The Sabbath Recorder.

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OUR GRAVE-YARD.

Ah! I had wondered why familiar faces
Greeted me not as in the days of yore;
I tread the streets where once my childish musings
Were hushed by words of cheer from every door—
I wait the grasp of warm young hearts again;
And seek to find the aged, but in vain;
Something is whispering, "They are gathered in."

Entering the "silent city," all is told;
The grave retains its secrets; but the stone,
Whether of brown or pearly white, unfolds
That solemn truth, that they are *gone*—ALL GONE!
Those halls just yonder, that have echoed long
With merry laughter from my school-mates dear,
Seem now reverberating, "gathered in."
The aged, who in youth's bright hours have prayed
For *me*, the *erring*, *here* their names I trace;
Those who with me the Saviour sought and found,
Have in our grave-yard now a resting place.
Upon these monuments are words inscribed,
Descriptive of the faithful ones now gone,
Telling how well prepared for "gathering in."
But two small stones—the dearest of them all
To *me*—for well I know the precious dust
That sleepeth here needs no vain eulogy—
They lived for heaven; in Jesus was their trust;—
Your counsels shall be heeded, *parents dear*;
Though oceans roll between your children *here*,
In *heaven* we trust we'll all be "gathered in."

F. L. L. CHASE.

BROOKFIELD, N. Y., July 18th, 1864.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

THE KORAN, AND THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT AS FOUNDED UPON IT.

PART I.—SECTION II.

Doctrines of the Koran—Continued.

III. THE SCRIPTURES.

The Moslems believe that God has revealed his law in several prophets. They say, however, that none of the teachings of these prophets are now extant, except the five books of Moses, the Psalms of David, and the Gospel of Jesus; and that these were altered by the Jews and Christians, even before the time of Mahomet; and, therefore, they will not allow our present copies to be genuine. The Moslems have a copy of the Gospel, attributed to St. Barnabas, from which extracts have been already made; and this forgery appears to be what Mahomet has followed in the Koran; particularly in a passage where Mahomet's coming is predicted. In the passage in John 14: 16—"And I will pray to the Father, and he will give you another *Paraclete*, or Comforter"—the word *periclyte*, the famous, or illustrious, is substituted for *paraclete*. This is supposed by the Moslems to refer to Mahomet. And the following passage from the 61st chapter of the Koran, boldly states that the coming of Mahomet was predicted by Jesus: "And Jesus, the son of Mary, said, Oh, children of Israel, verily I am the Apostle of God, sent unto you, to confirm the law, which was delivered before me, and to bring good tidings of an apostle who shall come after me, whose name shall be Ahmed." The names Ahmed and Mahommed are derived from the same root, and are of nearly the same signification.

Mahomet recognized the divine authority of the Pentateuch, the Psalms, and the Gospel; and he often speaks of the agreement of the Koran with these books, as proofs of its truth; as in the following passage from the 2d chapter: "We formerly delivered the book of the law to Moses, and caused many apostles to succeed him; and we gave evident miracles to Jesus the son of Mary, and strengthened him with the holy spirit. (The holy spirit mentioned here is the angel Gabriel, not the Holy Ghost.) Why, therefore, do ye reject what hath been revealed since, although it be truth, confirming that which was with them?"

The following is a very decided passage on this point, (chapter 2d.:) "We believe in God, and in that which hath been sent down to us; and in that which hath been sent down unto Abraham, and Ishmael, and Isaac, and Jacob, and unto the tribes; and that which was delivered unto Moses and Jesus. We make no distinction between any of them, and to God we are resigned."

The next article of belief enjoined on the Moslems, is the resurrection and last judgment. But they have curious ideas concerning the intermediate state, or the condition of the body between the period of death and resurrection. When a person is carried to his last resting place on earth, a person is appointed to instruct him as to what he shall answer to the two angels who will come to examine him as soon as he is left in the tomb. They say to the corpse, Oh, servant of God, there will soon come to thee two angels, and they will say to thee, Who is thy Lord? and thou must answer, God is my Lord; and they will then ask thee, Who is the prophet of God? and thou must say, Mohammed is the apostle of God; and when they ask thee concerning thy religion, say to them, El-Islam is my religion; and when they ask thee concerning the book of direction, say to them, The Koran is my book of direction.

The two examining angels, called Munkar and Nekir, will visit the deceased on the first evening after death. They order the deceased to sit upright during his examination; (and for this purpose their tombs are always made hollow, so as to allow room for the person to sit.) If he answers rightly, he is allowed to rest in peace; but, if not, they beat him on the head with iron maces, till he cries out for anguish. But his cries cannot be heard by mankind. If the deceased was a true believer, two angels carry his soul to heaven, and assign to it its place in heaven, according to its merits.

As to the state of the soul previous to the resurrection, there are various opinions. Some believe that they remain near their sepulchres, whence is derived the universal custom of the Moslems, of visiting the tombs of their relations. Some imagine that they are with Adam in the lowest heaven; and, for this opinion, they quote Mahomet, who, in his journey to heaven, saw those who were destined for paradise, on the right side of Adam, and those who were condemned to hell, on his left, in the lowest heaven. Others believe that the souls of the good dwell, in the form of white birds, under the throne of God. The souls of the wicked, having been rejected by the angels, are carried down to the seventh earth, and are there tormented until their resurrection.

No soul, says the Koran, knoweth the time of the resurrection; not even the angel who approaches nearest to the throne of God, nor any prophet who hath been sent by him. But there are many signs by which its near approach may be known: "When the heaven shall be rent in sunder, and when the earth shall be leveled, and shall cast forth that which is therein; and he who shall have his book given him into his right hand, shall be called to an easy account, and shall turn to his family with joy; but he who shall have his book given him into his left hand, and behind his back, shall invoke destruction to fall upon him, and he shall be sent into hell to be burned. Verily, he thought he should never return unto God; but his Lord beheld him. Wherefore, I swear by the redness of the sky after sunset, and by the moon when she is at the full, ye shall surely be changed. What aileth thee, that thou believest not in the resurrection, and that, when the Koran is read to thee, thou believest not?"—Chap. 84th.

"When the sight shall be dazzled, and the sun and the moon shall be in conjunction, on that day men shall say, Where is a place of refuge? But there shall be no place to fly to."

Some of the signs of the approach of the last day are, as is mentioned in the passage just quoted—1. The sun shall rise in the west. 2. The appearance of a great beast, who shall mark believers in the forehead with the word *moumen*, or believer; and unbelievers with the word *kaffre*, or infidel. 3. The coming of antichrist. 5. The descent of Jesus Christ upon the earth; Jesus will become a Mohammedan, and will kill antichrist at Lydda, near Jaffa; he will remain forty years upon the earth, during which time there will be great plenty and security in the world; all hatred and malice will be laid aside; the lion and the lamb will lie down together; and a child shall play with venomous serpents uninjured. 8. A smoke which shall fill the whole earth. 9. The coming of the Mohdi, or the director. This person is to be of the family of Mahomet; he will rule over the Arabians, and fill the whole earth with righteousness. 10. A great wind, which shall sweep away all who have even a grain of faith, so that the earth shall be left to the utterly wicked only.

The more immediate signs of the resurrection are the sound of the trumpet three times. "The first trumpet is the blast of consternation." At this sound, the earth will be shaken to the foundations thereof, the heavens will melt like iron in the furnace, the sun will be darkened, the stars will fall, and all creatures in heaven and earth will be struck with consternation. The second blast is "the trumpet of examination," at which sound all creatures, both in heaven and on earth, shall be destroyed, in the twinkling of an eye; nothing surviving but God, and the inhabitants of paradise and hell. The last to die will be the angel of death. Forty years after the second trump, Israfil will stand upon the temple of the rock at Jerusalem, together with Gabriel and Michael, and sound "the trump of resurrection," at which sound all creatures will rise from death; angels, genii, men, and animals.

Mahomet is said to have taught that mankind will be, at the resurrection, divided into three classes—the first, those who go on foot; the second, those who ride; and the third, those who creep groveling with their faces on the ground. The first class are those believers whose good works have been few; the second, those who are in greater honor with God—(and some affirm that this class will find, all ready prepared for them, white camels, with wings and saddles of gold;) the third class are the infidels, whom God will condemn to crawl with their faces on the ground; and moreover, to be deaf, dumb and blind. When all are assembled at the place of judgment, they will not be judged immediately; but will be obliged to wait, according to some, fifty thousand years, during which time they will suffer terrible torments, so that they will cry, Oh Lord, deliver us from this anguish, even though thou send us into hell-fire," which seems to be the idea of purgatory.

At length, God will appear in the clouds, and surrounded by angels, and produce the books wherein every one's actions are recorded. The office of intercessor will be declined by Adam, Noah, Abraham, and Jesus, and accepted by Mahomet. Every one will then be examined as to how he spent his time in this life; by what means he acquired his wealth, and how he employed it; in what manner he used his body, and how he employed his knowledge or learning.

A Moslem writer relates a curious conversation supposed to be held between the soul and the body on the last day. The soul says, Oh, Lord, my body I received from thee; for thou didst create me without a hand to lay hold with, a foot to walk with, an eye to see with, or an understanding to apprehend with, until I came and entered into this miserable body; therefore punish the body, but save me. But the body will say, Oh, Lord, thou didst create me like a stock of wood, till this soul, like a ray of light, entered into me, and my tongue then began to speak, my eye to see, and my foot to walk; therefore punish the soul, but save me. But God will relate to them the following parable: A certain king having a pleasant garden, in which were ripe fruits, set two persons to keep it, one of whom was blind, and the other lame; the former not being able to see the fruit, nor the latter to gather it. The lame man, however, seeing the fruit, persuaded the blind man to take him on his shoulders; and by that means he easily gathered the fruit, which they divided between them. And when the lord of the garden came, and inquired after his fruit, each began to excuse himself. The blind man said he had no eyes to find the fruit; and the lame man said he had no feet to climb the trees. But the king ordered the lame man to be set on the blind one, and punished them both.

To be continued.

THE WRONG SERMON.

A writer in the *Congregationalist* gives the following interesting incident, from a sketch-book of ministerial memories, which seems to magnify the guiding, rescuing, and saving grace of God:

"A few years ago a minister of Christ, then young, had occasion for a single half day to supply a pulpit to which he was an entire stranger. It was only two miles from the place of his temporary sojourn, and arrangements were made for his conveyance within the last half hour preceding the service. In his ignorance of the particular religious condition of the people, he was to address, he selected, and by way of preparation for the services, carefully read over a sermon which he thought would do no harm, if it did no good, in any circumstances that might exist.

Greatly to the preacher's discomfort, the person who was to carry him to the church did not call for him till within a few moments of the hour for service. In the excitement and agitation of this unexpected delay, he then hastily seized, as he supposed, the selected sermon, and hurried away. It was in a state of body and mind sadly contrasting with that which he had hoped to possess, that he entered the sanctuary, and ascended the pulpit, to whose empty seat the waiting congregation had been for some time looking in wonder. Scarcely had he reached this conspicuous position, "the observed of all observers," before the prompt old sexton was by his side, with the familiar, and sometimes trying, demand for "your hymns, sir." For this trial, however, the preacher had provided, in part, as he had carefully noted the hymns on the margin of his chosen sermon. Very confidently, therefore, he took from his pocket the manuscript that he might transcribe the numbers, when lo! he was appalled to discover that, in his haste, he had brought the wrong sermon—a sermon designed specifically for anxious inquirers! There was, however, no time for debate, or deliberation, or even apology; and the only course left to pursue was to give the sexton the hymns that first occurred, and forthwith proceed with the service.

Whether the people discovered the emotion which agitated the young preacher, the writer never knew; but, before the sermon was half delivered, it was evident there was emotion in the congregation. A marked stillness pervaded the whole house. Here and there was a hearer bathed in tears. What could it mean?

The preacher had another engagement elsewhere in the afternoon, and was obliged to leave the place immediately after the service, without stopping to ascertain what it meant. But, within two or three days, he received a most welcome message from two different sources, in which was expressed the greatest gratitude to God that a stranger had been sent to N—— to preach that particular sermon. One lady, who, for many months, had abandoned herself to almost utter despair, and to whom the kindest and best of Christian counsel had again and again been addressed in vain, while she listened, saw, as if the light of heaven had suddenly broken upon it, the way to be justified and saved, and at once emerged from the darkness and wretchedness of her soul's protracted imprisonment, into the joys of a conscious and completed deliverance. Others were led to inquire after the way of life, and a precious season of refreshing followed.

Wouldst thou believest and comest to Christ, thou must leave thy own righteousness behind thee, and bring nothing with thee but thy sins. You must leave behind all your holiness, duties, humblings, etc., and bring nothing but your wants and miseries; else, Christ is not fit for thee, nor thou for Christ.

"THE LITTLE BLACK BOY."

The following verses could scarcely have been done better in the light of the present day, when black folks are proving their brotherhood so convincingly. They were written about a hundred years ago, by William Blake:

My mother bore me in the southern wild,
And I am black, but oh! my soul is white;
White as an angel is the English child,
But I am black, as if bereaved of light.

My mother taught me underneath a tree,
And sitting down before the heat of day,
She took me on her lap and kissed me,
And pointing to the east, began to say:

"Look on the rising sun—there God does live,
And gives His light, and gives His heat away,
And flowers, and trees, and beasts, and men receive
Comfort in morning, joy in the noon-day.

"And we are put on earth a little space,
That we may learn to bear the beams of love;
And these black bodies, and this sun-burnt face,
Are but a cloud, and like a shady grove.

"For when our souls have learned the heat to bear,
The cloud will vanish, we shall hear his voice,
Saying, 'Come out from the grave, —— love and care,
And round my golden tent like lambs rejoice.'"

Thus did my mother say, and kissed me;
And thus I say to little English boy—
When I from black, and he from white cloud free,
And round the tent of God like lambs we joy.

I'll shade him from the heat, till he can bear
To lean in joy upon our Father's knee;
And then I'll stand and stroke his silver hair,
And be like him, and he will then love me.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

LIGHT IN THE DISTANCE.

In our more sacred hours, there are times when the soul longs with restless yearnings for the unattained. From the innermost recesses of the soul, there come faint whispers of a life noble and worthy. These are not lost and forgotten in the present, but mingle with and purify our entire being, till the distant shores of eternity catch and prolong the echo.

As the present cannot satisfy the aspirations of the spirit in its continual grasping for undiscovered truths, it erects, far away in the distance, an unattained ideal, where for its consecrated altar are placed the soul's purest thoughts and highest aims. By this shrine the spirit bows, and with reverent attitude, and listening ear, receives in holy silence life's great lessons. As when the Eternal spoke creation into being, and light from chaos streamed over the world, so to the soul wrapped in the shadows of doubt and superstition, there awaits a radiant light, when, knowledge scattering the mists and murk of ignorance, the sunlight of truth pours its radiance over the awakened spirit.

When sorrows crush the heart with anguish; when adversity's sable curtain darkens all with its heavy folds; and night, gloomy night, shuts down over the unfortunate one, is there then light in the distance? Far away it may seem, and apparently beyond your reach; yet faint not, toiling one; have courage; for know the clouds will disappear, and a morning as effulgent as the night was dark will brighten your way.

Across national skies shadows sometimes fall—shadows that involve the nation in the deepest gloom. Tottering thrones cannot be re-established, or rebellious republics restored to peace, without passing through seas of blood, over weary wastes of deserts. The long history of the past is a continual verification of the solemn truth, that only in the dark, mysterious passages of life, are the finer, worthier elements of character called into action. Europe experienced all the horrors and cruelties of war. Her lands were desolate; her cities destroyed; her bravest sons dragged forth only to die. Death and sadness reigned wherever its deadly power could be felt. Yet amidst this deepest of gloom, from the darkest and bloodiest of battle fields, Waterloo, a light arose, shedding joy over thousands of wounded hearts. Italy, martyr to adverse fates, once wearing the yoke of Austrian tyranny, rejoicing to-day in liberty and Garibaldi, worthiest champion of the divinest cause, first endured her days of suffering—passed through a night of trial. From one such struggle America has arisen triumphant. And now, though the trial may be tenfold more terrible, America shall be written, though with the hallowed blood of hundreds of thousands of martyrs, and the sacrificial tears of millions, now as always highest on the temple of liberty, and crowned with white lilies, purest and fairest when springing from the blood-red soil of the hottest of battle fields.

Once more the blighting shadow of war darkens every hearthstone. Again its iron hand has grasped the heartstrings of nearly every home-circle, and now sable garments trail throughout the land. The banner first unfurled by the Pilgrims, consecrated by the life-blood of the revolutionary patriots, an emblem of their free principles, has been trampled upon by the feet of traitors, even as their sacred names have been profaned by the poisonous sirocca of treason. To-day, with its torn and blood-stained folds, it silently pleads to us to preserve unsullied this sacred trust. The spirit of our sainted dead ask us not to leave their immolated dust upon the altars of the traitorous clan. Let the dead rest. There must be peace in the grave. O! men, shall our loved ones pray to the stones above their heads, for some kind friend to come and "bury them deeper, ever so little deeper," that they may not hear the sacrilegious tumult above them, or the tread of the marshaled hosts of treason? No! their sepulchres must become the shrines for liberty's pilgrims—their lives the inspiration which must breathe into the life of the nation a new vigor, a diviner power. Let us have greater faith in the God of truth and justice, and cheerfully make any sacrifice that the incense of liberty may continue to ascend from our country's altar. Yes, there are days of sadness and of sorrowing; yet the midnight is passed; the horizon is already gray with the approaching day; and night, gathering up her somber robes, gives place to the dawn of freedom.

O! kind Heaven, we ask thee in this gathering light for more light, more wisdom, to guide ourselves aright, that in the far-off future, looking back, we can say we nobly did our work.

What have we in the distance? We can see, far away in the vista of the future, our ideal. But dim-eyed mortals discern not distinctly the things of the eternal, and can only know, that for him who labors and suffers, awaiteth attainment. Then let us

"Work for some good, be it ever so slowly;
Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly;
Labor! All labor is noble and holy,
Let thy great deeds be thy prayer to thy God."

Let us murmur not at affliction, be willing to endure suffering; and whatever life's cup may offer us, that let us accept patiently and thankfully, and if need be, drain the bitter portion to the dregs; for it is sorrow that tunes the lowest notes of our souls, and makes the sweetest strains. Let us fear not to go where duty leads, whether it be to alleviate the misery and suffering of earth's lowliest ones, to plant flowers of truth in hearts defiled by sin, or to comfort and soothe the tempest-tossed soul; if our own hearts are in right accord, we will be unmindful of the allurements of earth's syrens. This is the successful life, surely crowned by a glorious death. Thus may our lives be, that in the far-off future of time, our great deeds may illumine the pathway, and gladden the hearts of toiling men, while the light of eternity, now so distant, shall be resolved in the glory of God's love, forever encircling our souls with purity of ineffaceable holiness.

E. E. W.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

AN OBSCURE PROVERB EXPLAINED.

"As he that bindeth a stone in a sling, so is he that giveth honor to a fool."—PROV. 26: 8.

It is not easy to discern any appropriateness in this comparison. It is true that to bind a stone in a sling would be to disregard the proper use of the sling, and to make the stone useless for the purpose for which it is placed in a sling. And one might say, that to give honor to a fool is equally to pervert the proper use of honor as the meed of merit. But there seems little force, or even pertinence, in the comparison. In the one case things are brought together that belong together, and are adapted to each other, but the object of their juxtaposition is defeated by a strange and unaccountable procedure. In the other case, things essentially incongruous are associated together. A sling and a stone are well matched, only the stone should not be bound or fastened there; but a fool and honor are altogether ill mated; they have no business together. This last is no doubt the idea which Solomon wished to represent by a forcible comparison, and the marginal reading expresses his idea much more pertinently than the text: "As he that putteth a precious stone in a heap of stones, so is he that giveth honor to a fool." This seems a great change in the form of expression; but it agrees better with the original. The word translated in the one case "a sling," and in the other "a heap of stones," is derived from a verb which means primarily to throw, and then to heap up by throwing, and is particularly applied (though not exclusively) to throwing or heaping up stones. Hence it might mean the instrument with which stones are hurled—a sling; or the result of throwing stones together—a heap. The latter meaning is in the text much the more pertinent. But the other was adopted by our English translators from the Septuagint. Gesenius, in his Hebrew Lexicon, gives a different sense also to the first part of the verse: "As a purse of gems in a heap of stones," &c. This seems to give still more force to the comparison, though the marginal reading in our Bibles agrees better with translations in other languages that we have examined. To give honor to a fool is a great waste, and as incongruous a conjunction, as it would be to put a precious stone or a purse of gems among a heap of common stones. The pearl is too precious for so vile a setting.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

SEED SOWING.—A few words sometimes will bring home eternal truth with great power to the mind.

A distinguished clergyman was standing before a glowing molten furnace, gazing thoughtfully into its fierce, fiery depths. "My friend," he said, seriously, to a workman standing by, "what does that remind you of?" The words sank deeply into the man's mind, and however busy he might be, there was that terrible preacher of eternal wrath just before him. He could not shake it off, and it brought him at length to cry out for mercy, and to find it in the blood of a Saviour.

Two persons met one morning at Congress Spring, (Saratoga,) and though they were strangers to each other, one, who was an earnest Christian, could not refrain from asking the other: "Friend, have you ever drank from the Great Fountain?" Those few words never left her until they brought her to the fountain of life. Jesus drew his illustrations chiefly from his every-day surroundings, and they are most successful as Christian teachers who follow most closely his example.

AN EVERY-DAY CHRISTIAN.

"Your minister is very popular; if his meeting-house was large enough, I suppose it would swallow the other congregations of the town."

The sarcastic tone and manner of utterance indicated the ill-feeling of the speaker, as he addressed these words to a servant-girl of the minister's family, with the design of drawing from her a spirited, perhaps angry, reply. But she modestly made answer, "If people will come to hear our minister, is it his fault that he is popular? I do not presume to judge of his sermons, but this I can testify, he is an humble, *every-day Christian!*"

"How interesting our young brother C. is in our prayer-meetings! How clearly we can perceive his growth in piety!" remarked a lady to a Christian sister, as they met one day. Her reply was: "I have for a long time been unable to attend evening meetings, but C. boarded in my family some months, and I observed his principle in little things. I know him to be an every-day Christian!"

This pastor, this brother, were members of the same church, and I wondered if like blessed testimony could be borne concerning all the members of that flock.

An every-day Christian! To me the expression seemed full of significance. Then I thought of some homes I knew, where, though both parents are professedly followers of Jesus, there is no family altar, no recognition of God in the gifts of his providence, no talking of Christ and the things of his kingdom.

I thought of other homes where forms of family devotion are strictly observed, yet all the life, fervor, and cheerfulness of true piety are lacking; and one would almost fail to discern likeness to Jesus in the character of either father or mother, bearing that precious title, Christian.

O, when we shall each learn fervently to pray that we may "walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing," then shall we receive grace to become, in truth, *every day Christians.*—*Tract Journal.*

GIPSIES IN RELIGION.

The following, from the *Christian Intelligencer*, is not only pertinent, but it has quite an extensive application. Individuals of the character here described are to be found in all communities:

William Jay, in one of his sermons, makes a passing allusion to a class of persons whom he thus happily characterizes. These are the professed followers of Christ, who never become members of any religious society, or if, after having had one such connection, they change their residence, carefully avoid forming another. They have no spiritual home. They wander from place to place. They elude all ecclesiastical duties. They decline all the king's taxes. Never contributing to the support of any of the advantages which they enjoy, they may be justly said to "steal their preaching."

They receive little good, and do less. Instead of being fellow citizens with the saints, they become spiritual outlaws. Instead of entering some one company, regiment or corps in Christ's army, they are mere stragglers, of no use to any one, and very liable to be cut off. They own no responsibility, they acknowledge no oversight. They live by themselves and to themselves. They have no growth, no enlargement, and it is owing to the singular mercy of God that they do not at once lose all Christian character and hope. If all were like them, there would soon be no church, no ordinances, no believers, no religion on earth. Alas! for the religious gipsies. May God give them the grace of repentance, and bring them to a better mind and a better life.

HOW THE BRAVE DIE.—Brig. Gen. James D. Rice, who was in the late battles under Grant for the possession of Richmond, was a native of Massachusetts. He was about 35 years of age, and has been with and in most of the battles of the Potomac army since its organisation. His last words show of what material the noble hero was formed—they are almost immortal: "Turn me over," said the dying man to an attendant, "and let me die with my face toward the enemy."

A correspondent speaking of the brave Gen. Wadsworth, of New York, says: "He led a charge, perfectly brave man that he was, and fell at the head of his division, pierced with a ball through the brain. The division had been repulsed twice in charges it had made. To reanimate his discouraged men, Wadsworth went to the head of it, and rode just as squarely to his death as Quintius Curtius did."

For a time Hays' brigade bore the brunt of the rebel attack. Hays asked for reinforcements. Hancock replied: "I will send you a brigade in twenty minutes; tell Alexander Hays to hold his ground; he can do it; I know him to be a powerful man." He did hold his ground, but it cost him his life.

NONE BUT CHRIST.

Said the late Bishop of Calcutta (Wilson) in a letter to the [illegible] clerical meeting:

"And now, brethren, I commend myself to your prayers, and love, and sympathy. God has made me a wonder unto many and to myself; I can not look for prolonged capacity for public duty. May I be found with my lamp burning and my loins girded, that when my Lord cometh, I may open to him immediately. There is nothing worth living for but Christ, and he is indeed worth living for, and worth dying for too. Nothing but the atonement of Christ for justification; nothing but the Spirit and sanctifying grace of Christ for obedience to the will of God; nothing but the blessed example of Christ as the pattern of lowly and meek holiness; nothing but the mercy of Christ for the hope of everlasting life at last.

"As I LIVE, [illegible] none but Christ. I am weary of novelties, doctrines, morals, discipline, church order. I am of the old school, of Romaine (whom I remember, as a boy, in 1792-5,) Newton, Cecil, Noster, Robinson, the Venns (the elder of whom I once, and once only, saw,) and above all, Thomas Scott and Joseph Milner.

"I pray my younger brethren to distrust all the plausible theories and overstatements, and exaggerations of the day. I have seen them rise and expire like the crackling thorns under a pot, twenty times. Neologism is infidelity under another name; traditionism is semi-Popery, with its usurpation of the place of Almighty God speaking in his inspired Scriptures to man."

ADVANTAGES OF CRYING.

A French physician is out in a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which Nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or to cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty-six to sixty in the course of two hours, by giving full vent to his emotions. If people are at all unhappy about anything, let them go into their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud boohoo, and they will feel a hundred per cent. better afterwards.

In accordance with the above, the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. If it is systematically repressed, the result may be St. Vitus's dance, epileptic fits, or some other disease of the nervous system. What is natural is nearly always useful, and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain.

Probably most persons have felt the effect of tears in relieving great sorrow. It is even curious how the feelings are allayed by their free indulgence in groans and sighs. Then let parents and friends show more indulgence to noisy bursts of grief, on the part of children as well as of older persons, and regard the eyes and the mouth as the safety-valves through which Nature discharges her surplus steam.

"GLASS T' PUT IN!"—In the winter of 1855, one of those itinerating Jewish glaziers whom we often hear in our streets crying, "Glass t' put in!" was passing along, when a Jewish missionary, noticing that he was very poorly clad, accosted him, and learning that he was poor and friendless, compassionated his condition, and invited him to his house. The stranger gladly followed the missionary, and was made welcome, and thankfully accepted refreshment and rest. The missionary ascertaining something of his character, and finding him possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, encouraged him to call again, which he soon after did, when the missionary helped him to procure more comfortable apparel, and in many ways convinced the poor wandering Jew of his sincere wish to do him good.

Finding the man disposed to study, and wishing to give him a better opportunity, the missionary sought for him a place in a store, which situation the man gratefully accepted, and carefully filled, carefully improving his leisure moments, and devoting all his spare time to mental improvement.

The missionary's humble, persevering labors, were blessed to the man's soul; he received the truth as it is in Jesus; he felt called to prepare for the work of the ministry, [illegible] self-denying course, he [illegible] successfully [illegible] licensed and ordained, and is now a missionary in China, and acting as interpreter to one of the Foreign Legations at Pekin.—N. Y. [illegible]

UNEDUCATED [illegible] radical, often [illegible] where [illegible] fail. A striking [illegible] in the [illegible] was examined by a [illegible] volume of [illegible] have conveyed [illegible] than the [illegible] "In hard [illegible] [illegible]

The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, AUG. 18, 1864.

GEO. B. UTTER, EDITOR.

CONFERENCE HYMN-BOOK.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

In the RECORDER of July 7th, over the signature of W. B. G., was a call for a Conference Hymn-Book; to which call I hope to see a warm and hearty response. It seems to me, that the chord struck by W. B. G. will vibrate very extensively through our own denomination. And I can hardly resist the conclusion, that some one is preparing to say upon this question just what needs to be said; and while waiting for what I hope is being prepared, I venture, with your consent, a thought or two on the subject. The call of W. B. G. for something of this kind, came knocking at the door of my heart, not for the first or second time, but was only the repetition of my experience in many a prayer, and conference meeting, where there was a want of life and interest.

W. B. G. suggests something about the size of the Army Pocket Hymn Book; to which I move an amendment, by suggesting a hymn and tune book combined, after the order of Bradbury's "Pilgrim's Songs," unless we can go still farther, and if so, give us one like unto "Songs for Social and Public Worship," compiled by Edward N. Kirk, and published by Henry Hoyt, of Boston. It is high time we had something of this kind. We are suffering for the want of it; and shall continue to suffer, until the want is supplied. If I were satisfied that we were not to have some such book, from our own denomination, I should recommend supplying ourselves from some other source. I am not well enough acquainted with the musical talent of our denomination to judge of its ability to produce what is wanted. But should it appear that we were wanting in this respect, it would form no good excuse, in my own mind, why we should not have the book, for we want old hymns and old tunes (unless we can get new ones that are better,) such as may be selected from the various productions that have accumulated during our past experience.

I wait to hear what may be said.

E. R. CLARKE.

REMARKS.

The suggestions of brother Clarke, as well as those of W. B. G., are worthy of consideration. Those brethren probably know, however, that the "Carol" was intended to cover very nearly the ground which seems to them unoccupied. With the Carol and the regular denominational Hymn Book, we have never experienced so much difficulty as they seem to, in providing suitable hymns and music for the conference room. Before making changes like those suggested, it would be well to consider how much is involved, and to be sure that the changes will be improvements. The denomination is now quite well supplied with a hymn book which is generally admitted to be chaste in its style, and comprehensive in its subjects. It is true, that some hymns, which are favorites with many persons, have been omitted, principally because they were supposed to lack that dignity and solemnity which becomes the worship of One fearful in praises. To throw aside such a hymn book would involve considerable expense; and as many of the churches could not probably be induced to do it, the result would be a want of uniformity, not desirable, to say the least.

Two objections have been made to the hymn book in common use among us—one, that certain favorite old hymns were omitted; the other, that it does not include tunes, which are so convenient in the conference room, or where there is no choir to lead the singing. In thinking of these objections, no better way to obviate them has occurred to us than this: Let a Supplement to our present hymn book be prepared, covering say thirty-six or seventy-two pages, in which should be included the omitted favorite hymns, and also a variety of familiar tunes, say half a dozen for each of the principal metres. This Supplement might be bound with all of the hymn books hereafter bound, which would make them more complete. Then, for the accommodation of those who already have books which they do not wish to throw aside, let the Supplement be bound in pamphlet form, and sold at a low price, so that all could have copies, and use them in connection with the hymn books they now have, or separately for conference rooms, as they please. This arrangement would be pretty likely to secure uniformity in our hymns and tunes; it would furnish a convenient book to carry in the pocket to conference meeting; and, if the tunes were well selected, it might serve to rid us of some of the fancy jig tunes which are occasionally heard in our churches. A Supplement something like this has been in contemplation, and will very likely be published when the prices of paper, and printing become more reasonable.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—A majority of our exchanges have increased their price within the past six months. The Boston dailies have gone up to five cents, and the New York dailies to four and five cents. In announcing its last increase in price, the New York *Herald* expresses the opinion, that half of the newspapers of the country will be discontinued within two months. The reason is, that white paper now costs about three times as much as it did before the war—so much, indeed, that the old subscription price will scarcely pay for the white paper.

CORRECTIONS—CLERKS.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Western Association wishes us to make a correction respecting one of the delegates of that body. It seems that Wm. C. Kenyon was appointed delegate to the Eastern *and Central* Associations, whereas the Corresponding Letter speaks of him as a delegate to the Eastern Association only. The discrepancy in this respect between the Corresponding Letter and the Report of the Committee on Delegates, was noticed in printing the minutes; but the printers did not feel at liberty to alter a document which had been adopted by the Association.

Again, one of the Clerks of the North-Western Association calls our attention to the resolutions of that body, as printed in the RECORDER, and says that two of them were amended, but, in his haste he omitted to note the amendments. We have put them right for the printed minutes, but do not think the changes of sufficient importance to justify spending much time to explain and correct through the paper.

And now a word as to the Clerks of our Associations, Conferences, Societies, &c. One who is in the habit of attending such meetings, can scarcely have failed to notice how much difference it makes in the dispatch of business to have clerks who understand their work, *and attend to it.* A good clerk is quite as essential as a good chairman. Some regard to qualifications should therefore be had in their selection; and when appointed, they should feel that they have something to do besides sit on the platform and look around on the congregation. It is theirs to record the proceedings of the meeting, in language as concise as possible, and at the same time so comprehensive that the future historian may gather from their records the spirit of the meeting, as well as learn what resolutions and reports were adopted. Nor is this all; in bodies composed as ours are, it is common for suggestions to come before them in very crude forms, which gradually assume definite and mature shape in the progress of remark. A clerk should be able to see just how things are moving, and have the wishes and conclusions of the body properly expressed about as soon as they are reached. In other words, he is to conceive of himself as a helper, with his pen, of the body, and of all its members. With this idea in his mind, and a tolerably ready pen, it is in his power to do a great deal to forward business, and aid both the chairman and the members of the body. If there is any one thing from which a deliberative body should pray to be delivered, it is a clerk who has an over estimate of his own dignity, and stands upon it, explaining and justifying himself at length whenever the correctness of his record is called in question, or an infelicity of expression pointed out. It has been well remarked, that the deliberations of a really democratic body rank high among the means of instruction and discipline. They are well worth the time they absorb; and he who, in such bodies, learns how to fill well the office of a clerk, will never have occasion to regret it.

LETTER FROM BRO. BEGG.

A recent letter from Bro. James A. Begg, of Glasgow, contains a couple of paragraphs which we take the liberty of printing:

"I am indeed observant of your terrible war—war, which God himself calls one of his 'four sore judgments;' observant of the alleged causes for its origin and continuance, and of the spirit in which it is conducted, of the immense loss which it has occasioned of human life and limbs, loss of morals, of health, and general prosperity, agricultural and commercial; together with the prospective issue, which seems little contemplated by very many among you, who yet, I fear, must be involved in the sad results."

"Your Obituary List, in the RECORDER, does not affect me as it ought—little but the names of many of the brethren who observe the Sabbath of the Lord being known by me. One distinguished name in that list lately, did affect me, that of Rev. Wm. B. Maxson, D.D., and this the more particularly, because I had been contemplating offering you, for the RECORDER, some further remarks on the days of the death and resurrection of our blessed Lord, in consequence of views expressed, by that distinguished Sabbath observer and others, and on objections by some who reject God's Sabbath on unsubstantial grounds. Our brother needs now neither evidence nor argument to set him right on the matter; but for survivors, I may perhaps, if spared and allowed of the Lord, send you such remarks on some future occasion."

ORGANIZATION
OF THE PALESTINE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to a call issued at Brookfield, N. Y., on the 12th of June, 1864, the friends of the Palestine Mission met in convention in the Seventh-day Baptist Church, Cuyler, N. Y., on the 23d of June, at 7 1-2 P. M. The convention was called to order by Geo. M. Frisbie, Esq., Chairman of the preliminary meeting. Prayer was offered by Dea. John Maxson.

On motion, Dea. H. C. Hubbard, M. D., was called to the Chair, and Rev. J. E. N. Backus chosen Secretary.

Communications were read from Rev. Nathan Brown, D. D., and Hon. T. B. Stillman, New York, and Rev. J. P. Hunting, West Edmeston.

The Committee to prepare a plan for future operations in furthering the interests of the Palestine Mission, reported the following Constitution for an organization:

CONSTITUTION

Of the Palestine Missionary Association.

Whereas, on the 23d and 24th days of June, A. D. 1864, a Convention of Seventh-day Baptist ministers and members was held in the Cuyler Seventh-day Baptist Church, Courtland Co., State of New York, in the United States of North America, who adopted the following preamble and pledge, to wit:

Whereas, a voluntary and increasing subscription of more than five thousand dollars has been pledged to enable Elder Wm. M. Jones and his family to return and resume their missionary labors in Palestine, and believing that it is important that this commendable missionary zeal and enterprise of the missionaries and their supporters should be promptly and cordially encouraged and sustained; therefore—

Resolved, That under a deep sense of our responsibility to Almighty God, and our obligation to give the Gospel in its purity to a perishing world, and looking towards Heaven for grace to strengthen us in an enterprise so important to the destinies of our fallen race, we as an Association adopt the following articles, which, with this preamble and resolution, shall be the Constitution of this Association.

1. The *object* of this Association shall be the dissemination of the Gospel in Palestine and the adjacent countries, and to employ, in order to effect this, all necessary measures and agencies, at home and abroad.

2. This Association shall be composed of persons of acknowledged Christian character, who shall appear as delegates from *churches* or auxiliary associations, or appear in their own name, and who shall subscribe to the principles and object of the Preamble, Resolution, and Articles of the Constitution of this Association.

3. In the appointment of missionaries, the department and work of each shall be specified; and where two or more labor at one station, each missionary shall be made as independent of the other as the work of co-operation in the same great cause will admit. Thus ministers of the Gospel shall be recognized and accredited as such, and so teachers of schools, physicians, farmers, &c., shall be accredited to their proper calling, and no missionary shall abandon his department of labor for another, without the mutual consent of his co-laborers on the field and the Executive Committee at home. The relation of the Executive Committee and their missionaries shall be that of co-laborers in the Vineyard of their Lord and Master, Jesus Christ.

4. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to receive and transmit to their proper destination such sums as may be contributed by churches, either singly or acting together in associations for the support of missionaries, provided that such missionaries shall be members in good standing of Seventh-day Baptist churches.

5. The Association shall meet at such time and place as the Association itself, or the Executive Committee, under peculiar necessity, shall designate.

6. The Association being called to order at its annual meeting, the first business after singing and prayer shall be the enrollment of members, and the election of corresponding members and officers, said officers to be elected by ballot, and to be members in good standing of Seventh-day Baptist churches.

7. The officers shall consist of a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and two Auditors, who shall constitute the Executive Committee of this Association, with full power to use all measures necessary to secure the object of the Association, and who shall present a written report of their proceedings at each annual meeting.

8. At the meeting of the Executive Committee for ordinary business, three members shall constitute a quorum, provided due notice be given of the same; but it shall require five members of the Executive Committee to be present for the selection of a missionary station, for the appointment of missionaries, or for anything involving new and important responsibilities.

9. The Executive Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies occasioned by death or otherwise.

10. Any amendment of this Constitution may be made at an annual meeting of the Association, provided such amendments do not affect the principles of the original plan, as set forth in the Preamble, Resolution and Articles of this Constitution, and the proposition be made known to the Executive Committee at least three months previous to its adoption.

The Report was received and laid on the table for future consideration. The Convention adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock on Sixth-day morning. Prayer by Eld. A. Estee.

SIXTH-DAY, MORNING SESSION, JUNE 24TH.

The Convention was called to order by the Chairman. Prayer by Eld. Wm. M. Jones. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

It was moved that the Report of the Committee be taken from the table, and acted upon item by item. Pending this motion, the reading of the Report was called for, following which, remarks at length were made by brethren Maxson, Jones, Estee, Frisbie, Backus, and the Chairman. The motion was adopted.

The Report was then taken up, item by item, and after remarks by brethren Muncy, Frisbie, Maxson, Estee, Backus, Jones, and the Chairman, was adopted. The Constitution as a whole was then unanimously adopted.

The reading of communications was called for, when, in addition to the reading of those received at the previous session, a letter was read from Rev. Thomas Fisher.

A Committee consisting of brethren Muncy, Frisbie, and Estee, was appointed to present names as candidates for officers of this Association. After the report of the Committee, the Convention elected by ballot the following officers:

President—Hon. T. B. Stillman, New York.
Vice Presidents—G. M. Frisbie, Alonzo D. C. Barber, Scott, N. Y.; C. D. Potter, Adams Center, N. Y.; G. N. Glaspey, Shiloh, N. J.; Rev. Alexander Campbell, Rev. J. P. Hunting, West Edmeston, N. Y.; Rev. J. E. N. Backus, DeRuyter, N. Y.
Corresponding Secretary—H. C. Hubbard, M. D., Scott, N. Y.
Recording Secretary—Philander Knight, Scott, N. Y.
Treasurer—D. A. Babcock, Scott, N. Y.
Auditor—Arza Muncy, Cuyler, N. Y.

On motion, the Executive Committee were requested to hold, at their discretion, quarterly, or semi-annual meetings for promoting the interests of this Association.

A Publishing Committee was appointed, to act in concert with the Executive Committee, consisting of T. B. Stillman, H. C. Hubbard, J. E. N. Backus, and Mrs. T. W. B. Jones.

The first annual meeting was appointed to be held at DeRuyter, on Fourth-day preceding the next annual session of the Central Association, the Rev. Alexander Campbell to preach the annual sermon, and C. M. Lewis, alternate.

Voted, that the proceedings of this Convention be furnished for publication in the SABBATH RECORDER, *American Baptist,* and *DeRuyter News.* The Convention adjourned at 1 P. M. Prayer by Dea. John Maxson.

H. C. HUBBARD, Chairman.
JAMES E. N. BACKUS, Secretary.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

The first of the following letters was written in pencil by one of the Scott Volunteers. At my request, the mother has copied it verbatim for THE RECORDER. Both of these communications speak of the determined courage of the boy veterans now contending for the unity of the country. The strife is fearful. Would that all our trust were in the arm of Him who regards the right, the true, and the merciful. W. M. J.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Md., July 30th, 1864.

Dear Parents and Everybody at Home,—Some three or four months since, while at Burlington, I received a letter from home—from father, or mother, or both, I cannot now tell which. Nor can I tell one word of the contents. Since that time, I have had neither the materials, time, nor opportunity to drop one line in reply. And even now, were I with the company and regiment, I could not write, for they started this morning toward the "Johnneys," *to try them again,* at what in this department has lately proved a *failure.* This is the first time I have been away from the regiment for a day since we started with Seigel, in the spring. And I am now here at the Correl, near Harper's Ferry, to turn in fagged-out horses, and draw new ones for the company. Of the 102 horses with which we left Washington, (and since that time we have stolen and taken from the Johnnies, many more than that number,) there are now in the company but eleven. And of the ninety odd men once in the company, there were left us, after our thrashing at Winchester, the other day, but *four* besides myself, and one of the lieutenants.

Of my adventures, I have no time to tell you. Suffice it to say, that we have been continually in the saddle for four months, and I was once *five days* without being from the saddle an hour, except to lead my horse, and so keep from falling out while sleeping. Our adventures during the famous raid, under Hunter, will never be equaled in this country. When I tell you that we buried 353 men who died from starvation, you will know there were tough times. Of the damage to horse flesh, you can judge from the fact that I counted in climbing one side of one mountain, a distance of 8 miles by the road, 218 horses lying, dead and dying in the road, all from the Brigade that day on the advance. As usual, I have been hale and hearty; birch bark, corn in the ear, and green apples having proved healthy food. I have not, for a wonder, been scratched in any way, during it all. My horse is the same with which I started in the spring, though there is not another in the company who can say the same; and never but once was he led by another in a charge. I have, on two occasions, with only five men, charged into a town full of Johnnies, taking, on one occasion, a Colonel, a Major, an Adjutant, and two men. Of our successes I will say nothing. But I will say, that in all of my experience at defeats, retreats, &c., I have never seen so complete a rout as that at Winchester last week. Since then we have had in rank and file for duty but 116 men—something different from the 1560 we once had. We have drawn no pay in seven months—and see no signs of any. Half the clothes we have worn have been taken from the backs of the rebs and farmers. I am now wearing a hat, shirt, and boots, from the same source. The poor fellow from whom I took the hat cried, and said it cost him $150. I have paid $15 for a pound of sugar, and have sold a pound of coffee for double the sum, have given my pistol (worth twenty dollars) for three biscuits, and the next day received the same amount in silver for one quart of meal. Such are a few features of the great raid; I'll tell you more when I see you. The 6th and 19th Army Corps joined our army yesterday, as I was coming away with the horses. I suppose they will try and drive the rebs back up the Valley. A tough job, though we did do it for the first time since the war. I'll write again when I can. If you don't hear from me again this summer, don't worry about it, though I may be under the ground. But I am hard to kill, and expect, with the help of my little black horse, to cause many a Johnny to "halt and dismount." I have a splendid self-cocking six-shooter, which I captured at Winchester. I will send it home to you, if I have a chance. I should like to hear from you soon, though I doubt our getting any mail this summer. You can write, however, and direct to SERGT. C. W. GREEN,
Co. A, 15th N. Y. V. Cavalry,
Washington, D. C.

[From the Syracuse Daily Journal.]

HEADQUARTERS, 15TH N. Y. CAVALRY,
CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., July 3, 1864.

You will be apprised by this time of our arrival here. You never saw so hungry a crowd in your life, and you can hardly imagine how much we have had to endure on our march from Lynchburg here. All I had to eat one day was onions; all I had to eat another day was new potatoes the size of your thumb; and another day, I had nothing but clover flowers and birch bark.

From the time we left Staunton, till we reached the foot of big Sewell Mountain on this side, we had only four days' rations of bread issued to the regiment, and all we had to eat besides we had to forage for from the country; flour, meal, corn, bacon, and anything that man or beast would eat; and yet we were forbidden, under severe penalties, to enter houses on the way.

At the foot of big Sewell, we met the advance rations going up the Kanhawa valley to our relief, and then what a shout went up from a thousand hungry souls! The rain poured in torrents, but no one minded that; the hard tack was grabbed at eagerly and devoured with wonderful rapidity. It was a sight never to be forgotten to witness a field full of men, lie down on the wet grass, munching their hard bread. Officers and men, without distinction, yielded to the dictates of hunger. Then followed sleep, drowsy sleep, with a full stomach and a wet skin. No fears of cold or stiff joints—nature was satisfied, and nature would take care of her own. I don't know how to describe ourselves better than I have, unless I say that Fallstaff, with his motly command, could not compare in raggedness and variety of dress with the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. One had a Union jacket out at the elbows, and secesh pair of pants, off at the knees. One had a straw hat, one a plug hat, one a beaver hat, one a cap blue, one a cap gray, one no covering at all, for his head; one a mismatched pair of boots, one a boot and a shoe, and one nothing for his feet, and so on. I had a straw hat, my jacket, corduroy vest, blue summer pants, (borrowed,) and my big boots with the leg of the left one gone, and single flannel shirt, that I had worn forty-one days, without change or interruption. I was a picture.

We have had lots of fun, lots of raids, great and small, lots of skirmishing, bushwhacking, and fighting, lots of hard work, traveling sometimes all day and night; once I was 26 hours in the saddle. Our experience has been large, and I would not give it for the best farm in Onondaga.

I have not time to give you a detail of our trip, but will endeavor to do so when we reach Martinsburg. Suffice it to say now, the casualties in the regiment have not been large, although we have done our whole duty, and no regiment in the service stands better with Gen. Hunter or Gen. Duffie. Every brigade commander has tried to get us in his command, and as an evidence of our good standing, we are assigned to proceed to-morrow, as an escort to the artillery to Parkersburg. All the blacksmith shops were given to us to-day for our horses. No one else could get a horse shod. We go to-morrow in an independent command. We shall probably be five days in reaching Parkersburg.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE IN ALGERIA.

A judgment of considerable importance has just been given in a trial before the Disciplinary Council of Tlemcem, in Algeria. The question was whether Jewish and Protestant national guards in the colony could be forced to take part in Catholic religious ceremonies. Sixty men belonging to the National Guard or militia of Tlemcen, among whom were a Protestant and some Jews, were recently ordered to join in the procession of the Fete Dieu. The Protestant and several of the Jews refused to obey, considering the command as an outrage on their liberty of conscience; the others, less scrupulous, attended, but declined to kneel at the moment of the raising of the host. The officer in command drove the latter from the ranks, but the Protestant and the Jews who had not responded to the summons were brought before a military court and condemned, notwithstanding their protests. One, however, a Jew, named Haim Ganancia, obtained a new trial, and this time confided his defense to an advocate. The latter showed that in the decree of the 9th of November, 1855, in which the duties of the militia are laid down, no mention is made of the escort of processions, and that, besides, out-of-door religious celebrations in Algerian towns are illegal, according to article 45 of the Concordat, which declares that "no ceremony shall take place outside the edifices consecrated to Catholic worship in towns where there are buildings consecrated to other sects." The tribunal, after deliberating, decided that the service of following the procession not being necessary for the maintenance of order and public safety, the Jew, Haim Ganancia, was not bound to take part in it, and consequently quashed the judgment previously given against him.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE has conferred the honorary degree of D.D. on Rev. A. H. Granger, pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church in Providence. Mr. Granger graduated at that college in 1839. The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says:

"It was announced by the president that G. Colby, Esq., of Boston, had given a donation to the college of fifty thousand dollars, half of it to be paid when a hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of this, has been promised; and the other half when the said hundred thousand dollars has been paid; thus making the total amount one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The only condition attached was that a majority of the Faculty shall be members of Baptist churches. About forty-seven thousand of the hundred thousand dollars is already obtained, and with this additional impetus there is no doubt that the remainder will be forthcoming."

THE AMERICAN BOARD.—Rev. S. B. Treat, Home Secretary of the American Board, writes to the N. Y. *Observer* as follows:

"As there is much anxiety on the part of the friends of the A. B. C. F. M. to receive the latest information in regard to its financial prospects, will you have the goodness to say, that the receipts for July have exceeded $61,000, but that $115,000 will be needed within the present month, if the year is to close without a serious deficiency? This may seem to many a very formidable amount; but never has there been such a 'willing mind' among the churches as there is now. Within a few days, the treasurer has received $5,000 from Providence and $5,000 from Hartford. Persons of large means and small means, in different parts of the country, seem to be alike desirous of doing what they can. It is quite clear, therefore, that the sum of $115,000 can be secured prior to September."

A LETTER FROM BRO. SOLOMON CARPENTER, dated July 26th, informs us that he is still at Mill Yard, London, where he will probaby remain for some time longer. He says:

"I will now add, what did not occur to me while writing before, that on the last Sabbath we spent in Shanghae, two persons, one of whom had been a Budhist priest, were added, by baptism, to our little congregation. Your prayers are requested for that little band.

"Mill Yard is likely to remain quiet another year, since the Railroad Bill relating to this place is rejected for this year. It may come up again next session."

CHURCHES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—An item from the *Narrative of the State of Religion in the Presbytery of Charleston,* shows how fearfully war has desolated Southern churches. It says: "But *four* Presbyterian congregations statedly assemble within the bounds of the Presbytery, under our own ministers." The cities of Charleston and Columbia are both within the bounds of this Presbytery; and these cities formerly contained six or seven churches under the care of Presbytery. But one elder was present at the meeting, and he represented the church in which he was sitting. These are sad and suggestive items.

EXCURSION TICKETS to the anniversaries at Milton have been confidently hoped for by those engaged in negotiations on the subject. But the action of a convention of railroad managers, held last week, was strongly averse to such accommodation to anybody, and throws much doubt upon the question. It will be decided positively in a few days. If decided favorably, notice will be sent immediately to those who have written to us. Failing to receive a notice, they will please understand that no satisfactory arrangement could be made.

MILTON, WIS.—A letter from Milton, Wis., dated Aug. 5th, says: "We are hoping to see many of our brethren from the East at the anniversaries, and shall spare no pains to give them a warm reception. We are putting our meeting-house through thorough repairs. You will find a nice new pulpit, in the other end of the house, and good comfortable slips in place of the boxes in which the people used to be confined at hard labor."

THE YEARLY MEETING of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches in Rhode Island and Connecticut is to be held with the First Hopkinton Church, commencing on Sixth-day, August 26th.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Chronicle* advises destitute ministers, who cannot find churches to settle with, to go to work somewhere—any where—with the one object of serving the Master and saving men, and presuming that their "gifts," if they have any, will "make room for them." And on the other hand, destitute churches, which cannot find ministers, are exhorted to set some one of their own number to preaching; or, failing of this, to go to work in Sabbath Schools and prayer-meetings, and occupy their field.

An American missionary writes that, in the city of Kolapoor, in India, in which the first Christian church has been just erected, "the statue of Lord Cornwallis in the Town Hall is worshiped by the ignorant classes of Hindoos with as much reverence as is paid by them to the images of Brama or Shiva. This superstitious practice has lately extended to the Mahommedans. The worshipers are mostly women."

Dr. Mason, of the Toungoo mission, in a recent letter, speaks of a tribe called the Ghaikos, among whom he has endeavored to introduce the gospel. He lately held an evening service with some of them, in which they seemed interested, and the next morning the Ghaiko chief told one of the assistants, "If the great teacher will only say, we may drink spirits, I will call a teacher and establish a school in my village immediately."

Miss Fidelia Fisk, who was fifteen years a Missionary of the American Board in Persia, died recently at Shelburne, Mass. She has been lately engaged in writing a book entitled the Reminiscences of Miss Mary Lyon, but left it unfinished.

A Russian merchant, M. Sidorow, who has obtained an enormous fortune in Siberia, has given the sum of 120,000 roubles and the products of a vast auriferous territory towards the foundation of a University at Tobolsk. A Russian journal, which seemed to throw some doubts upon the realization of his scheme, only produced the effect of making him send another sum of 20,000 roubles and two huge gold nuggets to the government towards the furtherance of the plan.

Rev. W. W. Crane, in the *American Wesleyan,* calls for a union of the Methodist Protestant and Wesleyan Methodist Churches. He says: "If we and the Methodist Protestant denomination were one to-day, is there any difference which would justify us in the sight of God in leaving them, or justify them in leaving us? If not, how can we innocently remain apart?"

A sarcophagus of marble, after the old English style, and cruciform in shape, is to be placed over the grave of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King, by the Unitarian parish in San Francisco. The transfer of the remains, and the erection of the monument, will take place during the stay of Rev. Dr. Bellows in California, and the services on the occasion will be conducted by him.

John Warner, of Cambridge, Vt., who died last year, gave away over $11,000 during the last year of his life, mostly in small sums, to poor people. A few years ago he burned up notes and mortgages, the collection of which would distress the man against whom they were drawn, to the amount of about $20,000.

Prof. Hadley, of the Union Theological Seminary, who, since the 1st of June, had devoted himself with untiring zeal to the care of our sick and wounded soldiers at the front, has fallen a victim to his labor of love. He died on the first of August, on the boat from City Point.

The American Baptist Publication Society offer a prize of $500 for the best small catechism covering the range of doctrine, ordinances, and polity, that are held by the Baptist churches, to be adopted as a standard catechism.

Fifteen persons, representing all ages, from childhood to advanced manhood, were recently received to membership of the Congregational Church in West Hartland, Conn.

Rev. Joseph Stockbridge, of the U. S. Navy, has given $600 to the Maine Baptist Missionary Society, as the foundation of a permanent fund to be called after his mother, the "Olive Stockbridge Fund."

The municipality of Naples have sold a piece of land to the Jews, which the latter intend to convert into a cemetery. Under the old *regime* they were not allowed to have a private burying ground.

At the commencement of the Wesleyan University, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Robert Allyn, and that of LL. D. upon George Thompson, of England.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GRANT.

There is very little to report from the vicinity of Petersburg. Picket firing and skirmishing continue.

The rebels say that Gen. Grant is quietly and cautiously moving large bodies of his troops away from Petersburg, sending them down the James River in transports.

There is a report that Beauregard has gone to the relief of Hood, with 20,000 troops; but nothing definite is known.

The court martial to discover who was in fault at the assault on Petersburg, is progressing.

SHERIDAN.

The Department of Washington, the Susquehanna, Western Virginia, and the Middle Department, have been consolidated into one, called "The Middle Military Department," and placed under the command of Gen. Sheridan. His headquarters are at present at Harper's Ferry.

On the 7th of August, Gen. Averill overtook the rebels near Moorfield, attacked and utterly routed them, capturing between five and six hundred prisoners, including General Johnson, who subsequently escaped, and his whole staff, with their headquarters, colors, all the rebel artillery and train, and a large quantity of small arms. General McCausland himself barely escaped by flying into the mountains. General Averill pursued the scattered remnant of the rebel force for twenty-four miles, capturing many of the fugitives. His entire loss in killed was seven men. The pursuit was only abandoned when General Averill's horses were too exhausted to follow the rebels in to the mountains.

We learn from Sheridan's headquarters, that he has driven General Early, with his immense booty, from Winchester, and along the Shenandoah valley, towards Strasburg, where it is probable the latter may be compelled to give battle. His train was three miles long.

On Sunday, August 7th, a rebel train was seen beyond Aldie, Loudon County, Va. The rebels had detached some of their wagons, loaded with plunder, from the main body, and moved in an easterly direction from the mountains. And in the mean time were followed by a body of Union cavalry, who were not, however, in sufficient force to make an attack. At or near Aldie the Union force was augmented by about 50 cavalry, under command of Capt. [illegible], who had been out on a scout. The rebel force was attacked, and some twenty-five wagons, loaded with grain, were taken. Those in charge of the train abandoned it [illegible].

A Washington special of Aug. 12th says: There is positive and re-

liable information in the city, to the effect that Sheridan has defeated the rebel Gen. Early in every encounter, and that the latter is retreating down the valley closely pursued by our cavalry and infantry.

SHERMAN.

It is said that Gen. Sherman has thoroughly isolated Atlanta, cutting it off from communication with the outside world, and closely investing it. Whether he will try to take it by assault, which would involve considerable sacrifice of life, or will starve them out, remains to be seen. At last accounts, Sherman was knocking at Atlanta with four and a half inch shell.

There is little room to doubt that Gen. Stoneman was captured, with a portion of his forces.

MOBILE.

Admiral Farragut has been at work vigorously and successfully at Mobile. On the 5th Aug., Admiral Farragut passed Fort Morgan, which, with Fort Gaines, guarded the entrance to Mobile Bay, and engaged the enemy. The Tennessee, the rebel iron-clad ram, Admiral Buchanan's flag-ship, carrying seven guns, on whose prowess great reliance was placed, was captured, her commander losing a leg as well as his liberty; the Gaines, a cotton-clad, carrying four guns, was beached, probably to escape capture; the Selma, also a cotton-clad, and carrying four guns, was taken. Admiral Farragut's loss was one monitor, the Tecumseh, a single turreted vessel carry two guns. Fort Gaines surrendered to our forces, with 600 men, and a large stock of provisions. Fort Powell was blown up by the rebels to prevent its being taken.

The New Orleans papers of Aug. 7th have full details of Farragut's movements.

The Hartford, with the Admiral on board, steamed up to Fort Morgan, delivering such a succession of broadsides as effectually silenced all the rebel guns and water batteries. The monitors at the same time engaged the rebel ram Tennessee, the latter failing in several attempts to run down our vessels. Finally, our Monitors closed with her, and she was rammed by the Monongahela, Lackawanna and Hartford, and the Hartford started to run her down, when the Metacomet, also on the same patriotic errand, collided with the Hartford. The Tennessee ran out a white flag. She lost but three men, and Farragut is probably using her as one of his fleet, she not being greatly damaged.

The Tecumseh was sunk by a torpedo. It is thought she can be raised. Only ten of her crew are known to be saved.

The gunboat Oneida had a shell explode in her boiler, scalding thirty of her men.

Buchanan is not expected to live. Lieut. Comstock, commanding the rebel gunboat Selma, was killed, and his crew were nearly all killed.

The loss on the Hartford was 23 killed, and 42 wounded. Our losses are 249 killed and wounded, including Capt. Cravens and the crew of the Tecumseh.

Fort Powell was blown up on the night of the 6th.

CHARLESTON.

The plan of retaliation by sending rebel officers to the front of our forces near Charleston, in numbers equal to the federal officers under fire in Charleston, has resulted in a general exchange. Our exchanged officers arrived in New York last week. Of Gen. Seymour, who was among them, we find the following account:

Up to the period when he was transferred to Charleston, he suffered great hardships, and was afforded hardly sufficient food to maintain life. At Charleston, although our officers were nominally placed under fire, they were decently treated. During the six weeks he was there only one shell came near them, and that did no damage. The city is badly cut up by the firing from our batteries, and as many as fifty shells a day are hurled into the secession hot-bed. Buildings on all sides are torn to pieces, and the damage is very great. From the "wreck of matter" produced by our firing, it would seem that there will not be much of Charleston left if the shelling is continued as at present.

ACCIDENT AT CITY POINT.

An accident happened at City Point, Va., Aug. 9th, from the explosion of an ammunition barge. The effects are reported as follows:

Killed, twelve enlisted men, two citizens (employees,) one citizen (not employed by the government,) and thirty eight colored laborers. Wounded, three commissioned officers, four enlisted men, fifteen citizens (employees), and eighty-six colored laborers. Besides these, there were eighteen others wounded, soldiers and citizens, not belonging about the wharf. The damage to the property was large.

THE SOUTH-WEST.

By the latest news from New Orleans, we learn that our gunboats made an expedition up Grand Lake on the 26th of July, and destroyed a large number of flatboats just completed by the rebels, and several in course of construction. They also captured a considerable number of small arms and accoutrements left by skedaddling cavalry. On the 28th, the same gunboats destroyed two sawmills, captured two boatloads of valuable lumber and returned to Berwick Bay. On the 29th a party of General Ullman's scouts had a fight with some rebels near Morganzia, resulting in the flight of the rebels, leaving a rebel captain and several men dead and a number of wounded, besides several prisoners, in our hands.

The navy departmet has information of the success of the expedition sent from on board the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, lying in Doboy Sound, Ga., for the purpose of capturing the male inhabitants of McIntosh county, Ga., who were ordered to meet on the 3d day of August at the Court House, for the purpose of forming themselves into a coast guard. All engaged in the meeting were captured, and the summary of what the expedition accomplished was the capture of 22 prisoners and 22 horses and buggies. Two bridges were destroyed, and a large encampment, which the enemy greatly needed for the protection of his forces, was burnt. Among the prisoners were several who were important officers.

Gen. Birney made a raid in Florida, a few weeks since, by which he destroyed several bridges over important creeks and rivers, captured a locomotive and seven cars on the railroad between Baldwin and Fernandina; also captured a quantity of small arms and supplies. We now hold Baldwin and Camp Milton.

A NEW PIRATE STEAMER.

The rebel steamer Tallahassee, Capt. Wood, of the rebel navy, was plying near New York one day last week. She captured and destroyed six vessels—among them a pilot boat, the James Funk, whose crew, together with those of three brigs, a bark and a schooner, landed at Fire Island in a yawl, having been picked up by the yacht Lilly. The rest were put on board the schooner Carroll. The Tallahassee is an iron steamer, and was built in London. She sailed recently from Wilmington, with a crew of one hundred and twenty men, and three guns. When last seen, she was stearing southeast, taking the pilot boat Funk as a tender. She came within sixty miles of Sandy Hook on Thursday.

Dispatches from New York, dated Aug. 13th, state that the pirate-ship Tallahassee has destroyed the packet-ship Adriatic, that several other vessels have been burnt near Montauk, and another pilot-boat captured. Several naval vessels are in pursuit of this new scourge of the seas.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Commissioner of Pensions decides that the same rights in regard to pensions are granted to those called into the service for one hundred days (and to their widows or dependent relatives, in case of death,) as to those who have enlisted for the term of three years.

General Butler has issued an order prohibiting enlistments in his department except for regiments in that department, and requiring State agents to pay $100 for every recruit to the superintendent of negro affairs, the fund thus acquired to be expended in aid of the negro soldiers' families in the department.

A story is told of a deserter who has a glass eye, which he used to take out when he wanted to get discharged, or when after running away he wished to avoid detection. He entered and left the service twelve times, and will now leave it for the last time, as he is to be shot.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is informed by Gov. Evans of Colorado, that he is satisfied that nearly all the Indian tribes of the Plains are combined in the war against the whites, and that it will be the largest Indian war that this country ever had.

Advices from Newbern say that our gunboats near Plymouth, N. C., intend forthwith to give battle to the rebel ram Albemarle. This ram, on the 31st of July, attempted an attack upon our fleet, but did not carry out her intention.

An important feature of the last call for troops is, that under it substitutes are accepted for one year as well as for three. Persons who cannot afford to pay the high price of a three years' substitute, as well as those who have an abiding faith in an early end of the war, will find this a great advantage.

Sixty-four rebel prisoners arrived at Washington on Tuesday of last week, from Harper's Ferry, and were committed to the Old Capitol. They were captured at different points in Maryland, and belonged to the invading force.

Government has ascertained that a large number of the negro soldiers on the Mississippi have been kept at work on the plantations, instead of being put into the military service.

A patriotic exempt in St. Albans, Vermont, offers a 160 acre farm in Iowa, which once sold for $960, and $200 in cash, for a substitute.

CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE.—Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio, and H. Winter Davis of Maryland, two prominent Republican members of Congress, (the former of the Senate, and the latter of the House,) and probably representing the views of other Republicans, have as the chairmen of the committees "on the Rebellious States," issued a long and somewhat severe protest against the proclamation of President Lincoln of the 8th of last month, respecting the bill passed by the supporters of his administration in both houses of Congress, "to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped, a republican form of government," which bill was not signed by him. They say that they have read the proclamation "without surprise, but not without indignation." They regard it as an encroachment of the Executive on the authority of Congress, and take the ground that as the supporters of the administration are responsible to the country for its conduct, it is their right and duty to check such encroachments, and require the Executive to confine itself to its proper sphere.

THE REBEL PRISONERS AT ELMIRA.—The Rochester Union says: "There are about eight thousand rebel prisoners at Elmira, and more are coming up daily. They are mostly able-bodied men, evidently of good families at the South. They are orderly and respectful in their department, but most decided in their adherence to Southern principles. The discipline of the camp is very rigid, and there is no intercourse between the prisoners and the public. Few civilians can even get a peep over the high fence at the mass, much less get within speaking distance. An enterprising Elmira Yankee, who has ground near the camp, is building an observatory from which people can look into the enclosure by paying a fee. He intends to keep in this tower a powerful glass, by the aid of which visitors can see the vermin which are said to be so plenty upon the bodies of the prisoners."

THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA.—The city of Atlanta is situaten about seven miles southeast of the Chattahoochee river, on the line of the railroad leading from Savannah to Chattanooga and Nashville. It is the terminus of four principal State railroads. By three of them it is connected with Charleston on the east, Montgomery and Pensacola on the southwest, and Savannah on the southeast. The population is about twenty thousand. It contains the largest rolling mill in the south, besides pistol and tent factories, and government works for the manufacture of everything needed in the way of army supplies. In anticipation of Gen. Sherman's movement, nearly all the stores in the city were, a short time ago, removed to a position of greater security in the interior.

SMOKE AND SMOKERS DIMINISHING.—The heavy tax imposed on tobacco has seriously interfered with the trade in that article. In New York, the number of cigars manufactured daily before the tax was imposed was over a million. And two thousand journeymen were employed in making these, and their salaries ranged from $15 to $25 per week. Now a large number of journeymen are out of employment, and they will probably have to follow other pursuits. The most remarkable result of the tax is that it has led nearly one-half the smokers to abandon the use of cigars. It is estimated that there are five hundred thousand of the former consumers of the "weed" abstaining from it.

THE POLICE GIANTS.—Strangers visiting the city of New York go into ecstacies over the police. Nowhere else have they ever seen such model guardians of the peace—sober, intelligent, courteous, and every man of them a giant. The stature and commanding port of the police is the merit upon which the most stress is laid. The police commissioners know how to place their men so as to keep up this agreeable illusion. They allow no policeman but those of the highest standard in Broadway, which is the only street that the visitor sees or konws much about. No man under six feet high is admitted to the Broadway squad, and the members range from six feet one inch to six feet six inches.

THREATENED RAID.—Gov. Seymour having been informed that refugees, deserters, and other evil disposed persons in Canada, have gathered in considerable numbers, and in anticipation of danger from making a raid on the State of New York, has placed the northern boundary of the State under charge of Brig. Gen. Greene, who has been authorized to take such steps as will prevent any invasion. Gen. Greene has issued orders assuming command, and is making military details to patrole the borders of the State.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The steamer Vanderbilt, from New York, bound to Troy, was sunk on Tuesday morning of last week, near Kinderhook. The morning was very dark, in consequence of the smoke in the atmosphere, and the Vanderbilt ran into a tow of canal boats, smashing her bow so that she was obliged to make for the shore with all speed. The steamer St. John, which came up at the time, assisted in taking off the passengers, and it is believed that no one on the Vanderbilt was killed or injured. The freight is not much injured. Three of the canal boats were sunk.

Evans, Seagrave & Co.'s mill, No. 1, at Waterford, R. I., was nearly destroyed by fire on Monday night, Aug. 8th. It was running on army woolens, had 23 sets of machinery, and employed 430 operatives. The loss is over $400,000. The insurance on the building and machinery is $106,200, including $45,600 in Boston, and the remainder in Providence offices. The insurance on the stock is $115,000—at New York, Boston, Hartford, Norwich, New Haven and Providence offices. The fire caught in the drying room.

The express train which left Baltimore at 4 40 p. m. on Monday, Aug. 8th, came in collision with the express train from Washington, which left there at 4 45 p. m., about a quarter of a mile south of Annapolis Junction. Baggage-master Jacob Groff and a soldier named Michael Sullivan, 8th Indiana, on the same train, were killed. Ten or twelve were slightly injured, but none seriously. The trains were considerably shattered, and the locomotives crushed.

Farmers in Hampshire county, Mass., say that although the drought has materially lessened the yield of corn, the loss will be more than made up in the tobacco crop, which promises a more abundant yield than for many previous years.

Several peat swamps along the eastern coast have been on fire for some time past, which, the *Salem Register* says, accounts for the heavy smoke in the atmosphere. It will take much rain to fill the swamps and flood out the fires.

A fire damaged the house of Oliver Younger, in Gloucester, Mass., to the amount of $1,500, on Friday morning. Among the "movables" distributed in the street was an old chest, without fastening of any kind, which contained about five thousand dollars in greenbacks, and some six thousand five hundred dollars in notes, which, with its contents, escaped damage or discovery until picked up after the fire.

The hailstorm of Sunday, Aug. 7th, was particularly severe in the vicinity of Yarmuthport, Mass. Twenty five hundred panes of glass were broken, including one hundred in a cottage building owned by Geo. W. Hallett, Esq. The cranberry crop suffered to the amount of $3000. Twenty-one dead blackbirds were picked up in one field.

The house in which William Penn and his family lived in Philadelphia was recently purchased by a citizen, and will soon be demolished. The house was occupied by Penn in 1700, and in this house his son John Penn was born. It is now about one hundred and seventy-five years old, and is the last relic of the Penn family.

The western newspaper publishers have organized a "Western Associated Press," and have authorized their directors to investigate the wood paper question, and if they find the manufacture feasible, to prepare a plan for the establishment of a mill, and submit it to the different members of the association.

Forget not to entertain strangers! In Circleville, Ohio, three men attempted to break into the house of a soldier's wife to rob her of a sum she had received that evening. She was defended and the housebreakers killed by a wounded soldier to whom the lady had hospitably given shelter.

A lady died last week in Orange, N. J., after an extraordinary sickness of twenty-seven years, during twenty-five of which she did not leave her bed. She was first affected with an aneurism just above the heart, which led to a combination of diseases with which she has since suffered.

A vein of rich iron ore has recently been discovered at Walnut Grove, N. J., and is eleven feet, wide. A portion of it runs along the surface of the ground, and from appearance can be mined for at least two years without the use of machinery. The vein contains about eighty per cent. of iron ore.

Morris Phillips, who for many years has been connected with the *Home Journal*, and was for a short time owner of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, has succeeded Mr. Hollister as a partner of Mr. Willis in the proprtetorship and editorship of the *Home Journal*.

The peach trade of New Jersey this year will amount to over five hundred thousand dollars. The Honest Johns are selling in New York market for one dollar per basket. A variety of Delaware fruit, however, commands as high as four dollars.

Last week was one of the hottest on record. In New York, the average temperature between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and six in the afternoon, according to Delatour's thermometrical register, was eighty-eight degrees.

Wm. J. Brownson, son of Orestes A. Brownson, was killed in Nebraska last month, by leaping from a stage in a fit of somnambulism. An elder brother lost his life five years ago, by a similar cause.

Two brothers, just from the Colorado gold mines, where they worked one year, have deposited 137 1-2 ounces of gold at the Philadelphia mint, for which they received $24,780.

The demand for turnip seed in Massachusetts this year is unprecedented. One firm in Springfied has sold one hundred dollars' worth in a day.

John Brown Francis, for many years a leading citizen of Rhode Island, died last week. He has been Governor, and served in both houses of Congress.

Samuel Marsh has been placed in the Presidency of the Erie Railroad Company.

The wholesale grocers of Chicago now sell for cash only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Board of the North-Western Association will meet at Walworth, on First-day, Aug. 28th, 1864, during the Quarterly Meeting which takes place at that time.

L. L. ROGERS, Sec'y.

☞ THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will hold a special meeting in Westerly, R. I., on Thursday, Aug. 18, at 9 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the Annual Report, and also the Report of the Committee appointed at the last Quarterly Meeting to confer with the American Missionary Society in reference to Missions among the Freedmen; also, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting. S. S. GRISWOLD, Rec. Sec'y.

Greenmanville, Aug. 4th, 1864.

☞ THE YEARLY MEETING of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches in Rhode Island, Greenmanville and Waterford, Conn., will be held with the 1st Church of Hopkinton, commencing Aug. 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The arrangements for preaching will be made by the ministry of the several churches. COM.

Aug. 14th, 1864.

☞ QUARTERLY MEETING.—The next Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches in Southern Wisconsin, will be held, pursuant to adjournment, with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Walworth, commencing Sixth-day evening before the fourth Sabbath of August, (26th,) and continuing Sabbath-day and First-day. It is expected the exercises will consist of preaching (introductory discourse Sixth-day evening) by ministering brethren present, (and it is desired that all will be present and participate,) administration of the sacrament on the Sabbath, prayer and conference exercises, and (it is hoped) a report or statement, from brethren present of the spiritual condition of their respective churches. A general attendance, is earnestly solicited, and all who will give due notice of their purpose to come by the cars, will be met at the Sharon depot by friends with teams, at 3 P. M. on the 26th,

A. C. SPICER.

Walworth, Wis., Aug. 8th, 1864.

☞ OUR ANNIVERSARIES.—The Anniversaries of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference and the several denominational Societies will occur this year at Milton, Wis., in the following order:

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will meet on Fourth-day, Sept. 7th, at half past 10 o'clock A. M. The reading of the Annual Reports of the Treasurer and the Board will probably occupy the forenoon, and the afternoon will be taken up in the discussion of questions originating in the Annual Reports and in resolutions. The Society provided for a missionary sermon, to be preached on the Sabbath morning occurring during the anniversaries, by Thos. B. Brown; L. C. Rogers, alternate.

The General Conference will meet on Fifth-day, Sept. 8th, at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M. Alexander Campbell was appointed to preach the opening sermon; N. V. Hull, alternate. The following essayists were appointed: James Bailey, "a history or review of the General Conference, from its beginning to the present time;" John Maxson, "on Feet-Washing, as referred to by Christ in John 13: 14;" D. E. Maxson, "on Materialism;" J. Allen, "on Spiritualism;" L. C. Rogers, "on the Resurrection."

The Education Society is to meet in connection with the other Societies, probably on Sixth-day.

The Tract Society is to meet at the call of the President, probably on First-day, when a sermon on the subject of the Sabbath is to be preached by George E. Tomlinson.

☞ FROM the army hospital—the bloody battle-field—the mansion of the rich, and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain top, distant valleys and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office:

Redsbury, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

" * * * I have been in the army hospitals for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me.

C. A. FLAUTE."

South Warsaw, O., July 28, 1863.

" * * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $150 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your Bitters.

EDWARD WOUNALL."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

Havemeyer Mansion, Fifty-seventh-St., New York, August 2, 1863.

"DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well. * * *

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

" * * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" * * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia."

" * * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

" * * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington."

" * * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati."

" * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

" * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Person of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and imposter. It is put up only in our patent log cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel plate side label.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitual globe.

P. H. DRAKE & Co., 202 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK MARKETS—AUG. 15, 1864.

Ashes—Pots $13 50. Pearls 15 50.

Flour and Meal—Flour, 9 10@10 35 for various grades of N. Y. State, 9 90@10 50 for the low grades of Western extra, 10 40@10 60 for shipping Ohio, 10 75@13 50 for trade and family brands. Rye Flour, 8 50@11 75 for superfine. Corn Meal, 8 00 for Jersey.

Grain—Wheat, 2 18@2 36 for Chicago Spring, 2 26@2 36 for Milwaukie Club, 2 37 @2 40 for Amber, 2 38@2 46 for Red Western. Barley scarce and nominal. Rye, 1 95@2 00. Oats, 97@98c. Corn, 1 50@1 56.

Hay—1 30@1 60 ℘ 100 lbs.

Hops—20@28c. for common to prime, 30@34c. for good to choice.

Provisions—Pork, 34 00 for prime, 38 50 @39 50 for new mess. Lard, 21@23c.

Seeds—Grass seeds inactive for want of stock. Rough Flax 3 80@3 90.

Tallow—19@19½c.

The New York *Evening Post*, of Aug. 13th, has the following notice of prices in the wholesale market, during the week ending that day:

Flour—The demand for Western and State flour has been fair the past week. Owing to large arrivals, and a decline in gold and exchange, prices have fluctuated, closing lower. The demand for future delivery has abated. Extra State closes at 10 50@10 10 a barrel; superfine State, 9 20@9 50; and 10 20 @10 40 for fancy State. So much depends upon the weather in Great Britain during August and September, that it is impossible to predict the future range of prices.

Wheat—Prime wheat has been active, with a good demand, but closes from three to five cents lower, in sympathy with the gold market. Chicago spring wheat closes at 2 15@2 34, and amber Western 2 48@2 53.

Oats have declined, and are heavy, closing at 97@98c. for State.

Butter has been firmer. Orange county pails are 52@55c. a pound; State firkins 48@50c.; fair to good, 45@48c.

MARRIED.

At the house of the bride's mother, in Scott, N. Y., March 17th, 1864, by Rev. Wm. M. Jones, Mr. ELISHA HEWITT and Miss JOSEPHINE SELLICK.

At the Seventh-day Baptist parsonage in Scott, N. Y., July 19th, 1864, by Rev. Wm. M. Jones, Mr. FRANCIS M. HAZARD and Miss AMELIA D. CLARKE.

In Little Genesee, N. Y., Aug. 6th, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by Eld. Thos. B. Brown, WM. H. CRANSTON, of Olean, and ALICE O. PROSSER, daughter of Isaac Prosser, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In Nashville, Tenn., July 21st, 1864, VICTOR M. GARDNER, formerly of Unadilla Forks, N. Y., aged 22 years.

In Little Genesee, N. Y., Aug. 5th, 1864, at the house of Joel Crandall, Mrs. SUSAN MAXSON, widow of the late Capt. Benjamin Maxson, in the 64th year of her age.

In Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 2d, 1864, on board the British steamer Isis, CAROLINE, wife of Rev. Henry H. Jessup, missionary to Syria.

In Muscatine, Iowa, Aug. 8th, 1864, Mrs. FRANCES, wife of Rev. T. H. Vail, D. D., formerly of Westerly, aged 57 years.

In North Kingstown, Aug. 10th, 1864, THOS. ARNOLD ROSS, late of the 11th R. I. V., discharged disabled, aged 32 years.

In New York city, Aug. 12th, 1864, ALFRED NICHOLAS BROWN, son of the late Hon. Nicholas Brown, of Providence, aged 30 years.

In the town of Amity, Allegany Co., N. Y., Aug. 8th, 1864, THEOPHILUS MIX, in the 79th year of his age.

In Independence, N. Y., July 12th, 1864, of diptheria, MARY M., daughter of D. M. and Jane Clarke, aged 5 years, 8 months, and 6 days. Mary was a lovely girl, and took a great interest in the Sabbath-school. J. K.

LETTERS.

Maxson Saunders, James Bailey, N. J. Berry, Truman Saunders, E. A. Applebee, E. R. Clarke, A. C. Burdick, B. G. Stillman, (received May 6,) N. V. Hull, A. C. Spicer, Nathan Rogers, Jared Kenyon, Charles Rowley, J. B. Whitford, Ransom Hicks.

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.
J. C. Nash, Westerly,	$2 00	20	52
Chas. Saunders, "	1 30	20	52
I. C. Chapman, Pendleton Hill,	2 00	21	26
A. C. Spicer, Walworth, Wis.,	2 00	20	52
Geo. W. Butts, Southampton, Ill.,	1 00	20	52
Maxson Saunders, Berlin, N. Y.,	1 00	21	4
K. W. Burdick, DeRuyter, N. Y.,	2 00	21	29
Bradford C. Coon, "	2 00	21	26
A. C. Burdick, Independence,	2 00	20	52
Robert Kerr, Paisley, Scotland,	15 00	21	52
James Allen, Glasgow, Scotland,	15 00	21	52
Geo. Reid, "	9 00	19	52
John McAulay, "	9 00	19	52
Rob't Kerr, Jr., "	6 00	19	52

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL PAPER.

J. B. Whitford, 90c., E. A. Applebe, 25c., $1 15

UNION ACADEMY, SHILOH, NEW JERSEY.

A FIRST CLASS INSTITUTION FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

Mr. O. U. WHITFORD, A. B., Principal.
Mrs. E. A. WHITFORD, L. P., Preceptress.
Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, Assistant.
Mrs. C. C. LIVERMORE, Teacher of Music.

The object of this Institution is to secure to those placed under its charge, a thorough mental culture, combined with that development of the moral powers which is the HEART of all true education.

Its aim is to bring out the man and woman, until a live soul is felt within, with high aspirations and noble impulses.

The courses of study will afford a complete preparation for College, or enable one to enter successfully THE BUSINESS PURSUITS OF LIFE.

The Academic Year consists of three terms:

The First Term commences August 31st, and closes Nov. 30th.

The Second Term commences Dec. 7th, and closes March 15th, 1865.

The Third Term commences March 22d, and closes June 21st.

Tuition varying from	$4 00 to $7 00
Instrumental Music,	10 00
Penciling,	2 00
Board,	2 50

The Institution is situated in Shiloh, three and a half miles west of Bridgeton; it is surrounded by a fine healthy country, and within a community noted for its morality.

☞ For further particulars address the Principal, or REV. W. B. GILLETTE, HON. LEWIS HOWELL, Shiloh, Cumberland Co., N. J.

July 5th, 1864.

NO TROUBLE IN LEARNING PIANO music is experienced by those who use "Richardson's New Method," universally acknowledged to be the Best Book of Instruction for the Pianoforte ever published. Ten thousand copies of this work are sold every year. Distinguished Pianists and Teachers invariably recommend it as one that cannot be excelled. Price $3 50. Sent post-paid on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington streeet, Boston.

NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR SABBATH Schools. The "Sabbath School Trumpet." A collection of Hymns and Tunes, Chants, and Anthems, appended to which is a Juvenile Cantata, entitled "The Origin of the Seasons," for the use of Sabbath Schools. By W. O. & H. Perkins. Specimen copies of this excellent book for Sabbath Schools will be sent, post-patd, for 25 cents. OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington st., Boston.

THE BEST INSTRUCTION BOOK For the Organ is "Zundel's Modern School." Which meets the student after he has obtained a moderate knowledge of the Elements of Music, and of the Keyboard, and conducts him through the details of Fingering, Touch, Stops, Pedals, &c., to a full mastery of the instrument. In parts, each $1 75. Complete, $4. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW JERSEY—NEW YORK, July 25, 1864.

ON AND AFTER

AUGUST 1st, 1864,

the terminus of the

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

will be changed from the foot of Courtlandt-Street to

PIER 2, NORTH RIVER.

Time of leaving Pier 2, North River, on and after August 1st:

6.10 A. M.	4.50 P. M.
8.20 "	6.00 "
12.10 P. M.	7.10 "
3.50 "	

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Providence, July 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

Authority having been received from the War Department to fill up the VETERAN SECOND RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, SIX COMPANIES will be raised and organized at once to serve for one year, and be attached to the above Regiment.

The Quartermaster General will furnish the necessary transportation and camp equipage upon the requisition of Lt. Col. Jenckes.

The men raised under this order will receive a Bounty of Two Hundred Dollars, as follows:

One Hundred Dollars State Bounty when mustered into the service of the United States; and

One Hundred Dollars U. S. Bounty—one third at time of muster, one third at the expiration of six months, and one third at the expiration of their term of service, viz: one year.

The Companies will be organised as follows:

1 Captain,	4 Sergeants,
1 First Lieutenant,	8 Corporals,
1 Second Lieutenant,	2 Musicians,
1 First Sergeant,	1 Wagoner, and
	64 Privates.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Jenckes, formerly of the 2d Regiment, is charged with the execution of this order, and will superintend the organization of the Recruits.

The Commander-in-Chief calls upon the patriotic people of the State to give a cordial and generous support to this call made upon them, and while filling up the ranks of the noble Second Regiment, at the same time relieve our State from the necessity of a draft under the recent call of the President for Five Hundred Thousand Men.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN, Adjutant General.

Papers throughout the State will copy the above six times.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The attention of the public [illegible] invited to our New Scale 7 Octave [illegible] PIANO FORTES, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled by any [illegible] offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, Over-Strung Bass, &c., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano-Forte [illegible]" highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair,

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-room.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

Prices.—No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood, Louis XIV style, $325.

TERMS: NET CASH, IN CURRENT FUNDS.

Descriptive Circulars sent free.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND UNIVERSITY.

Fall Term of 1864, opens August [illegible]. Rooming accommodations, both for ladies and gentlemen, superior to any other Educational Institution of this country. Every department of instruction under the supervision of professors and teachers of [illegible] and approved experience.

E. P. LARKIN[illegible], President of Trustees.

Alfred Center, July 9th, 1864.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

The extensive and comprehensive facilities in its possession enable the Proprietor of the WEEKLY HERALD to guarantee the latest and most reliable information possible, to be obtained, not only from all parts of the United States, but from all parts of the world.

Its home correspondents, engaged at heavy cost, and connected with each new naval and military expedition of the government, prove that it is determined to leave no spot unnoticed by its operations and no event occurring that shall not find immediate report in its columns. It costs the proprietor over one hundred thousand dollars per year, to maintain its corps of correspondents in the field.

In its collation of Foreign News the HERALD has for years held a high position, and it will endeavor in the future to maintain the stand it has assumed. It has special correspondents stationed in all of the principal cities of the world.

Its telegraphic arrangements extend to wherever the electric wires are stretched. When the Atlantic cable is laid, which fact will soon be accomplished, telegrams will be received from Europe and Asia, as well as from the United States. Then our subscribers will have the events of the week in all parts of the civilized world regularly and clearly laid before them.

The proprietor devotes a portion of the paper to Literature, Fashion, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Sporting Matters, Business, Theatrical and Financial Reports, Cattle Markets, General News, and reports of all events calculated to form an excellent metropolitan newspaper—a weekly photograph or view of the events of the world—and all at a very low price.

The WEEKLY HERALD is issued every Saturday morning, and furnished at the following rates:

One copy	$2
Three copies	[illegible]
Five copies	[illegible]
Ten copies	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each.

An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price.

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty.

Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

The DAILY HERALD, three cents per copy. Ten dollars per year for three hundred and sixty-three issues. Five dollars for six months. Two dollars and fifty cents for three months. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Editor and Proprietor,

Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New York City, N. Y.

There are no traveling agents for the HERALD.

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, [illegible]

6.00 P. M. Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, [illegible] Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo [illegible]

8.00 P. M. Emigrant for Dunkirk and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

Trains leave at the following stations at the times indicated [illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

A TRIP IN A FIRE BALLOON.

M. Eugene Godard made an ascent from Cremorne Gardens, in London, on the 20th of July, in an enormous balloon of his own construction, which he styles "the Eagle." In this machine M. Godard discards gas, and goes back to the ordinary original Montgolfier balloon, which is generally known as a "fire balloon." Last year M. Nadar's "Giant" balloon was a subject of international interest, but the "Eagle" far surpasses it in size, and the following statistics may not be uninteresting. It is 117 feet 7 inches in height, 95 feet 9 inches in circumference, 309 feet 6 inches superficial, 30,000 feet in area, 2,000 pounds in weight, and 498,566 cubic contents.

In the centre of the car is an 18 feet stove, including the chimney, 900 pounds in weight; three cylinders, three inches apart from each other, invented by M. Godard, with a view to counteract the effects of the radiated heat upon the occupants of the car. Inside the flue is a metal colander to intercept sparks. The combustible employed is rye straw, cleaned of the ears and compressed into blocks. The total weight of the balloon, (incuding the grappling-iron cords, 400 pounds, two supplementary pumps, 150 pounds, and combustible, 500 pounds,) is 4,620 pounds. The inflation only took forty-five minutes; and M. Godard says that, under favorable circumstances, he can fill and start in less than half an hour.

At a quarter to 8, the whole fabric stood up against the trees and poles of the ground, and the various ropes that held it to the earth were cut away, one by one. M. Godard ran rapidly round the solid wicker car, shouting orders through a speaking trumpet with pardonable excitability. Two gentlemen took their places in the car—Mr. Prowse, and an officer in the Guards, and a third heavy military gentleman leaped in, much against the wish of M. Godard. Many were left behind who had purchased seats, but who had doubts at the eleventh hour.

The final rope was cut away, and the huge ball, half the height of the monument, rolled rather than rose to the east side of the garden. Here it met a firm, lofty pole, to which some of its detaining ropes had been attached, and this pole was bent creaking on to the roof of a theatrical Swiss cottage, which broke in like a piece of ornamental pastry. For a few seconds the balloon seemed to return to the Gardens, and to descend towards the grass, while the stokers were seen desperately throwing the small trusses of compressed straw into the mouth of the furnace. M. Godard raved through his trumpet, and the excitement caused several ladies to faint, and a large portion of the crowd to rush, panic stricken, towards the hotel. In less than a minute, however, the "Eagle" had regained her buoyancy. One of M. Godard's companions gives the following account of the voyage:

"Let the reader imagine that he has been riding in the engine of an express train; let him then conceive that this engine, with the fire roaring in the furnace, has suddenly leaped into the air, and he will get some faint notion of the situation.

"There was not much wind, and the balloon slowly rising, took its course to the southeastward of London. At times it seemed becalmed, and during these intervals of quiet those who looked out over the panorama of London owned that the sight was well worth the risk. The red light glared out and was seen afar; the heat was almost painful, but neither amongst Englishmen nor Frenchmen was a murmur heard, as steadily, one after one, the trusses of straw were passed into the fire. At no time did the balloon ascend much above half a mile, and at no time did the ugly crackling clamor cease; but M. Godard was bland and brave; his fellow-countrymen were courteous and courageous, and the Englishmen held their tongues.

"At length, after crossing and recrossing the river, it was determined to descend. Three times already had the balloon passed over the Thames, and when it was resolved to alight, M. Godard was over the Isle of Dogs. He had affixed his eye, however, upon the East Green with marshes as an open space upon which the descent could be safely attempted. Very nicely and skillfully calculated were his maneuvers. Traversing the Thames at an exceedingly low elevation, the balloon just grounded upon the shore, within a dozen yards of the water."

A HEAVY WAGER.

The San Francisco *Alta California* gives the following account of a strangely constructed wager. About ten months since, two gentlemen of that city agreed to the following conditions:

If the Federal forces did not capture Richmond within thirty days from that date, he was to give his opponent a single sound eatable apple; if Richmond held out sixty days, he was to give him two apples; and so on, doubling the number for each month until Richmond was taken—to the end of time, if that event did not occur before. Nine months have passed since the first apple was handed over, and the list of apples delivered at the end of the successive months is as follows: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256—total 511. Thus far, it is all a good joke, and the loser has paid forfeits regularly with a good grace, but yesterday it ruined a $10 piece to meet the demand (apples are 15 to 20 cents per pound, and it took a 60 pound box.) Should Richmond be taken within the present month, he would get back all the apples he has lost, and one more, which, as the price will then be at the very highest notch, would make him more than even; but, should it hold out a year longer, and he continue to pay his losses, his last payment would cost him $40,900, and he would be $81,900 out; in three more, he would be out $686,340; and should the war last from this date as much longer as it has already lasted since its commencement, no nation on earth could begin to meet the terms of the wager, even allowing it to be reduced to a cash basis, and the payment to be made in greenbacks.

"MURDER WILL OUT."

A singular verification of this old proverb is noticed in the last English journals. Some weeks ago, London, and, indeed, all England, was agitated by the news of a murder committed in a railroad car but a few miles from London, upon the person of an aged gentleman, a bank clerk, returning home after nightfall from his avocations. Mr. Briggs, the victim of this assassination, was found on the track with his head and person horribly bruised, and died in a very short time after he was discovered, without being able to speak or to communicate any particulars of the affair. It was not known that any one was in the car with him; the murderer escaped before his victim was seen, and suspicion rested upon no one.

Here was a case where discovery was at least very unlikely, and proof improbable. Yet but a few weeks elapse before the murderer is traced, the proof fixed upon him, and notwithstanding his utmost ingenuity—his tact, so to speak—in making himself obscure, and the rapidity with which he got out of the way, the officers of justice are upon his trail, and will surprise him as he lands upon the pier in New York in a few days.

The pockets of Mr. Briggs were not picked; a diamond ring was left upon his finger; his watch and chain were missing, as also his hat, while another hat was found on the bloody seat in the car. The missing watch and chain, and the present hat, were the only guides for the detective police, who at once went to work. They easily discovered the chain. It was in possession of one Death, a jeweler, who had exchanged it for another, at the request of a person who came into his shop, and whom he did not know. There the clue ended for the time being, and for several weeks. At last one day comes to Bow street a cabman, Jonathan Matthews, who clears up the mystery.

Franz Muller, of Cologne, a shirt-cutter, frequented the house of Matthews, and courted his sister. Last October or November the cabman bought a hat for Muller, at his request; and afterwards he noticed "on the inside brim a peculiar thumb mark, caused by the hat being put on and taken off at one particular spot." The hat found in the railway carriage he swore was Muller's hat—the same he had purchased. But he gave account of the chain and watch too. "Last Monday week," said he, "Muller visited my house and saw my wife. After paying her the usual compliments, he took a box out of his pocket and pulled out of it a gold chain, which he said he had paid three pounds ten shillings for that morning. He then fixed the chain on a watch, and gave the box to my child to play with." This box was produced, and identified by Mr. Death, who was present, as the one in which he had placed the chain. Muller was lamed by leaping from the car, after flinging the body off. To Mr. Matthews and to others he accounted for this lameness by the plea of an accident in the city. He left word at his friend's house that he was going to Canada, to some relatives. Finally, a photographic likeness of Muller, brought into court by Matthews, was recognized by Mr. Death as that of the man who brought Mr. Briggs' chain to be exchanged. The police discovered, now, that Muller had actually left England in a sailing ship for New York; and on the night of the 19th of July, Mr. Inspector Tanner, Mr. Death, and Matthews, the cabman, set out from Liverpool with a warrant for the apprehension of Muller. They are probably at this moment awaiting the report that the ship which bears him is in the offing, near Sandy Hook.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

HOSPITAL ROUTINE.

George Dawson, of the *Albany Evening Journal*, thus describes the daily routine duties of our military hospitals:

The business of the day begins at five o'clock. At that hour the nurses busy themselves in cleaning spittoons, washing the faces and arms of the patients, sweeping out the wards, and making everything tidy. Meanwhile, the dressers are at work, cleansing and bandaging the wounds, causing intense pain by the necessary probings, pressures, plasterings, &c., and a great deal of comfort by their generally cheerful reports to the patient of the improvement perceptible. If they do not always tell the truth, they are pardonable, for it would be very cruel to reveal every bad symptom, so long as there is hope of ultimate recovery. By 7 o'clock everything is ready for breakfast, which is of three classes; Regular, which is for the mass of the patients, well enough to eat heartily; special, which is for those whose wounds or health require more delicate food; and extra, for those (generally officers) who pay their dollar a day for subsistence. Each class of food is substantial and excellent, well cooked, and neatly served. The stomach would be very delicate which would revolt at any of it.

After breakfast, there is more sweeping and mopping, bed-changing, &c., and two or three times a week a general scrubbing. At regular intervals through the day, there is a distribution of milk-punch, beef-tea, stimulants of various kinds, medicines, &c., according to the directions for the day, placed at the head of the bed of each patient. Dinner at 12, supper at 6, and the retirement of the day nurses and the extinction of lights at 9. Then come the night watchers and silence. For hours together, sometimes, there is the stillness of death—when you can hear the tread of a mouse; and yet, amid this stillness, there is a vast deal of pain, quietly and uncomplainingly borne by the noble fellows who have suffered in battle. God bless them for their heroism in the field, and for their equal heroism on their weary couches! A grateful country will remember and reward them. Throughout the night, at fixed hours, there is the distribution of medicines and stimulants, the wetting of bandages, and such other attentions as are required for the comfort of the patients. And so wear away the long, weary hours of the night.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Factory cheese is quoted from one to two cents per pound higher than ordinary cheese. This is owing to its uniformly good quality, with very little variation in the flavor—a thing impossible where each dairyman makes his own cheese. Besides, more care is given to the details of the operation where cheese-making is the sole business, and the most skillful hands are employed. Mr. X. A. Willard, formerly editor of the *Dairy Farmer*, gives, in the *Utica Herald*, an account of a visit to the dairy regions of Oneida county, N. Y., from which we make a few extracts:

"The New Hartford cheese factory is a new and very substantial building, 100 by 30 feet, two stories high. It receives the milk from six hundred cows. The ten presses in the manufacturing room are so arranged that by raising pannels in the partition, by means of pulleys, the cheeses can be readily moved to the tables of the drying room. The 10,356 pounds of milk per day are manufactured into ten cheeses, pressed into 20-inch hoops, each cheese being ten inches high. Nine pounds of milk make one pound of cheese as it comes from the press. Some distance from the press is located the pig-pen, in which one hundred pigs are kept on whey alone; thirty-six calves are also fed on it, and arrangements are being made to run the whey to a stable near, to give eighty cows a morning and evening meal of the same material.

"The North Bridgewater cheese factory, which began to run last season, is now receiving the milk from 500 cows. The daily receipts are 11,600 pounds of milk, from which are turned out 11 cheeses of 112 pounds each. They are pressed in 20-inch hoops, and are nine inches high when removed. The average is about 9 1-4 pounds of milk for a pound of green cheese. There were recently marketed 11,000 pounds of hay-made cheese—3,000 pounds at 18 1-2 cents, and 8,000 pounds at 17 1-4 cents per pound. The whey is mostly taken away by the farmers, only 14 hogs being kept near the establishment."

The largest factory described is at Trenton Depot, where 54 patrons deliver 19,809 pounds of milk daily, the proceeds of 930 cows.

RAID UPON A HOTEL.

A *Tribune* correspondent with Gen. Sherman's army gives the following description of a raid upon the hotel at Big Shanty by our soldiers:

Upon the arrival of our advance at Big Shanty, this hotel, which was quite well furnished for this section of the country, was guarded. The owners having abandoned the property, the guard was relieved, and in less than half an hour the rooms were filled; yes, the hotel was fairly besieged with soldiers representing every arm of the service, with a sprinkling of negro servants, the rough crowd all intent upon getting 'something good to eat,' while another portion were bent upon mischief. Up stairs and down stairs, inside and outside, kitchen, dining-room, parlor and bed-room, all shared the general tumult, and not a cobweb-bed nook escaped overhauling from these inquisitive 'mudsills.'

In the parlor was a fine piano, drummed and played on alternately, with a boisterous crowd of soldiers leaning upon it, each one shouting for some particular tune expressive of their musical tastes. "Give us Glory Hallelujah," says one. "No, that's played out," says another. "Play Rally Round the Flag." "Pshaw! give us a jig." And thus it went, a perfect jargon of sound filling the apartment, while in one corner of the room two soldiers were at work winding up and causing an old clock to strike. Look into the entry with me, and see the scrambling of fifty soldiers over a barrel of flour and a barrel of sugar and molasses, while feather beds are torn to pieces. One mischievous fellow has found the dinner bell, and yells out, "Fifteen minutes for dinner." Another has discovered a string of cow-bells, and at once strives to drown the inharmonious sounds.

With the drumming of the piano, the striking clock, the blowing of horns, the rattling of dishes, the ringing of cow and dinner-bells, the clatter of a sewing-machine, and the wrangling of soldiers over the spoils, the ear is appalled and deafened. Furniture, bedding, cooking utensils, books, pictures, China-ware, ladies' wearing apparel, hoop skirts and bonnets, were thrown together in promiscuous heaps, with all sorts of dirty rubbish.

Cost of Crinoline in France.—The *Salut Publique* of Lyons says that a calculation has been made on the subject of crinolines, which is worthy of attention. Those dresses, in fact, require three metres more material than the ordinary ones. As no less than twenty millions of ladies' dresses are made every year in France, the additional quantity used is sixty millions of metres, which, taken at the average price of two francs a metre, makes a sum of 120,000,000f. In addition must be mentioned two extra petticoats required for those ample dresses, and the material for which costs 120,000,000f. more. The steel cages must be also taken into account, and as they cannot be estimated at less than 15f. each, a further sum of 150,000,000f. must be added. These three sums together make a tribute of 390,000,000f., or about one-fifth of the state budget paid to fashion.

MUSCULAR POWER OF THE TIGER.

A bullock was killed by a tiger near our encampment, on the banks of the Tumboordra, in a field surrounded by a hedge of prickly pear, about six feet in height. The carcass of the bullock, still warm, was observed by one of our peons, who brought intelligence to the tents. Within two hours we were at the spot, and to our astonishment, found the carcass of the bullock partly devoured, on the outside of the fence, although the animal had evidently been killed within it. Not a twig in the hedge was broken, and the only clue to account for this apparent mystery were the deeply impressed footprints of a large tiger, on either side of the hedge, from which it appeared that he must have sprung over the barrier with his prey in his jaws. The confirmation afforded, by palpable traces, to the peon's assertion, that the bullock had been killed within the enclosure, and the impossibility of the carcass having been removed in any other way, alone convinced us of the fact; otherwise we could not have believed that an animal weighing under six hundred pounds could have exerted such prodigious strength. Any one who has examined the anatomical structure of the tiger, however, would readily believe the extraordinary power he is capable of exerting. His foreleg is the most perfect and beautiful piece of mechanism that can be conceived, supported by a bone as hard and compact as ivory, and displaying a mass of sinew and muscle, to be found only in the most formidable weapon of this most agile and destructive of all animals. His jaws, neck, and shoulders, evince corresponding strength. And with reference to the foregoing anecdote, it must be borne in mind, that the cattle of India, (with the exception of buffaloes and a particular breed used for drawing carriages,) are of small size, and do not usually exceed the tiger himself in weight.—*Campbell's Indian Journal.*

The West Jersey Murder.—Charles T. Ogden and Washington Howard were hanged, recently, at Bridgeton, N. J., for the murder of Ladoc Damrell. Damrell had eloped with Ogden's wife, and Ogden and Howard set out together in pursuit, overtaking the pair near Glassboro, where all the parties resided. The woman ran away; but Damrell, when he saw his escape impossible, replied to the taunts of Ogden and his companion by taking off a pack he carried on his back, throwing it into some bushes growing by the roadside, and, advancing with a knife a short distance, prepared to meet those whom he knew, no doubt, earnestly intended to murder him. Words ensued, then a struggle. Howard caught Damrell's arm, in such a manner as to render defense on his part impossible, and Ogden plunged the knife several times into his body. Howard, also, after Damrell had fallen, seems to have given additional stabs. The dying man, in the paroxysms of death, having raised himself upon his elbow, Ogden rushed to him and jumped up and down several times upon the gory and almost inanimate body, accompanying the motions with appropriate exclamations. Subsequent examinations evinced that Damrell was stabbed in eighteen different places—in the face, neck, and the region of the heart. Several of the wounds were in themselves mortal. The murderers did not attempt to escape, and were at once arrested. Howard and Damrell had been fellow-soldiers and friends in the rebel army, were captured at Gettysburg, and afterward released on taking the oath of allegiance.

The High Prices.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* shows that prices have advanced more in the last three years in this country than they did in Great Britain during over twenty-three years of the long period of wars ending in 1815. A table of the prices of fifteen articles and kinds of labor taken at the Greenwich Hospital in 1790, and again in 1812, indicates an advance of 125 per cent. During this period, the national debt had increased $2,200,000,000. Within the last three years our national debt has increased only $1,750,000,000. And yet a comparison of prices in the case of fifteen leading articles, three of them only being imported, shows that during the last thirty months prices have advanced on an average two hundred and twenty-five per cent. on normal rates. It appears, moreover, that the major part of this advance has occurred during the present year, and, indeed, within the last three months. At nearly all times these general market prices have been considerably in advance of the price of gold. At the present time the high price of produce is said to prevent its exportation, thus necessitating the transportation of more specie, so that produce is dragging up gold, instead of the reverse, as many have supposed.

Queer Pets.—Soldiers love pets in camp. Here are two stories from a Washington paper:

"The oddest pets we have yet seen were two bears, which the 12th Maine regiment, of the Nineteenth corps, led through the city recently. These bears were brought all the way from Louisiana, and have been in several fights. They have become perfectly tame and tractable, and march along at the head of the band, with an air that indicates that they feel themselves veteran soldiers of the bruin order, and that they have a character to sustain.

"A regiment that passed through some days ago had with it a mountain goat, captured also in Louisiana, and which has been in several battles and skirmishes. In one of the latter he was seriously wounded, but by careful nursing he got well."

ODDS AND ENDS.

There are not a few people who seem to take genuine comfort in being able to say, as one event or another transpires, "There, I told you so!" "Just as I expected!" And it apparently matters little with some of them how disastrous any occurrence may be, if it only comes to pass in such a way as to help their reputation for forecasting and predicting. The exultant, "I told you so," appears well nigh to obviate all their regrets.

Mr. Bryson has recently exhibited at the Scottish Society of Arts a very beautiful application of thermo-electricity, which will enable a ship, even in the darkness of fog or midnight, to determine the proximity of icebergs. Dr. Strethill Wright conducted the experiments, and astonished the society by firing a miniature cannon by a piece of ice. The Cunard Company offer Mr. Bryson every facility for testing his invention on a large scale.

As August is bringing us its usual display of shooting stars, the learned are trying to discover what they call the radiant points of these firey showers. Mr. Herschel thinks that there will be found at last to be no such meteors as sporadic shooting stars, but that all belong to some special star-showers, whose effects remain sensible for some time, and whose dates and radiant points have not been thoroughly examined.

The friends of gun cotton are pressing its advantages over gunpowder very actively. Its weight is only one-sixth of that of gunpowder. It produces no smoke; it does not foul; it does not heat. With but one-fourth the weight of a gunpowder charge, it gives equal initial velocity, and in shells one third of the weight produces double the explosive force. Time, dampness and exposure, do not alter its qualities.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that recently there was much vivid lightning. After a particularly terrible flash, persons who happened to be passing along the pike east of the city experienced a strong blast of sulphur, which swept down the Wheeling Creek Valley, and was almost stifling. It is supposed that some of the numerous coal beds along the valley had been disturbed by the electric fluid.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company recently paid over a donation of five thousand dollars to the United States Christian Commission. This corporation has shown its patriotism in various ways since the beginning of the war. Besides contributing in cash, the company, like others throughout the country, carries the delegates and stores of the Christian Commission free over the road.

A lady correspondent of the *Christian Inquirer* states that she counted in the smoking car between Framingham and Boston, thirty-two men engaged in card-playing. "Not nonchalantly, as if for amusement, but eagerly, restlessly, and with the oaths of habitual gamblers." They sat in groups of four, holding a well-planed board between them.

A bill has been introduced into Parliament requiring the clergymen of the Established Church to omit as a part of the first lesson, when it may so happen, the selections from the Apocrypha, such as the story of Tobit and the fish.

Two little boys who went into a swamp in Sturbridge, Mass., on Monday, to pick whortleberries, stumbled over the dead body of a man, which, from appearances, had been lying there for weeks.

A man is selling blacking in Hartford, Conn., who began his business in 1857 on a capital of $1,25, and now will not sell it for $25,000.

The cluster of buildings at Centerville, Conn., known as Candee's Rubber Works, was destroyed by fire on July 31st. Aggregate loss $25,000.

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham has now been open ten years, during which time it has been visited by 15,000,000 people.

The laborers on the wharves in Boston demand $4 a day, and those working for stevedores fifty cents an hour.

Great preparations are being made for cotton culture in Mexico, Central America, and the Sandwich Islands.

An Affecting Incident.—Two officers wounded in the battle of June 20th before Petersburg, were going home by the Erie route. When the train neared Owego, a well-dressed lady, accompanied by a child and a gentleman, entered the car and took seats in front of them. As the officers talked over the recent engagement at Petersburg, informing each other of various acquaintances who had fallen, one remarked, "There was Capt. Warwick, of the 109th New York, as brave a fellow as ever lived; he was shot through the head and instantly killed." The lady immediately sprang from her seat, and throwing up her hands, exclaimed: "O, don't say that; he was my husband!" and then burst into an agony of tears. This was the first intelligence she had received of her husband's death. The child with her was his daughter, and the gentleman his brother. There were very few dry eyes in that car during the rest of the journey to Elmira.

Genius and Labor.—They say of poets, that they must be born as such; so must mathematicians, so must great generals, and so must lawyers, and so, indeed, must men of all denominations, or it is not possible that they should excel; but with whatever faculties we are born, and to whatever studies our genius may direct us, *studies* they *still* must be. Nature gives a bias to respective pursuits; and this strong propensity is what we mean by *genius*. Milton did not write his "Paradise Lost," nor Homer his "Iliad," nor Newton his "Principia," without immense labor.

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"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."
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