

The Sabbath Recorder

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souls, for they have affections. If

you admit that the affections of the

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capable of physical corruption need

literally renewing day by day, while

the physical man, it is said, is only

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The context proves my position to

be correct. Paul was looking, by

faith and hope, away from the pres-

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of glory which was in the unseen fi-

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mortal body; but we desire to put on

an immortal one; which is but a mo-

ment, for we shall be like him, who

is immortal." "For," says he, "we

work not for us, but for him, who is

eternal weight of glory; while we

look not at the things which are not

seen, but at the things which are

seen." "I shall not leave the question

before us, to discuss that of the second

birth. If you carefully reflect upon

the hints I have given, you may be

benefited, though you are a teacher

in Israel." "But if you cannot regard

the text did not support your theory.

This I think I did in my first reply.

If you are not satisfied with it, I will

try to lift it a little closer hereafter.

I have put forth three propositions,

which, if sustained, are perfectly de-

structive of your theory of man's na-

ture. I have sustained them, not by

allusions from which we might infer

the doctrine, but by positive declara-

tions of Scripture, and clear and ex-

PLICIT as the propositions themselves.

They are affirmed in the Scriptures as

fully as I can affirm them. You try

to evade the force of these testimo-

nies by saying they refer to the body

—the body was formed of dust, the

body is mortal. But the testimonies

say, that man was formed of dust,

and "man will return again to dust."

No part of man is excepted. Your

argument, reduced to an syllogism

stands thus: 1. Man is mortal. 2.

The body is mortal. 3. Therefore

some part of man is immortal. Your

conclusion is not in the premises; and,

very unfortunate for your theory, it

is nowhere revealed in the Scrip-

tures. Your effort reminds me of

those who would make the Sabbath a

Jewish institution. The argument

stands thus: 1. The Sabbath was

made for man. 2. But God

said to Israel, "The Lord hath given

us the Sabbath." 3. Therefore the

Sabbath was instituted exclusively

for the Jews. If one of these argu-

ments is sound, doubtless both are.

You give the right exposition of

Heb. 12: 18—3: "That the spirit which

returns to God who gave it, is "that

which God breathed into man, and he

became a living soul." I will un-

derstand it by some Scriptures. Job 37:

3—"All the while in breath is in my

nostrils." Margin, "That is, the

breath which God gave him." Gen. 2:

7—"Chapter 34: 14, 15—"If he set

his heart upon man, if he gather

unto himself his spirit, and his breath,

and man shall return again unto dust."

Psa. 104: 29—"Thou hidest thy

face, they are troubled; thou takest

away their breath, they die, and re-

turn to their dust." James 2: 26—"The

body without the spirit [is] dead."

But with this version of your second

proposition, your first will not

agree without remodeling. It is not

good sense to say that man is com-

posed of matter, and thoughts, and

affections. A strange composition

that, and "badly mixed." We will

straighten it. Man was formed of

the dust of the ground; and, being

made alive by the power of God, he

has thoughts and affections. But

man is mortal; he dieth. "His

breath goes forth, he returneth to his

earth; in that very day his thoughts

perish." Psa. 146: 4. When the

man, the seat of thoughts and affec-

tions, dies, all these thoughts, affec-

tions, and emotions, perish, though

"incapable of physical corruption."

"Also their love, and their hatred, and

their envy, is now perished."—

Ecc. 9: 6. I leave this for the pres-

ent, by saying, that though I have

admitted that thoughts and affections

are incapable of physical corruption,

yet it cannot be proved by the Bible,

for the simple reason, that it affirms

nothing concerning it. It is a judg-

ment made from our own observation

—it is our own philosophy or wis-

dom—revelation has said nothing

about it. And now, if you can prove

from the Scriptures that, besides the

man—the material organization—and

besides the thoughts which are not

material things, there is an immater-

ial man in man, that does all the

thinking, you are requested to do so.

It is not something more than a

"principle or power in man." It must

be a living being besides the man.

I quoted Parkhurst to show that

one Hebrew scholar, at least, could

find no instance where nephesh cer-

tainly meant what is popularly called

the soul. Genesias and others may

think otherwise; but the primary

meaning of the term, as found in Gen. 1

and 2, are not referred to as instances.

There is only one instance of

living being, or creature, whether

man or beast; and the wonder still

remains, that, in the account of the

creation of man, nothing is said of

the popular soul, or immaterial man,

while all that is said, relates to the

man that was formed of the dust of

the ground. Gen. 1: 26, 27; 2: 7.

You labor to show that the Greek

word psuche (soul) does, in some in-

stances, refer to "the higher or spir-

itual nature of man." This is simply a

summing up, or taking for granted the

very thing to be proved. When you

will prove from the Scriptures that

man has two natures, and that one of

these is higher than the other, I will

admit that some terms in the Scrip-

tures refer to his higher nature. Will

you present the proof?

I remarked, that I had never read

of disembodied human spirits in the

Bible, to which you reply: "I have

not said in what form the spirits of

men manifest themselves to us in the

flesh. Nor have I said that all who

manifest themselves to us as all who

are in the flesh. But this we are

convinced of from the Scriptures. You

quote Heb. 12: 23-24, the text which

speaks of the spirits of just men,

made perfect without bodies. But

it does not read, so; it says,

nothing about spirits of men without

souls, for they have affections. If

you admit that the affections of the

man are the "inward man," we are

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WESTERN, N. Y., FIFTH DAY, SEPT. 1, 1864.

Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

INCREASE OF PRICE.

Printing paper now costs more than ten times what it did two years ago, and the price of printing materials and labor has also greatly advanced. These circumstances, therefore, must either increase their price, or be published at a loss, or be discontinued. So far as the Recorder is concerned, the question has been a practical one. Which of these alternatives is the least? We think our subscribers generally do not want the paper discontinued; we are sure that the publisher does not want to continue it at a loss; and we have concluded that the least of the three evils is to increase the price. Be it known, therefore, that from this date forward, the price of the Sabbath Recorder will be fifty cents a year more than it has been in the past; that is, \$3 50 a year to those who pay in advance, or within the first three months, with a liability of fifty cents per year addition when payments are delayed beyond the first quarter. Of course those who have already paid for the paper, will receive it at the old price for the period covered by their payments.

And now, is it necessary for us to say anything farther in explanation or justification of the proposed increase of price? We fear that doing so would imply a distrust of the common sense and business discernment of our subscribers. Probably a majority of them are farmers; and they know very well, that when sugar is thirty cents a pound, and cotton cloth fifty cents a yard, it won't do for them to sell their cheese at ten cents a pound, or their butter at twenty cents, or their wool at forty cents. Let them apply to our business the same good sense which they use in their own, and they will readily see that the change we propose is not only necessary but just. Under the scale of prices which prevailed three years ago, it took about five pounds of wool, ten pounds of butter, or twenty pounds of cheese, to pay a year's subscription for the Recorder. If any of those who produce such articles, prefer to pay "in kind," according to that scale, we shall be happy to accommodate them. We presume, however, that it is a waste of time to argue this question. Probably most of our subscribers have wondered that we did not long ago follow the example of our contemporaries, and increase our price to suit the times. We hope that such will be lenient in their judgment of our delay, and conclude, with us, that it is better late than never.

OUR ANNIVERSARIES.

If our hearts lie in the work of our Master; if we are seeking first the kingdom of God and His righteousness; we shall ever look forward to the recurrence of our annual religious gatherings with intense interest. Peculiar interest, it seems to me, gathers around our forthcoming anniversaries. For the first time, they are to be held in the West. They follow that inevitable wave of emigration, which is bearing the centers of our little denominations towards the Pacific. The young and adventurous churches of the West are, for the first time, to be visited by their sober and cherished mother churches of the East. Our old-time parents and friends are coming to look after us—some to inquire if, in the whirl of Christian faith and fortitude they taught us, when they dandled us on their knees, around the hearthstones of the dear old "Down East." We are glad you are coming. Most cordially do we extend you the hand of greeting, and welcome you to our homes and hearts. You shall see us whether God's cause has gained or lost by those who have endured the trials that beset the reward of piety. You shall see whether we are still filling our mission as Sabbath-keepers, or whether the license of new countries has lowered our standard of morality, so that the cause of our Master suffers in our hands. Come, then, men, women and children, and let us have a profitable sitting together. Let it be a reunion of Christian hearts, such as shall keep us one in the Lord. If we of the West should seem to you of the East to be a little fast and radical in some of our notions, then talk soberly to us, and we are anxious, if you think we are wrong, and if we think you are, then we will try and administer them. At all events, come, and let us realize the promise of righteousness and of peace to come. Let it be a reunion of all possible local jealousies, and when, as with the presence of our men, we shall speak and many words for every word, when we shall encourage each other to stand firmly for the right, in those times that try men's

souls. Come praying, hoping, trusting, and together let us work for God. O, may our coming seasons be the smiles of Heaven, and be the means of renewing us all, and fitting us better to work and suffer for Christ.

Brethren of the East and of the West, forget not to come to Milton to the Anniversaries; and in behalf of the people of Milton, I assure you of a most hospitable reception. D. E. MAXSON.

ROUTE TO THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Most of the delegates from Rhode Island and Connecticut will start for the Anniversaries the evening after Sabbath, Sept. 3d, spend Sunday in New York, and take the Sunday night train for Suspension Bridge; some will continue on with that train, and reach Milton Tuesday afternoon, while others will spend Monday afternoon at Niagara Falls, and take the 10 o'clock P. M. train for Detroit and Chicago, reaching the latter place Tuesday evening, in time to go to Milton by the 9 o'clock train. Delegates from Rensselaer, Jefferson, Oneida, Madison, and Cortland counties, N. Y., will find it easy to get to Suspension Bridge for the Monday evening train; while those from Allegany County, if they choose to go by way of the Falls, can conveniently do so by taking the train which leaves New York on Sunday evening, and passes Hornellsville about half past six o'clock Monday morning. Those who join the delegates from the East at Suspension Bridge, will find that arrangements have been made to secure a moderate reduction of fare from that point West and back, the tickets to be had of one of the delegates.

HOME NEWS.

Last Sabbath was our quarterly communion. In the morning, we attended baptism. Our communion is administered after the morning service. Bro. Wheeler, from Salem, was with us, and preached in the morning at Shiloh, and filled my afternoon appointment at Marlborough. We are so remote from the rest of our churches, that it is seldom we see or hear those of our brethren who are laboring in the ministry. An occasional visit from brother and sister Wheeler is quite refreshing to us. Yesterday was the Jubilee of the Female Mite Society in this place—a Society organized fifty years ago yesterday, by seven families, that has continued its existence until the present, and has never missed an annual meeting, as their records show. At the last anniversary, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the Jubilee Meeting. The Society met to transact business at two o'clock. At three o'clock, the public exercises commenced. The congregation was as large as we could have expected. The opening exercises of singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer, were conducted by Elder Wheeler. Then the report of the doings of the Society from its organization, was read by the Secretary, Mrs. Sarah Tomlinson. Afterward, the report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth Humel, giving an account of all the money that had been paid from the organization, to what purpose it had been appropriated, and who it was paid to. At the time of its organization, there was no Missionary Society in the denomination, and hence their funds were appropriated to different purposes. Then there was an address from the pastor; subject, "What can woman do?" After singing again, a history of the Society was read by Bro. Wheeler, having been written by Dea. John Bright. He was instrumental in its organization, and had been familiar with all its movements. A biography of fourteen of the deceased members who had held official positions in the Society, was read by the pastor, when the meeting was dismissed, to commence the labors of another fifty years. It was a season of interest and profit, thus to be carried to scenes long since passed away, and to trace the history of events in one neighborhood and congregation, as chronicled annually by the doings of one Society. We hope this Society may continue to pay their penny-a-week, and continue their organization, as long as it may be needed, for the glory of God, and the good of mankind. W. B. GILLETTE.

ALBION, WIS.

We learn that since Eld. Joshua Clarke took up his residence at Albion, Wis., he has had occasion to administer the ordinance of baptism at three different times. Twenty-four members have been added to the Church, by letter, experience, and baptism.

FARINA, ILL.

Another letter from Farina, Ill., calls attention to that place as one desirable for Sabbath-keepers looking for new homes in the West. It is on the Illinois Central Railroad; the land is adapted to nearly all kinds of crops and fruits, and is sold by the railroad on long credits. There are

now several families of Sabbath-keepers there; and it is thought that the addition of a few more would enable them to establish and sustain meetings, in a region which is now comparatively destitute. Among the latest settlers is Wm. S. Dunham, late of Plainfield, N. J.

ESCHATOLOGY—No. 4.

The under-world, as shown in a former article, is what is often meant by death, as used by the sacred writers. Over this subterranean region, death (personified) reigned. Within his dark domain, death held in durance all the dead. There they lived and moved and had their shadowy being, both the good and the bad. Over and across this region of silence and gloom, the monarch of death cast his umbrageous shadow, and hung around this region of departed spirits the curtains of darkness and mystery. The living recoiled from entering upon those veiled scenes of being, and sought to elude the summons of the king of terrors. Thus the writer of the book of Hebrews speaks of Christ's mission as designed "to destroy him that had the power of death, and deliver those who all their life time were subject to bondage," the bondage of descending to the under-world at their natural death. And the Apostle tells us, that the last enemy to be destroyed is death, this under-world region. But of this, more hereafter.

I now proceed to show, that the doctrine of the under-world was universally held by the Church for the first two or three centuries.

Irenæus says, "Therefore the Lord descended to the regions under the earth, preaching to them also his advent; the sins of such as believed on him being remitted. But all believed on him who were hoping for him, that is, who had foretold his coming and obeyed his statutes, the just men, and prophets, and patriarchs, to whom He remitted their sins in like manner as to us."

As to the objects of Christ's death, Irenæus says, "That He (Christ) might announce the glad tidings to Abraham and those who were with him." Ignatius says, "How shall we live without him whom the prophets, being his disciples through the Spirit, looked for as their Teacher? (in the under-world.) And on this account, he whom they justly expected, being come, waked them from the dead."

Tertullian says, "That Christ did not ascend the heights of heaven before he had descended into the lower parts of the earth, that he might make the patriarchs and prophets participators of himself."

Clement says, "The Lord preached to those in the under-world, for, according to the Scriptures, the under-world says to destruction. We have not indeed, seen his form, but we have heard his voice." And again, "It has been shown by me, in the second book of Stromata, that the apostles, in imitation of the Lord, preached the gospel to those in the under-world." Again, "If then the sole cause of the Lord's descent to the under-world was to preach the gospel—as descend he certainly did—it was that he might preach it to all, or to the Hebrews alone. But if to all, then all who believed will be saved." Clement asks, "Did not the same economy hold in the under-world; that there, also, the souls, having heard the preaching, might manifest repentance, or confess that their punishment was justly due to their unbelief?" Clement held that those bodies of saints that arose at the crucifixion of Christ, as mentioned in Matt. 27: 52, were the transferring of these saints from out of the under-world up into the upper world, or the holy city in heaven.

Origen says, "In the under-world, all who wished to follow Christ, from among death's prisoners, could do so." "The patriarchs, therefore, and prophets, and all awaited below the coming of my Lord Jesus Christ."

Cyprian says, "The gospel was preached to the dead also, that they might be raised up." By the dead here is meant those living in the under-world.

Justin Martyr said, "We Jews have erased the following from Jeremiah: 'The Lord God remembered his dead from among Israel, who had fallen asleep under the earth of the apoplechre, and descended to them, that he might announce to them, his salvation.'" Origen says, "Was not Christ in the under-world? Did not He go there? Is not that true which is said in the Psalms, and which by the apostles in their Acts is interpreted concerning the Saviour's having descended to the under-world." And again, "Since all men descended to the under-world prior to Christ's time," &c. "Before the coming of my Lord Jesus Christ, it was impossible for any one to pass by the tree of life." "The prophets, patriarchs, and all, therefore, awaited his coming," (in the under-world.)

I Peter 3: 18-20, also chapter 4: 5-7, were understood by the early Christians to refer to the descent of Christ to the under-world, and his preaching there.

Huydekooper says that the Peschito Syriac, which was the earliest version of the New Testament, translates, "He (Christ) preached to those souls which were detained in hades." The passage in Acts 2: 22-31, was likewise understood as referring to the same thing.

Huydekooper says, "In the second and third centuries, every branch and division of Christians, so far as their records enable us to judge, believed that Christ preached to the departed; and this belief dates back to our earliest reliable sources of information in the former of these two centuries." Origen says, "The region of the

under-world, where (before Christ) souls were detained by death (the devil) is also called hades."

Origen says upon Luke 11: 21-22, "Christ having bound the strong one, he went into his house, into the house of death; into the under-world, and thence plundered his goods, that is, carried off the souls which he (death) held; and thence ascending on high, led captive the captives."

Paul says, in Hebrews, that Christ partook of flesh and blood, that through death he might destroy him who has the dominion or power of death, that is, the devil."

But time and space do not permit to quote farther.

Now, if the foregoing quotations are reliable, it is unquestionable that the early Christians almost universally believed that all men, at death, descended to a region called "the under-world," by the Hebrews sheol, the Greeks hades; and that Christ, at his death, also descended there, and preached his gospel to those departed spirits; and that when he ascended into the heavens, he took his own people, that is, the good, from the under-world, with him; and that since his ascension, the souls of the good can and do now pass directly into heaven, without descending first into the under-world.

Now, would it not have been strange, thus to have had such opinion become so prevalent among those early Christians, who had perhaps the best opportunity of knowing, if such doctrines were not found in and taught by the Bible. "Death," then, was a word used to designate the realm of the dead, that portion of the invisible world where "the dead" lived, where the souls or spirits of the departed were. Death was the name of this kingdom, and when used by the sacred writers, and primitive Christian writers generally, referred to this under-world region. It was this region, this under-world, that Paul calls the last enemy which is to be destroyed; rather than mere natural death. In this region were Lazarus and the rich man; the one happy, the other miserable. In this region resided those demons, that so possessed men, and women especially, when Christ was upon earth, which demons were but the spirits of the departed dead. Until the coming of Christ, those demons had infested our earth, and very much afflicted mankind. But when Christ was on earth, he frequently ejected, or exorcised them from those whom they had taken possession of; and it is a fact worthy of note, that ever since Christ's descent to the under-world, such infestations of these evil spirits became much diminished, and those heathen oracles, which often spoke from and for these demons, became silent, and have ceased to give as many responses as before; thus showing, that Christ's mission to the under-world exerted a restraint upon them, and from that time down to modern Spiritualism, (which is evidently but a reviving of that ancient demonology, or necromancy,) little has been known of or heard from those demons.

AN ADDRESS TO ARCHBISHOPS.

Rev. J. Keble, author of that well-known little religious work, "The Christian Year," has written the following address, suggested by the Roman excitement, and intended to be signed by the English clergy, and sent to the archbishops of the church: "We all believe the Holy Bible to be God's own word; as it is written, 'All Scripture is given by inspiration of God.' And our Lord has expressly told us, that in the last days those on the left hand will go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal. Suppose that the priest set over you to look after your souls and the souls of your children should teach, people to doubt or disbelieve either of these great and necessary doctrines, what would you think of it? Now it appears that, owing to some oversight in the law of the land, this might happen any day. It has happened in certain parishes, and the bishops have sought, hitherto in vain, to correct it. Under these circumstances, the Archbishops of Canterbury and of York have written and published pastoral letters, affirming anew the old and true faith, and charging us all to persevere in it. And we trust that by an united effort, under their guidance, this great evil and wrong may, with God's blessing, be averted, and the doctrine of the Church kept whole and undefiled among us. It is thought that the hands of our bishops would be strengthened for this good work by Churchmen publicly thanking them for what they have done, and promising to pray for them at this time of trouble and rebuke. This you will be invited to do by setting your hands to a paper which will be laid before you. You will do so, we trust, thoughtfully, as to the Lord, and not unto men. And may God in all be glorified, through Jesus Christ!"

A SOCIAL REFORM.

A recent arrival from Europe brought news of the increased interest felt in religious toleration in Turkey; and the additional chances thus offered for the diffusion of the Christian religion throughout the Ottoman Empire. But another equally practical and efficacious reform has also been brought about, by which, in a singular and unexpected manner, one of the most notable and repugnant evils of Mussulman life will soon be destroyed: As in the western hemisphere, the incursion of northerners threatens to bring about the extinction of polygamy.

The expatriation of some three hundred thousand Circassians by Russian military power, and their settlement in Turkey, involves necessarily their gradual absorption into the national organization of the people among whom they seek a refuge.

For centuries the harem of Turkey have been supplied from Circassians, but with this change of nationality the vile traffic must cease. The ablest and most liberal of the Turks and the educated foreigners residing there, now foresee the complete destruction of the harem system. The next generation of female Circassians in Turkey will not be appropriated to its uses, because they will have become Turkish women, subject to those laws of the Ottoman Empire which prohibit the people from sealing with their daughters as chattels.

With the gradual annihilation of the harem system, polygamy must decrease, and the condition of the women in Turkey be vastly improved. The Turkish women themselves will be sought after in marriage, while, with the inevitable equaliza-

tion of the sexes, the influence of western civilization will penetrate into Ottoman society. It is true—as the Levant Herald, speaking on this subject, remarks—that one or perhaps two generations must pass away before this social reform is consummated; but with the very fountain head of harem life dried up, the whole baneful system which it has nourished must gradually die out. In the very cruelty, therefore, of Russia to these exiles, may yet be found the germ of national regeneration for Turkey. Superficially looked at, their expulsion appears a stroke of deep and successful policy, fraught with both present and future embarrassment to the Porte; but regarded from a broader and higher point of view of its bearing on the future social life of the country, it may—like Balaam's "curse"—turn out a blessing.

WORK OF A BISHOP.

In the farewell sermon preached at Albany by the Romish Bishop McCloskey, on leaving to enter upon the Arch-Diocese of New York, he thus summed up his seventeen years work in Albany, showing commendable industry, on his part, and giving some idea of the growth of the people: "It may be within your remembrance, that when Albany was first erected into an Episcopal See, there were at that time within its limits only between thirty and fifty churches, a Catholic population not exceeding some sixty thousand. As we look at it now, we behold those churches multiplied more than two-fold, numbering more than one hundred, whilst of the older churches very many in truth nearly all—have either been greatly enlarged or very much beautified. While death has been busy in the ranks of the clergy, as well as in the ranks of the laity, still their number, under God's gracious providence, has continued to increase, until they now count nearly ninety, while the Catholic population has augmented to nearly two hundred thousand. Where there were but two asylums for orphans there are now eight, besides a hospital for the sick, and an infirmary. At the time of which I speak, there was no religious order or community of men, especially of clergy, within the diocese. Now, there are four religious orders, Jesuits, Franciscans, Augustinians, and the Peres Oblates, twenty priests more in number, zealously co-operating with the devoted secular clergy in the work of missions. There were no Christian Brothers charged with the education of youth. There are now as many as forty, having care of the asylums and schools in the three largest cities of the diocese. Of communities of religious women, there was but one, that, namely, of the Sisters of Charity; now there are six."

Rev. E. Hayden Wetmore writes to the Watchman and Reflector of August 24th: "The Lord is blessing the church in Old Warwick, R. I., of which I have been pastor since the 1st of April last. Nine or ten evening have been requested prayers, and there have been eight hopeful conversions, while others remain anxious. Three have been baptized, and several are waiting. New ones are coming forward, and the work continues calmly, quietly, and impressively. Six have recently united with the church (names by letter)."

The small-pox is committing fearful ravages on the Society and Marquesa Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Over two hundred deaths have occurred in the former, and on the island of Uapou in the Marquesas all the inhabitants of the valley in which the Hawaiian missionary Kawaloa was stationed, were swept off. The total deaths on the group were nine hundred, and the disease was spreading.

The official report of the treasurer of the recent Sanitary Fair of Brooklyn shows the receipts of the Fair to have been as follows: Paid over to the treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, \$300,000; expended for manufactured goods, \$48,460; expenses attending the Fair, \$39,039 54. The treasurer has a balance in his hands of \$54,488 14, making the total receipts \$431,973 68.

Old Father Hambell, of Vermont, used to say, that the best criticism he ever received on his preaching was from a little boy who sat at his feet, looking up into his face, as he was preaching in a crowded house. As he was going on very earnestly, the little fellow spoke out, "You said that, afore." It is thought that some other preachers of long experience may be open to the same criticism.

Dr. Livingstone has returned to London, and expects to give to the world another volume of his African experiences. At the meeting of the British Association, to be held at Bath on the 14th of September, the great traveler will give some account of his last adventures.

At the close of a meeting in Rev. Dr. Brainerd's church, Philadelphia, a gentleman in the name of the congregation presented a box containing a plated tea service for Mrs. Brainerd. Another gentleman handed the pastor the sum of \$1,400 as a token of love, and to help him meet the hard times.

A measure is under discussion in the Turin Chamber, abolishing the exemption from military service in favor of young men intended for the priesthood. The Chamber, it is said, will unanimously decide in favor of the proposal.

The New England Female Medical College in Boston, has received legacies of \$14,000 within the past year, and \$47,000 within nine years, \$30,000 of which go to the free scholarship fund.

Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D. of New York, was recently elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York, by the Episcopal Convention in session in that city, on the first ballot.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is to be held this year at Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, commencing on Tuesday, Oct. 4th.

The late Edward A. Raymond of Brookline, left bequests amounting to \$25,000 to several hospitals and other benevolent institutions in Boston.

Nearly one hundred thousand copies of Mr. Spurgeon's sermon on Baptismal Regeneration are said to have been sold.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Cincinnati, having recently married, his congregation tendered him a gift of \$3,500.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GRANT. The object of Gen. Grant's demonstration at Deep Bottom is clearly seen now. He wanted to extend his left so as to cover the Weldon Railroad, the most important of the two lines of communication between Richmond and the South. To do this, he first sent troops to Deep Bottom, although the siege of Fort Darling was to be opened. As soon as the rebels had been drawn to that point, Grant sent the Fifth Corps to seize the Weldon Railroad, which was done as we announced last week.

After the battles of Thursday and Friday, Aug. 18th and 19th, (already reported by us,) the rebels withdrew towards Petersburg. But on Sunday, a heavy column of rebels made a dash upon the Fifth Corps, posted on the left of the railroad, on the battle ground of Friday. They rushed upon what they supposed to be our flank, but found themselves in a trap, with batteries and muskets pouring in as enfilading fire of the hottest description. They quickly made signs of surrender, and nearly 400 of them came in—as many more taking advantage of the cessation of firing to run the other way. The men were mostly from South Carolina and Mississippi. One Colonel, 3 Lieut. Colonels, and 87 Captains and Lieutenants, were among the prisoners. Our entire loss in the Fifth Corps was 149 killed, 855 wounded, and 2,853 missing. In the Ninth Corps, the casualties were about three hundred, which will make a total loss of four thousand two hundred and fifty-five men and two hundred and thirty horses.

So important do the rebels consider that railroad, that Gen. Lee is reported to have said that we must be driven from it, if it look all the way in, Petersburg. Accordingly, on Thursday, Aug. 19th, another attempt was made. Gen. Ewell's army was

the saving of a soul was a matter of far greater importance than the rights of a father.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE RECORDER expects to attend the Anniversaries at Milton, Wis., and hopes that those in that vicinity who are indebted for the paper will avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to square up. In these times, when the cost of issuing a newspaper is double what it was before the war, there ought to be no delinquent subscribers. Settle for the past while money is cheap, and so establish your credit for a time when money may be comparatively dear. Besides, if you attend to this business on first seeing the publisher, you will save him the trouble of looking you up, and save yourself the expense of his entertainment.

BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.—The Christian Watchman and Reflector says that Dr. Wm. Dean and family, and Rev. Cyrus A. Chilcott, under appointment of the Chinese Mission at Bangkok, and Mrs. Knowlton of the Ningpo Mission, and also Rev. B. S. McLafferty, who goes to Nevada, Stephen Hilton, A. S. Baker, and J. P. Ludlow, to California or other points on the Atlantic slope, under the patronage of the Home Mission, are all designated to their several fields of labor with appropriate services at the Madison Avenue Church, New York, on Friday evening, August 13th.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.—On Tuesday, the 6th of September, the day before Commencement, Brown University will celebrate the completion of its first century. A general invitation is extended to all graduates, regular and honorary, to be present on that occasion. The Rev. President Sears will deliver the centennial address. There will be a subscription dinner with tickets on the College grounds, at which addresses will be made by distinguished graduates and friends of the College. In order to make the festival worthy of the occasion, all of the usual celebrations of the day will be omitted.

A GOOD IDEA.—A subscriber sends pay for the Recorder three years ahead, and gives as his reason, that he has been in our debt for a long time, and now wants to have us in his debt for a while. A change of this kind is fair, and if there are others who, after being in our debt for a long while, would like to enjoy the pleasure of having us in their debt, we assure them that they may do so without giving offence.

ACCIDENT.—In Cassewago, Pa., Aug. 11th, a boiler of a portable steam saw-mill exploded, instantly killing three men, and wounding four others. The engineer was thrown twenty-six rods, and parts of the boiler much farther. He is said to have been in the habit of running the engine under a pressure ill-adapted to the strength of the material.

OUR FRIENDS purchasing tickets in New York for the West and North-west, will find every facility by calling on George E. Jarvis, agent for the Great Western, Michigan Central, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways, at 273 Broadway.

OUR ARTICLES ON THE KORAN are necessarily suspended for a couple of weeks, after which they will be continued regularly.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. The present enormously high price of gold, with its direct influence on the rates of sterling exchange, making almost three dollars no better than one, is really perilous in its effect on foreign missions. The expenditures of the American Board of Commissioners are running up, from this cause, to an extent which occasions great anxiety—\$100,000 beyond the income of last year being necessary to provide for the unexpected emergency.

The three hundredth anniversary of Calvin's death was observed by a large public gathering in Geneva, his own city. More than fifty strangers were present from Germany, Belgium, France, England, Holland and Italy. Three services were held, one in the morning, in the open air, on a piece of ground which had been purchased at great cost as the site of the "Hall of Reformation." Addresses were made by many distinguished speakers during the day.

In Liberia, there are about fifty churches, embracing five different denominations, viz: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Congregational. In nearly all these churches there are regular Sunday schools and Bible classes, that contribute more or less every week for missionary purposes. It is to be remembered, that both the ministry and the membership of the churches are all colored persons, with the exception of a few individual missionaries connected with the Episcopal Mission.

Rev. Elinor Obercromb, residing in Stonington, Conn., is in the 96th year of her age; and is hale and hearty. She still preaches occasionally, and always without notes. It is not uncommon for her to hold forth for an hour and a half and with great acceptance. Her husband was her farm with his own hands, and during the present hot and sultry summer, he tended a large garden. His vigor promises that he may live for some years to come.

mouth of Reams Station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy in every assault.

At half past five P. M., a combined attack was made on his center, and both sides, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground.

Gen. Grant reports that on Thursday morning, the enemy drove in Butler's picket line.

The latest reports show that a strong force of rebels in Sheridan's front, near Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Sheridan reported to the War Department on Saturday afternoon, that the enemy left his front the previous night, and there were indications that they would leave the valley.

With reference to the cavalry fight at Front Royal, Shenandoah Valley, Aug. 14th, we have some additional facts.

Admiral Farragut has issued a congratulatory order returning thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels of the fleet for their gallant conduct during the engagement on the 5th August.

The Secretary of War advises us, (through the papers of Monday morning) that the Richmond papers of Saturday announce that Fort Morgan has passed again into the possession of the United States government.

The raid of General Wheeler appears not to have taken anybody by surprise. Gen. Sherman knew of all his preparations, and had troops ready to meet him at every point.

At 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, Aug. 31st, the city of Memphis, Tenn. was attacked by the rebel Gen. Forrest, with three brigades of cavalry, about 3,000 strong.

During the recent raid of Gen. Stoneman, three men of the 14th Illinois were captured while wandering alone, and nothing was known of their fate.

The New York Times contains a long letter from Brig. Gen. Seymour, lately a prisoner, giving his views of the present condition of the South.

Six hundred rebel officers, prisoners of war, are to be sent to Charleston harbor in a few days.

There is a great and urgent need of slippers in our army hospitals. For want of them in many cases the sick and convalescent soldiers are obliged to go barefooted.

A schooner lying at the wharf in Philadelphia, and having on board two locomotives, was recently seized by order of the government.

Col. R. W. Smith, Gen. Stoneman's Chief of Staff, says that the reason of the failure of Gen. McCook to effect a junction with Gen. McCook was that he had received false information concerning the bridges over the Ockonoke, which it was necessary for Stoneman to cross to reach McCook.

Mrs. Lucinda Bishop, a former resident of New London, Conn., arrived in that place recently, from Marion, Ga., where she has resided for the last four years.

each, by hundreds weekly. They would shelter themselves if permitted to cut timber for that purpose; so that, while they suffered from hunger, they were probably occasioned in part by the poverty of the rebels.

Gen. A. J. Smith's column continues to operate in Mississippi with success. On the 13th, of August, Gen. Smith's command, consisting of one brigade of infantry and two brigades of cavalry, attacked three brigades of Gen. Forrest's rebel command.

A German girl employed in the office of the Cincinnati Journal, met with a horrible death recently.

There lately died in Buenos Ayres an old man of seventy-eight years, whose will contained a clause leaving ten thousand cigars for those who might attend his funeral.

Two worthless dogs got among the fine flock of Dr. Prince of Northampton, Mass., on the night of July 30, and sucked the blood or tore the throats of 16 sheep.

The official statement of the public debt on the 16th August, shows the amount outstanding to be \$1,849,714,555, and the interest, in both coin and lawful money, \$76,088,000.

Helen Reynold Aldrich, of Brooklyn, N. Y., eight years of age, was accidentally killed at North Reading, Mass., the other day.

Samuel S. Southard, agent of the Adams Express Company at Terre Haute, Ind., committed suicide in his room by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, a few days ago.

The Secretary of War has ordered that all slaves who are brought to the several recruiting rendezvous in the several slave States, and found physically disqualified for military service, and who do not desire to return to their masters, but seek military protection, shall not be rejected, but enlisted and mustered into the United States service.

The Secretary of War has directed that the colored troops in the service shall be paid in accordance with the decision of the Attorney General, who says that they are by law entitled to the same pay, bounty and clothing allowed to white soldiers.

W. H. Howe, of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, was hung at Fort Mifflin, at noon, Aug. 10th, for desertion and killing an enrolling officer in Montgomery county, a few months since.

A new pirate-ship, called the Electric Spark, is said to be abroad in the waters.

Frequent errors are reported in connection with the new stamp tax. Stamps are now required on all bank checks, drafts or orders for money drawn on banks or trust companies.

South Warsaw, O., July 23, 1864. One year ago to-day I had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrophula and Erysipelas.

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Voluntary Aged Men, Fifty-seventh St., New York, August 1, 1864.

Dr. Drake's Wonderful Plantation Bitters has been suffering from weakness and languor with most happy effect.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong; the languid brilliant, and are ex-haustive nature's great restorer.

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

APPEAL NOTICES. Our Anniversary. The Anniversary 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 Thursday, Sept. 7th, at half past 10 o'clock A. M.

The General Conference will meet on Friday, Sept. 8th, at 10-12 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL PAPERS. Wm. E. Crandall, Perryville, \$1.00; Joshua Clarke, Albion, Wis., 1.00; Wm. Prentiss, Dakota, Wis., 1.00; P. M. Prager, G. P. P. Larkin, G. W. Silliman, 25c. each, 1.00.

GENERAL WESTERN TICKET OFFICE. FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CLASS TICKETS, AT LOWEST RATES.

HOPKINTON ACADEMY. TEACHER'S SEMINARY. H. C. Coon, Principal, Professor of Analytical Chemistry, Natural and Mental Sciences, and Normal Department.

NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS. A collection of hymns and tunes, and Anthems, adapted to which is a juvenile Cantata, entitled "The Origin of the Seasons."

THE BEST INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR THE ORGAN. This book is the result of the author's experience in the use of the organ, and contains a full and complete system of instruction.

UNION ACADEMY. A FIRST CLASS INSTITUTION FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES. Mr. O. U. WATSON, A. B., Principal.

At Stonington, Conn., Aug. 29, 1864, Mrs. Amabel BASKETT, widow of Joseph Baskett, aged 63 years, formerly of Salem, Mass.

At Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 26th, 1864, Wm. W. W. SWANSON, son of J. A. Swanson, of Chicago, Ill., aged 20 years and 26 days.

LETTERS. N. V. Hull, W. A. Rogers, J. R. Irish, Benjamin Clarke, Geo. W. Smith, Wm. Preston, D. C. Davis, E. H. Crandall, Walter Evans, J. B. Whitford.

RECEIPTS. All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper.

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GROVESTEIN & CO. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. The attention of the public is directed to the fact that the Grovestein Piano-Fortes are the best in the world.

By the introduction of improved machinery, we are enabled to make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by manufacturing largely with a factory cash system, we are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will place all competitors at a disadvantage.

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corner, Rosewood, Louis XIV style, \$325.

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

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. Descriptive Circulars free.

GENERAL OFFICE. Authority having been received from the War Department to fill up the vacancies in the Quartermaster's Office, six candidates will be named and organized at once to serve for one year.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW JERSEY. AUGUST 1st, 1864. The terms of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY will be changed from the first of October next.

THE RAILWAY. A PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVES FOR NEW YORK FROM FOOT OF CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK, EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SUNDAY, AND TUESDAY.

THE RAILWAY. A PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVES FOR NEW YORK FROM FOOT OF CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK, EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SUNDAY, AND TUESDAY.

Miscellaneous

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS.

Almost instantly a flock of stormy petrels, or Mother Carey's chickens, as the sailors call them, gathered round the garbage. A moment before, they were very bold—coming close alongside of the vessel, and diving into the floating prey larger than themselves, with which they would strike by as they would strike to the water. Some of them would take hold at the same time of the same piece, and tug to opposite directions. The professor seized his dip-net, and stationing himself at the side of the vessel, directed the pilot to throw over a handful of garbage so close that it would float within reach. The birds gathered round the professor, with his usual singularly quick adroitness, captured in succession half a dozen of them. They were so greedy and so bold, that he might, if he had pleased, have taken the whole flock.

In taking them from the dip-net and throwing them back into the companion-way, they showed remarkable stupidity; obstinately to walk on anything but water. They dashed about under the bench which surrounded the small standing place for the belmsman, in front of the cabin, looking their heads against the underside of the bench as blindly as a bird or any insect will sometimes flock against the glass of a half-opened window instead of flying out of the aperture. In no case did one of them succeed in getting clear of the dock, without our assistance. When liberated, I noticed that they all flew away in the same direction until they were out of sight.

The first one that we caught, the artist took into the cabin to make a drawing of it. It was very tame, and remained for a number of hours without struggling, loosely held in the hand and the portrait was secured, when it was suffered to rejoin its companions. Like all those we captured, it had a singularly gentle and innocent expression, and its resemblance to the respect to a young chicken was so great that we were satisfied of the appropriateness of the term chicken commonly applied to this bird by all sailors—though why it should be called "Mother Carey's" is an unsolved and insoluble question.

A flock of these birds will sometimes follow a vessel for months together. They alight on the water at night, and catch up with the ship in the morning, guided in their search for it perhaps by instinct, perhaps by the small floating substances, such as small scraps of food, which their keen eyes can detect in the wake. The professor told me that he had frequently caught them in the Pacific Ocean, and let them go again with a colored thread tied to their legs. One of these birds, which he followed the ship for weeks, and was seen every day. It has been a question much discussed among naturalists, where and how the bird breeds. But at Grand Manan, the professor found their nests in immense quantities. They burrow like the cliff swallows, in solid rock. There are cliffs of great extent at Grand Manan, so precipitous that they are really gigantic honeycombs, around which they build their nests, and which they defend with the most vigilant and determined tenacity. The air-currents are so strong, that the birds are blown to the sea.

A NORTHERN MAN IN VIRGINIA.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Express gives the narrative of the adventures of a Northern man, of that city, who had been captured by a guerrilla party about three months ago. He was acting at the time as sutler of the Thirty-first New York Cavalry. He was captured on the road between Winchester and Gordonsville, while riding the famous "Able" mare, which he had just purchased by three men in civilian dress. He had the presence of mind to throw himself into the bushes, and when the guerrillas did not find him, he was permitted to escape. He was confined in a prison for two months, and was promised liberation—a promise which was broken, of course. He was finally taken out, placed in a wagon, and sent to Andersonville, Georgia. He attempted to get away, leaving his horse to a deputy sheriff. When about thirty miles from Richmond, he jumped from the car, which was one of the forward ones. There were four guards inside and six on top of the car. They immediately fired upon him, and he, to avoid the shots, hugged the cars pretty closely, and as they passed every car guard of men fired upon him, and he, the last car passed, he rolled down the bank and crossed to some bushes, where he crouched in the road brought him in full view of the whole train. The whole guard fired a volley upon him, and he fell to the ground and expired. The cars were stopped, and the search for him was begun. He succeeded in reaching the Appomattox, which he crossed twice the second day to avoid the dogs, but towards night of the second day he became exhausted and hungry, and made for the first house he saw, and asked for something to eat.

While eating, some officers came by, and he was taken to a place where he was held. He was on the way to some friends in Dinwiddie county, but they said they would not take him, and he should remain in the place where he was. He got through eating, and he and two forged passes on his pocket, which he chewed and swallowed. They then tied his hands behind his chair, and he was taken to a wagon wheel for the night. He remained in this position, and proceeded on his way the next morning under guard. While on the march the officers in charge of him took pains to point to inform the citizens that Scott was one of the famous raiders, and in several instances they tried to get possession of him for the purpose of making him a martyr. Scott insisted that he

was not a raider, and that probably saved his life. At one time he was stopped at a church on Sunday, and the congregation, a majority of which were women, looked on to see the "Yank." The women shouted at him, using all manner of epithets, and one old woman in particular seemed bent on his destruction, shouting, "Where is the infernal Yank? Hang the rascal!" and shaking her fist in his face. "Give him to me; I'll fix him; I'll (meaning the raiders)—shoot all my things, destroyed my furniture, broke my crockery!" Scott made up his mind to escape again. The same night he was chained again to a wagon wheel, and managed to slip his fetters. He made for the woods, where he hid by day, and traveled at night. He was, however, caught again and taken to Mason, who took him in charge, and the next day drove with him twenty-six miles, and delivered him up to an officer, who immediately started with him to Richmond.

He again escaped from the officer in charge, and left the rebel capital behind him once more, avoiding the military and pickets, and again taking to the woods, living on blackberries; but finally being so utterly exhausted, he determined to find a house where he could get something to eat, and was directed to a Union house by a negro. Upon arriving at the house and rapping at the door, it was opened by an old lady, who said, "I don't know your name, but I know you are from the North," and immediately commenced crying over him, as though he were her son. She and her daughter brought their provisions, jelly, &c., which they had secreted, and fed him, and took the best possible care of him, until he recovered from his exhaustion. He remained here four days, and then re-commenced his journey.

He received from friends information where the pickets were, and he dashed every one of them without difficulty, and got within one mile of our lines, when he came suddenly upon a rebel vidette, and was again recaptured and marched to Richmond. The rations at Richmond were worse than ever before—eight ounces of-pot-born bread and soup made out of maggoty meat of the blackest description. Hundreds died daily from starvation. There were a great many Union people in Richmond, who enlisted themselves in behalf of Scott, but he will mention no names for fear of bringing them into trouble. One man was very kind to him—a sergeant-major of a rebel regiment—and a former citizen of Rochester, all of which were heartily appreciated by Scott. This time Scott was confined in the Libby prison, where he remained only two days, when he was brought North with four hundred others the worst cases in Richmond.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The following document shows where some of the public money goes. It shows, also, that when men in high places do things worthy of hemp, they only lose their places: Brigadier General William A. Hammond, Surgeon General of the United States, was tried by a court-martial convened by order of the President at Washington on the 12th of January, 1864, consisting of Major General R. F. Olesby, U. S. Volunteers, President; Brigadier General W. T. Harney, U. S. A.; Brigadier General G. S. Greene, Brigadier General W. W. Morris, Colonel U. S. Artillery; Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Brigadier General J. P. Slough, Brigadier General H. E. Paine, Brigadier General J. O. Starkweather, with Major John M. Bingham as Judge Advocate.

The charges are in substance as follows: First—That Surgeon General Hammond wrongfully and unlawfully, and with an intent to favor private persons in Philadelphia, prohibited Medical Purveyor Cox from purchasing drugs for the army in the city of Baltimore.

Second—That he unlawfully, and with intent toward one William A. Stevens to defraud the government of the United States, instructed George E. Cooper, Medical Purveyor in Philadelphia, to buy from Stevens, for the use of the government, eight thousand blankets of inferior quality, which were unfit for hospital use, he, the Surgeon General, well knowing the blankets were of inferior quality, and that the Medical Purveyor had refused to purchase them.

Third—That he corruptly, and with intent to aid Stevens to defraud the government, gave an order to Stevens to turn over to Medical Purveyor G. Cooper, at Philadelphia, eight hundred thousand pairs of blankets, whereby he induced the Purveyor to go on government account, and at an exorbitant price, seven thousand six hundred and seventy-seven pairs of blankets, which he had before refused to buy, and for which Mr. Stevens received \$53,341.00.

Fourth—That the Surgeon General, well knowing that Wyeth & Brothers of Philadelphia had furnished medical supplies to the Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia that were inferior in quality, did, corruptly, unlawfully, and with intent to aid Wyeth & Brothers, to furnish additional large supplies to the government, and thereby fraudulently realize large gains, give the Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia an order in writing to have constantly on hand hospital supplies of all kinds for two hundred thousand men for six months, and directed the Medical Purveyor to purchase a large amount thereof, including \$175,000 worth of Wyeth & Brothers.

Fifth—That he unlawfully directed Wyeth & Brothers to send forty thousand cans of the extract of beef to various places, and to send the account to the Surgeon General's office for payment.

Sixth—Conduct, unbecomingly and ungentlemanly, in falsely representing that Medical Purveyor

Cooper had been relieved from duty at the request of Geo. Hancock. Seventh—That Surgeon General Hammond unlawfully ordered the Medical Storekeeper and Acting Purveyor at Washington to purchase three thousand pairs of blankets from J. F. Fisher at Washington.

A plea of "not guilty" was entered upon each of the charges, and the specifications, and after a full hearing of the testimony for the government and the defence, and an examination of a large amount of documentary evidence, together with the consideration of the elaborate arguments of both sides, the court rendered a finding of guilty on all the charges, and sentenced the accused to be dismissed from service and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the government of the United States.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

Mr. Carter, in his Summer Cruise on the New England Coast, gives the following facts concerning the mackerel fishery.

"When a mackerel vessel reaches a place where the fish are supposed to be plentiful, the master furles the sails, except the mainmast, brings his vessel bow to the wind, jags his crew at intervals along one of her sides, and without a mackerel in sight, attempts to raise a school by throwing over bait. The baiter stands amidst the water, with the bait-box outside the rail, and with a sin-cup nailed to a long handle, he scatters the bait on the water. The mackerel appear, the water throw out short lines, to the hooks of which a glittering powder is attached. The fish, if they bite at all, generally bite rapidly, and are hauled in as fast as the most active man can throw out and draw in a line. As they pull them on board, the fisherman, with a jerk, throws the fish into a barrel standing beside him. So ravenously do they bite, that sometimes a barrelful is caught in fifteen minutes by a single man. Some active young men will haul in and jerk off a fish and throw out the line for another with a single motion, and repeat the act in so rapid succession that their arms seem continually on the swing. To be high-line, that is, to catch the greatest number of fish, says Sabine, is an object of earnest desire among the fishermen; and the muscular ease, the precision, and adroitness of movement which such men exhibit in the strife, are admirable. While the school remains alongside, and will take the hook, the excitement of the men, and the rushing noise of the fish in their beautiful evolutions in the water, arrest the attention of the most careless observer. "Sometimes, after thousands have been caught by ten or twelve men of the crew, the mackerel suddenly disappear. The lines are then thrown aside, and all hands go to work to dress the fish, the captain or mate first counting them, and noting down in the fish book what each man has caught. The mackerel are split and cleaned, and soaked a while in barrels of salt water. They are then washed and headed to the salter, who puts a handful of salt in the bottom of the barrel, casts a fish in his right hand, rolls it in salt, and places it skin downward in the barrel, till he comes to the top layer, which is placed skins up, and well covered with salt. When the vessel returns to port, the fish are sent on shore to be sorted into three or four qualities, weighed, re-packed, re-salted, and re-packed. "The mackerel fishery, as pursued by the New Englanders, is a tall and perilous calling, and success in it can only be achieved by great energy and activity. It is carried on chiefly in schooners averaging fifty tons, which follow their prey to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and even to the bleak and stormy coast of Labrador."

A SPIDER CAPTURING A SNAKE.

The Orleans (New York) Republican relates that one day recently, ex-Comptroller Lorenzo Burrows discovered in a building belonging to him, a small snake suspended by the neck under a shelf. On examination, the suspension proved to be accomplished by nothing more substantial than the threads of a spider's web. The main web or nest of the spider was just under the shelf, perhaps two and a half feet from the floor. From this depended a cable formed of a number of strands, and from this hung the snake. The upper half of the snake's body seemed to be wound around with the tiny thread, which was so lightly drawn around his head and breast as to prevent the reptile opening its mouth. Having thus secured him, the spider seemed intent on drawing his prey up to his nest, and when discovered had so far succeeded as to have half the length of the snake from the floor. The snake manifested its dislike of the treatment by occasional violent struggles, in which he would spring from the floor and exert his utmost powers to break his filmy bands. The struggles were very comely, and unconcernedly watched by the spider from his nest above. The snake was about a foot in length, and the spider was by no means a large specimen of his species. The apparently unequal struggle was witnessed by more than one hundred persons during the day, attracted by the report of the singular contest. But that the cable was accidentally broken by a person who had entered the room, the spider would undoubtedly have drawn the snake to his nest. This singular case presents a double room for wonder—first, at the strategy of the spider in getting his coils about the snake, and second, at the wonderful strength evinced in drawing up a reptile at least one hundred times his weight.

WASTE IN FOOD.

Waste of food is sinful at any time, for it is a crime against humanity, a destruction of that whereby the people live, besides impoverishing the individual who allows it. Economy is one of the means by which people arise from poverty to wealth; but the benefit does not stop here; it extends itself to all mankind; for whatever is saved makes the surplus price to the general mass. There is much waste from neglect, and more from ignorance. To correct the latter cause, many scientific experiments have been made with a view of ascertaining facts which, popularized, would tend to check this waste. In the matter of preparing food, it is found that boiled meats are a great saving over roasted. In some experiments made in England, the respective losses in the different modes of cooking are ascertained to be as follows: Roasted chicken lost 15 per cent; beef ribs and sirloins, 19 per cent; geese, 19 per cent; boiled mutton legs, 10 per cent; boiled beef, 15 per cent; boiled shoulder mutton, 10 per cent; turkeys, 30 per cent; mutton legs and shoulders, 24 per cent; ducks, 27 per cent. Boiling beef saves more than four per cent over roasting. If a leg of mutton is boiled, it loses ten per cent; if roasted, twenty-five per cent. The fatter meats, the greater the loss; it should be moderately fat to make it tender; but there is an unprofitable fatness. Eleven pounds of roast ribs comes two pounds, and the bones one pound; so that of the eleven, only seven pounds come on the table. Hence, if roast ribs pieces cost twenty cents a pound at the butcher's stall, they are worth but thirty-one cents a pound on the dinner-table. It is philosophically true, that one pound of clear roast beef is more concentrated than one pound of boiled beef, and hence may contain more nourishment; but the more concentrated food is, the more nourishment it not only because it requires a great

exhaustive power to convert it into pure blood, but the sense of sufficiency of meat is induced to a considerable extent by the bulk of what is taken; and if we eat concentrated food until there is bulk enough to remove the feeling of hunger, there is so much nutriment in it that nature cannot extract it all in a perfect manner.—Philadelphia Ledger.

BODILY CARRIAGE.

Instead of giving all sorts of rules about turning out the toes, and straightening up the body, and holding the shoulders back, all of which are impracticable to many, because soon forgotten, or productive of a feeling of awkwardness and discomfort, which procures a willing omission, all that is necessary to secure the object is to hold up the head and move on, letting the head and shoulders take care of themselves. Walk with the chin but slightly above a horizontal line, or with your eyes directed to things a little higher than your own head. In this way you walk properly, pleasantly, and without any feeling of restraint or awkwardness. If any of you wish to be aided in securing this habitual carriage of body, accompany yourselves to carry your hands behind you, one hand grasping the opposite wrist.

Englishmen are admired the world over for their tall chests, broad shoulders, sturdy frames, and many bearers. This position of body is a favorite with them—in the simple promenade in the garden or gallery, in attending ladies along a crowded street, in standing on the street or in public worship. Many persons spend a large part of their waking existence in the sitting position. A single rule, well attended to in this connection, would be of incalculable value to multitudes. Use chairs with the old-fashioned straight backs, a little inclining backward, and set with the lower portion of the body close against the back of the chair at the seat. Any one who tries it will observe in a moment a grateful support to the whole spine, and we see no reason why children should not be taught from the beginning to write and sew and knit in a position requiring the lower portion of the body and the shoulders to touch the back of the chair at the time. A very common position in sitting, especially among men, is with the shoulders against the chair-back, with a space of several inches between the chair-back and the lower portion of the spine, giving the body the shape of a half-hoop; it is the instantaneous, instinctive, and almost universal position assumed by the consumptive on sitting down, unless counteracted by an effort of the will; hence parents should regard such a position in their children with apprehension, and should rectify it at once.—Rural New Yorker.

Mr. Tegemier, before the Entomological Society, maintained that bees have no horizontal or geometrical instinct, as has been usually supposed, but the form of their cells is the consequence of the law of property of space, that of seven circles of equal radii, six will just surround the seventh. The cell of the bee is invariably hemispherical at its commencement, and the section of a cell not in contact with another always circular.

M. de Turenne, seeing a child pass behind a horse in such a sort that the urchin might be maimed for life by a kick, called the little turtletoward him, and addressed him thus: "My fine little fellow, never pass behind a horse without leaving between you and the animal abundant space to escape unharmed. I promise you that in thus acting you will not travel an additional league in the whole course of your life, and remember that Turenne told you so."

EVERY HOUSEHOLD OF TASTE AND REFINEMENT.

Which can possibly afford its moderate expense. "writes Rev. Dr. Prime, in the New York Observer." A GLORIOUS INSTRUMENT FOR THE TEMPLE SERVICE, SO READILY SECURED AS TO BE AVAILABLE FOR ANY CONGREGATION, AND SO EFFECTIVE AND BEAUTIFUL AS TO MEET THE DESIRES OF THE MOST REFINED AND GASTROPHILES.

THE CABINET ORGAN IS CERTAINLY SUPERIOR IN quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression is equally rich. The well-known pianist, adding that "the instruments are really so excellent that there can hardly be much difference about them." THE HIGHEST ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF INDUSTRY IN THIS DEPARTMENT. Says the Boston Advertiser, adding, "This is not only our opinion, but the opinion of the UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE ORGANISTS AND Musicians who have examined these Organs, and often submitted them to long and severe tests."

There are six sorts of people at whose hands you need not expect much kindness. The sordid and narrow-minded think of nobody but themselves; the lazy will not take the trouble to serve you; the busy have no time to think of you; the overgrown rich man is above minding any one who needs his assistance; the poor and unbusy have neither spirit nor ability; the good-natured fool, however willing, is not capable of serving you.

A quarryman employed at Brighthelm, in Devon, perceived recently, after blasting, an aperture twelve or fourteen feet overhead. It has been found to lead to an extensive stalactite cavern, which extends in several directions, and for considerable distances. Many of the crystals of lime have assumed beautiful and curious forms. It is understood that a scientific exploration of the cavern will shortly be made.

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Some professors pass for very meek, good-natured people, till you displease them. They resemble a pool or pond; while you let it alone it looks clear and limpid, but if you stir it towards the bottom, the rising sediments soon discover the impurities that lurk beneath.

Franklin, on hearing the remark, that what was lost on earth went to the moon, asserted that there must be a good deal of advice accumulated there.

Two sorts of persons are to be alike avoided—those who offer you an explanation of everything, and those who care not for a full explanation of anything.

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THE HIGHLAND WATER CURE. A health resort for the reception of patients. H. P. BURDICK, M.D., and MRS. MARY BRYAN BURDICK, M.D., Proprietors. Send for a Circular. Address, Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.

MERCHANTS' NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. BOSTON, via "GROTON," NEW HAVEN, STONINGTON, PHOENIX, NEW BEDFORD, TAUNTON, and NEW BEDFORD. The regular steamers COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH, will leave Pier No. 18, North River, foot of Courtland Street, daily, (except Sunday,) at 5 P. M. Freight taken as low as by any other New York Office Company. Tickets, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$70.00, \$75.00, \$80.00, \$85.00, \$90.00, \$95.00, \$100.00. New York, Nov. 3, 1863.

PRINTING IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.

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IT IS THE UNIVERSAL OPINION.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION. Says Mr. Fry, the distinguished Musical Critic of the New York Tribune, that Messrs. Mason and Hamlin have succeeded in making a better small instrument than any other of the Organ family, and that the musical works of the kind can be found in Europe. "THE CABINET ORGAN." Writes Mr. Nicholson, the able critic of the New York World, "it is quite as great an improvement upon the Melodeon, introduced some years since, and the success of the Harmonicon and Concert Grand Piano to-day is over the imperfect Pianos in vogue a quarter of a century since."

TRULY A CHARMING INSTRUMENT. Writes Mr. G. C. B. in the New York Tribune, "who has tested it thoroughly, he is in his (concerts)," worthy of the high praise it has received, and DESIRE TO FIND ITS WAY.

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THE SABBATH RECORDER. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY GEORGE B. UTTER, Proprietor. No. 27 Broadway, New York.

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