, now flows in classic curves; the eyes, whose lids were pressed together, are now wide-awake and full of fire; the cheeks that were flaccid are firm and full; the corners of the mouth are lifted a trifle; *Momus* has touched the muscles of risibility, in short, this is the real man, while the pallid plaster is the spurious. Now, the subject must spare an hour, while the artist goes over the best in clay, and from his more animate expression, catches the finishing grace of the work. When this mould in clay is complete and perfect, a plaster model is built around it and left to harden, from which, in time, the final plaster bust is cast. This is then permitted to harden, when the mould is cut away from around it, and the work is done.

If the piece is to be executed in marble, in the place of the last two processes, are weeks or months of weary labor with mallet and chisel, before the sculptor can witness his work complete.

QUALITY OF MILK.—Farmers, in general, are not aware of the great difference there is in the richness of milk. In better dairies especially, this is a point which deserves attention. The mere fact that a cow gives a large quantity of milk is scarcely any evidence of her value for the production of butter. It is but a short time since we heard a farmer state that he had a cow which would give from twenty to twenty-two quarts of milk per day, and he had till last season always concluded her a first-rate cow; but, it then happened that her milk was set separately for butter, when it was proved that only about four ounces per day could be obtained. This may be called an extreme case; but let the milk of various cows be fairly tried, and a surprising difference will often be seen. A careful observer says that there is less uniformity in the milk of what are called the native breeds than that of the Arabians and Alderneys. At a distance upon this topic he says that he has seen a great number of native cows, and a few years ago he made a little experiment to test the quality of the milk

of sixteen cows. A gallon of each cow's milk was set by itself, and after standing twenty-four hours the cream from each was churned by itself, and the quantity of butter ranged from three to eight ounces. Thus it is seen that while the milk of some cows afforded a pound of butter to every eight quarts, it required more than twenty quarts of the milk of others to make that quantity.

A NEW STEAMSHIP.

Mr. Winans, formerly of Baltimore, is astonishing English ship-builders with the curious shape and internal arrangements of a yacht now building for him in a dockyard near London. This vessel is so nearly ready for sea that she will be launched in August—with steam up and flags flying.

Mr. Winans's plan of building is already more or less familiar to naval constructors in this country. He was busy for a number of years in Baltimore, with a "cigar-boat," so called from the peculiar shape of the hull, which is sharp at both ends, and very long and tapering. The yacht now building in England under his eyes is of this shape and plan, but he proposes some improvements, such as a screw or propeller at each end, both moved by one long shaft, running the whole length of the vessel, and also a rudder under each screw, so that the vessel may go at will with either end ahead. Some years ago it was proposed, by Mr. Winans, we believe, to build such a cigar-shaped boat, to be propelled by an ingenious contrived movement of the central section, which was to be furnished on the water surface with buckets or wings, in such manner that when it was turned in the water by the motion of the engine this whole section would act like a huge propeller and force the hull ahead.

the sanction and authority of the President, placed on board one of the Havana steamers and sent upon his voyage. He has probably had his trial ere this, and will have the opportunity of expiating his infamous crime in the chain gang. The zeal with which this matter has been pursued is equally creditable to the authorities of both governments.

But the case did not end with the arrest. Madam Arguelles at once brought an action against Marshal Murray and his associates for kidnapping her husband. While the Grand Jury were investigating the case, Secretary Seward laid before them the complete correspondence, from which the above facts are obtained, and also a letter to District Attorney Hall, stating that Marshal Murray made the arrest at the instance and with the sanction of President Lincoln. Notwithstanding this assurance the Grand Jury found an indictment and the case is to be tried on one side is the Marshal with the letters of the President; and on the other Madam Arguelles and the lawyers who hold, with many high authorities, "that the right to demand and surrender must be founded on treaty, or it does not exist." The administration is in effect on trial, and the progress of the suit will be watched with interest.

WHAT MANIA-A-POTU IS.

A pretty, well dressed young man, stepped into the Central Station on Monday afternoon to enter a complaint. He appeared perfectly sane, but it was not long before we came to the conclusion that we stood in the presence of a man who was laboring under an attack of mania-a-potu. "Sir," said he, "I am very much annoyed by the Reading Railroad Company; they caused to be laid a double track from the cellar of my house to the roof; one track goes up one side of my bed and comes down on the other side. They run the cars all night; just as I get into a doze, a locomotive whizzes by, blowing the steam whistle and ringing the bell; last night, sir, one of the locomotives flew off the track, leaped across my bed to the other track, and the engineer grinned at me like a devil. The passengers all looked like devils, some with horns, and some with no horns at all; each devil carried a canary bird, which seemed to sing like a steam whistle." Here the informant paused.

"Well, sir, your complaint is just; we have already taken measures to have the railroad track removed from your house, so that you can sleep without being disturbed," was our reply.

The man seemed to be grateful that such a course had been taken, and as he arose to depart, he said, "Sir, I wish you would remove that worm from my shoulder; only a little while ago I pulled it out of my forehead and threw it on the pavement; just as I was about to put my foot on it, nearly a hundred ran up my leg, and I suppose this is one of them."

We removed the imaginary worm, whereupon he exclaimed, "Why, there are more of them." "Wait a moment," said we; a brush was obtained and properly used. The man, evidently a gentleman, returned his thanks for this kindness, and suddenly left the office. He was a stranger. What became of him we know not, but we thought the whole scene, a first class temperance lecture.—Phila. Journal.

ABOUT MOTHS.

Many a lady, on taking out her furs the past winter, noticed her furs falling out, and, on examining the skins themselves, found them perforated with small holes. These holes are cut by the moth—an insect whose habits every lady should know all about. Naturalists tell us that the moth is the larva of a family of insects called *Timea*. Its wretched life begins in the spring, and lasts only a few months. It is small, and of a light brown color. After fluttering around a short time, it finds a mate, when the happy pair goes to house-keeping, and to building up a family. The female creeps into cracks and crevices, under the edge of carpets, wherever woollens or furs are stored away, and there she lays her eggs. The parents soon die. In a fortnight, the eggs hatch out into light colored caterpillars, about a quarter or half an inch long. They begin to gnaw upon whatever they can find to make nests of. It is in doing this that so many carpets, so much upholstery, and so many furs are ruined.

In winter they lie torpid. In spring the chrysalis gives birth to the whole winged insect, which again begins the circle of pairing and egg-laying as its parents had done before. Now, as moths lay their eggs in June, that is evidently the best time for making an onslaught among them. Take out every article of fur or woollen, give a thorough shaking and whipping, a long exposure to hot sun, if practicable, and another dressing with the usual before storing them. Put salt and Scotch snuff under the edges of the carpets. Fumigate the closets and drawers with tobacco. On returning the articles to their places, put small branches of cedar or ditto, tribute little packages of camphor gum among them.—American Agriculturist.

CONNECTICUT OFFICERS.

The Connecticut Annual Register for 1864, has a list of all commissioned officers who have been or were, April, 1863, in the United States service from that State, designating towns to which they belonged, and whether killed, died of wounds, died of disease, resigned, dismissed, or discharged, or mustered out of service. Our neighboring towns of Stonington and Groton have had their share of officers, as appears from the following paragraph, which we find in the *Register*: "Stonington furnished the following: Captains—Edwin W. Franch, Thos. D. Sheffield, James R. Booth; Chas.

T. Stanton, Jr., wounded; Daniel Champlin, mustered out; 1st Lieutenant—Henry E. Morgan, Andrew M. Morgan, Henry R. Jennings; John F. Jenks, mustered out; Chas. P. Williams, Jr., died; Harrison J. Walker; John T. Trumbull, dismissed; Samuel K. Tillinghast, mustered out; 2d Lieutenant—Wm. C. Faxson, George W. Steadman; Franklin H. Davis, resigned; Walter P. Long, Albert L. Gavit; Col. Wm. S. Fish, dismissed; A. O. Wells.

Groton furnished as follows: Colonel Warren W. Packer; Lieutenant Hiram Appelmann, wounded and resigned; Captains—Alfred L. Packard; John A. Wood, resigned; James H. Latham; Jed. Randall, killed; Jabez S. Smith, mustered out; 1st Lieutenant—John F. Randall, resigned; Wm. W. Latham, J. Alden Rathbun; Simeon G. Fish, mustered out; Amos Clift, Jr., Eugene H. Hoovey; 2d Lieutenant Herbert E. Maxson, mustered out.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Toads are the best protection of cabbage against lice. Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few grains of camphor. Peas are generally improved, by grafting on the mountain ash. Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes from insects. Lard never spoils in hot weather if it is cooked in frying it out.

In feeding with corn, sixty pounds ground goes as far as one hundred pounds in the kernel. Corn meal should never be ground very fine. It injures the richness of it. Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have. Ruta Baga is the only root that increases nutritious qualities as it increases in size.

Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it both internally and externally. Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves. Money skillfully expended in drying land by draining and otherwise will be returned with simple interest. To cure scratches on a horse, wash the legs with soap-suds and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure in the worst cases.

Timber cut in the spring and exposed to the weather with the bark on, decays much sooner than if cut in the fall. Experiments show apples to be equal to potatoes to improve cows, and decidedly preferable for feeding cattle. A bare pasture enriches not the soil nor fattens the animals, nor increases the wealth of the owner. One animal well fed is of more value than two poorly kept. Bonifert crops are more profitable than poor ones. Make the soil rich, pulverize it well, and keep it clean, and it generally will be productive.

MARSHAL PELISSIER, the Duke of Malakoff, is dead. His life was identified with the French army. In 1845 occurred an event with which his name has been long and unpleasantly associated. An insurrection occurred in Algiers, and St. Arnaud, De P. Ammirault, and Pelissier, were the commanding officers. One tribe, called the "Ouled Riabs," refused to submit, and could not be subjected, as they lived entirely in caves, where it would have been madness for the French soldiers to have followed. Pelissier then conceived the idea of smoking them out; and after firing a few burning faggots into the mouth of the cave, he made offers of life and liberty if the natives would yield. But the majority of those the caves were still opposed to submission. More faggots were thrown in, and cries and shrieks were heard; soon all was still; and a few days after five hundred bodies of suffocated men, women and children were brought out by the French troops. This frightful circumstance aroused in Paris, as well as throughout the rest of Europe, a lively indignation against its author, Pelissier, who declared that he acted only in accordance with the strict orders of his commanding officer.

JUNE THE TIME TO PRUNE.—E. D. Wright, in the *Genesee Farmer*, contends that June is the proper season to prune fruit trees, offering as the ground of his faith the following reasons, which we put in a condensed form: 1. A limb being cut off before the growing season, both wood and bark will dry and die back where the cut is made. What this loss would be waiting for the growing season must be made up by the growth of new wood, when that season arrives. Nature undertakes to heal the wound by growing it over with this new wood, but much time is lost before it will grow up from the point where life still remains, between the bark and the wood, to the place where it would be if the cut were made in May or June, instead of February or March.

2. Where a limb is cut off before the growing season, and before it is the time of the spring flow of sap, the sap must come to the surface where cut, and there be evaporated or fermented, leaving the wood sour and lifeless, and liable soon to rot.

How to keep MEATS AND FRUITS FROM SPOILING IN HOT WEATHER.—Great improvements have been made in Refrigerators, within a few years. In the old box Refrigerators, where a lump of ice lay at the bottom and the articles to be cooled placed over it, there is an unnecessary waste of ice. The Polar Refrigerator has some excellent points. It is divided into two compartments by a central wedge-form of corrugated zinc, on which all the moisture is condensed and passed off. The ice is placed at the top, and the water filtered and drawn off at the bottom from a siphon faucet. It is an advantage to have separate compartments, as the

cate fruits, butter, milk, &c., can be kept where they will not contract any unpleasant flavor from meats and other provisions. Lesley & Elliott, 494 Broadway, N. Y., are the manufacturers.—Agriculturist.

AMOUNT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE IN MILK.—According to the reports of several of the associated cheese dairies, an average of ten to fourteen pounds of milk is required to yield a pound of cheese. One pound of butter requires on an average about fifteen quarts of milk. This would give from the same amount of milk about three pounds of cheese to one of butter. A dairyman in Western New York, after repeated trials of making cheese and butter from the same quantity and quality of milk, has found the above proportion to be pretty uniformly maintained; occasionally the cheese slightly exceeds the given rate. At present prices cheese would give the best profit.—American Agriculturist.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Of Postmaster-General Gideon Granger, the following anecdote is remembered: A resolution having passed the House of Representatives requesting him to appear at the bar of the House with all the books and papers of his office, he immediately proceeded thither with his official deeds packed up in a baker's dozen of carts. The House made the explanation that that was not what it required, but Postmaster Granger insisted that that was what it had requested, and that he had fulfilled to the letter its requirements.

Old newspapers and other printed matter, formerly worth one cent a pound, are now purchased by the paper makers at eight cents a pound. By a process devised since the great advance in paper stock, the ink is effectually removed, and the paper re-manufactured, so as to be used again and again. A staple worth eight cents a pound ought not to be thrown away, or used for such purposes as kindling fires, for which cheaper substances may be substituted.

The following is the curious history of a Rhode Island soldier: He came home from Cuba to enlist, joined one of the Rhode Island batteries, was sent to do garrison duty in North Carolina, thought his duty too slow, said he had enlisted for the sake of fighting and must fight, deserted and joined a New York infantry regiment, was sent into the Gulf Department, fought in sixteen battles, was wounded, furloughed, and came home to be arrested as a deserter.

It is said that a man residing in Western Massachusetts recently went to Washington, and told Secretary Stanton that he would take Richmond if the Secretary would "take charge of the Congregational church on Chester hill." The citizen had been as much troubled in regulating his church affairs as the Secretary had with military matters, and he thought if an exchange of work could be made, it would at least be a relief to him.

The Springfield *Republican* tells a story of a well-known personage in New York who, went to Great Barrington, Massachusetts, twelve years ago, in answer to a telegram announcing that his uncle was, on his death-bed, and regarding his death as certain, took a heavy metallic coffin with him. But the uncle recovered and lived nearly eleven years, and the coffin with air-pump attached still remains in the freight room at the Great Barrington depot.

One day a little girl, about five years old, heard a preacher of a certain denomination praying most lustily, till the roof rang with the strength of his supplications. Turning to her mother, and beckoning the maternal ear to a speaking distance, she whispered: "Mother, don't you think that if he lived nearer to God he wouldn't have to talk so loud?" Such a question is worth a volume on eloquence in prayer.

A Cape Cod paper says that one Sunday not long ago, a clergyman, perceiving some of his hearers to be growly, as soon as he had read his text struck his hand three times against the side of the pulpit, calling out: "What I asseep alleep! I am often afraid I should preach you asleep; but the fault cannot be mine to-day, for I have not yet commenced."

Gottschalk, in a well-written tribute to the memory of Meyerbeer, closes with these words: "Adieu beloved and illustrious master, adieu! You have been all but accused, at times, of occupying too great a place in the world. Alas! how much greater is the void you have left in it!" "From the portico of my house," says John M. Botta, "I and my family have seen nine battles fought on my own fields, and just before my own door, between hostile troops, who but yesterday, as it were, boasted of a common history, a common nationality, and a common destiny." Henry Bond, aged 15, of Boston, Mass., was out in a field one afternoon recently, picking sticks, when a loaded pistol in his pocket, which the pistol exploded as he stooped down, the ball passing through the abdomen, and lodging in his boot, killing him instantly.

England to a friend, and looking in the dictionary for the word "preserve," and finding it meant to pick, wrote as follows: "May you and your family be picked to all eternity!" A case of starvation in the streets of London is called by a high-toned English paper, death; and a noble lady's sympathy to the workhouse.

In France they are making women's bonnets of India rubber, and coloring them so as to resemble hair.

There is but little difference between a pin and a nail. The difference only being in the size.

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