

The Sabbath Recorder

Published by GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

GOD'S ANVIL.

Tribulation means threshing, and Trench, his excellent little treatise on the study of words, has carried out the figure, showing that it is only by threshing us that God separates the wheat from the chaff. Here is a precious little morsel which somebody has clipped from an old paper and sent to me, and which will speak touchingly to many a heart, which has been put in the furnace of affliction.—*Religious Magazine.*

Patience means to wait, and waiters, God's breath upon the flame both blow, And all my heart in anguish shivers, And trembles at the fiery glow; And yet I whisper—As God will! And in his hottest fire, hold still.

He comes and lays his hand, all heated, On the hard anvil, minded so Into his own fair hope to beat it, With his great hammer, blow by blow; And yet I whisper—As God will! And at his heaviest blows, hold still.

He takes my softest heart, and beats it; The sparks fly off at every blow; He turns it o'er and o'er, and beats it; And his fire cool, and makes it glow; And yet I whisper—As God will! And, in his mighty hand, hold still.

Why should I murmur for the sorrow That only longer-lived would be? When God has done his work in me? So I say, trusting—As God will! And, trusting to the end, hold still.

He keeps me for my profit, purely, Affliction's glowing, fiery brand, And all his heaviest blows are so fully Indicted by a Master hand; So I say, praying—As God will! And hope in him, and suffer still.

HURTING A CHILD'S HEART.

"I don't expect anything of my children."

The tone was fretful, with a quality of accusation. The face of the speaker wore an injured look.

A boy, between fourteen and fifteen years of age, sat reading. He moved uneasily, as if pain had disturbed him, but he did not lift his eyes from the page on which they were resting.

"The harder a mother slaves for her children, the less they care for her."

The boy moved again; almost with a start, as though the pain felt an instant before had suddenly increased.

"All children are thankless!" so the speaker kept on, talking to a friend, yet really thrusting at the boy.

"Not all," answered the friend.

"I have a mother, and I know my heart in regard to her. It is full of love and gratitude, and I cannot remember the time when it was not so."

"There are exceptions to all rules. And, besides, there are few women like your mother. That would be a bold indeed, in which she did not inspire love."

"Love begets love. That is the old motto; and as true to-day as it was a thousand years ago. If children grow up cold and thankless towards their parents—if they early separate from them, going off into the world, and treating them with neglect, the fault, in most cases, rests with the parents. They did not make themselves lovely in their children's eyes."

There followed this a dead silence for some minutes. The boy had let his book fall from before his eyes, and was listening intently. His mother saw this, and had a quick perception of what was passing in his mind.

"Edward," said she, "I don't like boys in my bedroom. Go down stairs." This was not spoken harshly. The mother's tone of voice had changed considerably.

The boy arose without hesitation, and left the room.

"I don't think it's always good to talk before children," remarked the lad's mother, as soon as he had retired.

"A proper regard for our language and conduct before children," was answered, "is a theory of the gravest consideration. They have keen instincts—their eyes are sharp—they read us, and know us sometimes better than we do ourselves.

"They are sharp enough, I suppose; but not quite so sharp as all that," was answered. "I'm not one of those that make children of much importance."

"Our estimation in the case will not alter the result, my friend. Of that we may be certain. As we are to our children, so will they be to us. Love begets love, and kindness good-will. If we do not hurt them wantonly, they will not, in turn, wound us by neglect."

"Hurt them wantonly! I am not sure that I get your meaning."

"Are you much surprised that Tom Baldwin made his escape from home, at the first good opportunity?"

"Well, I looked for it, I must confess; but that don't excuse him. He's proved himself an ungrateful boy, after all his mother had done for him. But, as I said a little while ago, all children are thankless. I don't calculate on anything from mine. They'll grow up, and scatter themselves east and west, getting off as far from home as possible; and I'll probably be left to an asylum in the poor-house, when I get old and helpless."

"You talk in that way before your children?" said the friend.

"They know my sentiments."

"So I inferred. In that way you hurt them. You put your future on trial, and write out a verdict of condemnation, when it is impossible for them to vindicate themselves against your cruel charges. I saw your boy stand and whisper, a little while ago, under your sharp threats at him. He was no party to Tom Baldwin's un-filial act; and it was a hard thing in you, my friend, to make Tom's delinquency the occasion for smiting your own son; whom you may bid

to you, if you will, by triple cords of love, not to be broken; or push away to a distance, where he can feel no warmth and no attraction. Take care! You are no danger ground."

"O, you make too much of children," was answered, but with a little obstruction in manner.

"They are simply human beings. They have sensitive souls, quick to receive impressions. Tender to love, but hard or resentful toward all unkindness. They are creatures of feeling rather than thought, not generally holding malice, but rarely losing the memory of pain from unjust infliction. In after years this memory is often revived. It is my opinion, that in the large number of cases where children neglect their parents in old age, the cause lies just here."

"All of which is simply vindictive," said the lad's mother, "and a poor compliment to human nature."

"Human nature doesn't often suffer unjustly through hard judgment," was answered. "But I am not offering an apology for her short-comings, only looking after the cause. Forewarned, forearmed. It is not much the wiser course for us to make sure of our children's love in future by offering them love in the present."

"You speak as though I didn't love my children." A crimson stain marked the woman's cheeks. There were sudden flashes in her eyes. She was a woman of quick temper.

"Every feeling has its sign," was calmly replied. "Love, anger, dislike—each expresses itself in a different way. And these signs every one knows. Even the babe of one brief summer may read them. Why is it that Edward feels that you do not love him?"

"Who says that he feels so?" the mother started. There was a mingling of anger with surprise in her face.

"Must it not be that you withhold, too often, the signs of love?"

"I shall get angry at you, if you talk to me any longer in this strain."

"No, my dear friend, you must not get angry with me. Too many sweet memories of the past are shared between us. Bear with me, now, as one who holds you in her heart. Shall I relate to you an incident that occurred in my house, only yesterday? It is under the warrant of this incident, that I have ventured on the plainness of speech which has disturbed you."

The red spots faded off from the mother's cheeks. The keen light went out of her eyes.

"Go on," she said, her voice dropping down from its sharp key.

"Edward called to see the children. We always like to have him come. He is never rude nor coarse in his manners, but gentlemanly in bearing beyond what is usually seen in lads of his age. I have more than once compared him with my oldest son, and wished that John resembled him in many things. The two boys were in the parlor alone. John, I am sorry to say, is not always to be trusted. He is over curious, and apt to meddle with things that should be sacred from his touch. Recently, he has become interested in insects, and has begun to collect and preserve them."

"There was a vase of wax flowers on the parlor mantel-piece, the ingenious maker of which had placed several imitations of moths and beetles among the leaves. The vase was covered with glass. John's new-fangled interest in entomology had given a special attraction to these wax moths and beetles; and on this occasion he went so far as to lift the glass covering, that he might obtain a closer view. In venturing to do so, one of those accidents that so frequently happen with children and grown people, when they are not doing just right, occurred. The glass shield slipped from John's hand, and cracked to pieces on the floor. The noise startled and excited me. I went hastily to the parlor, and saw at a glance the damage which had been done, and also comprehended the cause of the disaster. Edward looked pale and frightened; John flushed and grieved. Repentance and self-condemnation had come with accident. Even through my indignation, which could not be stayed, I saw that. Hard words were struggling to come through my lips, but I repressed them. Experience warned me to keep silence until I could speak calmly, and under the influence of reason."

"I stood for a few moments, looking at the shattered glass, and then, without troubling my lips to say anything, went out for the dust pan and brush. I was glad that I had controlled myself. It is my experience, that scolding almost always does harm; and even where it works correction of bad habits, I am certain that a different way would have been better. I was quite self-possessed when I returned. As I stooped to gather up the broken fragments of glass, John came up close to me; I did not speak to nor look at him; Edward had drawn back to a distant part of the room. Silently the work of collecting the pieces of glass went on, John standing near me all the while. It was done, and I was about rising, when I felt his arm across my shoulder. 'I'm so sorry,' he said, in a penitent voice, laying his face down against mine, which I had turned towards him. 'It was wrong to touch it, I know; but I thought I would be so careful. I can't tell what made it slip out of my hand.' 'Accidents are almost sure to happen with us, my son; I answered, gently; but seriously, when

we are not doing what is just right. Let this disaster stand as a lesson for the future.' 'You shall take my money, and buy a new case, mother,' he answered, in a spirit of manly justice, that was grateful to my ears. 'I'll be more careful about doing right,' I returned, 'none of us will very deeply regret the accident.' He put his arms around my neck and kissed me. I kissed him in return, and then went out, thanking God in my heart, that he had helped me to self-control in a moment of trial, when passion would have hurt my boy.

"Not long afterwards, I heard the boys talking together. Edward said, 'If it had been my mother, she would have scolded at me, until I was mad enough to break everything in the house. Why didn't your mother scold you?' 'Because she loves me, and knows that scolding wouldn't make me half so sorry as I am.' 'I wish that my mother loved me,' said Edward, in a tone of voice so sad and longing that it brought tears to my eyes."

The mother of Edward caught her breath at this. Her lips quaked as if she were about to speak; but she repressed what was in her thoughts, and kept silent.

"Of course your mother loves you," answered John. "So the friend continued. 'But Edward said, 'No, I'm sure she doesn't love me.' 'Why do you say that?' questioned John. 'If she loved me, she wouldn't be always scolding me, and hurting me by hard words, no matter what I do. O, John, if I had such a mother as you, I'd be the happiest boy alive! I'd do anything for her.'"

There was silence for some time. It was broken by the friend, who said:

"Forgive me for having told you this. The wounds of a friend are better than the kisses of an enemy. Forgive what may seem an exaltation of myself above you. He who knows my heart knows that in it there is no pride of superiority. He knows how weak I am, how often I fall short, how often passion gets the better of me down yesterday. It was in His strength that I overcame, and helped my boy, instead of hurting him. In His strength you may overcome also, and win the love of a child whose heart is aching for your love, as is the drooping flower athirst for the dew and rain."

The mother of Edward bowed her face into her hands. For a little while, her body shook with half choked sobs. Then she looked up at her friend. Her eyes were wet, her face pale, her lips curved with pain and grief.

"You are not hurt with me?"

"No," she answered. "Not with you, but with myself. What have I been doing? What madness has possessed me? I know that love begets love—that in Mrs. Howitt's beautiful words, it has reader with less than fear. I know also that hardness begets hardness; that driving is more difficult and far less certain than leading. And yet, knowing all this, I have sought to rule my children by passion and force; to drive instead of leading them into the right ways. No, no, I am not hurt with you. For all this plain speaking, which I so much needed, I thank you from the depth of my heart. If it is not better with both me and my children in future, it will not be your fault. But it shall be better!"

"And it was better." How quickly all changed under a new order of home government. Love and kind words began to prevail, and on this occasion he went so far as to lift the glass covering, that he might obtain a closer view. In venturing to do so, one of those accidents that so frequently happen with children and grown people, when they are not doing just right, occurred. The glass shield slipped from John's hand, and cracked to pieces on the floor. The noise startled and excited me. I went hastily to the parlor, and saw at a glance the damage which had been done, and also comprehended the cause of the disaster. Edward looked pale and frightened; John flushed and grieved. Repentance and self-condemnation had come with accident. Even through my indignation, which could not be stayed, I saw that. Hard words were struggling to come through my lips, but I repressed them. Experience warned me to keep silence until I could speak calmly, and under the influence of reason."

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his Polyglott Bible, it was the constant office of his wife, in their daily sittings, to read to him those different portions to which his immediate attention was called. When preparing for their ride, the day after this great work was completed, upon her asking him what book she should take, "O," said he, "let us begin the Bible."

that hour. I had never cared for prayer, and felt no reverence for it, and no need of it.

"What is it," said I to myself, 'that makes her to differ from me?' She talks to the great God as to a friend, and calls him the God of her salvation. I know nothing about the God of this Christian woman."

"When I came home, I went up stairs to an old lumber-room, and there I sat down by myself. There was a heavy weight upon my heart. I groaned aloud, though I hardly knew what I wanted. Presently I said to myself, 'I wonder if I can pray; but no words would come.' At last I fairly smote upon my breast and cried, 'God be merciful to me a sinner!' I knew afterwards, but not for a good while, that God, by his Holy Spirit, had put those words into my heart; though I believe I had not heard them since I was a child at Sunday-school. Well, I rummaged out the only Bible we held in pawn, (for we scarcely ever took Bibles,) and turned over its leaves. I was as ignorant as a baby where to find the passages. You will hardly believe it, but I searched all through Genesis to try to find that story about the publican, from which I had drawn my first prayer.

"I knew our business was not good for a body to be in who wanted to be a Christian, and I urged Davie (that's my husband) to give up the pawn-shop, whatever it might cost us. At first he flew into a passion, and declared that he was not going to be 'heckened' out of a good business by a woman. So, then, God showed me that my place was to wait a bit, and be patient, and to put the difficulty into Christ's hands.

"Well, to make a long story short, Davie soon felt much the same as I did. So we gave up the business, left the place, and settled in a neighborhood where my husband had relations who might help us, we thought, into some honorable calling.

"There was one desire, one little prayer, which would always slip in like a whisper, between my petitions, and this was that I might see Margaret Mason's face once again, and tell her of the change. I could not afford the journey; so I put it off from year to year, always hoping that the time would come. Now and then I sent her a little token of love, some flower seeds, a silk kerchief, or a few yards of black 'love ribbon.' It was all I could afford; and she never knew from whence they came. I thought I would tell her all when we met. I had managed to save a few shillings, and had fixed to come this very summer. But Margaret's Lord had sent for her, you see, before I could see her. So she never knew on earth that her prayers for the pawn-broker's wife had been heard and answered. And yet I think she knows all about it in that place where 'there is joy ever one sinner that repenteth.'"

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.
BY THE DEAN OF CAMBERY.
Speak thou the truth. Let thine eyes, and trim their words for pay; In pleasant sunshine of presence Let others bask their day.
Guard thou the fact, though clouds of night Down on thy watch-tower stoop; Though thou shouldst see thine heart's delight, Born from thee by their swoop.
Face thou the wind. Though safer seem In shelter to abide, Were we not made to sit and dream; The safe must first be tried.
Where God hath set His thorns about, Cry not. 'The way is plain.' His path with those without Is paved with toil and pain.
One fragment of His blessed Word, Into thy spirit burned, Is better than the whole, half heard, And by thine interest turned.
Show thou thy light. If conscience gleam, Set not the burden down; The smallest spark may send his beam O'er hamlet, tower and town.
Woe, woe to him, on safety bent, Who creeps to age from youth, Failing to grasp his life's intent, Because he fears the truth.
Be true to every honest thought, And, as thy thought, thy speech; What thou hast not by suffering bought, Refuse thou not to teach.
Hold on, hold on—thou hast the rock; The foot on the sand; The first world-tempter's ruthless shock Scatters their shifting strand; While each wild gust the mill shall clear, We now ask a kindly thought, And justified at last appear, The true, in Him that's true.
—From McMillan's Magazine.

MARGARET MASON'S PRAYER.
It seemed as if the whole village had turned out to attend Margaret Mason's funeral. Every one mourned as for a friend. Margaret, though a poor woman, was an important person in the village. Wherever there was a sick neighbor to nurse, or a mourner to be comforted, there this hard-working woman might be found. No wonder, therefore, that the tears which fell on the day of the burial, were tears of true and abundant sorrow.

When the funeral had dispersed, a stranger still lingered near the grave. And when it was filled up, and the hillside smoothed, she took a young rose tree from beneath her cloak, and planted it on the grave. With a quickened step she then passed down the village, stopped for an instant at the gate of Margaret's little garden, plucked a sprig of sweetbrier, and a bit of the flower which our villagers call "the everlasting," and was about to walk away.

"Dear me!" exclaimed one of the old people, "if that isn't Mrs. Stinton, the pawnbroker's wife, who used to live at the end of the village. Why, it must be nigh five and twenty years since she and her husband gave up business and left the place."

"Nay, nay," said another elderly person, "it isn't she. Sally Stinton was a hard, grinding woman, and never had a tear to spare for the living or the dead."

I heard no more, for I hastened to overtake the stranger.

"Are you a relation of Mrs. Mason's?"

"No, ma'am; at least not that sort of kin which you mean, though in heaven I believe it will come out that we are nearly related," and the woman wept like a child. "I believe," she continued, "that it is owing to the prayers of that saint, whose body has been put into the grave this afternoon, that my soul was ever snatched from the wrath to come, and brought to Christ."

"Margaret herself would have told you," said I, "that the praise is due, not to her prayers, but to the saving grace and living intercession of God's dear Son. However, I believe we mean the same thing."

After a few minutes, the old woman entered into a fuller narrative. "Late one evening," she said, "after the shop was closed, Frank Mason (Margaret's unworthy husband) came to our side-door, with a bundle of wearing apparel to put into pawn. At first I refused to have anything to say to him, out of business hours; but he said he must have money at any terms. So my greediness of gain prevailed, as usual. I advanced the money, and took the things. In those days my heart was as hard as flint. Yet when I turned over the carefully mended clothes, that cloak which had faced so many a storm, those shoes which were rotten so many a rough mile in duty's path, those coarse shoes which I always tidy, yet worn so threadbare, somehow my heart misgave me. I tried to fight it out with conscience, but it would not do. So I rose earlier than usual, tied up the clothes in a bundle, and hurried with them and some breakfast to the cottage."

"Hearing Margaret Mason's voice," I waited and listened for a minute at the window. I expected to hear her approach and complainings; but the words I heard were these: 'Forgive me, Lord. Thou who clothes the lilies, wilt thou not much more have need of these things? Yet, though the fig tree shall not blossom, neither fruit be on the vine, I will rejoice in the Lord; I will joy in the God of my salvation.' I heard no more; but after giving Margaret the things—I hardly knew how it was—something within prompted me to say, as I was turning away, 'Mrs. Mason, speak my name sometimes; will you, in your prayers?' Till

REFLECTIONS ON OURSELVES.

In our intercourse with others, we make them, in ordinary cases, just what we show ourselves to be to them. Tempers are reflected as well as light, and have an echo as well as sound. The law of sympathy, more than principles of ethics, influences us in our intimacies, and determines the character of our experience in our intercourse. Are companions genial, then we feel the same generous warmth, and also the tender of our feelings is imparted to them, so that associates thus are made agreeable to us, and contribute to our enjoyment, if our sensations are amiable and kind.

It is well worth a thought, the character of the influence we are exerting upon companions, for it will come back upon us, to promote our comfort or to aggravate our trouble. With what measure ye mete, in kind or degree, it shall be measured to you again. Did we realize this truth sufficiently, we all would be more careful to cultivate kindness and gentleness in our intercourse. The law of sympathy is always active and always powerful. Friends jump at once into our mood, according as we make them feel what we are feeling. We receive according as we have given. Thus it is that the joyous find so many happy people in the world. But few seem unhappy to them, for the light of their hearts darts down into the souls of companions, and shows itself back to the original dispensers of joy and gladness. Who has not noticed the universal glow over the faces of a company on the entrance of a bright and laughing countenance? The owner of that happy face receives a new thrill of delight from the very gladness of prospect which he has created. Thus, too, as regards other sentiments. Whatever is our ruling passion, if it be manifest, it will be reflected from other persons with whom we associate. Are we proud? Then we set people to standing on their dignity and make them reserved. Are we contentious? Show the disposition, and we shall not lack opponents. The melancholy meet with many melancholy people; the selfish with many selfish, and each character finds the world very much like himself.

The following, in a recent sketch of a conversation, expresses an idea:

"I do believe that I meet with the nicest people in the world. To be sure, there are a few unfortunates, out of whom nothing can be made; but I seldom come across any one stupid or uninteresting."

"I could explain that secret," answered Mr. Olive, with some amusement. "Like attracts like, Benjie. You have a peculiar faculty for waking up the aspirations that slumber in ordinary minds. They spring up at your touch in sympathy with yours. We receive what we give; and as most of us show only our proper coin to our neighbors, they present us with but copper in return. But you offer to them gold, and instantly they confide to you the key of their treasures."

In illustration of the foregoing, the following is appended for your young readers:

A little boy knew nothing about an echo; but one day he cried out, as he jumped about in the grass, "Ho! Ho!" and immediately from a little wall close at hand, he heard, "Ho! Ho!" At once he called out a stupid little fool "you're being foolish to be angry. 'Stupid little fool'" came from the wall.

The boy grew enraged; in his passion, he shouted all manner of abusive names; the wall gave them all faithfully back again. Then the child searched all over for the mocking boy, that he might take vengeance on him, but no creature could he find but a harmless pussy hunting sparrow.

Indignant and surprised, the child ran home and complained bitterly how a wicked boy, hidden some where behind the old wall, had been calling him hard names. "There!" said his mother, "you have betrayed yourself! You heard only your own words reflected from the wall, as you have seen your own face, sometimes, reflected from a glass. If you had given kind words and friendly words, kind looks, and friendly words would have returned to you again. And so it always is; the conduct from others is but the echo of our own. If we treat others kindly and consistently, they will treat us kindly and consistently in return; but if we are rough and rude to them, we must expect nothing more ourselves."

Prize of birth in the most illustrious of all families. It is the root of the root of a tree, and the fruit it bears.

THE MANUFACTORY.

The study of geography is taught orally. The map of the United States, for the use of pupils, is constructed of wood. Each State is represented by a separate piece, and these pieces, placed in proper positions, comprise the whole. Capitals of States are designated by a screw, and cities with populations of over twenty thousand, by knobs smaller than the screws. Place in the hand of a pupil a block representing any of the States, and he will instantly tell its name and capital, so fine and delicate is the touch and so retentive the memory. A map of the world, having on one side the eastern, and on the other the western continent, and turning on a pivot, has the land elevated; ocean, seas, lakes, and rivers are depressed, with dots to represent chains of mountains. Nearly as rapidly as the eye can trace the boundaries of countries, or follow the line of travel from one part of the globe to another, the finger of the pupil glides over the map, accurately pointing out cities, and the seas, lakes, &c., through which a vessel would pass in sailing from any given point to another.

MATHEMATICS.
In the study of arithmetic types are used to represent figures. Frames of the size of an ordinary slate are divided by bars in squares for the inscription of type: Four positions of the letter T represent the first four digits. T upright is 1; turned to the left, 2; inverted, 3; and turned to the right, 4. The same type has the letter V on the reverse end. This letter means 5, and its changes of position represent 6, 7, and 8. Another type bears the letter L, which is 9, and reversing it, there is a square or blank representing 0. Three letters, therefore, and only two types, are used.

The demonstrations in geometry by the blind are particularly interesting. The diagrams are marked upon pasteboard, the fingers tracing the lines which have been perforated. Mr. Babcock, the principal of the school, has published four volumes of problems and theorems demonstrated for the use of blind students in geometry, not in our alphabet, but in language peculiarly his own. The letters are formed by dots somewhat like those used by telegraphic operators.

GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE BLIND:
Newspapers are read to the pupils each morning, and thus they acquire much general knowledge. They have excellent ideas concerning the politics of the country, the present positions of the contending armies, and upon their minds are impressed many minor incidents of the war.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE INSTITUTION.
The Scriptures are read and prayers are made every morning in the institution, when each pupil is required to be present. On Sunday mornings, the pupils are expected to attend some church, of their parents' nomination they or their parents or guardian may prefer, and in the afternoon there is preaching in the chapel connected with the building. They have a choir composed of pupils, an excellent organist, also blind, and their singing and music are of a high order.

THE MUSIC OF THE BLIND.
The pupils are not required to give

THE MUSIC OF THE BLIND.

There are about one hundred and seventy pupils in the institution, many of whom, however, can discern light from darkness. Some of these pupils were blind from their birth, others have become so from accident or disease, yet their faces have a happy expression, and seem scarcely to comprehend the fact that they have lost their sight. The principal of the institution, who is blind, is an accomplished and thorough scholar. It is a curious fact, that the pupils recognize him by his step as he enters the various class-rooms, and the lighting up of their faces on his approach shows how highly they appreciate him as their instructor and friend. Pupils are not received under eight or over twenty-five years of age.

Twenty-five pupils are employed in the manufacture of brooms. The broom-corn is assorted, each kind placed in a box, the different sizes selected, and in an incredibly short space of time, a broom is manufactured. A boy totally blind can make three dozen a day; one who can see dimly, four dozen.

The superintendent of the mattress department, who is a blind man, has his cutting-board marked upon a plan of his own, in inch grooves. The coverings are smoothly spread, the length and breadth measured, and the scissors, running in one of the grooves, cut the cloth as straightly as though it were marked by chalk or line. Weight is accurately determined by a narrow plate attached to an ordinary scale, having knobs at ten and twenty pounds, and a slight elevation at each intermediate pound.

The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, JAN. 21, 1864. Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

THE CHURCH.

ITS NATURE AND MISSION. Number Three.

4. ORGANIC LAWS. Self-activity, growth, is the primary characteristic of all life. All activity springs immediately or mediately from life.

1. Equality of rights and privileges. This fundamental law of perfect equality of rights and privileges was announced in its most comprehensive form by the apostle, when he declared, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female; for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

presented to, not a part, but the whole assembly or church. It would seem to be a primary, and therefore a self-evident axiomatic principle, that discipline is vested in the whole church, for which every member is personally responsible.

MISSIONS TO THE FREEDMEN. The great southern rebellion will not be conquered till slavery and all the connected injustice to men of African descent is swept from our national policy.

Among the distinguished virtues of the freedmen, the new-born spirit of aspiration, the pride or ambition to be and do what freedom demands, is a mighty aid to all other excellencies of heart or life.

There are other peculiarities of the African, as he appears among us, and is contrasted with the European races. Though not original, he is imitative. He is more practical than theoretical, more able in detail than in general principles.

millions of dollars. It is the duty of Christians to furnish at once all the men and means now needed to improve the new fields opened or left by this war.

MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS. One does not need to edit a newspaper long—or, indeed, do any kind of public service—to learn that there are "many men of many minds."

clothing they had assumed, and returned to their no-Sabbath theory, like the dog his vomit; and, as I learn with regret from your correspondent, drew the Hayfield Church after them in their downward course.

CALLS FOR AID begin to come before the public from Virginia and from Kansas. In Virginia, large numbers of non-combatants are found to be destitute of subsistence stores and clothing, and the Government has undertaken to supply the wants, to a limited extent, of such as are able to pay.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.—Notes and Queries gives the following as a correct transcript of the sentence of death pronounced against Jesus Christ: "In the 17th year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberias, and on the 25th day of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas; Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential seat of the praetor, sentences Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cross, between two robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimony of the people prove: 1. Jesus is a misleader. 2. He has excited the people to sedition. 3. He is an enemy to the laws. 4. He calls himself the son of God. 5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel. He went into the Temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands. Orders the first centurion, Quirinus Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution. Forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus. The witnesses who have signed the sentence against Jesus are: 1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee; 2. John Zorobabel; 3. Raphael Kobani; 4. Capet. Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the Gate of Toimnes."

INDEPENDENT MISSION IN SYRIA.—Rev. W. A. Benton, missionary at Bhamdun, in Mount Lebanon, sends to The Boston Recorder a description of Bhamdun, which has been, since 1833, the summer resort of the missionaries in Syria, and since 1853 the seat of a mission which seems to be attended with good success among the mountain tribes.

ACCIDENT AT WEST MILTON.—A disaster occurred at Milton Junction, Wis., on Monday, Jan. 4th. The locomotive of a freight train exploded while standing on the track near a passenger train. Pieces of the flying iron tore a ragged hole, some three or four feet in width, in the side of a car loaded with passengers. Eight persons were wounded in a shocking manner, three or four of whom have since died, including a Mrs. Felt, of Soranton, Pa.; Mr. A. B. Griswold, a medical student from Watertown, Wis.; and Mr. Charles Batchelor, a member of the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, from Fort Atkinson, Wis. The engine was considered a good one, and the engineer was a man of experience in his business. The accident is attributed to a flaw in the boiler.

SLAVERY BEFORE CONGRESS.—On Monday of last week, a bill was introduced by Representative Stevens, and the consideration thereof postponed till February next, which provides that within all the territory of the Confederate States, which has been, or may be, conquered and subdued by the Federal arms, all laws and parts of laws which permit slavery, are henceforth abolished, and that slavery shall never again be established within said territory; that thereafter no portion of it shall be admitted into the Union as a State, or be represented in its Congress, excepting by Delegates, if the same should be authorized, until the people within the territory forming such State shall, by its organic law, forever prohibit slavery therein.

2. Liberty. This personal equality leads to the second great law, and is like unto the first, namely, the law of freedom, and may be enunciated as follows: Every member of the church has a right to the legitimate and harmonious use of all his or her powers for attaining the ends of a Christian life. Equality of position and relationships gives equality of responsibility, and freedom to meet alike all duties springing therefrom. This is clearly enunciated in that beautifully simple, yet all-comprehensive constitution, which Christ gave as the fundamental and organic law of his kingdom, the church, which in the good old practice used to be rehearsed to the candidate for admission, in the presence of the assembly. "Moreover, if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church; but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican."

Does not this organic law of the church, according to all laws of exegesis, impose like responsibilities upon every member, and demand the same mode of meeting the duties growing out of them, granting like equal rights to all? Rights and duties always correlate. Equal duties spring from equal rights. No class, as the officers, for instance, of the church, or the brotherhood alone, or the sisterhood alone, can arise and say, "All disciplinary power is vested in us; but rather, every individual, irrespective of office or sex, is bound to go through the same personal visitation." And if the offending one is not reclaimed, then the case is to be

As a whole, the virtues of the freedmen outweigh their vices. Their faults are those of slavery, and are being cast off with their bonds. Under the proper incentives to labor, idleness and unthrift disappear. They come to free labor more readily than the "poor white trash." The industrial and economical, whose own rights of property are respected, are not tempted to steal. Lying is a vice of warfare among the individuals of society, and with the slave has been almost wholly the result of the attempt to escape oppression, or the punishment of faults which oppression has occasioned. Even unchastity, wherever it had been unwillingly endured, is cast aside with the slavish spirit; and the slaves of lust are put to shame. The soul shows an elastic power, under tolerably favorable conditions, by the power of Christ, to rise from the perversions of slavery to a pure humanity. With freedom, organized industry and social economy, marriage, sanctified by religion, and sanctioned by law, and the removal of armies, the chief causes of lewdness will no longer exist.

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The call for missionary work is indeed great and very pressing; but, if met, will be transient. The people learn quick; they are economical, liberal. Even in slavery, or under the pressure of its presence, they have built churches, paid pastoral salaries, and supported their own poor. What may not be expected in the new order of things! Let, then, the call for help meet an abundant supply. "He that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." It is a scattering that promises rich increase of the fruits of liberality from them. Perhaps some of Christ's stewards would like to invest for Him where the money will double five times in ten years, and then the thirty-two dollars for one be invested in churches, Christian schools, and academies, and foreign missions. Here is the chance. "Lay up treasures in heaven." If the church but heeds this call of God, we shall be trained by it for the coming work beyond. As in the family, we easily learn self-denial and virtue, so in this work, God appoints us a school for the glory of the subduing of the world to Christ. May the prophetic vision not deceive us. "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!" He shall judge the nations, and they shall wait for his law. With Him "the saints shall judge the world." The course of events in this crisis of our country will either lead us nearer to the primitive aggressive vigor of Christianity, or will sound the doom of the American church.

The cost demanded in men and means is moderate compared with the ends to be gained. One thousand missionaries and teachers will cost less than a regiment of United States cavalry. It is always so. Christian benevolence is the most economical defense, the best paying internal improvement. I believe five hundred educated, thoroughly Christian men, daring to think, believe, speak, live the truth, might before the year eighteen hundred and fifty, as faithful witnesses, even to martyrdom, have saved this war, with its two millions of men, and thousands of

For about nine years I have been a reader of the Recorder, taken by my wife; and although I am in receipt of several weekly papers which I consider valuable family visitors, still there is none which comes nearer to my view of a family newspaper, or has, in my judgment, a better moral and religious tendency, than the Recorder. Its stand upon the questions of the day is all that a Northern freeman should ask or require. I feel glad, therefore, to enclose two dollars, that you may continue to send it.

ADVERTISING. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: You have my thanks for publishing my letter to Eld. N. V. Hull. His reply has but recently come into my hands. I shall not presume to ask the privilege of an extended reply through the Recorder, though, in his letter, he seems to ask for a reply. If, however, it were agreeable to yourself and readers, I would gladly notice, briefly, each point in his letter. I will only say, in respect to that my confidence in the literal principle of interpretation remains unshaken, and I do not write under his application of it; for it is no application of the principle at all. The literal principle does not reject figurative language, nor apply it in a literal sense. It only stands opposed to mystical interpretation, or any interpretation which gives a meaning to language not in accordance with the obvious sense. But it is due to your readers, that they should know that we, as a people, have no fellowship for the work done for the Church at Hayfield, Pa., noticed by another writer in the same number of the Recorder, nor for the reckless, wicked persons engaged in seducing its members into the downward road to death. They professed to keep the Sabbath for a while, but finding the way of truth too strait for them, they threw off the sheep's

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1864 is out, and a copy has reached our table. It is full of valuable information, arranged in a convenient form for reference. Among its contents are the Returns of all the Elections held in loyal States in 1863, with lists of the principal officers of the Federal Government; Members of both Houses of Congress (with their home address); the Acts of Congress at its last session (condensed); statement of the Cost of carrying on the Government for the four years; statistics of the Army, Navy, and Public Debt; the President's Proclamation of Amnesty; Vote of the House for Speaker and on Arming Negroes; the new European Complications; Members of the Rebel Government and Congress; Rebel Finances and Richmond Prices; Votes of Soldiers in 1863 by regiments and States; State Statistics, and Vote by States in the last three Presidential Elections, &c. &c. Sold at 15 cents per copy, ten for \$1, or \$8 per hundred, at the TRIBUNE OFFICE, New York.

CHINA ADVANCING IN CIVILIZATION.—The New York Times has a leader on the acceptance by China of the code of international law, and of Wheaton's great work as the exponent of that code. This step it regards as the most important ever taken by that gigantic empire toward identifying itself with modern civilization, and as one of the greatest triumphs, too, of American influence. This adoption of the law of nations by China is virtually the admission of an empire containing nearly a third of the human family into the family of nations. It breaks down, not only in name, but in fact, the old system of barbaric seclusion; annihilates all the assumptions of the Celestials to superiority over the rest of mankind, assumptions so absurd, and yet heretofore so stubborn and mischievous; makes not only China responsible to a fixed standard of law, but other nations in like manner responsible in their dealings with her, and has prepared the way for the gradual introduction of all the established principles and all the great fruits of modern Christian civilization.

MOURNING APPAREL.—We have always had grave doubts of the propriety of putting on sable garments at the death of Christian friends, and the following remarks of Rev. Dr. Butler, of Washington, are worthy of careful consideration by every Christian: "You will permit me, with all respect to the sentiments of others, to utter my very long and matured convictions upon it. Its evil nature to me is manifold. It looks like a uniform of organized rebellion against the providence of God. It sheds gloom over the streets, through the churches, and in the house. It creates an impression in the world of absence of comfort and consolation. It helps to perpetuate sorrow, when the Christian duty is to cultivate peace and joy. I respect the sentiment which leads those who are bereaved to put away gay colors, and wear those which are gloomier. But let not the fancied respect for the dead, or fear that one may not seem to mourn enough, lead us into the egotism of obtruding our sorrow into the world, and a wrong against Christianity by making it wear a lividry of despair, and a wrong to the world by being objects of gloominess, when our present peace should be a perpetual testimony to the high joys and the sufficient consolation of a Christian faith."

THE FOUNDER OF HOPKINSIANISM.—The Congregational Quarterly for January has a memoir of Dr. Samuel Hopkins, author of what is called the Hopkinstian System of Divinity, by the Rev. Lyman Whiting, of Providence. Dr. Hopkins was one of the most remarkable men of his day. His intellect was acute and subtle, his reasoning faculties powerful and well trained, his sense of duty predominant over every other feeling, and his courage equal to any occasion that might arise. Living at Newport, a city which derived its wealth and consequence from the slave trade, he attacked the traffic with an heroic earnestness, denounced the wrong of slavery, exerted himself to persuade masters to emancipate their slaves, and projected the scheme of Christianizing Africa by means of emancipated slaves sent back to their original country.

EXPLORATIONS IN CHINA.—A Frenchman has reached Shanghai upon his return from a tour of exploration of a hitherto unknown portion of this vast empire. He started under the orders of the French Emperor, and received letters from the Imperial authorities at Peking to various Mandarins upon his route. His observations are to be published in general terms, that the regions visited by him are densely peopled, and that a large and prosperous business is carried on, principally in the silk trade. One of the curiosities noticed was the wax tree, the wax being deposited by an insect living in the tree. The people appear to be intensely hostile to Christianity, and the English and French nations. The navigation of the Upper Yangtze-Kiang river is difficult on account of rapids.

HOME FOR THE NEGRO.—There is a bill before Congress, introduced by Senator Lane, which proposes to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for the use of persons of African descent, assigns them the region between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, in Texas, in which they are allowed the privilege of the Homestead Law; the officer in charge of emigration, hereafter to be appointed by the President, is charged with the execution of this act, and the appropriations heretofore made for colonization purposes, are placed in the hands of the President, to carry its provisions into effect.

1st BROOKFIELD CHURCH.—From a business letter dated Leonardsville, Jan. 15th, we copy as follows: "There seems to be a better state of feeling manifested here. Eld. Burdick baptized three last Sabbath, and took leave of the congregation at the water side, happy in seeing the fruit of his labors thus willing to follow the Saviour. Several others are anxious. Eld. Summerbell is with us for a short time. We hope it is as a few drops before a plentiful shower, and for this we desire prayer."

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE POPE are in correspondence, and a letter from each is published in late foreign papers. Jefferson professes his earnest desire for peace, and complains of the relentless ferocity of the Northern States. The Pope, in his reply, addresses Jefferson as the "illustrious and honorable President," and assures him that he "shall not cease to offer up the most fervent prayers to Almighty God, that he may pour out upon all the peoples of America the spirit of peace and charity, and that he will stop the great evils which afflict them."

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely from an adjacent page or a separate column.

Successor of Archbishop Hughes.
—Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, will, in all probability, be the successor of Archbishop Hughes. The suffragans of the diocese have sent to Rome the names of Bishop Bailey, of New Jersey, as dignissimus, Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, as dignior, but of Bishop McCloskey as dignissimus. It was at first supposed that Bishop Bailey would have received the superlative recommendation, which practically ensures the elevation of him to whom it is applied.

“THE BARRACKS” in the Park of New York are likely soon to be removed. It has lately been public, that a part of them were used to imprison deserters and refractory soldiers, who were subjected to disgraceful and unnecessary suffering. This aroused a long-standing aversion to having the unsightly buildings in that public place. The result will probably be their removal to the Battery, a much more suitable location.

“THE PRIMITIVE SITE AND PLAN OF ROMAN LONDON” is the subject of three letters to *Eminent Antiquaries*, written by Rev. Wm. Henry Black, F. S. A., and published in pamphlet form. The letters are marked by that thoroughness of research and originality of suggestion which ever characterized the studies and writings of Mr. Black. They can scarcely fail to interest those curious in such matters.

THE SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH, Esq., delivered at Montreal, Dec. 19th, 1863, has been published in the form of a circular, and lies before us. Mr. Smith shows, in his usual frank and clear manner, why so many Britons, on both sides of the Atlantic, sympathize with the rebels, and on what ground he claims the world's sympathy with his country in resisting the rebellion—namely, the sacredness of national duty.

GREAT CREDIT is awarded to the Nova Scotia authorities for the course they have taken in regard to the persons who seized the propeller Chesapeake. They are to be treated as pirates.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS addressed a very large audience at the Cooper Institute, New York, Jan. 13th, on the “Mission of the War.”

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the absence of army movements, the papers are beginning to discuss the Spring Campaign in prospect. The rebels have at present three considerable armies in the field: Lee's in Virginia, Johnston's in Georgia, and a force reckoned in all at not less than fifty thousand men in Texas, Western Louisiana, and Southern Arkansas. This latter force is supposed to be concentrating, with a view of dealing a stunning blow on the troops of Gen. Banks, and then reinforcing Johnston. It is also ascertained that Lee is to take charge of Johnston's forces in Georgia, and try his hand against Grant. Of course it is little which outsiders know of the dispositions making of troops to meet any emergencies which may arise. There is good reason to believe, however, that our generals are wide awake, and that things are shaping for a vigorous Spring campaign.

VIRGINIA.

Everything is so quiet in the Army of the Potomac, that Gen. Meade has gone on a visit to Philadelphia, and several other prominent Generals are away.

A dispatch from Culpepper, Va., of the 9th, says that on that day the noted guerrilla McCown and three of his men were captured by the Forester New York Cavalry Regiment, who were reconnoitering in the direction of Sperryville.

The Rebels say that in Jackson's operations against Averill, in Western Virginia, the Union ambulance train was captured, with 200 prisoners, some arms, eight of Averill's officers, including his Adjutant-General, a Lieutenant-Colonel, Averill's horse, his servant, and a number of his mules of fifteen or twenty carriages, in which nearly every house was put down. Jackson also captured a number of mules and wagons.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Richmond papers say that the Union forces in North Carolina were believed to be maturing plans for seizing upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

The 1st of January was celebrated at Beaufort with imposing ceremonies by the colored people of Eastern North Carolina.

The North Carolina papers apprehend an attempt to set up Gen. Lee as Dictator, and threaten eternal resistance to any such scheme.

The people of Western North Carolina have been deprived of all mail facilities on the ground of disloyalty to Jeff Davis.

EAST TENNESSEE.

A dispatch from Chattanooga to *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, dated Jan. 12th, says that affairs in East Tennessee are exciting. A sharp cavalry fight occurred near Strawberry Plains on Sunday, Jan. 10. The enemy were repulsed with serious loss. Gen. Longstreet has been

heavily reinforced from the armies of Lee and Johnston. Our picket lines front each other at Blair's Cross-Roads, 20 miles north-west of Knoxville. Forrest has been badly handled in West and Middle Tennessee, but has managed to escape with most of his command. Gen. Grant has left Knoxville, via Cumberland Gap, and is making a complete circuit of this Department. He reached Knoxville by way of Chattanooga. The army here is in good condition.

A Washington letter says: There are rumors that Longstreet, joined by Ewell, is preparing for a fresh assault upon Knoxville, and the object of General Grant's sudden departure for that point is said to have been with an eye to this threatened attack.

RETURNING SOLDIERS.
Regiments of soldiers who have been enlisted for the war are coming north every day on furlough. Some of these regiments number not more than a hundred men, while others number as many as three hundred. They are received with great enthusiasm, wherever they go, and their visits at home will undoubtedly help enlistments.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.
A bill was introduced to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for the occupation of negroes.

Mr. Sumner offered a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, explaining the Confiscation Act of last year. His bill enacts that there shall be no forfeiture of real estate, other than as provided for by the Constitution.

Mr. Henderson proposed amendments to the Constitution. 1st. That slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall not exist in the United States. 2d. That a majority of all the members of each house may propose amendments to the Constitution; that a majority of all the States, through their legislatures, may do the same; that such amendments shall be a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, or by Conventions in two-thirds of the States.

The House bill, extending bounties to veterans and other volunteers, was passed.

The Senate, by a series of decisive votes, resolved that the \$300 commutation clause of the Enrollment Act shall be retained as it now stands.

Mr. Lane of Kansas, offered a bill prohibiting the sale of gold at higher prices than that paid in the regular market of New York City for United States bonds, paying six per cent. interest in gold, except for exportation to pay debts.

The resolution of Mr. Wilson, to expel Senator Davis from his seat in the Senate, was taken up on Wednesday. Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate at length. Mr. Davis replied: Mr. Wilson answered, and, without voting, the Senate adjourned.

The bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of War was passed.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, giving the grade and rank of officers of our service who have entered the service of the rebellion.

During the discussion of the Enrollment bill, an amendment passed prohibiting enlisted men from serving as substitutes in regiments of the States in which they first enlisted— an amendment to strike out the \$300 clause was lost; one laying a tax upon income was rejected; one making men who have lived in the country one year and voted at any election liable to enrollment was passed; one to make the commutation \$400 was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Bills were offered to pay loyal citizens for loss of property during the rebellion; for a military and postal railway from New York to Washington; for a ship-canal uniting the Mississippi with the Northern Lakes.

The charges of official misconduct in the New York Custom House were referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures, consisting of Messrs. Hulburt, Broomall, Leblond, Julian, Lazard, Blair, (W. V.), Rollins, (N. H.), Rogers and Harris, (Ill.).

There was a short debate upon the powers and duties of the Court of Claims in regard to the adjudication upon cases where property has been taken for army use or destroyed in the progress of the war. The subject was postponed.

There was a lengthy debate on a proposition to reimburse Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in repelling invasion to the amount of \$700,000.

Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution, amendatory of the resolution of July, 1862, to punish rebellion, confiscate estates, &c. It provides that forfeitures shall continue only during the lifetime of the offender, in accordance with the Constitution; that to be a sufficient warning in all cases now pending or hereafter to arise. Mr. Boutwell reported a bill to enable President's Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation to be carried into effect.

The House voted to print 10,000 copies of McClellan's and Grant's Reports.

In Committee of the Whole, the Internal Revenue amendments were considered. They propose to place a duty of six cents a gallon on spirits, and two cents per pound on cotton.

A bill was passed allowing small packages of clothing to be sent through the mail, at the rate of eight cents for two pounds.

The Senate bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of War, salary \$3,000, was passed.

The resolution admitting Wm. Jayne as Delegate from Dakota, without prejudice to the claims of any contestant was adopted, and Mr. J. was sworn in.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN MINNESOTA.—The Commission appointed for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian hostilities in Minnesota, was in session at St. Peters for about five months, working from twelve to sixteen hours per day. The commission awarded \$1,370,458. The \$300,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress for the immediate relief of the most needy sufferers, were paid to 1400 persons, many of whom were made widows or orphans by the Indians. Nearly 11,000 witnesses were examined, and their testimony, reduced to writing, covered about 16,000 sheets of legal copy paper. The testimony shows that over 800 men, women and children were brutally butchered by the Indians. Thousands who had purchased homesteads of the United States and paid for them, were driven away and are now refugees. It is estimated that \$500,000 will not reimburse the people for the damage inflicted by the Indians on the frontier of Minnesota.

The Dictator steamer, which has been for some time building for the New York and Albany People's Line, is now nearly finished, and lies at the old wharf at the foot of Cortland street, N. Y. Her name has been changed to A. P. St. John. She is four hundred and twelve feet long, and is built with every attention to safety, speed and luxurious comfort.

The Montreal *Witness* says that a French Canadian land owner died suddenly, to all appearances, a few days ago, and was taken to the church for interment. As the service was proceeding, noises were heard coming from the coffin, the lid was taken off, and the man was found to be alive. On the following day he was able to be about.

“Laughing Gas” recently caused the death of Samuel P. Sears, a merchant, of No. 23 Park Row, New York. He had inhaled the gas so as to avoid pain while some teeth were extracted. It appears by the post-mortem examination, that Mr. Sears's lungs were most diseased.

Mayor Harris, of Cincinnati, was saluted with an agreeable New Year's call from a number of distinguished citizens, who presented him with a purse of \$7,500, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the credit which he has reflected on the good name of the city.

A workman in a patent leather manufactory in Newark, N. J., has been found in a heated chamber connected with the works, literally baked to death. It is supposed that he went in to warm, and that the heat overpowered him.

The Erie Railway Company will pay, February 1st, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on common stock, also one of three and one half per cent. on preferred stock, free of tax.

Four conscience-stricken persons have severally made restitutions to the Government. The sums in the aggregate amount to only \$20, which have been deposited in the United States Treasury.

About one thousand rebellious Sioux, flying before the Union forces in Minnesota, have crossed the Canadian line, and are now causing much trouble in the vicinity of Selkirk.

On the 16th of December the small town of Port Angeles, Washington territory, was nearly swept away by a torrent of water bursting from a gorge in the mountains near the bay. The annual report of the Commissioners of Police for 1863 estimates the population of New York City at 350,000.

Not a single person was killed or injured on the Great Western railway in the year 1862, though eight millions and a half of passengers were carried over it.

An express train from Cleveland, Ohio, when near Pittsburg, Jan. 10th, ran off the track and down an embankment some forty feet, severely injuring several of the passengers.

During last year, 306,942 barrels of mackerel were inspected in Massachusetts. The mackerel catch of last year was the largest since 1852.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DESCRIPTION FOR A MEETING-HOUSE.—The Church in Washjo, Minnesota, having signified to the Executive Board of the Missionary Society their need of a meeting-house, and their inability to build said house, the Board voted to recommend a subscription to be taken up, to aid said Church in erecting a suitable house of worship; and the Recording Secretary was made a Committee to attend to such subscription. Therefore, I request the pastors of the several churches to circulate a subscription for the above said purpose, and as soon as practicable, notify me of the amount subscribed.

THE PRINCIPAL is a weekly newspaper published at 104 William St., N. Y. It is soon to be enlarged to the size of the *Independent*, and will be sent to subscribers at two dollars a year in advance, the same as now. In discussing principles and measures, it digresses to a firm foundation, as its name indicates. Its religion rests upon the Bible, and its politics on the same religion, and the Constitution as our fathers framed it, and not the slave-holders' constraint. It reviews the false position of friends and foes with equal courtesy, faithfulness and independence. It challenges the world to controvert its positions, and no one can thoroughly post himself in newspaper literature without the *Principal*. Address the publisher, J. W. Alden, Box 4381, New York.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY will furnish its Tracts, either by sale or gratuitously, to those who desire them by their own use or for distribution, on application, Geo. B. Utter, Editor, or by mail, to Geo. B. Utter, 275 N. E. St., New York.

Where rebels 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. OSWALT, Cor. Sec., West Edgmont, N. Y.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge), by sending their address to REV. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

MARRIED.
On the 6th of January, 1864, at the Congregational Church in Elmira, N. Y., by the Rev. Thos. K. Beecher, Capt. D. A. Langworthy, and Rev. J. W. Clarke, Mr. C. W. Cooke, and Miss BELLE COOK, daughter of Mr. G. J. Cooke, of Elmira.

In Alfred, N. Y., Dec. 23d, 1863, by Eld. N. Wardner, Mr. CLINTON MOSS and Miss EVELINE ALLEN, both of said town.

In Alfred, N. Y., Dec. 24th, 1863, by Eld. N. Wardner, Mr. ALBERT W. WESCOTT and Miss SUSAN E. BURDICK, both of Alfred.

In Alfred, N. Y., Jan. 4th, 1864, by Eld. N. Wardner, Mr. ROYMAN P. BISSON, of Alfred, and Miss CLARY TWILLIGER, of Alfred.

In Brookfield, N. Y., Dec. 24th, 1863, by Eld. J. M. Todd, Mr. WILLIAM M. BRAND and Miss CORNELIA BURCH.

In Brookfield, N. Y., Dec. 24th, 1863, by Eld. J. M. Todd, Mr. BENJAMIN F. BONROY and Miss MARY M. BURCH.

In Brookfield, N. Y., Jan. 6th, 1864, by Eld. J. M. Todd, Mr. ERNEST MAXSON and Miss MANDANA MAINE.

In Albion, Wis., Dec. 24th, 1863, by Eld. J. C. Rogers, Mr. JAYNE W. WINNEK, of Watertown, and Miss CORNELL E. BABCOCK, of Albion.

In Waton, Lewis Co., N. Y., Dec. 27th, 1863, by Eld. G. W. Hodges, Mr. W. W. HODGES, of Brookfield, N. Y., and Miss ELLEN L. BURDICK, of the former place.

In Walworth, Wis., Dec. 20th, 1863, by Eld. C. M. Lewis, Mr. GEORGE ALBERT HUTCHINSON and Miss CLARA BRYANT, both of Cheesewaugh, Illinois.

DIED.
In New York City, Jan. 12th, 1864, RANDOLPH ROBERTS, son of Nathan Rogers, aged about 19 years.

In Almond, N. Y., Nov. 27th, 1863, of apoplexy, Mrs. ADOLINA M. GAVITY, of Alfred, 61 years of age, daughter of Nicholas M. and Rebecca F. Webster, aged 10 years, 3 months, and 12 days. She was a lovely child, amiable, and beloved by all who knew her. She was a patient sufferer for many years, and bore with patience her sufferings with all her associates. She endured her sufferings with patience. J. W.

In Andover, N. Y., Jan. 8th, 1864, of typhoid fever, Mrs. L. Y. GROVING, widow of John Grooving, in her 71st year of her age. She was a worthy member of the Baptist Church of Andover.

In Alfred, N. Y., Jan. 9th, 1864, of erysipelas, Mrs. N. O. SMITH, widow of Noel B. Smith, in the 33rd year of her age. She was a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, and was a devoted Christian. Her husband died on the 10th of January, 1863, and she has since been afflicted with the disease. She was a member of the same church, and was a devoted Christian.

In Andover, N. Y., Jan. 11th, 1864, of diphtheria, CALVIN FARMOR, son of David B. and For the best Family Sewing Machines, the best Manufacturing Machines, and the best Sewing Machines.

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NEW YORK MARKETS—JAN. 18, 1864.
Ashes—Pots 82. Pearl's 75.
Flour and Meal—Flour, 6 45/100 for superfine No. 1. State, 7 00/100 for No. 1. State, 7 45/100 for No. 2. State, 7 65/100 for No. 3. State, 8 10/100 for No. 4. State, 8 20/100 for No. 5. State, 8 30/100 for No. 6. State, 8 40/100 for No. 7. State, 8 50/100 for No. 8. State, 9 00/100 for No. 9. State, 9 10/100 for No. 10. State, 9 20/100 for No. 11. State, 9 30/100 for No. 12. State, 9 40/100 for No. 13. State, 9 50/100 for No. 14. State, 10 00/100 for No. 15. State, 10 10/100 for No. 16. State, 10 20/100 for No. 17. State, 10 30/100 for No. 18. State, 10 40/100 for No. 19. State, 10 50/100 for No. 20. State, 11 00/100 for No. 21. State, 11 10/100 for No. 22. State, 11 20/100 for No. 23. State, 11 30/100 for No. 24. State, 11 40/100 for No. 25. State, 11 50/100 for No. 26. State, 12 00/100 for No. 27. State, 12 10/100 for No. 28. State, 12 20/100 for No. 29. State, 12 30/100 for No. 30. State, 12 40/100 for No. 31. State, 12 50/100 for No. 32. State, 13 00/100 for No. 33. State, 13 10/100 for No. 34. State, 13 20/100 for No. 35. State, 13 30/100 for No. 36. State, 13 40/100 for No. 37. State, 13 50/100 for No. 38. State, 14 00/100 for No. 39. State, 14 10/100 for No. 40. State, 14 20/100 for No. 41. State, 14 30/100 for No. 42. State, 14 40/100 for No. 43. State, 14 50/100 for No. 44. State, 15 00/100 for No. 45. State, 15 10/100 for No. 46. State, 15 20/100 for No. 47. State, 15 30/100 for No. 48. State, 15 40/100 for No. 49. State, 15 50/100 for No. 50. State, 16 00/100 for No. 51. State, 16 10/100 for No. 52. State, 16 20/100 for No. 53. State, 16 30/100 for No. 54. State, 16 40/100 for No. 55. State, 16 50/100 for No. 56. State, 17 00/100 for No. 57. State, 17 10/100 for No. 58. State, 17 20/100 for No. 59. State, 17 30/100 for No. 60. State, 17 40/100 for No. 61. State, 17 50/100 for No. 62. State, 18 00/100 for No. 63. State, 18 10/100 for No. 64. State, 18 20/100 for No. 65. State, 18 30/100 for No. 66. State, 18 40/100 for No. 67. State, 18 50/100 for No. 68. State, 19 00/100 for No. 69. State, 19 10/100 for No. 70. State, 19 20/100 for No. 71. State, 19 30/100 for No. 72. State, 19 40/100 for No. 73. State, 19 50/100 for No. 74. State, 20 00/100 for No. 75. State, 20 10/100 for No. 76. State, 20 20/100 for No. 77. State, 20 30/100 for No. 78. State, 20 40/100 for No. 79. State, 20 50/100 for No. 80. State, 21 00/100 for No. 81. State, 21 10/100 for No. 82. State, 21 20/100 for No. 83. State, 21 30/100 for No. 84. State, 21 40/100 for No. 85. State, 21 50/100 for No. 86. State, 22 00/100 for No. 87. State, 22 10/100 for No. 88. State, 22 20/100 for No. 89. State, 22 30/100 for No. 90. State, 22 40/100 for No. 91. State, 22 50/100 for No. 92. State, 23 00/100 for No. 93. State, 23 10/100 for No. 94. State, 23 20/100 for No. 95. State, 23 30/100 for No. 96. State, 23 40/100 for No. 97. State, 23 50/100 for No. 98. State, 24 00/100 for No. 99. State, 24 10/100 for No. 100. State, 24 20/100 for No. 101. State, 24 30/100 for No. 102. State, 24 40/100 for No. 103. State, 24 50/100 for No. 104. State, 25 00/100 for No. 105. State, 25 10/100 for No. 106. State, 25 20/100 for No. 107. State, 25 30/100 for No. 108. State, 25 40/100 for No. 109. State, 25 50/100 for No. 110. State, 26 00/100 for No. 111. State, 26 10/100 for No. 112. State, 26 20/100 for No. 113. State, 26 30/100 for No. 114. State, 26 40/100 for No. 115. State, 26 50/100 for No. 116. State, 27 00/100 for No. 117. State, 27 10/100 for No. 118. State, 27 20/100 for No. 119. State, 27 30/100 for No. 120. State, 27 40/100 for No. 121. State, 27 50/100 for No. 122. State, 28 00/100 for No. 123. State, 28 10/100 for No. 124. State, 28 20/100 for No. 125. State, 28 30/100 for No. 126. State, 28 40/100 for No. 127. State, 28 50/100 for No. 128. State, 29 00/100 for No. 129. State, 29 10/100 for No. 130. State, 29 20/100 for No. 131. State, 29 30/100 for No. 132. State, 29 40/100 for No. 133. State, 29 50/100 for No. 134. State, 30 00/100 for No. 135. State, 30 10/100 for No. 136. State, 30 20/100 for No. 137. State, 30 30/100 for No. 138. State, 30 40/100 for No. 139. State, 30 50/100 for No. 140. State, 31 00/100 for No. 141. State, 31 10/100 for No. 142. State, 31 20/100 for No. 143. State, 31 30/100 for No. 144. State, 31 40/100 for No. 145. State, 31 50/100 for No. 146. State, 32 00/100 for No. 147. State, 32 10/100 for No. 148. State, 32 20/100 for No. 149. State, 32 30/100 for No. 150. State, 32 40/100 for No. 151. State, 32 50/100 for No. 152. State, 33 00/100 for No. 153. State, 33 10/100 for No. 154. State, 33 20/100 for No. 155. State, 33 30/100 for No. 156. State, 33 40/100 for No. 157. State, 33 50/100 for No. 158. State, 34 00/100 for No. 159. State, 34 10/100 for No. 160. State, 34 20/100 for No. 161. State, 34 30/100 for No. 162. State, 34 40/100 for No. 163. State, 34 50/100 for No. 164. State, 35 00/100 for No. 165. State, 35 10/100 for No. 166. State, 35 20/100 for No. 167. State, 35 30/100 for No. 168. State, 35 40/100 for No. 169. State, 35 50/100 for No. 170. State, 36 00/100 for No. 171. State, 36 10/100 for No. 172. State, 36 20/100 for No. 173. State, 36 30/100 for No. 174. State, 36 40/100 for No. 175. State, 36 50/100 for No. 176. State, 37 00/100 for No. 177. State, 37 10/100 for No. 178. State, 37 20/100 for No. 179. State, 37 30/100 for No. 180. State, 37 40/100 for No. 181. State, 37 50/100 for No. 182. State, 38 00/100 for No. 183. State, 38 10/100 for No. 184. State, 38 20/100 for No. 185. State, 38 30/100 for No. 186. State, 38 40/100 for No. 187. State, 38 50/100 for No. 188. State, 39 00/100 for No. 189. State, 39 10/100 for No. 190. State, 39 20/100 for No. 191. State, 39 30/100 for No. 192. State, 39 40/100 for No. 193. State, 39 50/100 for No. 194. State, 40 00/100 for No. 195. State, 40 10/100 for No. 196. State, 40 20/100 for No. 197. State, 40 30/100 for No. 198. State, 40 40/100 for No. 199. State, 40 50/100 for No. 200. State, 41 00/100 for No. 201. State, 41 10/100 for No. 202. State, 41 20/100 for No. 203. State, 41 30/100 for No. 204. State, 41 40/100 for No. 205. State, 41 50/100 for No. 206. State, 42 00/100 for No. 207. State, 42 10/100 for No. 208. State, 42 20/100 for No. 209. State, 42 30/100 for No. 210. State, 42 40/100 for No. 211. State, 42 50/100 for No. 212. State, 43 00/100 for No. 213. State, 43 10/100 for No. 214. State, 43 20/100 for No. 215. State, 43 30/100 for No. 216. State, 43 40/100 for No. 217. State, 43 50/100 for No. 218. State, 44 00/100 for No. 219. State, 44 10/100 for No. 220. State, 44 20/100 for No. 221. State, 44 30/100 for No. 222. State, 44 40/100 for No. 223. State, 44 50/100 for No. 224. State, 45 00/100 for No. 225. State, 45 10/100 for No. 226. State, 45 20/100 for No. 227. State, 45 30/100 for No. 228. State, 45 40/100 for No. 229. State, 4

