The Sabbath Recorder.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

HERE IS MY HEART.

From the German—"*Hier ist mein Herz.*"

Here is my heart—my God, I give it thee;
I heard thee call and say—
"Not to the world, my child, but unto Me,"
I heard and will obey;
Here is love's offering to my King,
Which in glad sacrifice I bring—
Here is my heart.

Here is my heart—surely the gift though poor,
My God will not despise;
Vainly and long I sought to make it pure,
To meet thy searching eyes:
Corrupted first in Adam's fall,
The stains of sin pollute it all—
My guilty heart.

Here is my heart—my heart so hard before,
Now by thy grace made meet,
Yet bruised and wearied it can only pour
Its anguish at thy feet;
It groans beneath the weight of sin,
It sighs salvation's joys to win—
My mourning heart.

Here is my heart—in Christ my longings end,
Near to his Cross it draws;
It says—Thou art my portion, O my Friend,
Thy blood my ransom was:
And in the Saviour it has found
What blessedness and peace abound—
My trusting heart.

Here is my heart—O! Holy Spirit, come
Its nature to renew,
And consecrate it wholly as thy home,
A temple fair and true:
Teach it to love and serve thee more,
To fear thee, trust thee, and adore—
My cleansed heart.

Here is my heart—it trembles to draw near
The glory of the Throne:
Give it the shining robes Thy servants wear
Of Righteousness thine own:
Its pride and folly chase away,
And all its vanity, I pray—
My humbled heart.

Here is my heart—teach it, O Lord, to cling
In gladness unto thee:
And in the day of sorrow still to sing—
Welcome, my God's decree:
Believing all its journey through
That thou art wise, and just, and true—
My waiting heart.

Here is my heart—O, Friend of friends, be near
To make each tempter fly;
And when my latest foe I meet with fear
Give me the victory:
Gladly on thy love reposing,
Let me say, when life is closing—
"Here is my heart!"

For the Sabbath Recorder.

NATURE AND DESTINY OF MAN.

ELD. N. V. HULL:

Dear Brother,—The question under discussion, namely, "What is the nature and destiny of man, according to the teaching of the Holy Scriptures?" is a plain, fair question; and the Scriptures doubtless furnish us with all necessary information upon the subject, as is implied in the question itself. But your first proposition—"that man is composed of *matter* and *spirit*"—I do not deem a Scriptural proposition. It is a philosophical or a metaphysical proposition; neither the *matter* nor the *spirit* of it is found in the Bible. Both these words, it is true, are frequently found in the Bible, but never in the sense in which they are evidently used in your proposition. Matter is never contrasted with spirit, nor spirit with matter, in the Bible. And herein consists the fallacy of your argument. You frame a proposition with terms used in the technical sense of that which calls itself philosophy, and then go to the Bible, and, lo! the same terms, *in form*, are there, and the proposition is considered as positively proved! In this way you can prove that feathers are directly the opposite of darkness, because they are *light*.

You seem surprised that I should understand you as having undertaken to prove the immortality of the soul, and you are sure that I have not "well considered the 'proposition.'" You further say, "Nor still have I asserted that the spirit of man is immortal, or that it is so declared by any express statement of Scripture. Neither the terms mortal nor immortal are so applied, so far as I can recollect, in the Sacred Oracles." I am glad to have you make this admission. You will not, of course, attempt to prove the soul or spirit immortal, since the Scriptures—the only umpire in this controversy—do not assert it. And it is not only remarkable, but truly astonishing, that, while the terms soul and spirit are found many hundreds of times in the Bible, the terms immortal, never-dying, deathless, or anything of the kind, is never applied to either of them, if, indeed, either is immortal.

But let us consider your second proposition, "That the body is mortal, but"—but what? what is the opposite of mortal, but immortal?—"the spirit is incapable of physical corruption." You seem to be aware that, respecting the use of the terms immortal and immortality in the Scriptures, we have the advantage, and so you put "incapable of physical corruption" over against "mortal." This is ingenious; but what will it avail? What text in the Bible speaks of *physical corruption*? And if the Bible says nothing about it, how will you prove this proposition by the Scriptures? This, like your terms matter and spirit, is a philosophic term, and, like them, utterly unknown to the Bible. To prove this proposition, therefore, it will be necessary to resort to philosophical, instead of Bible arguments; and still it will remain unproved; for you do not profess to know "what the nature of the substance of the spirit is," and consequently you are wholly unprepared to say whether it is capable of physical corruption or not.

I admit, with you, that the terms soul and spirit are sometimes used in the same sense; but I know nothing of either of them ever being used to denote "man's higher or spirit nature." You say, "I am also aware that in many instances, the term soul, as it occurs in the received version, does not mean what it does in popular phrase; and further, that it is often a bad translation of the original Greek word." Of the corresponding Hebrew word, Parkhurst says, "As a noun, *neh'phesh* hath been supposed to signify the spiritual part of man, or what we commonly call his soul. I must for myself confess that I can find no passage where it hath undoubtedly this meaning." And I am fully persuaded that neither *neh-phesh* nor *psuche* ever mean, in the Scriptures, what is called the soul or spirit in popular phrase. You modestly decline defining this soul or spirit, for the reason that "touching the nature of spirits," you "have no very satisfactory knowledge." I accept of this as a valid reason. Yet you venture to tell me that "it is not matter." Being unacquainted with the substance, how could you tell so much, without an express revelation? To my mind, as to some others, "immateriality is but another name for nonentity. It is the negative of things and beings—of all existence There is not one particle of proof to be advanced to establish its existence. It possesses no property or power by which to make itself manifest to any intelligent being in the universe. Reason and analogy never scan it, or even conceive of it. Revelation never reveals it, nor do any of our senses witness its existence. In short, it can exert no influence whatever—it can neither act, nor be acted upon. And even if it does exist, it can be of no possible use." If you can give any better definition of it, you are requested to do so. If not, please excuse me if I am forced to believe that immateriality is nothing.

I do not presume to attempt to explain the substance of which spirits are composed. But this I have learned from revelation; that they are in the form of men; that they have faces, hands, and feet; that they can talk, look, walk, lie down, rise up, hold a staff in their hand, lay hold of men, and pull them with force from the violence of a mob, or hasten them from a doomed city. Gen. 18: 1–16; 19: 1–16; Judges 6: 11–21; 13: 6–21. Angels are "all ministering spirits." Heb. 1. But of disembodied human spirits, that are capable of making any "manifestations," physical or mental, I know nothing, having never read of them in the Word of God.

On Matt. 10: 28, you make a fair show of argument. I was aware that you could do so; and to those whose prepossessions and prejudices give them a *choice* that your view should prove true, it will doubtless be satisfactory. But those who can bring their minds to a thorough and impartial investigation of the whole tenor of Bible teaching on this subject, will find that your exposition of this text is out of harmony with the Scriptures. Why should *soul*, in this verse, mean an immaterial man, that lives after the body is dead, and in the same chapter, and speaking of the very same subject, namely, the risking of our lives for the cause of Christ, mean simply life, as it is translated? "He that findeth his soul shall lose it; and he that loseth his soul for my sake, shall find it."—Verse 39. No one will claim that soul here means "man's higher or spirit nature," and that he must lose his immortal soul in hell in order to find it in heaven. But if we lose our life in this world, for the cause of Christ, we shall find it in the world to come, by coming forth from the grave to "the resurrection of life." And this perfectly agrees with what I before quoted from John 12: 25 "He that loveth his life (soul) shall lose it; but he that hateth his (soul) life *in this world*, shall keep it unto *life eternal*."

On Matt. 16: 26, "For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Dr. Clarke says, "On what authority many have translated the word *psuche*, in the 25th verse, *life*, and in this verse, *soul*, I know not, but am certain it means life in both places."

I conclude, then, that in Matt. 10: 28, the words are not used in their strictly literal sense; that to kill the body means to take away the present life, but to destroy both soul and body in hell, is to deprive one of life and being in the world to come. The former wicked men can do; but they cannot touch that life that is hid with Christ in God, which is to be given "when Christ who is our life shall appear." And with this agrees the parallel passage in Luke. Persecutors, after they have killed men, "have no more that they can do." Death puts the objects of their hatred out of their reach. Not so with the Lord; after he has killed his enemies, he can raise them from the dead, and cast them into hell. All believe that they are "cast alive" into hell; not that they are killed and then cast dead there.

I must here remind you, that if you succeed in proving from Matt. 10: 28, the separate conscious existence of the soul, you will at the same time prove its mortality; for God can kill it, and he threatens nothing which he does not intend to perform. The wicked he will destroy, both soul and body. And that the souls thus destroyed will be unconscious, is implied in your own words: "The souls of the righteous will never become unconscious, because man can *not* destroy them, and God *will not*."

The necessity of brevity forbids that I should re-examine at length the other texts you have again spoken of. I notice only a few thoughts. You think I have things "badly mixed," having "Christ, by his Spirit, working mightily in men's hearts, to strengthen Christ in men's hearts." The difficulty will vanish, when I consider, that "Christ within" is defined to be "the hope of glory." This hope may be strengthened by the Spirit, and "renewed day by day," though the outward man is in a state of decay.

I do not see how it makes Jesus "trifle with an earnest inquirer," to represent that he told Nicodemus that he was mistaken in thinking "that the kingdom of God should immediately appear;" (Luke 19: 11;) that the present state of "flesh and blood" cannot inherit it; and that therefore he must not expect it till the birth from the dead, and the change to immortality, prefigured by baptism, should take place. He, as a "master in Israel," should have known this, having the 37th of Ezekiel and other like prophecies to read.

I now proceed to speak briefly to the question in debate—the question of man's nature as revealed in the Scriptures. Your first proposition speaks of man's composition, affirming that he is composed of matter and spirit. By the side of this I will lay my first proposition, viz: Man was formed of the dust of the ground. In proof of this, I quote Gen. 2: 7, "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." Man was not a *living* soul until he received the breath of life; but he is called *man* before that was given; nothing having entered into his composition but the dust of which he was made. In accordance with this, Bible phraseology always represents the *man* to be where his body is, whether alive or dead. When the breath of life was given, *man became a living soul*. The man that was formed of the dust *became* a living soul. The man, then, was the soul, and the soul was the man. Hence one of the primary meanings of soul is the whole person or body. This is the inspired account of man's creation, and there is not one word or intimation in it of the immaterial, immortal soul of popular theology. How strange that the "clay tenement" should be so particularly described, and its immortal occupant not be considered worth naming!

Your second proposition is, "That the body is mortal, but the spirit is incapable of physical corruption." The second part of this proposition is foreign to all Scripture teaching, and, whether it is true or not, it cannot be proved by the Bible. The first part of it—"that the body is mortal"—I have admitted as positively proved. By the side of this, I place my second proposition, viz: Man is mortal. I admit that you proved the body to be mortal, because you found the texts of Scripture which expressly call it so. All I ask is, that you admit my proposition proved, when I produce the like testimony. Will you do so? I proceed then to the proof.

Job 4: 17—"Shall mortal man be more just than God?" Here man as a whole, is called mortal. This could not be true if a part of him were immortal. All those texts that assert, in the broadest sense, that "man dieth," prove that he is mortal; for that which is immortal is exempt from death.

Rom. 1: 23—"And changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man." *Man*, in the broadest sense, is here called *corruptible* or *perishable* (Grove's Greek Lexicon.) Then no part of him is incorruptible or imperishable. Man is corruptible; God is incorruptible. One of the definitions of the word here rendered incorruptible is immortal; and it is so translated in 1 Tim. 1: 17, where also it is applied to God. This text, then, asserts the mortality of man.

My third proposition is, that man in death has no knowledge. "For the living know that they shall die; but the dead know not anything."—Eccl. 9: 5. If that part of man which knows while in life, retained its knowledge after death, this text would not be true. The two conditions of man—living and dead—are here contrasted. The living know, the dead know not, is the declaration. That which had knowledge in life, has none in death.

Psa. 6: 5—"For in death there is no remembrance of thee; in the grave, who shall give thee thanks?" There is a state of death, or there is not. If not, we may throw away our Bible, and say with Spiritualists, "There is no death." What is death? Is it a state of separation of soul and body? Well, in that state "THERE IS NO REMEMBRANCE" of God. This text being true, the good man does not so much as know that there is a God, when he is dead.

As ever, yours,

R. F. COTTRELL.

OFFICIAL RESPECT.—We quite agree with Dr. E. H. Chapin in saying, that we think very little of that feeling towards ministers which is but a mere embodiment of official regards and formalities; "for instance, that kind of respect for a clergyman which will perhaps check a man from swearing in his presence, 'Ah, I beg pardon; I see there is a minister present.' Never beg my pardon for swearing; if you don't care about offending God, you need not trouble yourself about offending me. Oh, this miserable, mean kind of respect that is felt for the mere formalities and decencies of religion, when Jesus Christ is turned out of doors! Respect for man—respect for the clergyman and for his office! Respect him for what of Christ there may be in him. If in any way he follows Jesus—if in any way some of the associations of the beneficient, warm of Christ cling around him—in some attired word of truth, some deed of mercy—then honor that; but do not honor religion in a mere ecclesiastical and formal way."

A LESSON IN RHYME.

A man, very lame, was a little to blame
To stray far away from his humble abode;
Hot, thirsty, bemired, and heartily tired,
He laid himself down on the road.

While thus he reclined, a man that was blind
Came up and entreated his aid;
"Deprived of my sight, unassisted to-night,
I shall not reach my home, I'm afraid."

"Intelligence give of the place where you live,"
Said the cripple—"perhaps I may know it;
In my road it may be, and if you'll carry me,
It will give me much pleasure to show it.

Great strength have you got, which, alas! I have not;
In my legs fatigued every nerve is;
For the use of your back, let your eyes that you lack
My pair shall be at your service."

Said the poor blind man, "What a wonderful plan!
Pray get on my shoulders, good brother;
I see all mankind, if they're only inclined,
May constantly help one another."

For the Sabbath Recorder.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL COVENANT.

The late noble resolution and active effort of a few American women, have resulted in the establishment of a glorious institution, which is destined, we trust, to survive the melancholy occasion which gave it birth. The readiness with which thousands have responded to the earnest appeals of the "Ladies' National Covenant," is such as to inspire a new confidence in the female character, which has hitherto suffered irreparable injury from the imputation—deserved or undeserved—of vanity and extravagance. This almost universal sympathy with a movement which involves the necessity of sacrifice, while it promotes the ends of patriotism and benevolence, is, indeed, a cheering proof of true devotion to country, liberty, and right. And not only this, but it is abundant evidence of the existence of a higher worth, and deeper excellence in woman, than she has usually exhibited in the fashionable walks of life. Youth and beauty, prompted by noble example, not less than by the stern necessity of the times, now cheerfully lay aside their rich attire, and appear in the garb of simplicity.

The tide of wealth is thus turned into new channels; the gold, which has been so lavishly poured into foreign coffers, may now be suffered to perform its proper mission at home, and, though no such stipulation is made in the "articles" of the "covenant," much of that which is saved from useless expenditure will, undoubtedly, carry blessed relief to wretched sufferers throughout the land; for human sympathy is strengthened and deepened by resolute self-denial. And, truly, these troublous times demand the exercise of the purest sympathy, the sweetest charities, and the widest benevolence.

Broken hearts and desolate homes are everywhere. A large proportion of our noblest and bravest spirits are doomed to death, and their kindred to bitter bereavement. Fair and promising youths, maimed, sick, or sightless, meet us at almost every turn; ghastly, streaming wounds, and painful, dying agonies, are "sights familiar," in this boasted "land of peace."

The struggling hopes of wives and mothers, who wait patiently for tidings of their loved ones, are too often fatally crushed, and widows, and orphans are fearfully multiplying. Oh! is it not a time for tears and sympathy?—a time for the active exercise of Christian charity and love? Will not many a woman, till now the victim of pampered pride, gather strength for the one little sacrifice, which shall open the way for her to learn how blest a thing it is to *give*? Will not many a shining ingot—the price of a foregone pleasure—find its way to the abodes of poverty and destitution?

May not every call of our bleeding country be answered through the self-forgetfulness of women, who have offered their sons and brothers, husbands and fathers, in her defense, and who now propose to yield the luxuries and elegancies, once deemed so essential to their happiness, to further her glorious interests.

We trust that great blessings will be secured to our country through this last commendable movement; and, may the effort, thus disinterestedly made, for *her* good, have a reflex influence, crowning with unlooked-for blessings, the head of woman, and enriching, beautifying, and perfecting her lovely character. God forbid that, having once been awakened to a consciousness of her power, and to a true appreciation of her mission in life, she should ever again relapse into her former sinful apathy.

The pledge of the "Ladies' Covenant" is limited to the duration of the war; but may we not hope that the charm of simplicity in dress, will, when properly tested, triumph gloriously over the unholy spell of vanity and display, and the women of our land cease to be the frivolous, pleasure-loving beings, in whose character they have so long appeared upon the stage of fashionable life. That they have *another* character, and can act well their part in other scenes, is soon to be sufficiently demonstrated. Freed from the restraints of fashion, strript of the adornments which are calculated to excite the admiration of beholders, while they foster the vanity of the wearer, and attired in plain but neat garments, with only the "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit," woman would stand forth in all the perfection of her highly endowed nature, she would *think* and act, and soon learning to measure her capacity, as well as the wants of the great world, would find her true place, and accomplish her true mission in life.

That there has been a growing tendency to extravagance in dress and style of living, for a few years past, no one can deny. That such a tendency ought to be checked, not only for the good of the country, but for the honor of our sex, every one must admit. But the contemplated reform may yet be crowned with a higher and more perfect success, in both these directions, than the most sanguine of its supporters have dared to hope.

The gradual development of its various relations will increase our confidence in it every day, and but a few months will be needed to reveal the certainty of its final triumph.

It has been well said, that this reform will not merely prevent the expenditure of money abroad, but that it will insure its profitable investment at home, develop our own resources, encourage our own industry, and make us independent of foreign fashions, fabrics and influences. But it will do *more* than this, it restores to woman her virgin simplicity, and makes her the rational, sensible, and useful being, she was designed by her Creator to be—if the practice of a little self-denial and the consciousness of resulting happiness, may but unseal the fountains of her goodness, and disclose the *wealth* of her nature, making glad the *homes* she has neglected, and the hearts she has pained!

If the effort, which was at first designed to effect only a temporary reformation, should result in giving permanency to *such a state of things*, and it is by no means unreasonable to expect it, then might we exclaim, in the fullness of our hearts, "Surely, thou hast chastened us *for our good*. Oh, righteous Father! thou wilt make of us a great nation, and a pure people. Out of deep darkness hath sprung a *light* that time cannot extinguish, and its gladdening rays fall softly upon *every hearthstone*"

M.

CITY SINFULNESS.

You talk of the prosperity of your city. I know but one true prosperity. Does the *human soul* grow and prosper here? Do not point me to your thronged streets. I ask, who throng them? Is it a low-minded, self-seeking, gold-worshiping, man-despising crowd which I see rushing through them? Do I meet in them, under the female form, the gaily-decked prostitute, or the idle, wasteful, aimless woman of fashion? Do I meet the young man, showing off his pretty person as the perfection of nature's works, wasting his golden hours in dissipation and sloth, and bearing in his countenance the gaze of the profligate? Do I meet a grasping multitude, seeking to thrive by concealments and fraud? An anxious multitude, driven by fear of want to doubtful means of gain? An unfeeling multitude, caring nothing for others, if they may themselves prosper and enjoy? In the neighborhood of your comfortable or splendid dwellings are there abodes of squalid misery or reckless crime, of bestial intemperance, or half-famished children, of profaneness, dissoluteness, or temptation for thoughtless youth? And are these multiplying for your prosperity and outstripping and neutralizing the influences of truth and virtue? Then your prosperity is a vain show. Its true use is to make a better people. The glory and happiness of a city consist not in the number, but the character of its population. Of all the fine arts in a city, the grandest is the art of forming noble specimens of humanity. The costliest productions of our manufacturers are cheap, compared with a wise and good human being. A city which should practically adopt the principle that a man is worth more than wealth or show, would place itself at the head of cities. A city in which men should be trained worthy of the name, would become the metropolis of the earth.—*Dr. Channing.*

A SERMON LOST AND FOUND.

Dr. Beecher, in his autobiography, gives the following history of his celebrated sermon on dueling, which excited so much interest about half a century ago:

There never was such a sensation produced in the whole country as when Aaron Burr fought a duel with Alexander Hamilton and killed him. When I read about it in the paper a feeling of indignation was roused within me. I kept thinking and thinking, and my indignation did not go to sleep. It kept working and working, and finally I began to write. No human being knew what I was thinking and feeling, nor had any agency in setting me at work. It was the duel, and myself, and God, that produced that sermon.

I worked at it, off and on, for six months, and when it was done, without consultation or advice, I preached it to my own people, and in obscure villages on the north side of the island, to see how it would sound. Finally, I preached it before the Presbytery at Aquebogue, April 16, 1805.

The brethren all stared, that I should venture on such a subject in such a place, but they eulogized the discussion, and thought it should be printed. So I fell to work fitting it for the press. But, after all, it came nigh not being printed, for, wanting some one to criticise it, and having no literary man in my congregation but John Lyon Gardiner, I sent it over to Gardiner's Island for him to read and criticise. A fortnight after I went over. When I went into the house and came up to the fire I met Mrs. Gardiner. Her husband was away.

"Have you found your sermon?" said she.

"Found it?" said I, thunderstruck at the question; "I did not know it had been lost."

"No?" said she; "but it is, though." And then she told me that her brother John had been over about a week ago, and they sent it by him; but he gave it to a neighbor to take over, who put it in his pea-jacket pocket. In the middle of the bay, being warm with rowing, he threw off his coat, and the sermon fell into the water. He heard something splash, as he afterward recollected, but did not notice it at the time.

So there I was. I supposed all was gone. I had all my rough sheets, and should have tried to regain it, but it was a doleful prospect, after working over it so long, and reading at the finishing off to Roxana and Esther and Mary Hubbard. So I went to Gardiner's hands—he had some five hundred acres of the island farm, and thirty or forty men—and engaged them to watch the beach and see if anything came ashore, offering five dollars to the one that found it.

One day, a month after, I was at home cutting wood, when I spied a fellow running toward me, swinging something in the air and grinning, so that I could see his teeth fifty rods off. There was my sermon, like Moses from the bulrushes. They had wrapped it in paper, and wound it round with yarn so closely that it was dry inside. As Providence had ordered it, a heavy storm and high tide had set in the same night when it was lost, and lodged it high and dry about a hundred rods from our landing place, above high-water mark. So I had it printed.

THE PREACHING THAT CONVERTS.

"I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me."—John 12: 32. Other preaching may please, amuse, and entertain; but the love of Christ attracts, astonishes, draws, breaks, melts, subdues, and changes the heart. St. Paul knew this, and determined to preach "Jesus Christ and him crucified."

In the light of his dying Saviour's cross, the sinner sees and feels "the exceeding sinfulness of sin," the heighth and depth of the love of Christ. There, and only there, he beholds his sin atoned for, his guilt canceled, the law magnified, justice satisfied, God glorified—"just in justifying the ungodly who believe in Jesus." There he is conquered, disarmed, won by the love of Christ In a moment the prayer of faith ascends, the tears of penitence fall, regeneration of heart is effected, consecration of himself to God is made: "I am the Lord's"—he becomes "a new creature in Christ Jesus."

What made the preaching of Berridge, and Hill, and Whitefield, and Wesley so efficient to the conversion of souls, but that the love of Christ was the burden of their theme? They glorified Christ in their preaching, and the Holy Spirit glorified their preaching in the conversion of multitudes now with them "before the throne of God and the Lamb."

Never shall I forget seeing the late great and good Rowland Hill, of London, now in the city of God, preaching in a market town in England on its market day. Like the Apostle Paul, standing on the steps at Athens, Mr. Hill was mounted, in the midst of the market-place, in a lumber wagon of a farmer from the country, a man standing at his back holding up an umbrella to protect his head from the rays of the sun. I can yet see him as he then and there stood and preached, for upwards of an hour, the love of Christ to the thousands gathered around him. What volume of voice, what vehemence, what emotion of heart, what earnestness, what tears were his! Not an inch of the high-born gentleman, his ripe scholarship, his far-spread fame, or any one thing that was Rowland Hill's could be seen, but only the "radiant glories of the Crucified One," in the greatness of his love to man.

To see such another sight and hear such another sermon, I would go far. Oh, that our pulpits all may be filled up by men possessing the spirit of Hill, and his mantle fall on the ministry of the Gospel throughout the land and world.—*Christian Treasury.*

WESLEYAN LOCAL PREACHERS.

The Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, while sojourning at New Brighton for the benefit of his health, wrote an article for the *Good Words*, from which we take the following passage;

Of that water "of which if a man drink he shall never thirst," New Brighton suffers no lack, but enjoys, on the contrary, a full and very admirable supply. We have tried all the wells, worshiping in the Episcopalian, Congregational, and Wesleyan Churches. . . Among the Methodists we had the opportunity of hearing their "local preachers," as they are called. This is a class to which all their ministers must at one time have belonged. Nor are any recognized as "locals" till they have proved themselves, by a twelve-months' trial, able to address men in a way both interesting and instructive, which was just what the Scotch woman pronounced lacking in a poor preacher, of whom she said that he was neither "edifyin' nor entertainin'." It is after a young man has gone through this ordeal, that he goes into regular training for the ministry, and not till then. Now, whatever objections may lie to the plan in respect of its details, the idea appears a sound one. As a recruit is not admitted into the army, until he has drill, till it has been ascertained that he possesses the physical properties which fit him to be an efficient soldier, so, by the application of an adequate test, the churches should try whether men possess those properties and powers which will make them efficient preachers, before they are put into regular training for the ministry. The timely application of such a test would go far to protect congregations from incompetent preachers, and also save many the pain of discovering, too late, that they have mistaken their profession—a mistake well described by a shrewd countryman, who, telling to me of his minister, said that when he left the plow for the church, the parish lost the best plowman, and got the worst minister, it ever had.

DR. BEECHER'S NEW CARPET.—There was not a store in town, and all our purchases were made in New York by a small schooner that ran once a week. We had no carpets; there was not a carpet from end to end of the town. All had sanded floors, some of them worn through. Your mother introduced the first carpet. Uncle Lot gave me some money, and I had an itch to spend it. Went to a vender and bought a ball of cotton. She spun it and had it woven; then she laid it down, sized it and painted it in oils, with a border all around it, and bunches of roses and other flowers over the center. She sent to New York for her colors, and ground and mixed them herself. The carpet was nailed down on the garret floor, and she used to go up there and paint. She also took some common wooden chairs, and painted them, and cut out figures of gilt paper and glued them on and varnished them. They were really quite pretty. * * * Old Deacon Tallmadge came to see me. He stopped at the parlor door, and seemed afraid to come in. "Why, I can't," said he, "'thout steppin' on't." Then, after surveying it a while in admiration, "D'ye think ye can have all that and heaven too?" Perhaps he thought we were getting too splendid, and feared we should make an idol of our fine things.—*Life of Dr. L. Beecher.*

NOT AN ENTHUSIAST.—The Rev. Rowland Hill, in once addressing the people of Wotten, raising himself, exclaimed: "Because I am in earnest, men call me an enthusiast. When I first came into this part of the country I was walking on yonder hill, and saw a gravel-pit fall in and bury three human beings alive. I lifted up my voice for help so loud that I was heard in the town below, at a distance of near a mile; help came, and rescued two of the sufferers. No one called me an enthusiast then; and when I see eternal destruction ready to fall on poor sinners, and about to entomb them irrecoverably in an eternal mass of woe, and call aloud on them to escape, shall I be called an enthusiast now? No, sinner, I am no enthusiast in so doing; and I call on thee aloud to fly for refuge to the hope set before us in the Gospel."

HAPPINESS is something about which we must not feel solicitous. This is the grand secret. Never begin with the apotheosis of self. Happiness is above all art. It vanishes at the application of mechanic rules. To form deliberate plans for enjoyment is idle. It will not flow in artificial aloof ways. The stream of life runs in channels of its own finding, and goes pushing on its course, now in the sunshine and now in the shade. Joy is impulsive. It accepts no conditions, though it imposes many, and our happiness is bound up in peace. If we rebel, we may sulk with Diogenes in his tub.—*Church Monthly.*

VALUE OF OUR PRAYING SONS.—The celebrated Dr. Nettleton, when a young man, came to town in New England where he resided. He had been invited to preach there. He found the church almost prayerless, and was on the point of leaving, when one of the members said to him, "My wife and others have been almost constantly at prayer for a blessing upon your labors." "Then," said Dr. Nettleton, "I'll stay." He did stay, and a blessed revival was the result.

THE REASON WHY.—According to the Vermont *Chronicle*, the venerable President Humphrey, on his birthday being asked by an aged friend as to the meaning of those words, "At the end of four thousand years," replied, that they were put there to make those folks equal to the older ones that did not have them.

Syud Ahmed, a Mohammedan of high character and standing in Hindostan, has written and published the first or preliminary volume of a remarkable work, the Mohammedan Commentary on the Bible.

Never think you have anything to do command until it has been asked, and then [illegible] promise.

A [illegible] but not to [illegible] chapter, which [illegible]

The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 30, 1864.

Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Western Association convened with the Church at Richburgh, Allegany Co., N. Y., June 16th, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nathan V. Hull preached the Introductory Discourse, from 1 Cor. 16: 13—"*Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.*"

Nathan Wardner, Moderator of last year, called the Association to order.

Prayer was offered by Thomas B. Brown.

On motion, the Chair appointed J. R. Irish, N. R. Crandall, and John A. Langworthy, a Committee to nominate Moderator and Clerks.

Adjourned to half past 1 P. M., after prayer by A. G. Coon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by S. S. Griswold.

The Nominating Committee reported as follows:

Moderator—E. R. Clarke.

Clerks—E. A. Green and E. R. Crandall.

The report was adopted.

The letters from the several churches were received and read.

James C. Rogers, delegate from the North-Western Association, presented the Corresponding Letter of that Association.

S. S. Griswold was present as delegate from the Eastern Association, and presented the Corresponding Letter of that body.

Thomas Fisher, delegate from the Central Association, was present, and read the Corresponding Letter of that body.

On motion, Elds. Carrier, Geo. B. Utter, and any other visiting brethren present, were invited to participate in our deliberations.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees:

On Petitions—A. B. Coon, A. G. Coon, and J. T. Green.

On Finance—A. B. Crandall, Wm. L. Bowler, and N. R. Crandall.

On Resolutions—Nathan Wardner, Thomas Fisher, S. S. Griswold, Geo. B. Utter, and James C. Rogers.

On the State of Religion—T. B. Brown, J. R. Irish, and Stephen Burdick.

On Arrangements for Preaching—The officers of the Richburgh Church.

The Corresponding Secretary reported no correspondence.

The Treasurer's Report was waived till to-morrow morning.

The Report of the Executive Board was read and approved, as follows:

It is with gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, that the Executive Board make to you this their Annual Report, because the interests committed to their care have through his mercy been somewhat prospered during the past year. It will be remembered by you, that Eld. J. R. Irish, Missionary of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, has during a part of the year, labored among a portion of our destitute churches within the bounds of the Association; and this Board, both in their own behalf, and in the behalf of the churches thus kind remembered, desire to thank the Board of the above-named Society for this timely aid; and should it be in their power to further aid us, this care for us would be gratefully acknowledged.

At the first meeting of the Board, a Report was received from Bro. Ray Green of labor performed in the Church at Hebron the previous year, but not reported. This being acted upon, a Report was received from Bro. J. C. West, of labor performed in Persia the previous year; and this being disposed of, the Board entered upon the work of supplying the destitute churches as best they could; to effect which, an arrangement was in part entered into with Bro. A. H. Lewis for six months' service; but having afterward received a call from the Church at Westerly, R. I., to become their pastor, he was released from this engagement. An application was then made to Bro. D. E. Maxson to labor in conjunction with Eld. Irish, Missionary of the above-named Society, for the term of six months, in Clarence and vicinity, and Cuzzewago and vicinity. About this time, Bro. M. received a call from the Church at Milton, Wis., to become their pastor, upon which he decided not to engage in the service of the Board. Previous to this, however, the Board succeeded in obtaining the services of Bro. E. E. Livermore for one month, to labor with the Church in Cuzzewago and vicinity, whose labor was evidently attended by the Master's blessing, in proof of which, it may be mentioned, as one of the results, that after the return of Bro. E. the Chairman of the Board went to Cuzzewago and baptized several persons who were moved to duty by Bro. Livermore's faithful labors. It should also be stated, that Bro. Jared Kenyon has labored some days with the brethren in Persia, Cattaraugus Co., and the Chairman gladly bears testimony that being recently in that neighborhood, he several times heard the visit of Bro. K. referred to as cheering to the hearts of the desponding few who remain there, and are still faithful to their Christian vows. It was hoped by the Board, that Bro. K. would send in a report of his labors, in time to enable them to refer to it in another form; but for some reason it did not come to hand. You will also be interested to know that Eld. Irish has become the pastor of the Church at Cuzzewago, thus affording the blessing of a stated ministry to that promising field of labor.

You will see by the foregoing statements, that some advancement has been made the past year, and although all that was desired, both by you and the Board, has not been accomplished, still enough has been done to encourage hope for further success in your future efforts.

The Board close their Report by again commending to the attention of the Association our great want, *more laborers in our Master's vineyard*, and the duty of more earnestly praying God's children up in his providence such as are able, that he would send forth the lambs of his fold, and pastors after his own heart, who will faithfully publish the gospel to a perishing world.

Their account for the year is as follows:

Paid to Eld. Ray Green	$ 4 00
" J. C. West	9 20
" Bro. E. E. Livermore	41 25
" Eld. J. R. Irish	100 00
Total,	154 45

N. V. HULL, Chairman.

Leman Andrus, delegate to the Eastern and Central Associations, presented his report, which was received, and the part relating to expenses was referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Your delegate attended, according to appointment, the Eastern and Central Associations, and received kind treatment from both as your representative. Eld. Geo. B. Utter, delegate from the North-Western Association, was also cordially received as their delegate. Eld. A. Campbell, who was appointed delegate from the Central Association to the Eastern, did not attend on account of ill health. A letter was read from him, expressing his regret in not being able to attend, and an ardent interest in the welfare of Zion. The meetings were well attended in both of the Associations. The churches generally reported themselves in union, and manifested a good degree of interest in Sabbath-schools, and home missionary work. Both the Eastern and Central Associations have aided the feeble churches of their respective bodies the past year, and made provision for their supply the coming year. Their patriotism, and interest in these stirring times, was indicated by the resolutions which they passed, looking to the reformatory interests of the day. The Eastern Association appointed Eld. S. S. Griswold, and the Central Eld. Thomas Fisher, as their delegates to this Association, and I am happy to say they are present.

The expense of the delegation was $19 30.

LEMAN ANDRUS.

T. B. Brown, delegate to the North-Western Association, presented his report, which was received, and the part relating to expenses was referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Your delegate to the North Western Association found that body in session at Walworth, Wis. He did not arrive in time to hear the opening discourse by Bro. O. P. Hull, nor to hear the reading of the letters from the several churches. Of all the other transactions of the meeting he was witness. The report which he now submits embraces, 1, a notice of the state of religion in the churches of that body; 2, of the missionary operations; 3, of the cause of education; 4, miscellaneous matters.

I. *The State of Religion.*—Some of the churches had been blessed with precious revivals, resulting in an increase of numerical strength to the Association of about one hundred and fifty members. It was noted as a characteristic feature of these revivals, that they took hold on some of the best and strongest minds. In the Albion Church the work embraced some of the most promising students of the Academy located there;—a fact which should encourage us to renewed earnestness in prayer for institutions of learning, and especially for those sustained and patronized by our own Denomination. On the whole, your delegate is impressed with the conviction, that our churches at the West are improving in their religious character, and gradually acquiring such a hold on society as will redound to the advantage of our cause hereafter.

II. *Missionary Operations.*—The Association had failed to have any regularly appointed missionaries in the field, during the past year; consequently its Executive Board reported no progress in that line. The failure seems to have been owing in some degree to the fact that the ground had been partially covered by the operations of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society in the regions of the Northwest, but in a greater degree to the want of some well-digested plan of operations on its own part. It is, at all events, not to be inferred, that there is any want of interest in this most important work among the churches of that body. On the contrary, the views held on this most vital point are well set forth in one of the resolutions, adopted with great unanimity, declaring "that every church ought to consider itself a missionary body, and the neighborhoods within its reach a missionary field, where, through its pastor and other preaching talent, it should seek to promulgate the gospel of Christ." Your delegate saw enough to convince him that the elements of power in that Association need only to be wisely directed, to render it one of the most efficient agencies of Christian enterprise among us.

III. *The Cause of Education.*—Whatever may be the relation sustained by the Association, as such, to the institutions of learning located within its bounds, it feels, nevertheless, a lively interest in the prosperity of those institutions. The members of its churches have contributed liberally to their endowment, and, to a very considerable extent, their sons and daughters are availing themselves of the advantages thus secured to them. The teachers appear to be competent for their duties, and every way worthy of the trust confided to them. The Association, as such, gives an earnest moral support to these institutions, appointing from year to year a committee to inquire into their condition, whose Report, together with the discussions had thereupon, shows a constantly increasing conviction of the importance of education in the churches of that body. It is to be regretted, however, that the number of Sabbath-keeping pupils in those institutions bears so small a proportion to that of those who observe the first day of the week. This was particularly the case, as your delegate learned, of the institution at Milton. For more full information on this point, you are referred to the Report of the Committee on Education, published in the minutes of that body.

IV. *Miscellaneous.*—The resolutions adopted by the Association, and the discussions to which they gave rise, afforded gratifying proof of the healthy tone of public sentiment pervading that section. Nothing but the most unflinching loyalty to our government finds any countenance with the Seventh-day Baptists of Wisconsin. Besides the resolutions bearing upon the state of our country, other topics were brought under discussion, which are deserving of special notice, inasmuch as they concern the prosperity of our Denomination. One of these was the resolution contemplating some efficient system of Sabbath-school and Bible-class instruction, and recommending the Executive Board to consider the expediency of employing a Sabbath-school Missionary Agent, for the purpose of visiting all the churches, to promote Sabbath-school interests, to establish them where there are none, and to organize and consolidate a general Sabbath-school interest. Your delegate is of opinion, that this is a point which demands the immediate and earnest attention of all the Associations. Another subject of much earnestness with the Association—though it was not made the subject of any final action, or resolution—was embraced in the question, What shall be done to retain in our communion the young men of our denomination? The numerous instances of abandonment of our principles by promising young brethren, which have occurred both East and West, are exciting profound sensation; and the brethren in the North-Western Association feel, in common with their brethren elsewhere, that the subject is one which should be most prayerfully pondered. It was probably wisdom in them not to adopt any formal resolution in reference to it; nevertheless, it is a matter too deeply affecting the welfare of our denomination to be entirely overlooked. For this reason it is here alluded to.

Your delegate will but add, that the general exercises of the Association were characterized by much harmony and brotherly love, and by much religious fervor. Altogether, it was a season long to be remembered.

The expenses of the delegation were forty-six dollars and seventy-eight cents, ($46 78.)

THOS. B. BROWN.

The Committee on Preaching Arrangements made their report, as follows:

Preaching this evening by Eld. J. R. Irish; to-morrow evening, by Eld. Jared Kenyon; Sabbath morning, by Eld. Geo. B. Utter, after which a collection will be taken; Sabbath afternoon, by Eld. J. C. Rogers, after which the Lord's Supper will be administered by Eld. H. P. Green; evening after the Sabbath, preaching, by Eld. Nathan Wardner; First-day morning, by Eld. S. S. Griswold; afternoon, by Eld. Thomas Fisher; Sabbath, at 1-1 Genesee, Elds. N. V. Hull and S. S. Griswold; Nile, Eld. N. Wardner.

E. R. Clarke was appointed Corresponding Secretary.

The Executive Board of last year was re-elected, as follows: N. V. Hull, Jonathan Allen, D. R. Stillman, Nathan Wardner, W. C. Kenyon, and John C. Burdick.

On motion, John A. Langworthy and Ethan Lanphear were appointed a Committee to nominate delegates to sister Associations.

The sum of $30 was appropriated to defray the expense of Minutes, and by vote referred to the Committee on Finance for apportionment.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Association convened according to adjournment. Prayer was offered by J. R. Irish. Roll of members called and responded to. Minutes of Fifth-day read and approved.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Christians to encourage and sustain the government of the country in all that it does for the honor of God, the freedom of the enslaved, and their elevation to all the privileges and immunities of citizenship, the mitigation of the inevitable evils of war, and the preservation, at all hazards, of the national life, integrity, and power.

2. *Resolved*, That this Association hereby records its abhorrence of the slaveholders' rebellion against the constituted authorities of the land—a rebellion which, if successful, would result in anarchy and the destruction of civil government among us, and is accountable, as we believe, for all the blood which has been shed on account of it.

3. *Resolved*, That the spiritual condition of our brethren in the army and navy enlists our deepest solicitude; and we do most affectionately admonish them to beware of the demoralizing influences and associations which invariably attend the military life. Especially do we entreat them to abstain from intoxicating drinks, from the seductions of the gaming table, and from the use of language in the least bordering on profanity. And though the necessities of war compel them to do duty on the Sabbath, we counsel them to cherish in their hearts a reverence for this sacred institution of religion, that, when their term of service shall have expired, they may be foremost among those who "remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy." And that our dear brethren, the defenders of our country's cause, may be thus kept and preserved, we will not cease to pray.

4. *Resolved*, That for our deliverance from the strife of civil war, and the ultimate restitution of the country to a righteous and lasting peace, to which we confidently look forward, the glory will be due to God alone, who, to testify his displeasure at our pride and self-sufficiency, our oppression of the colored race, and our forgetfulness of His great Name, has subjected us to this painful discipline, thus teaching us that righteousness is a nation's prosperity, and sin its certain ruin, and admonishing us that He is our Shield and Tower of Defense only as we are disposed to render equal justice to all.

5. *Resolved*, That the increasing use of intoxicating drinks throughout the land, demands the immediate action of every friend of humanity, to arrest the evil, by discontinuing their use as a beverage, and whatever tends to excite an appetite for stimulating drinks, and also refraining from engaging in any business that tends to increase the manufacture of alcoholic or fermented liquors.

6. *Resolved*, That we have great reason for thankfulness to God, that, in the ordering of his providence, we have been blessed with the establishing of a University and Theological School among us; and we pledge to its support our prayers, our sympathy, and our money.

7. *Resolved*, That in view of the increasing demand for laborers in the Gospel ministry in our denomination, we respectfully suggest the importance of encouraging the young men in our churches, in the persevering exercise of their gifts, and in obtaining a suitable education, to qualify them for the efficient discharge of the functions of that sacred work.

8. *Resolved*, That in view of an increasing tendency to looseness in the practice of Sabbath observance, it is the duty of ministers, parents, and Sabbath-school teachers, to labor more earnestly to impress upon the minds of all the sacredness of that holy institution.

9. *Resolved*, That while it is our duty, as Sabbath-keepers, diligently and perseveringly to circulate those publications which sustain the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment, it is no less our duty to embody in our lives the spirit of the Gospel of Christ, and to make our churches genuine homes for converts to the Sabbath, and for the young who are growing up among us.

10. *Resolved*, That the interests of our denomination demand some efficient system of Sabbath-school and Bible-class instruction; in order to which, this Association will employ, under the direction of its Executive Board, an Agent, whose duty it shall be to visit all the churches of this body, for the especial purpose of promoting Sabbath-school interests, endeavoring to establish them where they are not now organized, encouraging and strengthening those which already exist, and endeavoring to secure such concert of action as may lead to an organized and consolidated denominational movement in this department of Christian enterprise.

11. *Resolved*, That the growing interest in Sabbath-schools, indicated by the letters from the churches, is a cause for gratitude and encouragement, and that we urge upon our churches the duty of liberality in providing the helps necessary to make the Sabbath-school attractive, at the same time that we caution them not to consider the instructions of the Sabbath-school a substitute for the preached Gospel or the religious instructions of the family circle.

12. *Resolved*, That we appreciate the missionary labors performed within the bounds of this Association under the direction of the General Missionary Society, and invite a continuance of such labors so far as the Board may be able and disposed.

13. *Resolved*, That we deem the exercise of the gifts of lay members of the church, in the way of remarks and exhortations, in our public gatherings, not less essential to the efficiency and growth of the churches, than the formal preaching of the Word, and that we recommend that greater prominence be given to such exercise.

The Treasurer's Report was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Petitions made their report, which, after some slight amendment, was adopted, as follows:

1st. That when the Association adjourns, it adjourn to meet with the 2d Church in Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., commencing on the fifth day of the week before the 3d Sabbath in June, 1865, at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M.; and, 2d, That the petition of the Pendleton Church be referred to the consideration of the Executive Board of the Association.

A. B. COON, Chairman.

Leman Andrus was appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse at the next session of the Association; J. R. Irish, alternate.

The Committee on the State of Religion made their report, which was adopted, as follows:

The Committee on the State of Religion report, that an examination of the letters from the several churches has left on their minds the impression that there is great lack of earnestness among us in the cause of our Redeemer. Our numbers have not been augmented during the year, but on the contrary, diminished. And though increase of membership is not always a token of prosperity, or diminution a certain indication of decline, they are both of them, nevertheless, to be regarded as furnishing occasion for solemn review of our ways, if not for immediate alarm. We discover a lamentable neglect of family prayer, and of the monthly concert of prayer, as well as great indifference to prayer meetings generally. We are also impressed that our churches are suffering for want of wholesome discipline. With these evils, which appear to be growing in magnitude from year to year, we fear that the Spirit of God is grieved with us, and that great chastisements await us. We fear that the interest felt in our great national struggle is allowed to divert the mind and heart too much from our duty to regard those affections as a chastening from the hand of our Father, to bring us low in the dust with contrition for our own offences, and our responsibility in the great national provocations, we permit ourselves to become censorious, if not even more censurable, in the sight of God.

THOS. B. BROWN, J. R. IRISH, S. BURDICK, } Com.

The Committee on Finance made their report, which was adopted, as follows:

Your Committee on Finance report that they find the sum of $96 08 for the associational expenses, to be apportioned among the several churches, as follows:

1st Alfred,	$23 48
2d Alfred,	15 29
Cuzzewago,	2 32
Clarence,	1 20
1st Genesee,	9 42
3d Genesee,	4 00
Friendship,	7 15
Hebron,	4 24
Hartsville,	7 36
Independence,	11 82
Pendleton,	1 00
Richburg,	5 12
Scio,	1 20
Portville,	2 48
	$96 08

Your Committee would further report, that they have examined the report of the Treasurer, with the vouchers, and that they believe it to be correct.

A. B. CRANDALL, WM. L. BOWLER, N. R. CRANDALL, } Com.

The Special Committee to Nominate Delegates to sister Associations reported, recommending J. R. Irish as delegate to the North-Western Association, and Wm. C. Kenyon as delegate to the Eastern and Central Associations. The report was adopted.

D. R. Stillman was appointed Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Prof. J. Allen was re-appointed to write an essay, and present it at the next meeting of the Association, on the subject of Communion.

Proceeded to the consideration of the report on resolutions by items:

The first resolution was discussed by S. S. Griswold, Geo. B. Utter, Leman Andrus, A. B. Coon, and adopted.

The second resolution was discussed by J. R. Irish, S. S. Griswold, T. B. Brown, L. Andrus, J. Kenyon, A. B. Coon, N. V. Hull, E. Lanphear, and adopted.

The consideration of the report on resolutions was suspended to listen to the report of the Special Committee appointed last year to attend the Examinations of Alfred University.

Adjourned till 1 1-2 o'clock P. M., after prayer by Jared Kenyon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association was called to order, and prayer was offered by H. P. Green.

The third and fourth resolutions were adopted, without remark.

The fifth resolution was spoken upon by Ethan Lanphear, S. S. Griswold, W. C. Kenyon, Nathan Wardner, Thomas Fisher, A. G. Coon, Perry Cole, and adopted.

The sixth resolution was adopted after remarks from Wm. C. Kenyon, N. V. Hull, S. S. Griswold, Thomas R. Williams, and Peter Burdick.

The seventh resolution was spoken upon by Nathan Wardner, and adopted.

The eighth resolution was spoken upon by Leman Andrus and Thomas Fisher, and pending its consideration, the Association adjourned till First-day morning, at 9 o'clock, after prayer by James C. Rogers.

FIRST-DAY MORNING.

The Association convened according to adjournment, and prayer was offered by Charles Rowley.

The Minutes of Sixth-day were read and approved.

The eighth resolution was called up and adopted.

The ninth resolution was remarked upon by Charles Rowley and Nathan Wardner, and adopted.

The tenth was discussed by T. B. Brown, Leman Andrus, N. V. Hull, and D. R. Stillman, and adopted.

The eleventh was adopted without remark.

The twelfth was remarked upon by Geo. B. Utter and N. V. Hull, and adopted.

The thirteenth was spoken to by S. S. Griswold, Leman Andrus, Thos. Fisher, N. V. Hull, J. R. Irish, and J. C. Rogers, and adopted.

The Report of the Committee to attend the Examinations of Alfred University was called up, and adopted, as follows:

Since the appointment of your Committee, some one or more of them have attended the examinations of the classes in Alfred Academy and University of each term during the past year.

The examinations of the classes in the several departments indicate a commendable proficiency on the part of the students of the institution, and fully sustain the reputation of the corps of teachers, who have so long and so successfully devoted themselves to this labor.

Where all have done so well, it may not be regarded as invidious, if the Committee refer to certain classes in the several departments as especially noteworthy. The several classes in Latin, under Prof. Kenyon and Miss Elvira Kenyon, indicate a degree of progress and thoroughness highly satisfactory. The Greek classes under Prof. Ford, and later under Prof. Williams, have done an unusually large amount of work, and evidently done it well. So of the German classes under Miss Kenyon. The class in Botany, under Mrs. Allen, attracted the especial interest of the Committee, this branch being largely of a practical nature, the members of the class had made large and beautiful collections of pressed plants and flowers, and displayed a readiness and tact in the analysis of specimens from nature rarely equaled. Prof. Allen's Geology class would warrant similar satisfaction, if they were constituted a fitting committee to the Botany class.

The principal chair of Physical Science, formerly filled by the late D. E. Maxson, D. Ford, still remains vacant, and the committee can but express regret that the claims under it have not increased their number, and hence their usefulness; and they, in common with the friends of the institution, entertain a hope that this deficiency will speedily be supplied by placing the department under a competent professor.

The mathematical department, under Prof. W. A. Rogers, appears to be fully sustained, notwithstanding the Professor has devoted a large share of his time to the erection of an astronomical observatory, and the mounting and adjustment of delicate and powerful instruments.

Another feature of the past year's history distinguishes it, and promises, in the estimation of your Committee, to confer an important and lasting benefit upon the institution. They refer to the very considerable amount of time spent abroad by Professors Allen, Rogers, and Mr. Allen, in gleaning the latest gems of the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, by which they hope to augment and widen their respective spheres of influence.

The number of students in attendance during the past year, we understand, is about equal to the best years of its history.

G. EVANS, L. ANDRUS, N. WARDNER, } Com.

On motion, N. V. Hull, Nathan Wardner, and Leman Andrus, were appointed a Committee to attend the Examinations of Alfred University the present year.

The Corresponding Letter was read and adopted.

After prayer by James C. Rogers, the Association adjourned to meet with the 2d Church in Alfred, N. Y., on the Fifth-day before the third Sabbath in June, 1865.

E. R. CLARKE, Moderator.

E. A. GREEN, E. R. CRANDALL, } Clerks.

OBITUARY.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY, June 18th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

It is now the evening after the Sabbath. I mention this, because some who read these lines may otherwise suppose, from the date, that I write on the Sabbath. The funeral services of two most estimable young brethren, victims of the slaveholders' rebellion, were held at our church today. I herewith inclose to you the proper obituary notices, but shall not satisfy my own convictions of duty, unless I say something more.

Brother GROW entered the army as a volunteer last August. He had united with the Hartsville Church about six months earlier. He possessed, in an eminent degree, many elements of character that gave promise of great usefulness. It had been his ambition for some years to provide a home for his widowed mother, and he had succeeded in paying the last dollar, and securing a deed of the property, a few weeks previous to his death. The work of grace in his heart was deep, thorough, and pervading. With him, religion was a controlling power—a living element of his being. He entered the army in response to his convictions of duty.

Brother POTTER entered the army August 11th, 1862. He graduated at this institution the previous July. He made a public profession of religion a little more than twelve years ago, at the age of about 15 years. Meek, quiet, firm, he possessed talents that inspired hopes of great usefulness in his Master's service. With him, every responsibility of life was measured by his religious obligations. He was always at the front of duty, and ready as a willing, cheerful laborer in every good work. He felt that his country demanded his services, and he went to the field under a religious sense of duty. As a student, he had always been most faithful and scholarly. And the studious habits of his life, he kept up in the army, using every spare moment in intellectual and spiritual culture. To him, all of science and literature was full of the unfoldings of the Divine plan and government. He wrote much while in the army, on a great variety of moral and religious subjects, and sent home to his aged father and his sisters several hundred pages. The church of which he was a member have confidently expected that he would enter the ministry at no very distant day. Nor was there a young man in all my acquaintance, whose Christian graces and talents seemed so eminently to fit him for great usefulness. He has fallen, like tens of thousands of others, a martyr to the institution of slavery.

Fraternally, W. C. KENYON.

DIED.

Upon a battle-field near Richmond, Virginia, May 11th, 1864, JOHN H. GROW, son of widow Huldah Grow, of Hartsville, N. Y., aged 20 years. He belonged to Company B, U. S. Dragoons.

In Washington, D. C., of a wound received upon a battle-field, June 13th, 1864, REUBEN T. POTTER, son of Perry Potter, Esq., of Hartsville, N. Y., aged 27 years. He belonged to Company H, U. S. Dragoons.

Both were worthy and active members of the Seventh-day Baptist church of Hartsville.

ACTION OF THE ALLEGHANIAN LYCEUM.

Whereas, in the allwise providence of God, our brother, Reuben T. Potter, has fallen in the service of our country, we offer the following resolutions as a tribute of respect due to his memory, and as a word of condolence to his relatives and friends:

1. *Resolved*, That in the death of Reuben T. Potter, the Allegheanian Lyceum has sustained the loss of a beloved and worthy member, whose devoted patriotism and noble heroism we shall ever cherish in our memories.

2. *Resolved*, That we tender to the relatives and friends of the deceased the expression of our deepest sympathy; and in their affliction, we would commend them to the grace and care of God, "who doeth all things well."

3. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transcribed and presented to the relatives of the deceased.

In behalf of the Lyceum,

A. C. LEWIS, L. C. GRIFFIN, J. R. GROVER, } Com.

WEST JERSEY.—The Cumberland County Sunday School Association held a semi-annual meeting at Newport, N. J., May 17th—morning, afternoon and evening. In the absence of the President, Ed. W. B. Gillette, one of the Vice Presidents, presided. A semi-annual report was read by the County Secretary, J. C. Bowen, and the exercises throughout appear to have been of an interesting character.

The Cumberland County Bible Society held its 48th anniversary at Bridgeton, on the 31 of June. The President, Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, not being present, Ed. W. B. Gillette, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. R. Taylor, D. D., Rev. Dr. Sheldon, State Agent.

TRACT OPERATIONS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

The Board of managers of the American Tract Society held a meeting at West Edmeston, N. Y., June 20th, mainly to consider the propriety of the publication of a standard history of the Sabbath, as had been suggested by letter and otherwise. With the consent of the Recording Secretary, I send you all of the resolutions adopted at the meeting, as well as the first, which I was instructed by the Board to send.

1st. Whereas the attention of this Board has been called to the importance of publishing a standard history of the Sabbath, therefore—

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society are disposed to publish such a work, provided a suitable manuscript can be obtained, and means that might be devoted towards such a work; we cordially invite proposals for writing it, and will cheerfully attend to any communication that may be addressed to our Corresponding Secretary.

2d. *Resolved*, That our Corresponding Secretary forward a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to "THE RECORDER" for publication.

3. *Resolved*, That we very gratefully accept the proposal of brother Abel Stillman, to defray the expense of stereotyping the tract from the matter of "*Sabbath Vindicator No. 1.*"

4. *Resolved*, That we request our General Agent, (G. B. Utter) to revise and have stereotyped in tract form the matter of "*Sabbath Vindicator No 1*," and to have printed as many copies of this and of Tract No. 4 as he shall think advisable.

IRA J. ORDWAY, Cor., Sec.

WEST EDMESTON, N. Y., June 23d 1864.

OUT OF REBELDOM.—A number of persons from Alfred, N. Y., who were residing at Rome and Cedartown, Georgia, when the war began, and had been unable to escape from the county, arrived at home week before last, having found their way through the rebel lines within the federal lines near Rome. The party consisted of Charles W. Langworthy, wife and two children; M. L. Palmer, wife and one child; A. A. Shaw, and four contrabands. Mr. Langworthy and Mrs. Palmer and children of Charles D. Langworthy of Alfred. They left their homes at midnight of May 28th, abandoning everything which they could not pack in trunks, and came to Alfred by way of Kingston Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, and Dunkirk.

HOMES IN MINNESOTA.—A correspondent in Minnesota thinks it would be well to suggest to our friends who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the Homestead Law, in the vicinity of our established Societies, that *now* is their time. The tide of emigration is setting towards our Minnesota Society very fast, and probably, at present rates of settlement, there will be but few good claims left in their vicinity in six months from this time. "We who are here, and see and know things just as they *are* around us, feel anxious that those of our friends who *design* to seek homes here, should do so while they can obtain them at so cheap a rate."

REV. R. S. COOK, Secretary and General Agent of the New York Sabbath Committee," has been compelled by ill-health to retire from that responsible position. We see by the New York papers, that the Committee are very grateful for Mr. Cook's services in the past, and very sorry to dispense with them in the future. We should have felt more like endorsing their expressions of gratitude, if Mr. Cook's services had included a retroction or correction of his false statement, that during the editorship of Eld. Maxson, the SABBATH RECORDER was identified with the liquor selling interest in opposing the measures of the Sabbath Committee.

BAPTIST BENEVOLENCE.—The interesting paper read by Dr. Babcock at the meeting in Philadelphia, exhibited the amount of contributions of American Baptists for evangelical purposes during the past fifty years, as follows: For Foreign Missions, $3,000,000; For Home Missions, $784,192; Ministerial Education and to benefaction, $874,051; One third of the cost of fourteen colleges, ten Baptist academies, and the entire cost of five theological schools, $1,014,366; publication of books and tract distributions, $400,000; Bible translation and diffusion, $1,618,550; Sunday school expenditures, $6,923,860; making the aggregate of fifteen millions, five hundred and seventy-seven thousand, nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

HONEY PLANT.—We have received a letter, dated at Bermuda Hundred, June 18th, and postmarked Old Point Comfort, June 20th, the only message of which is:

"The Printer must be paid, and shall be. H. H. H."

Enclosed were $13 20, in Confederate bills, from five cents to five dollars. The remittance includes bills of the Confederate States of America payable from six months to two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States; also Virginia Treasury Notes and Notes of the State of Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, the City of Linchburgh, and the Western and Atlantic Railroad. From the amount remitted, we conclude that money is plenty in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred.

EXTENSION OF PASTORAL TERM.—In 1804 it was determined by the Methodist General Conference that a preacher should not be returned to the same charge beyond the second year. For sixty years this has been the uniform and settled policy of the church. The extension of the pastoral term to three years, has, however been discussed of late years. The Cincinnati Conference, at its last session, voted in favor of the extension. This question was up in the General Conference lately held at Philadelphia and after considerable debate was carried by a vote of 150 to 48. The Bishops now can appoint a preacher to the same place the third year. Some members of the Conference are in favor of removing all limitations—which was the Methodist policy for nearly forty years after the Conference was first planted in America.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—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? What will you give for the souls?" The women and children came out of the habitations of poverty and cast their mites into the box. When it is full it is carried to a neighboring convent, to pay the priests for praying the souls of the dead out of purgatory! In what a different sense, and yet surely with no less of impressiveness, does the call come to the enlightened and redeemed followers of Jesus, "What will you give for souls?"

ROBBING THE GOVERNMENT.—Several arrests have been made within the past week, of persons who are supposed to have been engaged in robbing the government. In Boston, the members of a firm were arrested, who are said to have had an arrangement with a government purchasing agent, by which they received notice beforehand of what would be suddenly wanted, and then brought up all such articles in the market, and supplied the government calls at their own prices. In New York, Mr. Isaac Henderson, the Navy Agent, was arrested for sending to Washington false vouchers for purchases made.

THE EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT of New York Volunteers, captured at Plymouth, N. C., was made up mostly from Allegany, Steuben, and Cattaraugus Counties. One who visits that region in these days cannot fail to be impressed with the anxiety and suffering which the war is causing. Everywhere, he meets fathers, mothers, wives and children, whose interest in the progress of the war is intensified by the fact of their having friends among the rebels. Twenty-one persons from the vicinity of Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., were among the prisoners taken at Plymouth.

ALLEGANY COUNTY has suffered this year from frost, and is now suffering from drouth. A letter from Elias J. Maxson, of West Genesee, tells us that the fourth or fifth frost in June occurred there on the night of the 12th, greatly injuring the corn, beans, potatoes, &c., especially in the low valleys. He thinks that forest trees were also injured to some extent. The drouth was becoming quite severe when we left Allegany County, a week ago.

RAIN IN WISCONSIN.—Milo D. Clarke, of Beloit, Wis., writes us that the first rain in six weeks visited that region on First-day, June 19th. It was quite general in that State, and the people are duly thankful. It is thought, there will not be more than half a crop of wheat, barley, rye and oats this season; but there is time yet for a good corn crop.

BAPTISMS.—Three young ladies were baptized at Milton, Wis., on Sabbath, June 18th, and we are told that a good degree of religious interest exists in that church. At Westerly, on Sabbath, June 25th, four persons were baptized.

Five thousand dollars of the $50,000 which it is proposed to raise for a monument to Oberlin Liberty at Princeton, Ill., have already been secured.

General Intelligence.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GRANT.

The more we read of Gen. Grant's late movement, the more remarkable does it appear. It seems that our forces drew out from within fifty yards of the enemy's intrenchments at Cold Harbor, made a flank movement of about fifty-five miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James Rivers, the latter two thousand feet wide and thirty four feet deep at the point of crossing, and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg. This was done without the loss of a wagon or a piece of artillery, and only about one hundred and fifty stragglers were picked up by the enemy.

Since the fighting before Petersburg, reported last week, Gen. Grant has extended his lines on the left, and it is said that his army now occupies positions in Piney woods in the outskirts of Petersburg, lately occupied by the rebels, including all their works on the south of the Appomattox. We entirely command Petersburg and the railroad through Petersburg, the only one between Richmond and Welden. Our guns stop all continuous communication by rail between Richmond and the points south.

Gen. Foster occupies a position north of the James River, nine miles from Richmond, where he has entrenched himself, and threatens the rebels at a tender point.

Rebel papers of Friday morning report that Wilson's cavalry has torn up miles of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and were at last accounts tearing up the Southside Railroad, connecting Petersburg with Lynchburg.

It is said that the losses of our army during the campaign of General Grant have been greatly exaggerated. We hear upon the best official authority, that the number of the killed, from the time the army crossed the Rapidan until it reached the James River, did not exceed four thousand men. The wounded numbered something over forty thousand, and including casualties of every description, less than fifty thousand; while the deaths of these wounded men are so far not much in excess of two thousand, or from four to five per cent. The injuries of the wounded men in the majority of cases are very slight. The permanent loss to our army for the time mentioned may be twelve to fifteen thousand men, but not in any case more than twenty thousand, and the loss of life is much less.

The *Tribune's* correspondent near Petersburg, June 22d, says it is ascertained that Lee has disposed his troops thus: Garrisoned Richmond and Petersburg, a slender force between the two cities, sent nine brigades to operate against Hunter, and guarded his still unbroken railroads with large numbers.

Correspondence from Gen. Grant's army indicates that on the morning of June 22d the Second Corps was advanced upon the rebel works so far as to break its connection with the Sixth Corps, and that the rebels poured a force into the gap, creating some confusion, and capturing a battery and several hundred prisoners. Ultimately the two corps reformed and recovered most of the lost ground.

An attack was made on Burnside on Friday morning, when the rebels were driven back with a loss of over one hundred prisoners.

It is reported that the late General Polk's command has reached Petersburg from Johnston's army.

President Lincoln visited Gen. Grant last week, and it is said that he returned from the front fully assured that Grant will take Richmond.

HUNTER.

The operations of Gen. Hunter, in the direction of Lynchburg, are assuming great importance. They threaten the depots of supply for the rebels, and make it necessary to weaken Richmond in order to protect them. The latest Washington dispatches say that Gen. Hunter is pushing for the point in Western Virginia to which he was ordered, having destroyed portions of the Central Railroad, the Lynchburg Railroad, and the James River Canal.

SHERMAN.

There are no definite reports, of a late date, from Gen. Sherman. At last accounts he was moving towards Atlanta. If it proves true, that some of Johnston's forces have reached Richmond, Sherman will find his load lightened.

CHARLESTON.

The rebels have notified Gen. Foster, that to protect Charleston, they have put five Union Generals, whom they hold prisoners of war, under fire in the city. Gen. Foster replied, that he should ask an equal number of rebel prisoners, of the same rank, to place in his front. This plan of retaliation is generally approved.

KENTUCKY.

Jesse's rebel gang, numbering from 20 to 30, attacked Bardstown, Ky., on Saturday morning, June 18th. The garrison of the place, consisting of 25 men, surrendered. The rebels then moved down the railroad, and destroyed the bridge and water station near Boston. Thence they went across the Nashville Railroad two miles north of Elizabethtown, and when last heard from they were going toward Litchfield.

During the recent raid of part of John Morgan's command upon Lexington, Kentucky, his men visited the racing grounds near that city, destroyed some of the stables by fire, and took away a large number of fine horses. Mr. John M. Clay had $25,000 worth taken from him—among them the famous mare Skedaddle, for which he was offered and refused $8,000 the day after her splendid performance on the track of the Laclede Association.

MISSOURI.

Quantities of gunpowder have been found concealed in Missouri from time to time. A few days since, a search among farmers near St. Joseph resulted in the discovery of 183 cans and 23 kegs of powder secreted by four well known rebel sympathizers named Dysart, Gaines, Stigers and Saley, who were consequently arrested. The powder had originally been stolen from the United States Arsenal at Liberty.

Joseph Lanier, a desperate guerrilla residing near Rochester, Mo., who was convicted of burning the mill of a Union man (a neighbor,) and other crimes, including a gross violation of his oath of allegiance, has been executed at Savannah, Mo., by being shot. He seemed perfectly indifferent to his fate, his last words being, "Hurry up the cakes, Captain."

TENNESSEE.

A dispatch from Memphis of the 16th says: "Another body of seventy stragglers from the expedition of Gen. Sturgis got in here safely last night. Among them are twenty negroes, and each negro brought back his gun and accoutrements with him, while most of the white troops lost all theirs. Two of the negroes were wounded in their legs near Guntown, but notwithstanding marched nearly one hundred miles, and brought their guns in with them. Gen. Sturgis has been relieved from command.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lieut. Arthur L. Chase, 8th N. Y. Artillery, wounded in Virginia, and who subsequently died at Washington, was a cousin of Secretary Chase. After his death, a memorandum was found in his pocket, written by himself though nearly helpless, saying that, as he lay disabled on the ground, four rebel soldiers fired their muskets close to his body, burning his clothes, and wounding him in the neck, chest, and thigh, leaving him for dead.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that among the rebel slain before Richmond is Captain Charles F. Linthicum, of Montgomery county, Md. At the commencement of the war he was a young minister on probation in the Baltimore Annual Conference, and was stationed in Fairfax county, Va. He entered the rebel army and passed through many battles.

Mrs. Sarah Simonds, of Londonderry, N. H., has lost four of her seven sons in a little over a year, three of them in the war. Clark, a captain in the 15th Massachusetts Regiment, was killed at Antietam; Aaron, a private in the 4th New Hampshire, died at Port Royal; and Benjamin, a lieutenant in the 16th Massachusetts, was shot dead at the head of his company in one of the recent battles in the Wilderness.

Gen. Sherman having asked the Superintendent of a construction train what time it would take him to replace the bridge near Resaca, and having been told that it would take at least four days, replied: "Sir, I give you forty-eight hours, or a position in the front ranks before the enemy!" The bridge was completed in forty-eight hours.

The 1st Maine Regiment Heavy Artillery, which left Washington some five weeks ago for the front, with 1,800 men, lost in the fight of Saturday 450.

General Buell, having been mustered out of the volunteer service, has now resigned his colonelcy in the regular army.

CONGRESS.

Congress will probably adjourn before the 4th of July, and of course business is beginning to be rushed through. The bill to prohibit time sales of gold has become a law; also the bill providing that all goods, wares and merchandise in the public stores and warehouses, on which the duties are unpaid, and which shall have been in bond for more than one year, and less than three years, may be entered for consumption and the bonds cancelled at any time before the first day of September next, on payment of the duties and charges according to the laws in force at the time the goods shall be withdrawn. The general appropriation bills are principally passed, and the Tariff and Internal Revenue Bills are nearly ready for action. A bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law has passed by a gratifying majority. Several bills, including the bankrupt bill, have been postponed till next December.

THE SENATE.

The bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law (already passed by the House) was passed by a vote of yeas 27, nays 12.

A bill for the relief of George F. Nesbit was passed. It relates to his contract with the Post Office Department for stamped envelopes.

The House resolution, continuing for one year the present contract of the Government with the Overland Mail Company, was adopted, after receiving amendments providing that for eight months of the year the trips shall not exceed sixteen days, and for the other four months twenty days, and that the compensation shall not exceed the amount paid for carrying printed matter by water, more than $820,000.

The House bill to authorize the President of the United States to negotiate with certain Indian tribes in Oregon for a relinquishment of certain rights secured to them by treaty, was passed.

The Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the navy was passed. The Senate bill to compensate the officers and crew of the gunboat Essex for the capture of the rebel ram Arkansas, and appropriating $25,000 therefor, was passed.

The Senate bill for the establishment of a Navy Yard and depot at Cairo, was debated at some length, and passed by 28 yeas to 3 nays. The bill appropriates $200,000 for buildings and improvements, the site to be governed by the corporate authorities of Cairo.

The bill for the relief of the officers and seamen and others on the books of vessels lost in the naval service passed.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to have published and sell to shipmasters, at cost, maps, coast charts and nautical books, was passed; also, the bill to increase telegraphic facilities between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Idaho Territory.

Mr. Cowan reported the bill to remit the duties on goods imported for the Sanitary and Christian Commission fairs, with a substitute remitting the duties simply for the Chicago Sanitary Fair, and it was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The new Loan bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole, and passed.

A bill was introduced to prohibit the inter-State slave trade.

Bills were passed establishing a large number of new post routes; instituting boards of commissioners to adjudicate on claims for property destroyed by the Union armies during the present rebellion; providing that no officer of the navy who has been in the service forty-five years after arriving at the age of sixteen, shall be retired before he reaches the age of 62, &c.

The House adopted the Conference Committee's report on the bill increasing the pay of private soldiers to sixteen dollars per month, and non-commissioned officers in proportion.

The joint resolution for the release of Capt. John Ericsson from certain portions of his contracts with the Government for iron-clad vessels of war, was brought up, and, after a long debate, was adopted by 85 to 36 votes. It turns over to the Government for completion, at her present valuation, the iron-clad Dictator, but leaves the Puritan still in the hands of Capt. Ericsson, to be finished according to the terms agreed upon with the Government.

The bill establishing a Navy Yard, for construction and repair, at New London, Connecticut, was reported by the Naval Committee, and its consideration was postponed till next session by a large majority.

The House adopted the joint resolution reported by the Naval Committee authorizing the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain, that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate, at the end of six months, the treaty arrangements of 1817, relative to a naval force on the lakes.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the law of March, 1863, which extends the time within which patentees who have neglected it may pay the final balance fees within six months from the passage of this act, to secure their patents.

The Senate bill for a navy yard and naval depot at Cairo was taken up, and there was considerable debate over it. Finally it was amended so as to provide for the appointment of a commission to report to the next session of Congress upon the most suitable location on Western waters for such a naval establishment.

It was resolved, the Senate concurring, that the present session of Congress be closed on Thursday, June 30.

CURIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Monday of last week, an accident happened on the railroad near Berlin Station, Conn., by which over thirty persons were injured. One of the State Railroad Commissioners makes the following Statement as to the cause of the accident:

"At the time of the accident, the train had just left the station, and the regular speed of thirty-one miles an hour had not been obtained; it was running about twenty miles an hour. The hind car was thrown from the track first, and was dragged about fifteen rods before it broke from the next car and went down the ten-feet embankment. About forty rods from where the first car went off the second one went down the embankment, throwing the hind trucks of third car off the track. All the upper parts of the cars were smashed; the flooring beams were only slightly damaged, and the wheels and axles were all sound, showing that there was no breakage of any portion of the trucks. There were no defective ties in the track in that vicinity and none of the rails were displaced or moved from the ties; none of the joints gave way. There was no break in the track in any respect, but it was thrown askew by the accident. The cause of the accident was undoubtedly the expansion of the rails by the heat. This raised the ties and the iron from the bed of the track. The heavy engine and forward car passing over it were weighty enough to hold the track in its place. But the rear car was so light that it could not force the track down, and the rails consequently swerved to one side and let the car off."

MODEL OF THE STEAMER COMMONWEALTH.—A gold and silver model of the steamer Commonwealth, of the Stonington line, has been completed, and on a few days ago was sent to the Sanitary Fair at Philadelphia. Seventy-three ounces of gold and 250 ounces of silver were used in its construction. A number of skill ful mechanics have been employed about six months on this exquisite piece of machinery, at a cost of $6,500. It is an exact copy of the steamer Commonwealth, of her smoke stacks, flag staffs, saloons, panels, window shades, &c.

INTERESTING DECISION.

The case of William T. Wilkins, of Tennessee, against William P. Earle & Son, of New York, hotel-keepers, has attracted much attention, because it involved the rights and obligations of hotel-keepers and the traveling public respectively. The Superior Court, with Chief Justice Robertson on the bench, and a jury sitting, has occupied six days in the consideration of the case, and the trial has ended.

The circumstances, as they appear, are briefly as follows: Mr. Wilkins, a native and citizen of Tennessee, came on to Philadelphia and New York in the spring of 1863. In New York he put up at Earle's Hotel He claims that, as required by law and the notices in the hotel, he gave to a clerk at the office a package containing some twenty thousand dollars in greenbacks, and some notes of hand, to be deposited in their safe; that he saw it safely deposited, and went out to a place of amusement; that he went after breakfast the next morning, and asked for his package of money; that it could not be found; and it then appeared that the clerk to whom he gave the package had obtained the safe-key early that morning on some pretence, and afterwards had run away.

The Messrs. Earle claimed in this case, that the amount was larger than the law would make them responsible for in their capacity of hotel keepers; and furthermore, they denied, from certain circumstances, that the plaintiff ever possessed or deposited the money. They contested the suit on these grounds.

The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, $21,649 27, and $500 costs.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.—The Washington *Chronicle* gives the following as a sure method of deciding between genuine and counterfeit postal bills:

"As counterfeiters are obliged to wet-print their imitations on account of the tremendous machinery that is requisite for dry printing, all counterfeits are smaller than the genuines, and the heads on the front are not so well executed. These are differences readily observable, so that no one need entertain doubts in receiving or passing notes of the fractional currency."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—Secretary Chase says that the present aggregate of the public debt, including all legal tenders, notes and unpaid requisitions, amounts to $1,719,395,168 88. The interest-bearing legal-tender notes which have been withdrawn, amount to $38,890,700. The ordinary legal tender notes which have been withdrawn and placed in reserve, amount to $17,258,772.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A draft insurance company in Chicopee, Mass., every member of which paid sixty dollars, with the promise that if he was drafted and accepted he should have three hundred dollars for exemption or as pocket money in case he decided to go, has had only eight of its one hundred and forty-three members drafted thus far, so that the fund now stands credited sixty-one hundred and eighty dollars. Exemptions and future drafts will probably change the figures, but there is a good margin for the fund.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress recently passed authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, the Postmaster General has advertised for proposals. Twelve round trips are to be performed annually, for a term of ten years, commencing on or before the 1st of September, 1865. The steamers offered for this service must be American of first class.

A Hollander named Bleckman, living in Paris, has discovered his long-lost son, who had gone many years ago to seek his fortune, and was supposed to be dead, in the person of one of the Japanese Embassy now at Paris. A friend of the old man had detected a strong likeness to the missing man in the Japanese, in spite of his shaved head and oriental costume, and this led to the meeting, which was a joyful one.

Bright's Disease of the kidneys is now said to be curable by the application of electricity, a remedy devised by M. Namias, a French surgeon. The effect is to eliminate urea from the glands. Urea is the substance which by its conversion into carbonate of ammonia, produces the cerebral symptoms; and if a means of eliminating it has been arrived at, medicine may congratulate itself on the circumstance.

By an act which has passed the House of Representatives, and will probably pass the Senate, persons manufacturing or circulating gold, or any other "tokens" bearing resemblance to the coins of the United States, will subject themselves to a fine of three hundred dollars and five years' imprisonment. This is aimed at the private mints of the gold region, and at the manufacturers of cent tokens.

A grand crystal cavern, 1,300 feet below the surface of the earth, has been discovered near St. Maurice, in the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland. It is approached by boat on a subterranean lake, and is said to be very beautiful.

A London compositor has lost his life by touching a boil on his face with his fingers, they being covered with the dust from new type. The boil swelled to an enormous size, and the young man died in ten days.

The steamship Evening Star, upon her last voyage to New Orleans, made the run from her dock in New York to her dock in New Orleans in six days and 22 hours, including a detention of four hours at the mouth of the Mississippi, or in a running time of six days and eighteen hours. This time has, it is said, never been equaled by any ship.

The auriferous news from Nova Scotia continues to be most favorable for those lucky people who own land there. Claimants say the gold from a place called Wine Harbor is the purest. One district called "The Major Norton Claim," at the depth of 15 feet, has yielded over an ounce and a quarter to the ton, and increases in richness as the sinking progresses.

Charles Sealsfield, an American novelist, whose romances were extremely popular years ago, died at Solothurn, Switzerland, on the 26th of June, at the age of sixty-seven. He had made a fortune by his pen, and died at his own country seat, after a residence of twenty years in Switzerland.

A man but a short time discharged as cured from the Carlow, Ireland, Lunatic Asylum, lately suddenly flung his wife on the ground, and in spite of her screams and struggles, had gnawed off nearly all the flesh of the poor creature's face and swallowed it before assistance came.

A man has been burned to death in Liverpool from the ignition of lucifer matches which he carried in his trowsers pocket. The fire spread all over his underclothing, and before his dress could be cut off his injuries became fatal.

A shop in a Sicilian village is known by a flag projecting from its front, and never by a sign or name of any kind.

A machine for puddling iron has been invented and applied at the iron works in Boston, by Mr. Griffith, the manager.

A stocking manufactory at Salisbury, Ct., is doing an extensive business.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY will furnish its Tracts, either by sale or gratuitously, to those who desire them for their own use or for distribution, on application, personally or by mail, to GEO. B. UTTER, WESTERLY, R. I.

Where feeble churches, scattered members, or others, wish the aid of the living teacher in extending and sustaining the truth respecting the Sabbath of the Lord, they are invited to correspond with the undersigned, the Executive Board desiring to furnish such aid whenever practicable.

By order of the Board.

IRA J. ORDWAY, Cor. Sec.,
West Edmeston, N. Y.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.
It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers. DEMAS S. BARNES & Co., New York.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.
Address all orders to
DEMAS S. BARNES & Co., New York.

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, not a dye, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All *instantaneous dyes* are composed of *lunar caustic*, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a luxuriant Beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & Co., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50 cents and $1.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

The parties in St. Louis and Cincinnati who have been Counterfeiting the Mustang Liniment under pretense of proprietorship, have been thoroughly estopped by the Courts. To guard against further imposition, I have procured from the United States Treasury, a private steel plate revenue stamp, which is placed over the top of each bottle. Each stamp bears the *fac simile* of my signature, and without which the article is a counterfeit, dangerous and worthless imitation. Examine every bottle. This Liniment has been in use and growing in favor for many years. There hardly exists a hamlet on the habitable Globe that does not contain evidence of its wonderful effects. It is the best emollient in the world. With its present improved ingredients, its effects upon man and beast are perfectly remarkable. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged. For cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, swellings, bites, cuts, caked breasts, strained horses, &c., it is a Sovereign Remedy that should never be dispensed with. It should be in every family. Sold by all Druggists.

D. S. BARNES, New York.

NEW YORK MARKETS—JUNE 27, 1864.

Ashes—Pots $11 50. Pearls 13 50.

Cotton—1 45@1 46 per lb. for middlings.

Flour and Meal—Flour, 8 20@8 50 for superfine New York, 8 90@9 10 for fancy, 9 00@9 10 for shipping Ohio, 9 10@12 00 for St. Louis extras. Rye Flour, 7 20@8 50. Corn Meal, 7 90 for Atlantic Mills, 8 00 for Brandywine.

Grain—Wheat, 1 90@2 03 for Chicago Spring, 2 00@2 08 for Milwaukie Club, 2 15@2 18 for Amber. Rye, 1 10@1 15. Barley scarce, and prices nominal. Corn, 1 53@1 58. Oats, 92@96c.

Hay—1 25@1 35 ℔ 100 lbs.

Hops—5@15c. for mouldy, 20@29c. for fair to good.

Provisions—Pork, 33 50@34 00 for prime, 40 00@40 75 for new mess. Beef, 19 00@24 00 for plain mess, 26 00@29 00 for extra. Lard, 16½c.@18c. Butter, 22@33c. for Western, 35@40c. for New York State. Cheese, 12@17c.

Potatoes—Old are scarce and higher, selling at 3 50@5 00 ℔ bbl. New sell at 10 00@12 00.

Seeds—Timothy, 3 00@3 25 per bushel. Clover, 12½@13½c. Rough Flaxseed, 3 45@3 50.

Tallow—15½@16½c.

Wool—84@87c. for Domestic Fleece, 90@92c. for selected Saxony Fleece.

MARRIED.

In Scio, N. Y., May 26th, 1864, by Francis Babcock, Esq., Mr. RUSSELL BABCOCK and Miss LYDIA ANN GORDON, both of Scio.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Little Genesee, N. Y., June 13th, 1864, by Eld. T. B. Brown, GEORGE H. GREENMAN, of Greenmanville, Conn., and ANN E. BOWLER, daughter of W. L. Bowler, Esq., of the former place.

At the residence of the bride's father, May 30th, 1864, by Eld. D. P. Curtis, Mr. OSCAR W. DAVIS and Miss EMMA FRANCIS, daughter of Dea. Nathan Saunders, all of Carlston, Freeborn Co., Minnesota.

By Eld. D. P. Curtis, at his residence, June 11th, 1864, Mr. ELMER E. DAVIS and Miss FLORETTA JANE, daughter of Benj. Davis, all of Carlston, Minn.

DIED.

In Quiambaug, June 20th, 1864, of consumption, MARTHA S., wife of Joshua Sisson, aged 42 years and 9 months.

In Waterford, Conn., June 18th, 1864, ISAIAH TILLOTSON, aged 100 years on the 2d of August next. Mr. T. was in early life an athlete of some celebrity, and though small in stature he could carry off five hundred pounds on his shoulder with as much ease as some could carry a hundred. It is but a few months since Capt. Paul Rogers of the same town, died in his 93th year. They were the oldest men in Waterford.

Near Shabona's Grove, Ill., on Tuesday, May 31st, 1864, of consumption, JOHN A. HERITAGE, aged 43 years.

In Richburgh, N. Y., June 14th, 1864, of malignant diphtheria, L. MARTIN R., only son of Ransom and Rosina T. Fuller, in the 13th year of his age. He had given his heart to Jesus, and "was not afraid to die."

In Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 4th, 1864, of small pox, Mrs. DEIDAMIA HALL, aged 73 years, 4 months, and 26 days. The subject of this notice was mother to nine children, six of whom survive to mourn her loss, viz., four sons and two daughters. But they mourn not without hope in her case. For the last three or four years she was an observer of the Lord's Sabbath. A. H.

At Shiloh, N. J., May 13th, 1864, Mrs. MARGARET RANDOLPH, widow of Jacob Randolph, aged 86 years. She had long been a member of the Church, and was truly a mother in Israel.

At Shiloh, N. J., June 2d, 1864, MARIA W., only daughter of Howard and Margaret Davis. The opening blossom soon fades.

At Shiloh, N. J., June 6th, 1864, REBECCA, wife of William J. Ayars, aged 42 years. She professed religion when young, and it was her comfort in death. Christ was her hope, and her salvation.

On David's Island, New York Harbor, in the United States Hospital, June 15th, 1864, Mr. SAMUEL A. RANDOLPH, of Co. D, 10th Regiment N. J. Vols., from a wound received in the late battles in the Wilderness, in the Army of the Potomac, aged 40 years. His older brother was killed in the battle of the Seven Pines, under McClellan. There is but one brother left, and he is a lieutenant in the same regiment. He was a young man respected by all who knew him, for his amiability, and for his Christian piety. We are expecting his body to be brought to Shiloh for burial. W. B. G.

In Verona, N. Y., of scarlet fever, June 11th, 1864, MARY IDA, aged 8 years, 8 months, and 17 days; June 17th, DANIEL F., aged 6 years, 1 month, and 7 days; only children of Francis and Sophia Mills.

"Death may the bands of life unloose,
But can't dissolve Christ's love;
Millions of children will compose
The family above.

His words afflicted parents hear,
And shout, with hope divine—
Oh, Saviour, all we have and are,
Shall be forever thine."

LETTERS.

B. F. Randolph, S. S. Griswold, M. J. Green, J. B. Clarke, Richard Stillman, Elias Frink, J. M. Todd, P. F. Davis, W. R. Potter, (sent regularly,) D. E. Maxson, A. H. Main, Joseph Fitch, M. D. Maryatt, J. M. Miller, H. B. Lewis, C. H. Rogers, L. A. Truman, Mills D. Clarke, E. I. Maxson, I. J. Ordway, D. P. Curtis.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

	Pays to	Vol.	No
B. F. Burdick, Westerly,	$2 00	20	52
Geo. Irish, Ashaway,	2 00	20	52
N. B. Palmer, Woodville,	2 00	21	21
Mrs. C. H. Rogers, Plainfield,	2 00	21	21
A. H. Main, Madison, Wis.,	2 00	20	52
Seeley Monroe, West Milton, Wis.	2 00	21	25
L. T. Rogers, "	2 00	20	52
B. J. Randolph, Edgerton, Wis.,	2 00	20	52
A. M. Knapp, Little Grant, Wis.,	2 00	21	8
Mills D. Clarke, Beloit, Wis.,	2 00	21	52
E. A. Crossley, Cussewago, Pa.,	2 00	21	10
Curtis & Crossley, "	2 00	20	52
W. W. Brown, Smithport, Pa.,	2 00	20	39
N. R. Crandall, Independence,	2 00	20	52
William B. Clarke, Andover,	5 00	21	52
Dr. W. W. Crandall, "	2 00	21	52
Wm. Maxson, "	2 00	21	26
Charles Bowley, Wellsville,	2 00	21	26
H. L. Jones, "	2 00	21	21
G. W. Knapp, Scio,	2 00	21	26
L. C. Burdick, Belmont,	1 00	21	26
Oscar A. Kenyon, Nile,	40	20	26
E. W. Johnson, "	2 00	20	52
W. H. Wells, "	2 00	21	26
Edwin Daniels, Richburg,	2 00	20	52
Nathan Maxson, "	2 00	20	52
Samuel Wells, Little Genesee,	2 00	20	52
Lurana Ennis, "	3 00	20	26
J. A. Langworthy, "	2 00	20	52
Joel Maxson, "	2 00	20	52
Jairus Crandall, "	2 00	20	52
Leander W. Lewis, "	2 00	20	52
Alfred Barber, "	1 00	20	52
E. R. Crandall, "	1 00	20	52
E. A. Green, "	2 00	20	52
John Tanner, "	2 00	20	52
Wm. Ennis, "	4 00	20	52
S. M. Kenyon, "	11 00	20	26
B. C. Maxson, Ceres,	2 00	20	52
Silas Burdick, Portville,	1 00	20	52
Thomas Williams, Alfred,	3 00	19	26
Rowse Babcock, Alfred Center,	2 00	21	26
Lewis Canfield, "	2 00	21	10
Maria Tyler, Sackett's Harbor,	2 00	21	24
Lee Bush, Sangersfield,	2 00	20	52

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL PAPER.

Ephraim Maxson, West Edmeston,	$4 50
H. B. Lewis, Ashland, Minn.,	3 90
D. B. Crossley, Cussewago, Pa.,	3 50
J. P. Dye, Richburgh,	3 45
J. M. Miller, Fremont, Kansas,	2 25
Asher M. Knapp, Little Grant, Wis.,	2 00
E. D. Gilbert, Nile,	2 00
D. E. Maxson, Milton, Wis.,	1 00
L. A. Truman, Lima Center, Wis.,	1 00
G. W. Knapp, Julia Hull, J. E. N. Backus, 25c. each,	75

MERCHANTS' NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, for BOSTON, via GROTON, NEW LONDON, STONINGTON, PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, and NEW BEDFORD. The splendid steamers COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK will leave Pier No. 18, North River, foot of Courtlandt Street, daily, (except Sunday,) at 5 P. M.

Freight taken as low as by any other line. Office of Company, No. 115 West Street, corner of Courtlandt Street.

W. M. EDWARDS, Agent.

New York, Nov. 2, 1863.

PRINTING IN ALL ITS VARIETIES,
NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
AT THE OFFICE OF
THE NARRAGANSETT WEEKLY,
Westerly, R. I.

Power Presses, large and small, and an extensive assortment of Job Type, mostly new and of modern styles, enable us to do work economically and to the satisfaction of the most fastidious tastes.

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PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,
CATALOGUES, BILL-HEADS,
REPORTS, CARDS.

Special attention given to printing in Colors and Bronze.

J. H. UTTER & CO. Westerly, R. I.

"IT IS THE UNIVERSAL OPINION OF THE MUSICAL PROFESSION,"

Says Mr. Fry, the distinguished Musical Critic of the New York *Tribune*, "that Messrs. Mason and Hamlin have succeeded in making a better small instrument than any other of the Organ kind; that no such mechanical works of the kind can be found in Europe.

"THE CABINET ORGAN,"

Writes Mr. Nicholson, the able critic of the New York *World*, "is quite as great an improvement upon the Melodeon, introduced some twenty years since, and its successor, the Harmonium, as a Concert Grand Piano of to-day is over the imperfect Pianos in vogue a quarter of a century since."

IT IS

"TRULY A CHARMING INSTRUMENT,"

Writes Mr. Gottschalk, the eminent Pianist, (who has tested it thoroughly by use in his concerts,) "worthy of the high praise it has received, and

SURE TO FIND ITS WAY

INTO

EVERY HOUSEHOLD OF TASTE AND REFINEMENT,

Which can possibly afford its moderate expense."

"It is," writes Rev. Dr. Prime, in the New York *Observer*,

"A GLORIOUS INSTRUMENT

FOR

THE TEMPLE SERVICE,

So readily secured as to be available for any congregation, and so effective and beautiful as to meet the desires of the most refined and fastidious."

"AS COMPARED WITH

MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, &c.,

THE CABINET ORGAN IS

CERTAINLY SUPERIOR

In quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised," writes Mr. William Mason, the well known Pianist, adding that "the instruments are really so excellent that there can hardly be much difference of opinion about them."

These instruments "represent

THE HIGHEST ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF INDUSTRY IN THIS DEPARTMENT,"

Says the Boston *Advertiser*, adding, "This is not only our opinion, but the

UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE ORGANISTS

And Musicians who have examined these Organs, and often submitted them to long and severe tests."

THE CABINET ORGAN

Is an instrument which has elicited an amount of commendation from the musical profession, and enjoyed a Sale, Quite Unprecedented. A large majority of the most eminent organists in the country have given their written testimony to the great excellence of these instruments, and their superiority to all others of their class. Their superiority consists in Quality of Tone; Power or Volume of Tone; Capacity for Expression, by which the performer produces at will all grades, from their softest to their loudest tones; Quickness of Action, adapting them to very rapid music; the Variety of Effect of which they are capable; their Durability and Quality of Keeping in Tune, under most trying circumstances of climate and situation; with many other points of excellence.

The CABINET ORGANS are adapted to Families, Churches, and Schools. They have from one to twelve stops, and are in plain and elegant cases of black walnut, oak, or rosewood, varying in price from $85 to $550 each.

EVERY ONE IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms—No. 274 Washington Street, Boston; No. 7 Mercer street, New York.

MASON & HAMLIN, Boston,
MASON BROTHERS, New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT

FOR BOSTON,

WORCESTER, PALMER, PITCHBURG, NASHUA, LOWELL, CONCORD, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The new and staunch steamers of the Norwich line,

CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW YORK, leave New York daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry Street,

FOR NEW LONDON,

there connecting with the steamboat Express Train from the above points, via Norwich and Worcester, Boston and Worcester, Worcester and Nashua, and New London and Northern Railroads.

Freight taken at the lowest rates. For information, inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the Pier.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Trains leave Chambers Street, New York:

Express, 7 and 10 a.m., and 4 and 6 p.m.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 10 40 p. m.
Rhinebeck train, 3 p. m.
Poughkeepsie train, 8 a. m., and 1 p. m.
Peekskill train, 4.15 p. m.
Sing Sing train, 7.20 a. m., 12 m., and 5.15 p. m.
Tarrytown train, 3.30 and 7 p. m.
On Sundays at 6.22 p. m., from 30th Street.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express in New York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the House to all points on the road and to Saratoga Springs.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—From foot of Courtlandt-st., N. Y.—Connecting at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its Connections, forming a direct line to PITTSBURG and THE WEST, without change of cars.

GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE WEST. Sixty Miles and Two Hours saved by this line to Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., with but one change of cars.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 2, 1864. Leave New York as follows:

Harrisburg Express at 6 a. m. for Easton, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, &c. This train arrives at Harrisburg at 1 p. m., connecting East and West on Penn. R. R., North and South on Northern Central Railroad, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Hagerstown.

Mail Train at 8.10 a. m., for Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, Great Bend, Pittston, Binghamton, Wilkesbarre, &c.

12 m. Through Train, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3.40 p. m. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

4.40 p. m. for Somerville.

5.40 p. m. for Somerville.

7.00 p. m. Western Express, for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West. Sleeping Cars from Jersey City through to Pittsburg.

ELIZABETHPORT AND NEW YORK FERRY.

Leave New York from Pier No. 2 North River, at 9.15 a. m., 12.45, 4.30 and 5.30 p. m. The boats stop at Bergen Point and Mariner's Harbor.

Tickets for the West can be procured at the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Courtlandt-st., at No. 1 Astor House, at 270 Broadway, and at the Principal Hotels.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave, via Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers street, New York, as follows, viz.:

7.00 a. m. Express for Buffalo and principal intermediate stations.
7.00 a. m. Express, for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8.00 a. m. Milk, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10.00 a. m. Mail, Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4.00 p. m. Way, for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5.00 p. m. Night Express, [illegible] Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6.00 p. m. Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8.00 p. m. Emigrant for Dunkirk and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

Trains leave the following stations at the times indicated:

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

MY WIFE'S COUSIN.

Some time ago, I called on a cousin of my wife, who had resided in the city of Philadelphia. I had not seen him for a long time, but having understood that he was in affluent circumstances, I was but little prepared for the condition in which I found him. Through information from the Philadelphia Directory, I went to one of those alleys with which that city abounds, and found his name on a sign board, associated with that of another man, over a dark, dingy shop. The sign purported that they were locksmiths and bellhangers, also that locks were repaired and keys fitted. Without ceremony, I walked into the gloomy recess, where there was a blacksmith's forge, and where among several muscular-looking men, up to their armpits in work, was my wife's cousin. He received me most cordially, and for a moment intermitted filing a huge brass key on which he was engaged; and the shake of my own dexter by one of his own broad, brawny hands, I can liken to nothing nearer than the shock of a young earthquake.

"Take a seat, take a seat," he observed, "and just as soon as I finish this key, we'll make tracks for home."

I of course replied that I was in no hurry, and at once became interested in the facile manner in which he was metamorphosing a rough casting into a polished key. As soon as it was completed, he washed the worst of the dirt from his hands, hung up his work apron, and putting on his coat and hat, remarked in a cheerful tone, "Come, now, Cousin Aleck, let us go and see whether wife has got any tea for us."

After we were in the street, our conversation insensibly ran on business, and I took the occasion to say to him, that I had been of the opinion that he had retired from his trade on a handsome competency. "Don't say a word about retirement," he replied, "it nearly makes me sick to think of it. People talk of retiring from business while they are healthy, and able to work; why, I tell you, Aleck, they don't know what it means. I didn't know what it meant until I tried it; but now, retirement and misery sound to my ears like words of about the same meaning."

Perceiving that he had struck a subject on which he could easily be communicative, I looked inquiringly, when he rejoined, "Perhaps you never heard the particulars of my retiring?"

On my replying that I had not, he proceeded: "You see, Aleck, it is about three years ago, that, having as you would say, competency, I made up my mind to stop work, and move into the country. So I sold out my share of the business to my partner, spent a year or two in looking at two or three score of country places, and at last found one that wife and myself were considerably pleased with. Fine double house, four acres beautifully shaded, vegetable garden not to be beat, and soil of superior quality. The place is still in my possession, but before I would go and live on it again, I'd give it away, yes, Aleck, I'd see it sunk in the middle of the Red Sea. But I am getting ahead of my story. For two or three months, matters and things went on very well, because I had something to attend to in making a few improvements about the house, and furnishing a number of the doors with locks of my own invention; but as the whole premises were in a good condition when I bought them, I soon came to a point where there was not anything to look after, but the cultivation of the garden. I was not long in making the discovery that I had no genius or taste either for digging around roots or pulling up weeds, and as my wife didn't wish the garden to run to waste, I employed a regular English gardner to carry the thing handsomely through.

"Well, I didn't mind the expense he put me to in the way of guano, new-fangled garden tools, and patent watering apparatus; for I had fully expected to spend money, and thanks to our previous economy, we had the money to spend; but, Aleck, it was really very amusing to see what the fruit and vegetables raised in our garden stood us in. Making use of the little arithmetic I was master of, I recollect that I cyphered up the cost of some of the table fixings, and the result was—cucumbers, seventeen cents a piece; green peas, a dollar and three-quarters for a half-peck; beets, fourteen cents each, and everything else in proportion. All this I cared nothing about, but somehow, I felt out of my gearing in not having the right kind of employment. Wife did her best to coax me into gentlemanly ways; had all the old mechanical grime scrubbed out of my hands—finger-nails cleaned out and rounded, so as to appear that I had never done manual labor.

"Then we must get behind a couple of Morgan ponies which I had purchased, and make fashionable calls in the day-time on those who had called on us; and wife wanted me to soften down my voice, and to be particular about my grammar, and the subjects I talked on; but sometimes forgetting myself, I would revel in the proud memory of the locks and keys I had handled in happier days, and commence a history of my exploits in that line, when wife would look as though she was going to sink through the floor. In fact, she wanted to keep a perpetual lock on my lips, with the key in her pocket. But I sighed for the shop, and time hung so heavily on my hands that an hour spent in stupid flattlemness about the house, seemed longer to me than a day did when I had orders ahead for locks, and was driving hard to get them finished at a given time. My youngest brother, who is a full-grown man and a lawyer, sent down my request a fine collection of books on all imaginable subjects, so that my library outshone Judge Parson, or indeed of any other man in the place; but I found I had no more taste to sit down and read them than I had for trimming currant bushes.

"Time was, after I had finished a hard day's labor at the shop, when an hour at books was a real solace, and I also believed an occasion of improvement. Then I envied those whose leisure allowed them to feast on books perpetually; but the mistake I made was in failing to discriminate between the mental habits and requirements of the professed student, and those of the working man.

"In this manner did time, at my country seat, drag heavily along. Visiting was a perfect bore, for not feeling the slightest interest in such masculine topics as corn, grubs and manure, and caring less for the feminine ones of dress and local gossip, I didn't know what to talk about. Books set me to sleep, and not having the society of my two boys, who were at the boarding-school, I became fully satisfied that 'nothing to do' was equal to having everything to suffer.

"My most delightful place of resort was a blacksmith's shop some two miles from the house, where occasionally I would handle the hammer, and clang a little on the anvil, but wife making the discovery one day that my hands were getting grimy again, I was obliged to own the cause of it, and this, to my sorrow, was succeeded by a positive prohibition on her part from taking any more exercise at the forge. After this, when I would sometimes ride past the shop behind my Morgan horses, the tears would start in my eyes at my being debarred the only employment which was in the least adapted to my taste or capacity.

"But, Cousin Aleck, to shorten my story, wife perceiving that my unhappiness was increasing, at last consented to move back to town, and let me resume my business. I had no difficulty in renewing an arrangement with my old partner, and hence you see me hard at work, and happier than the President. I am perfectly able to live without work, but I have learned two important truths—first, that we never enjoy ourselves so well as when we are usefully employed; and, second, that there is no occupation on the whole for which we are so well fitted as that to which we have long been accustomed, and which has hence become to us, as it were, a second nature."

I was much pleased with the good sense of my wife's cousin, as evidenced in the small section of his autobiography which he had given me, and very soon after he had finished it we reached his dwelling. If his shop was dingy, there was no dinginess here. The edifice was built in the Philadelphia style, having a large dining room back of the two parlors, and a noble kitchen in the rear of the dining room. The whole floor, as well as the airy and pleasant rooms above stairs, were probably adorned with a better description of furniture than was owned by the Governor of Pennsylvania. Everything was in perfect order, and although the locksmith's wife was a little uppish in her notions, I soon perceived she was a capital housekeeper, and that my friend was proud of his house, and proud of his wife, and proud of his two sons, who had come from boarding-school to spend the vacation. I found that these lads were both intended for the learned professions. While one of them entertained me with some music on a parlor organ, the worthy smith begged me to excuse him for a few moments, after which he reappeared in perfectly clean linen and a suit of dainty black. We supped at a table spread with the utmost profusion, and in the evening, some company coming in, conversation and music filled up the passing hour. I was deeply impressed, and concluded that my wife's cousin, the locksmith and bellhanger, was a wise man, and unwittingly he had found the true philosopher's stone. Daily work was as necessary to him as his daily bread, and the toil of the shop only served to enhance the pleasure and recreations of a refined and happy home. On taking my leave, I realized that I had been taught a valuable lesson. Employment is the healthful lot of life, and he that would seek happiness in a state of perpetual repose, betrays a profound ignorance of the beneficent laws which govern his being.

VOLTAIRE.

The rumor which has been for some time past in circulation in Paris, that the remains of Voltaire are no longer at the Pantheon, has now been confirmed. The tomb is empty, and nothing is known as to what has become of its contents. This discovery was made through the following incident: The heart of Voltaire, as is generally known, was left by will to the Villette family, and had been deposited in their *chateau*; the present Marquis de Villette, a descendant of Voltaire, having resolved to sell the estate, offered the celebrated relic to the emperor; it was accepted by the Minister of the Interior in the name of his majesty, and the question then arose as to what should be done with it; the most natural idea was to place it with the body in the tomb at the Pantheon; but a scruple arose; the Pantheon had become a place of Christian worship, and, if the tomb of Voltaire was still in the vaults, the reason was rather from a consideration that what was done could not be undone, than from any other; at all events, no fresh ceremony relative to Voltaire could take place in that building without the authorizaton of the Archbishop of Paris; Mgr. Darboy, on being consulted, before making a reply, first hinted that there was a belief that since 1814, the Pantheon possessed nothing belonging to Voltaire but an empty tomb. In consequence it was determined to verify the truth of the report. A few days back the stone was raised, and, as the Archbishop had stated, the tomb was found to be empty! A strict inquiry into the subject had been ordered, and the emperor has given instructions that the heart shall be enclosed in a silver vase, and deposited either in the great hall of the Imperial Library, or at the Institute of France.—*Round Table.*

GREAT PARKS OF THE WORLD.

One of the most marked signs of a high order of civilization in a country is the purchase by the government of large tracts of land, to be laid out in parks or pleasure-grounds for the people. The first English parks were royal grants of extensive wooded grounds to favorite noblemen, for the preservation of deer; but as civilization advanced, great public parks were prepared for the common people, who quickly became so tenacious of their rights therein that royalty dared not encroach upon them. The present largest park in the world is Queen Victoria's Royal Windsor Park, which covers an area of no less than three thousand eight hundred acres. The public are admitted to it; but it belongs to the crown, not the people. Next in size is the great Park at Richmond, with two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight acres. Then comes Bois de Bologne, in the suburbs of Paris, two thousand acres, and a magnificent carriage road, thirty-six miles in length. After this the Phœnix Park, of Dublin, covering one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two acres. The English Park at Hampton Court is about the same size, perhaps larger. Next comes the famous Central Park, of which the New Yorkers are justly boastful, and which possesses a total area of nearly 850 acres, and a carriage road nine miles in length. The celebrated Kew Gardens, in England, cover 683 acres. The city of London has a large number of Parks. The largest of these is the Regent's Park, of 478 acres; next Hyde Park, with 299; next Kensington Gardens, with 262; next Victoria Park, with 248; next Greenwich Park, with 185; next Battersea, with 175. Green Park and St. James's Park have little short of sixty acres each; Kensington has 35; and a multitude of other minor parks, covering altogether about 12,000 acres.

The principal park in Prussia is the Thiergarten, at Berlin, possessing two hundred and ten acres. In Russia, the Royal Park, or Garden of Tzarskoe Selo, has an area of three hundred and fifty acres. In Southern Europe, the most notable public resort of the kind is the Villa Reale, of Naples. In fact, all the civilized countries of the world abound in splendid parks, while they are unknown among the despots and barbarous nations of Asia and Africa. In proportion as freedom increases with a people, their parks multiply; and there is no surer means of rightly judging the proportionate liberty enjoyed by the subjects of England, France, Germany, and Russia, than by reckoning the number of parks each land possesses. It is with liberty as with learning, the more people obtain it the more they want, and a little liberty, like a little learning, is a dangerous thing.

But for the numerous parks of London, more than one revolution would have broken out in that city during the last seventy-five years. If the poorer masses of a vast city like London had no parks to resort to in their leisure hours, it would not take long for a morbid sense of restraint to work upon them as the iron bars of a tiger's cage do upon the imprisoned tiger, urging them to frequent turbulence and disorder.

BIRD HOMES.

The Danish correspondent of the London *Star* says:

A pleasing phenomenon, which I had before remarked, in every part of the Duchies I had hitherto visited, met my eye on the drive to Christianfeld. On the outside of every cottage or farm house we passed—even, indeed, on many of the trees by the roadside—hung several little square wooden boxes rather bigger than a London quartern loaf. In the centre was a small round aperture, large enough for any bird, from a wren to a thrush, to go in and out. On inquiry I found that these little contrivances were, what they appeared to be, homes for any little pair of warblers which pleased to build their nest in them. Some years back the farmers were justly punished for the devastation which, under the influence of false ideas, they made among the feathered tribe, by the vast increase of insects which played havoc with their crops. Like sensible men, they were no sooner convinced of their error than they did their best to remedy it. Societies for the preservation of birds were soon formed; the farmers everywhere did their best to forward the objects of the association, and bird murder became a misdemeanor. As a consequence of these measures the country is now plentifully stocked with numerous classes of birds. Flocks of crows, ravens, larks, fieldfares, linnets, and yellow hammers, as well as other kinds, are to be seen wherever one drives, and appear to have lost much of their natural timidity under the good treatment they have received of late years.

This is a practice well worthy of adoption in this community. We are losing our native wild songsters. The destructiveness of our boys, aided by the mistaken notion of the farmers that these small birds do more harm than good to our fruit, is fast destroying or banishing them. The introduction of this Danish practice around our country residences would do a great deal to stay the havoc of the destroyer, and retain the sweet music of our spring and summer mornings. A dozen or two of these bird houses upon the premises of each country residence would provide morning concerts which would have charmed "Calypso and her nymphs," and thus aid to swell the choral music which encircles the world.

"'Tis always morning somewhere, and along
The awakening continents, from shore to shore,
Somewhere the birds are singing evermore."

ROMAN LAWYERS AND THEIR FEES.

At first the Roman pleaders received no remuneration beyond the services which every client owed to his patron. Subsequently, when law had become a difficult science, it became the practice for clients to reward their advocates by making them presents, which (to evade the Cincian law passed to prevent this) were often disguised as secret loans. Before the fall of the republic, these fees equaled in magnitude the largest fees known in modern times. Even Cicero, who was regarded as a model of disinterestedness, is said to have recived from Publius Sylla about $40,000 as a fee for his forensic services. In modern times many large fortunes have been made at the bar, but we imagine none to be compared with that of M. Licinius Crassus, whose fortune is said to have exceeded fifteen million dollars. One mode of rewarding advocates, by legacies left to them by their clients, appears to have been a source of considerable profit, and was esteemed highly honorable to the legatee. Cicero boasted that in this way he had received twenty millions of sesterces, more than $800,000. We fear that clients in our days are not so liberal in their last wills and testaments.

In fact, during the best days of Rome success at the bar was the surest introduction to popularity, distinction, and political power. No wonder, then, that the art of forensic speaking was greatly cultivated, and with so much success. Probably no age has produced a band of more eloquent men than Cicero and his contemporaries of the Roman bar. Nor were the barristers of Rome distinguished only for oratory. Many of them were men of enlarged erudition, of literary taste, and of varied acquirements. Varro, "the most learned of the Romans," Quintilian, Suetonius, Pliny, and Tacitus were all advocates; and the volumes of Cicero still bear testimony to his versatility and power in almost every department of literature.

Under the emperors the eloquence of the Roman bar greatly declined, as all that is manly and great must decline and wither with the loss of freedom. Moreover, the treatment of the bar was not always such as to encourage much mental vigor. Lord Mackenzie relates that one day Gallicus was pleading before the Emperor Claudius, near the banks of the Tiber, when the advocate, having irritated the emperor, was by his orders thrown into the river. Some days after a client of Gallicus brought his case to Afer, the most celebrated advocate of the age, and requested him to plead it before the emperor. "Who told you," said Afer, "that I was a better swimmer than Gallicus?"—*British Quarterly.*

BRAIN SPECTRES.

The brain makes ghosts both sleeping and waking. A man was lying in troubled sleep, when a phantom with the cold hand of a corpse seized his right arm. Awaking with horror, he found upon his arm still the impression of the cold hand of the corpse, and it was only after reflecting that he found the terrible apparition to be due to the deadening of his own left hand of a frosty night, which had subsequently grasped his right arm. This was a real ghost of the brain, which the awakening of the senses and the understanding explained. M. Gratiolet narrates a dream of his own, which is singularly illustrative of how the brain makes ghosts in sleep. Many years ago, when occupied in studying the organization of the brain, he prepared a great number both of human and animal brains. He carefully stripped off the membranes, and placed the brains in alcohol. Such were his daily occupations, when one night he thought that he had taken out his own brain from his own skull. He stripped it of its membranes. He put it into alcohol, and then he fancied he took his brain out of the alcohol and replaced it in his skull. But, contracted by the action of the spirit, it was much reduced in size, and did not at all fill up the skull. He felt it shuffling about in his head. This feeling threw him into such a great perplexity that he awoke with a start, as if from nightmare. M. Gratiolet every time that he prepared the brain of a man, must have felt that his own brain resembled it. This impression awakening in a brain imperfectly asleep, whilst neither the senses nor the judgment were active, the physiologist carried on an operation in his sleep which probably had often occurred to him fasty when he was at his work, and which had then been summarily dismissed very frequently. A pursuit which had at last become one of routine, and the association of himself with his study, explain the bizzarre and ghastly dream of M. Gratiolet. A sensation from the gripe of a cold hand, misinterpreted by the imagination acting without the aid of the discerning faculties, accounts for the ghastly vision of the other sleeper.—*All the Year Round.*

A CHAPTER OF PEARLS.

Some interesting facts in relation to pearls are brought together in an article in the *National Intelligencer*:

The chief pearl fisheries are on the west of Ceylon, on the Coromandel coast, on the shores of the Persian Gulf, the coast of Algiers, the shores of the Loolloo Islands in the Bay of Panama, and the Pacific coast of some of the South American States. Those on the Persian Gulf are most extensive. When the pearl-fishers dive, they compress the nostrils tightly with a small piece of horn, which keeps the water out, and stuff their ears with beeswax for the same purpose. They attach a net to their waists to contain the oysters, and aid their descent by means of a stone, while they hold by a rope attached to a boat, and shake it when they wish to be drawn up. Two minutes is rather above the average time of their remaining under water. Although severe labor, and very exhausting at the time, diving is not considered particularly injurious to the constitution; even old men practice it. A person usually dives from twelve to fifteen times a day in favorable weather. The work is performed on an empty stomach.

If the oyster is taken before it is seven years old, its pearls are imperfectly developed. After being brought to land, the oysters are thrown into a pit to rot, so that the pearls can be extracted without injury to their delicate structure. The substance commonly called the mother-of-pearl is the hard, silvery, brilliant, internal layer of shells, especially oyster shells, and more particularly the pearl oyster. The brilliant hues which distinguish the mother-of-pearl do not depend upon the nature of the substance, but on an exquisitely fine series of furrows upon the surface, which shed a brilliant reflection of colors, according to the angle at which the light falls upon them.

A MODEL POULTRY HOUSE.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, describing the farm of Mr. Henry O'Hara, President of the Cayuga County Agricultural Society, says: "Mr. O'Hara keeps a good variety of fowls, and a good number of Cayuga black ducks; and they enter the poultry house through small doors in the wall on which the building stands. The building is about fourteen by sixteen feet square, and the lowest story is used as a feed-room, and on each of its sides there are rows of boxes for nests. This room is well lighted, and in cold weather can be closed tight, so that the fowls have comfortable quarters. The hens, geese, ducks and all, ascend into the upper story to roost, on a wide inclined plain, with cleats nailed across it, to keep them from slipping. Small chickens will soon learn to ascend to the roost, where they are safe from nocturnal marauders in quest of poultry. The poles on which the fowls roost extend the entire length of the building, about one and a half feet below the rafters; and they rise one above the other, like steps, from the plates to the ridge of the roof. All the droppings fall on the floor without touching any of the fowls on the poles below; and there is sufficient room beneath the fowls to walk along and take away any fowl from either of the poles without disturbing the others. Here, beneath the roost, is collected enough of the most choice hen manure to produce fifty bushels of Indian corn, were it properly applied to the corn crop."

NUTRITION OF SUGAR.

Children and the lovers of sweet meats will be under many obligations to Mr. Bridges Adams, who tells them that their taste for sugar is something more than a mere appetite. In a recent paper on the "Uses of sugar in assisting assimilation of food," he says: "I know by experience the difference in nutritious effect produced by the flesh of tired cattle on a march, and those slain in a condition arising from abundant food and healthy exercise. In the former case any amount might be eaten without the satisfaction of hunger, whilst in the latter a smaller amount removed hunger. But I discovered that certain other food of a different quality, such as grape-sugar and fruit, would help the tired meat to assimilate, and thus to remove hunger." Puddings and fruit-tarts are not, therefore, simply flatteries of the palate, but digestive agents; provided, always, they are not made of rebelliously indigestible materials. The reviewer alludes to the fondness of artisans for confectionery, and of patients just discharged from the hospital asking for "sweets" in preference to "good substantial food," as examples of a correct instinct. There is no doubt that in children, in whom the requirements of growth call for a rapid and efficient transformation of food into tissue, the demand for sweets is very imperious; and parents should understand that the jampot will diminish the butcher's bill, and increase the amount of nutrition extracted from beef and mutton.

New Idea in Shipbuilding.—Admiral Belcher of the British Navy has conceived the idea of close-ceiling the holds of ships, or underplanking the hold-beams, and saving those spaces between them for the storage of light dry-goods above that deck, and placing loose planks as a temporary deck. In the event of a large hole being stove in the bows or bottom of a ship, he proposes securing the hatches from beneath to hatches from above, screwed firmly in opposition to each other, and filled in by pitch from the upper or open hatch. If the ship was air-tight, the water could only enter so long as the air was compressible, and by inverting the pump-boxes and rendering them air pumps, the leak would not only be stopped, but by the continued action of the air, it would be expelled by the very orifice by which it entered. Therefore, the customary and continued labor and wear of the powers of the crew would not be required to such an extent, if at all, when once the necessary quantity of air had been pumped in.

Leap Year.—The ladies' leap year privilege took its origin in the following manner: By an ancient act of Scottish Parliament, passed about the year 1228, it was "ordanit that during ye reign of her maist blessit Majestie Margaret, ilka maiden ladee, of baith high and low estait, shall hae liberty to speak ye man she likes. Gif he refuses to take her to be his wife, he shall be mulct in the sum of an hundrity pundis or less, as his estait may be, except and always gif he can make it appear that he is betrothit to anither woman, then he shall be free."

Killed by Etiquette.—In 1778 George III. and his queen "stood" to the infant daughter of the last Duke and Duchess of Chandos. Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury, officiated. The baby, overwhelmed by whole mountains of lace, lay in a dead faint. Her mother was so under on the point of etiquette, that she would not let the little incident trouble a ceremony at which a king and queen were about to endow her child with the names of Georgiana Charlotte. As Cornwallis gave back the infant to her nurse, he remarked that it was the quietest baby he had ever held. Poor victim of ceremony! It was not quite dead, but dying; in a few unconscious hours, it calmly slept away into an immortal waking.

Lawyers in England.—In England it is no easy matter to become an attorney and solicitor. Since 1843 and 1861 the process is as follows: Before one can be articled, even as a clerk, he must pass an examination before special examiners, and be able to write from dictation; must possess a knowledge of composition, grammar, geography, history, &c., and submit to questions on some subject in Latin, German, French, Spanish or Italian. If successful, he must next be articled to a practicing solicitor, paying a premium for his articles of from £5 to £100, according to the respectability of the office into which he enters. In London the fee is as high as £200 or £300. On these articles a stamp duty of £80 is also paid, and the term of service under them is five years. When he is finally examined for admission, he has to pay other fees of from £30 to £40, and as much more on being allowed to practice in the respective courts.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A Hindoo recently inquired of a native employee of one of the new Indian railways, what he should do to obtain relief from a long series of misfortunes by which he had been afflicted—prayers to his gods having been useless. He at once advised that the new deity which had recently come among them, the locomotive, should be appeased by the usual votive offerings. Accordingly, flowers, ghee, rice, &c., were prepared, and the man took his stand on the line waiting for the god. Down came the locomotive, the offering was presented—and the man crushed to death.

A lady gardening at Norwalk, Ct., was terrified a few days since by seeing a striped snake close to her feet, and, flinging her trowel at its head, which only made it wriggle, set up a scream that brought help. A terrible war was commenced on the creature with stones, broom-handles, and other weapons, but it only twisted the more. Finally, a man with a gun came, fired, and blew off its head: the people became calm, they then found that they had been fighting with the lady's scarf, and which she had dropped upon the ground.

One of our exchange newspapers says insects never touch the elder bush. The leaves of the elder, scattered over cucumbers, cabbages, squashes, and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The plum and other fruits may be saved by placing on the branches and through them, bunches of elder leaves. It is said that ants will not come about where elder leaves are scattered. This is easily tried, and if successful, is of great importance.

The Gettysburg monument is to be a solid white marble base, supporting four buttresses, each supporting a statue representing respectively: History, War, Peace, and Plenty. From the center will arise a shaft of marble, crowned with a collossal bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty, fifteen feet high. The whole height of the monument will be fifty feet.

A lady in New York lately bought two chickens and a turkey at an uptown stall. They were fat almost to bursting, and looked beautifully. On preparing them for cooking, the plumpness was discovered to result from a pair of old wool stockings wadded into each chicken, while the gobbler had been loaded with an old pair of drawers.

A dead mule, belonging to a Memphis citizen, was being hauled out of the lines the other day, when a bayonet thrust revealed the fact that the carcass contained 60,000 percussion caps, a quantity of ammunition, and other contraband articles, which some rebel sympathizer had taken this means of smuggling.

Mr. J. M. Fairfield, of New Haven, Ct., has invented an apparatus whereby lightning entering upon telegraph wire is passed into the earth—a sort of electricity switch. It is spoken of as a beautiful piece of mechanism. Mr. F. is manager of the American Telegraph Office at New Haven.

In the course of an examination for the degree of B. A. at Cambridge, under an examiner whose name was Payne, one of the questions was, "Give a definition of happiness." To which a candidate returned the following laconic answer: "An exemption from Payne."

There are said to be in Massachusetts, 1,186 lawyers, 1,803 physicians, 1,013 clergymen, 3 poets, 24 compounders of patent medicines, and 23 coffin makers.

A French soldier recently went to a Paris exhibition, and wished to enter at half price because had but one eye. Claim not allowed.

The electric light has been used at Honfleur to catch fish at night. The light being projected upon the water, the fish crowd round the spot.

A Connecticut farmer has just discovered that his cows have been regularly milked by black snakes. He killed five snakes.

There are nine thousand persons annually committed to prison in England for small debts, by the county courts.

Men are fonder of using spectacles to behold other people's faults than looking glasses to behold their own.

India rubber shirt collars, cuffs, and wristbands are among the novelties announced in England.

They are making corsets in France of India-rubber, and coloring them to resemble Leghorn.

The Sabbath Recorder,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

The Sabbath Recorder, as the Denominational Paper of the Seventh-day Baptists, is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of that people. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent 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, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers.

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2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, publishers may continue to send them until all sums due are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have paid what is due, and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The law declares that any person to whom a periodical is sent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, or makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or has ordered it stopped. His duty 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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