

The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTERLY, N. Y., FIFTH DAY, DEC. 1, 1864. Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE SABBATH.

CHAPTER IV.

After the conclusions of the last chapter, our case demands no examination of outside questions. That we may, however, show their spuriousness and want of logic, we proceed to note briefly the ab extra arguments claimed in support of a change from the seventh to the first day of the week. There are two of them:

(a) Argument from the resurrection.

(b) Apostolic example.

(c) Under this it is claimed that the work of redemption is greater than the work of creation; that the work of redemption was completed by the resurrection on Sunday; and therefore "Sunday is the Sabbath."

The proposition of the major premise is assumed on mere human wisdom, for there is no claim that God, the author of each work, ever instituted any comparison between them, or revealed which was the greater.

Both works are infinite. Man can measure neither. Angels desired to understand them; but were not able. This, then, is the spectacle: Finite, ignorant man, of his own power, assuming to decide which is the greater of two works, each the product of infinite wisdom, each beyond his power to comprehend separately, much less to institute a comparison, and decide their respective importance.

This assumption is then made the major premise, from which to deduce a very illogical conclusion. I say it logical, for there is no connection between the Sabbath, as the monument of creation, made such from certain special causes, and the scheme of redemption. It has nothing in common, as to origin or nature, with any of the ceremonies prefiguring Christ as a Redeemer. Thus it has no connection with the subject abstractly considered, nor with any day of the week. The argument, then, is weak, in that there is no logical connection between the two propositions, and in that the major proposition is in its whole essence faulty, presupposing, as it does, the impossibility of man's deciding the question involved. Hence the first link in the chain falls out.

The next link is, that "Christ rose from the grave on Sunday," that his resurrection was the crowning work of redemption; hence that Sunday, by that, came to be the Sabbath.

Reader, what causes were requisite to make the seventh day the Sabbath? Could any other causes make any other day the Sabbath, even admitting that these might be transferred from the seventh to another day? Clearly not. The causes which made the seventh day the Sabbath, must be the only ones which could constitute any other day the Sabbath.

The argument is not only fallacious as to its nature, but equally so in point of fact. Its major premise, too, is incorrect, for Christ did not rise on the first day of the week. I support this assertion, first, from the accounts of the Evangelists themselves. Three of them speak indefinitely with reference to the event, as follows: John (20th) states, that Mary, the Magdalene, came early on the morning of the first day of the week, and found the sepulchre empty. Luke (24th) states the same; and they found the stone rolled away, and found the body of Jesus. Mark (16th) has the same. Each of these three writers simply states, that when the women came to the sepulchre on the morning of the first day of the week, they found it empty. Christ had risen and gone. Matthew alone states the time and circumstances attending the resurrection. See Matt. 28th. Here we are told that, "late in the Sabbath, as it was drawing into the first day of the week, Mary the Magdalene, and the other Mary, came to view the sepulchre." Then follows the account of the earthquake, the descent of the angel, and the conversation between the woman and the angel, in which he states, "He is not here, for he is risen, as he said." That this coming out the scenes enacted were quite other and different from those of the next morning, is evident; because late in the Sabbath—such is the translation of the "Bible Union," and it is the literal rendering of the Greek—could have been no other time than a little before sunset on the seventh day of the week. Thus, by the only Evangelist who gives the time and circumstances of the resurrection, it is fixed upon the seventh day of the week, and not upon the first.

The impossibility of Christ's resurrection on the first day is further shown from the sign which he himself gave of his Messiahship. See Matt. 12: 40. "As Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." In Matt. 16: 21, Jesus shows that he must be put to death, and the third day rise again. So in Mark 8: 31—"And after three days rise again." Thus, Christ gives as a sign of his divinity, the fact that he should lie in the grave three days and three nights, and after three days rise again. The language is definite, "three days and three nights." There can be no mistaking its meaning. Therefore, He must have risen at the same time of day that he was entombed. Matthew 27: 57 says, "When the even was come"—when it was late—they entombed him. John 19: 38-42 agrees with this, showing how the Passover Sabbath drew on, which began at sunset, and how they laid him in a tomb near at hand, because of this. Hence it must have been near the going down of the sun; and to make good his own words, he must rise at the same hour, be it on what day it might. This was not true of the first day, for in the early morning of that day, he "was risen and gone." The difficulty has arisen in supposing the Sabbath spoken of as following the crucifixion, to have been the weekly Sabbath. John 12: 14 and 31 distinctly states, that it was the Passover Sabbath. More than this, the Jews, on the day following the entombing, went to Pilate, procured permission, and then set a watch around the sepulchre "until the third day," lest the body should be stolen. This business their custom permitted on the Passover Sabbath, but their extreme strictness on the weekly Sabbath would have precluded any such work. Hence, knowing, on the authority of the only Evangelist who gives any statement of the time, that he did rise "late in the Sabbath," knowing that he must rise after having lain in the earth three days and three nights, and that he was laid in the grave about sunset, we can but conclude, that he was crucified on fourth day, and entombed late in that day. On fifth day, the watch was set; this too was the Passover. This day at evening would mark the expiration of one night and day. Sixth day would be two nights and days. Seventh day, late in the day, then, must mark the close of the third night and day; and thus, by his own showing, he must have risen just when Matthew says he did, late in the Sabbath. To say that he was crucified on sixth day, entombed about sunset on that day, and rose just before sunset the next day, and at the same time lay in the grave "three days and three nights," is simply absurd, because impossible.

Thus the major premise of the second link in the resurrection argument proves a failure. It will not stand close analysis.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS AT MILTON.

The Fall Term of Milton Academy closes this week. The session has been a prosperous one, both as regards the number of students in attendance, and the work that has been accomplished. The number of male students has been comparatively small, as must be expected from the interest which the Institution has taken in procuring enlistments from its young men for the military service.

The Winter Term will open after a week's vacation, under favorable auspices. Rev. W. C. Whitford, the Professor of Natural Sciences and the Greek Language, will still continue his indefatigable labors at its head. Professor E. Searing, a graduate of Michigan University, and an accomplished scholar, will have charge of the classes in Latin and French Languages. Prof. N. C. Twining remains in charge of the Mathematical Department, a position that he has worthily filled for three years. Miss Eliza Sanders, a graduate both of this Institution and Casnovia Seminary, is the popular Preceptress and instructress in the English Department. Mrs. C. O. Whitford, the oldest teacher in the school, is expected to have charge of the German classes. Miss A. P. Wells, a graduate of the Musical Academy of Syracuse, continues her successful management of the Musical Department.

The Academy and its work are very often highly commended by the friends of education in this section, and throughout the State. Its Principal was very favorably mentioned last summer as a candidate for the State Superintendency of Schools, by many leading teachers and newsmen.

The State Teachers' Association of Wisconsin held its Annual Meeting at this place last week. The sessions were attended by nearly two hundred teachers, and were occupied in the reading of papers, and discussions on practical topics. Among the former, were essays presented by Prof. B. F. Seaman of Milwaukee, the Teacher, the Common School, and the State; by Rev. D. E. Maxson, on Political Education in our Schools; by Prof. E. Searing, on History in

our Public Schools; and by Prof. N. C. Twining, on a Course of Study for the Common School. Much of the discussion was confined to the teaching of history and politics in our schools. The President of the Association, Prof. C. H. Allen, of Madison University, and Hon. J. L. Pickard, formerly State Superintendent of Schools, presented interesting addresses. The following officers of the Association were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. W. C. Whitford of Milton, President; Prof. O. M. Baker of Milwaukee, Vice President; and Prof. J. K. Parry of Ft. Atkinson, Secretary. *** Milton, Wis., Nov. 21st, 1864.

FACTS ABOUT THE NAVY.

U. S. STEAMER "MOUNT VERNON," At Sea, Nov. 5th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

To those who have had no experience in that arm of the U. S. service, denominated the Navy, it may possibly be of interest to know something of the manner in which that portion of it pertaining to the reception of men into the service. Six months of service as a "landman," and four months of that time spent on the Receiving Ship "North Carolina," in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in a good position to become acquainted with the ways in which men are induced to ship, the endless schemes devised to fasten unsuspecting victims of strong drink, and indeed the thousand ways resorted to to manifest unmistakably to the country the devoted patriotism and undying love that officers and men cherish for our injured flag and country, has given me a small stock of information, that may possibly prove of some little interest to the friends of humanity who may chance to notice this sketch.

Actuated by a desire to serve my country in some capacity, and considering my physical powers insufficient to enter the Army, I determined on entering the Navy. Accordingly, on the 14th of April last, I proceeded to the naval rendezvous in Brooklyn, N. Y., where I vowed to stand by the flag and sustain the interests of our country for the space of one year. From this place I was escorted to the Navy Yard, thence to the "North Carolina," closely watched, in the mean time, that I might not, like scores of my antecedents on the same route, take French leave of my worthy attendant.

My own experience while there is not of sufficient importance to be of interest; suffice it, that chance, the fates, or some other agency, favored me above most of my comrades, with a tolerably lucrative position, which relieved me from the necessity of mingling with the rabble, as I otherwise must have done. I say rabble, for never before did I see such a delegation of representatives from pandemonium as I found there. I could hardly believe my own eyes and ears; such a large crowd of the most ungodly men, such continuous blasphemy, such unblushing villainy, crime in all its phases, from lying and stealing up to absolute murder.

There was occasionally to be found a man who had an air of civilization about him; but, as a general thing, of the twenty-eight hundred men on board when I made my advent, by far the greater part were fugitives from justice, or of the lowest class in point of morality. Many are "Shanghaied," (a phrase used to express a particular manner in which men are introduced into the Navy.) In such cases, men are made drunk, taken to a rendezvous, their papers made out, and while in a state of stupefaction, brought on board, put through the mockery of examination by the Surgeon, and thus made brave defenders of the Union; and if, as is usually the case, they wake out of their stupor in the course of a day or two after being taken on board, it is only to curse themselves, their educators, Abraham Lincoln, and the Navy. Thousands of cases of this stamp occur. Not a day passes, but more or less such outrages are perpetrated. In very many instances—in fact, most such—the dupes of these land sharks are by them relieved of all their bounty, and many families that were before in indigent circumstances are now left to the cold charities of an unfeeling public. It is a daily occurrence to see women—some young, and some old—at the wharf or on the ship, pleading for their husbands and sons, who they assert, with many tears, were treacherously torn from them by these ruffians. Of the sixty thousand men who compose the naval force, nine-tenths are aliens, thus making a conglomeration of Irish, Dutch, English, Italians, Spanish, French, Russians, Welsh, and about everything except Hottentots, the last of which would compare very favorably with many that go to swell its numbers.

The first ordeal one has to pass through after stepping inside the Receiving Ship, is to commit himself to the mercy of the Master-at-Arms. When his name is called, he is required to present himself before his royal highness, answer such ques-

tions as he may propound, and if he chances to have got his "suit of blue" at the rendezvous, is spared the pain of having his citizen clothes literally torn off him, and a suit of "shoddy" substituted, by a set of men stationed for that purpose. His citizen clothes are "taken care" of by the Master-at-Arms, and such good care, that nine times out of ten he is never allowed a sight of them again, and any effort that he may subsequently make to get possession of them, proves futile, and the only satisfaction he gets is a kick or cuff. If a landsman, one gets for an outfit, two pairs of drawers, two shirts, and one pair of pants, for which he must pay thirty-six dollars, or three months' pay, all of which is worth about as many cents, and not much more.

From the time one enters the ship, he learns that extortion is the rule, and friendly assistance or accommodation the exception. Here I might mention very many examples of daily occurrence; suffice it, that hundreds of dollars are daily exacted from ignorant men, who do not know the value of money, through the intrigues of designing men. Besides this, men are robbed of their money. I have many times seen men crying about the decks of a morning, with their shirts gashed about the waist, with money belts cut open or entirely off, and money all gone. To accomplish these ends, some are made drunk, others are the victims of chloroform, while others are knocked down in open daylight. One instance came to my knowledge of a young man who wore a valuable ring, and while asleep inhaled chloroform until stupefied, and the ring not coming off easily, he fends cut off his finger. Another man was dangerously wounded with a knife while his money belt was being cut off from his waist, and was sent to the hospital. There are regularly organized bands, who make it a business to watch out daytimes and lie in wait nights, one of which, I was credibly informed, numbered sixty-eight men. Drunkenness is continual, and by no means confined to privates. During my stay there, many died of the "delirium tremens," notwithstanding the fact that drinking is strenuously prohibited in the articles of war regulating the Navy. Officers high in rank have not seen a sober day in years. The Executive Officer of the ship has not been troubled with even a slow of sanity for some time past, save a few moments after receiving a salt-water bath one night at about 12 o'clock, the scow which plies between the ship and wharf proving of too limited capacity to contain his inebriated highness.

One interesting feature in the mode of enlistment, is the fraud practiced upon the Government by runners employed by shipping officers, in shipping men who are too old or too young to be of service. I witnessed occurrences of this kind almost daily, two or three of which will serve as illustrations. It was a part of my duty to muster recruits on the quarter deck as they came on board each day from the different rendezvous. One day, in June I think, together with a gang from New York, came a man, the first sight of whom convinced me he was very old, besides being slightly demented. I remarked to some of my acquaintances, that that man afforded a good example of the honesty of government officials. I pointed out to them the fine gray streak at the roots of his whiskers and hair. At the expiration of a few days, it had increased somewhat, and in a short time he was a most venerable looking sailor, about 70 years of age. Another old man, who was scarcely capable of locomotion from the effects of chronic rheumatism, was passed by the Surgeon and received, proved a nuisance to the government, and was sent home with a good roll of bounty money. Another case to which I will refer is that of a man sixty-five years of age, who has since been a ship-mate with me. He tells me that the runner who shipped him gave the doctor at the rendezvous ten dollars to pass him, and the one on the receiving ship twenty dollars.

One of the greatest annoyances one has to submit to, is that of being deprived the privilege of seeing friends. No matter how far they may have come to see him; expense, necessity of circumstances, even life at stake, or death about to saddle a family circle, on no account, unless one has the good fortune to possess a pass, which, by the way, is seldom given in such circumstances, can he gain access to his child, father, brother, or relative, while at the same time specimens of the lowest grade of humanity are allowed free access daily to the ship, and smuggle into the ship all the whiskey they can conceal about their persons, under their shawls, &c. One woman was noticed several times to come on board with a small child in her arms, which never seemed uneasy, or to borrow trouble in any way. It was always partly concealed under her shawl, till at length suspicion was raised, and the child rescued from the fond embrace of its agonized mother, when lo! it was lifeless—a large rubber baby, painted a life-like color, and filled uncomfortably full of whiskey, and such whiskey as she had always sold for five dollars a pint. But persons of refinement, respectable persons, are often denied the sight of friends. This is the rule, and the exceptions are few. What I have mentioned are but few of the thousand outrages that are here continually perpetrated upon an unneeding public, many more of which I might mention, but refrain; some are too revolting for notice.

Although I had not the misfortune to suffer from these outrages myself, I was a daily witness of their perpetration upon others, and many times, in contemplation of these facts, have I said to myself and others, What a sublime institution is our great American Navy! What pure, unselfish patriotism emanates from the bosoms of the thousands that go to form its colossal proportions! A certain deck

officer said he would not allow an Administration paper to be sold to the men on his deck. What true devotion to an injured flag, what extreme love for our distracted country, and her honored institutions! Not a word of sympathy spoken for those whose lives are being spent in the faithful performance of the sacred and arduous duties devolving upon them as the nation's representatives! Nothing of the kind; on the contrary, such are only mentioned in terms of the lowest commiseration and unqualified condemnation. This is the spirit manifested not only on receiving ships, but on sea-going vessels, as far as my acquaintance extends, with few exceptions. If the cause that should his nearest every American heart, except that of his eternal salvation, does finally triumph, it will not be indebted to such exponents of the nation's integrity as I have alluded to for that benign consummation. CLERK.

THE MEMORY OF ANNA AND JULIA CLAWSON.

(Printed by request of the Sabbath School at New Market, N. J., of which the children were members.)

"Lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."

Ye lambs of my flock, the Good Shepherd hath called you.

Away from your pastures in the valley of death.

And carried you over beyond the dark river, Beyond its chill vapors and pestilent breath.

He has folded you now, in the phase of safety;

Of the spoiler comes not to those regions;

O! blest of the Father, ye inherit the kingdom.

Prepared for your coming, by unspeakable love.

But we who still walk in the shadow-crossed paths,

So worn and so weary, in the din and the strife,

We are longing, dear children, again to behold you,

Though we would not recall you to the battle of life.

We loved you as those beloved of the Father,

Attended by angels, whose greatest you were; Little thinking they came as an escort of honor,

To call you pure spirits to eternity's shore.

It is done; we will bow in the spirit of submission.

To the will of Jehovah, our spiritual Head, With the prayer on our lips, that he would permit us

To share in the glory of our hallowed dead.

The lives of our Anna and Julia were pleasant

And lovely indeed each innocent heart;

Their souls were so closely bound up in each other,

That death but a moment could keep them apart.

And shall not our lives, who remain, be made better

By feeling the smart of the chastening rod? The lives of these children have taught us a lesson;

We enter as children the kingdom of God. Their pastor, L. C. ROOMS. NEW MARKET, N. J., Oct. 15th, 1864.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

The Secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance have issued their circular invitation for the Week of Prayer in January next, with a request that those who propose to unite in this important concert of supplication and praise will make arrangements as early as possible for holding meetings in their respective neighborhoods. The following is the circular:

The time has again arrived to invite Christians of all countries to make arrangements for observing a week of special and united prayer at the beginning of the coming year.

Few movements of the Church of Christ have been more owned and honored of the Lord than these annual seasons of united supplications. The Evangelical Alliance, therefore, feel imperatively urged to renew their invitation, in the hope of meeting a yet larger response than in former years, and of obtaining still more abundant spiritual and temporal blessings.

The calls for prayer are loud and urgent, the claims of a perishing world increasing as they must with the readiness everywhere apparent to receive the truth; and the assaults made against the common faith by revived Romanism, and by modern forms of infidelity; the war spirit excited among nations professing Christianity; these and other considerations urge on zealous, active effort, to draw near to the Throne of Grace, and by united, continuous, and faithful prayer, to "prove God" according to his own Word: "If I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it."—Malachi 3: 10. "I will that men pray every where, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting."—1 Tim. 2: 8.

The following topics, among others, are suggested as suitable for exhortation and intercession on the successive days of meeting:

Sunday, Jan. 1.—Sermons on the agency of the Holy Spirit in the present dispensation.

Monday, Jan. 2.—Thanksgiving for blessings upon individuals, nations, and churches, together with confession of sins.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.—Pastors, teachers, evangelists, and missionaries.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—The children of Christian parents, congregation, and schools.

Thursday, Jan. 5.—Sunday schools, and all actively engaged in Christian work.

Friday, Jan. 6.—The abolition of slavery and cessation of war.

Saturday, Jan. 7.—The Christian Church: for increased holiness, activity, and harmony among its several sections.

Sunday, Jan. 8.—Sermons: The visible unity of the Church—"That they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us, that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."—John 17: 21.

ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS. Capt. Daniel A. Langworthy, of the 85th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, who was taken prisoner by the rebels at Plymouth, N. C., has escaped, and is now among his friends in Western New York. It seems that he was removed from Charleston to Columbia, S. C., whence he found an opportunity to escape; and after about thirty days of traveling by night and hiding by day, dodging rebel pickets, misleading rebel blood-hounds, and living on what could be picked up, he reached the federal lines in the southwest. An account of his hair-breadth escapes would exceed in interest any work of fiction, and it is hoped that such an account will be written.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have been favored with the following extract from a letter of Capt. Langworthy:

"On the 5th of October we were removed from Charleston to Columbia, S. C., on account of the yellow fever." On the morning of October 11th, myself and four other officers escaped from the prison and started in the direction of the North Star. In North Carolina we overtook one party of two officers and another of three, who escaped from the cars on the night of the 5th. From there we came (ten of us) together, reaching our lines at Strawberry Plains, near Knoxville, Tenn., on the 13th Nov. We used every means to keep out of sight, were in the wilderness most of the time, traveled every night, and picked up our subsistence as best we could. If we could find a potato patch we were in clover, but often we could not find potatoes, and were obliged to take up with corn. We were seventeen days in crossing South Carolina, and in that time did not see a white man, and only two black ones. In North Carolina we found plenty of loyal men, of the strongest and most earnest kind, who gave us much assistance. We were chased by blood-hounds; once they were close upon us, but we threw them off the track. The negroes will always render assistance to a Yankee. They are well posted as to the state of affairs."

CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.

A Conference of leading Congregationalists, held recently in New York, determined that a National Congregational Convention shall be held in Boston next June. They also voted to recommend the following subjects to the consideration of the Convention:

1. The work of evangelization in the West and South, and in foreign lands.

2. Church building.

3. Education for the ministry—in colleges, theological seminaries, or otherwise; and ministerial support.

4. Local and parochial evangelization.

5. The expediency of issuing a statement of Congregational church polity.

6. The expediency of setting forth a declaration of the Christian faith, as held in common by the Congregational churches.

7. The classification of benevolent organizations to be recommended to the patronage of the churches.

In a series of resolutions adopted by the Conference, the following statement was made of the fundamental principles of Congregationalism:

"The Congregational Churches recognize two and only two fundamental principles of church polity, viz: (1) That the local church is the only organized and authoritative ecclesiastical body established by Christ and his apostles, complete in itself for all church purposes, and with an authority which cannot be delegated; and (2) That all churches hold relations of fellowship one with another, under which it is one of their duties and privileges to meet for counsel in cases of general moment."

A CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, called St. Paul's and St. Peter's, was consecrated at Philadelphia on the 20th of November. It has been eighteen years in building, cost nearly five hundred thousand dollars, and is said to be the largest church edifice in the United States. On the occasion of its consecration, more than 700 priests participated, and the ceremonies were witnessed by about 8000 people. Among the priests participating were Archbishop Feehan of Cincinnati, and McClosky, of New York, together with the Bishops of Boston, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Burlington, Vt., Newark, Canada, Fort Wayne, Ind., Hartford, Pittsburg, Toronto, Halifax, and the Most Rev. Abbot of St. Vincent's at Ladbroke. The bishops proceeded from the Episcopal residence in full vestments, with mitre and surplice, through Logan square, followed by the priests and proceeded to the cathedral, the choir chanting Te Deum. The usual ceremonies were then proceeded with, Bishop Wood, accompanied by the priests, sprinkling the foundation and walls with holy water, etc. After the customary forms on such occasions, including the Pontifical Mass, had been concluded, Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, delivered an impressive sermon.

HENRY R. JENNINGS, formerly of Western, a captain in the 31st Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, died in Chesapeake Hospital, Baltimore, on the 26th of November. In the movement under General Butler, on the north bank of the James River, several weeks ago, he was wounded by a ball through the lung, from which a fatal result has since been expected.

Four numbers more will complete the twentieth volume of the Sabbath Recorder. It is hoped that subscribers who have not yet paid for the volume, will do so before it closes, and that a goodly number of those who can pay as well as one time as another for the incoming volume, will in that way help to lighten the load of carrying the paper through these times of high prices. Our terms for the coming year will be the same as they have been for six months past, namely, \$3 50 per year if paid in advance, and \$3 per year when payment is delayed beyond the first quarter.

CHANGE OF MASTERS AND MASTERS.

An order has been issued by Major-General Dana, placing the freed men in the district, as many as could find room there, upon the lands formerly possessed by Jeff. Davis, and his brother Joseph, and by the heirs of General Quitman, of Silbustering memory. These estates lie together in an easily defended bend of the Mississippi, called Palmira Bend. They contain about ten thousand acres of arable land, and it is intended that cotton speculators shall be kept away from this point, which the negroes can defend, and where they can live in security, and maintain themselves without expense to the government.

AN ODD STORY.

The possession of the estate in Boston passing from Court Square to Washington street, adjoining the Cornhill-Corcoran House, and now covered with old buildings, which sent for thirty-four hundred dollars a year, is being contested in the Supreme Court at Boston. Mr. Price, the former owner of the estate, left it burdened with the bequest of forty shillings each to the preaching of eight sermons in Lent by Episcopal clergymen. But the conditions of the will have not been lived up to, and King's Chapel, Unitarian and Trinity Church have, of late years, divided the proceeds. The suit is at the instance of the Convention of the Protestant Church of Massachusetts.

DEATH OF PROF. SILLIMAN.

The scientific world will bear with regret that Benjamin Silliman died of Thanksgiving Day at his residence in New Haven. He had passed the four score years after which a man's strength is but labor and sorrow, and his closing hours were soothed by the attentions of a numerous family. Mr. Silliman was born on the 8th of August, 1779, at North Stratford, Conn., where his father—who had been a brigadier-general in the Revolution—was a prominent lawyer. He graduated at Yale College in 1799, and two years later was appointed a tutor. In 1808 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1814 accepted the position of Professor of Chemistry at Yale College, then an entirely new chair in that Institution. The balance of his life was mainly spent in studies and writings connected with that professorship.

SALARIES OF CLERGYMEN.

The statistics reported to the last Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, show the annual salaries of the clergy of that diocese. In the city of Philadelphia, thirty-eight report the rector's salary as follows: in eleven of the largest churches, the average is \$2,701; in twenty-seven, the average is \$714; in the whole number, the average is \$1,497. In the country parts there are sixty-four parishes, which average \$1,000. In some of these parishes the salary of the rector is from \$200 to \$300. One poor man in the diocese reports his salary at \$300 per year, and for two years the only payment to him was \$10.

THANKSGIVING DAY appears to be becomingly throughout the country.

We doubt if ever there was a more complete suspension of business on such an occasion. The feeling was nearly universal, that there is plenty to be thankful for, and plenty to be thankful with. The soldiers were abundantly provided for—estimated of the number of turkeys forwarded to them varying from forty to one hundred and sixty thousand. Every way, thanksgiving day this year was a national festival.

THE RUSTING OF THE ELIZON were celebrated at Adams Center, N. Y. in a way more worthy of men than the waste of powder, the illumination, and kindred displays, that of a character such an occasion.

Music, toasts, speeches, prayer, general good feeling, and a contribution of about \$100 to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, were the prominent features of the celebration.

CONGRESS WILL assemble at Washington on Monday next week, December 5th. It is understood that among other matters which will be treated of in the annual message of the President will be the views of the Administration on the various propositions for peace and its policy on that subject. Nearly all the reports of the Cabinet Secretaries will be ready for presentation. It is thought when the session opens.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Newport Mercury says that for several months past, a large number of the soldiers who were discharged from the army, and who had been exposed to the ravages of the war, had been seen in the city.

MUSICAL MACHINES.

One Herr Madres, of Mayence, has discovered a machine which will write down notes as fast as it is played, thus doing away with the great labor of composing. A German paper describes the invention, which seems too good to be true.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

The great Teeping rebellion, which originated in a local revolt of the heavily-taxed population of one of the southern provinces of China, and by the mingled fanatics and statescraft of the remarkable enthusiast King Shiao Tsen, gradually extended itself through all that portion of the empire of which Canton is the commercial centre, has come to an end.

Within three days more than one hundred thousand men were slaughtered, comprising some fifty thousand shells, and heavenly generals, as well as a miscellaneous collection of high and low officials, to the number of more than three thousand.

As it appears from French sources that the whole body of the rebels consisted of only eighteen thousand men, we must, of course, refer this statement to the vigor of the eastern imagination.

A later bulletin announces that the remnant of the rebels who survived the destruction of Nankin have been driven from Hoochou; that at present they do not hold a single fortified town, and that everywhere they are throwing down their arms.

CLOVER HAY FOR HORSES.

Dr. McClure is one of the leading veterinary surgeons of Philadelphia, and we may add, of the United States. His opinion, therefore, on any matter connected with the food and health of the horse can be quoted with confidence.

ORGE STATISTICS OF 1864.

The crop circular just issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that the total crop of 1864 amounts to one hundred and seventy-one million bushels, a decrease of one million from the product of last year of one hundred and seventy-two million bushels.

year of 3,000,000 bushels and about equal to the crop of 1863.

CONCERNING THE WHOOPING COUGH.—Mr. James Craig, of Newcastle-Tyne, in England, has published a paper, in which, after advertizing to the fact that 13,773 persons died from whooping cough in 1862, he states that during a recent visit he noticed in the most respectable Swedish journals a statement to the effect that whooping cough can be cured by inhaling the air from the purifying apparatus in gas works.

ROPE-TYING TRICKS.

At Astley's, in London, a young acrobat named Redmond is doing the rope and sack trick with astounding cleverness. His feats are thus described: "A stout Manila rope, rather thicker than that used by the Brothers Davenport, and some twenty yards in length, after being carefully examined, was handed to two of the gentlemen present, who proceeded to tie up Mr. Redmond. His hands were not tied close together behind his back, but pinioned to his sides, apparently in the most secure fashion.

LONG SLEEP.

At the sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a paper was received from Dr. Blanchet on three cases of constitutional lethargic slumber. One of them was that of a lady twenty-four years of age, who, having slept for forty days at the age of eighteen, and fifty days at the age of twenty, during her honeymoon, at length had a fit of sleep which lasted nearly a whole year, from Easter Sunday, 1852, to March, 1863.

POWER OF A BIRD'S SONG.

When we hear the song of a soaring lark, we may be sure that the entire atmosphere between us and the bird is filled with pulses, or undulations, or waves, as they are often called, produced by the little songster's organ of voice.

ARSENIC FOR TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

M. Montigny, the French Consul in China, remarks that the people of that country mingle arsenic with their smoking tobacco. This practice has been observed by other writers; and the smokers are said to be healthy and stout, with powerful lungs, etc.

DOGS IN ENGLAND.

The dogs of Great Britain are an increasing race. The 239,128 annual tax was paid upon eighty-one packs of hounds (of sixty-six or more) in the financial year 1859-60, and upon eighty-four packs in 1861-62.

SMOKE AND GOLD.

In these days, when retrenchment and economy are so needful, many might profitably imitate the example of the British workmen, who, save up smoking, and every week laid aside the amount of money that he formerly spent for tobacco.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Boots are said to have been invented by the Carrans. They were at first made of leather, afterwards of brass and iron, and were proof against both cut and thrust.

A novel and curious instrument has been invented by M. Bryois. It is for the purpose of taking short-hand notes with more than the usual rapidity. It consists of a series of levers worked by keys like a piano, and acting on a set of types which impress themselves on a strip of paper that is gradually unrolled.

AT VICKSBURG.

The rebel authorities having sent a Union family to our lines as "traitors" to the "Confederate" cause, and confiscated their property, Gen. Dana has sent a family of rebel proclivities to the Confederate lines, confiscated their house, and given the use of it to the expelled Union family.

MR. RICHARD HILDRETH.

The historian, and United States Consul at Trieste, has become hopelessly insane. His disease, softening of the brain, superinduced by excessive literary labors, has been gradually progressing for some years, until at length reason has been dethroned.

A WOMAN WHO USED TO ATTEND PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Never go back—never. What you attempt to do, do with your strength. Determination is omnipotent. If the prospect be somewhat darkened, put the fire of resolution to your soul, and kindle a flame that nothing but death can extinguish.

THE UNIVERSAL OPINION OF THE MUSICAL PROFESSION.

"That Messrs. Mason and Hamlin have succeeded in making a better small instrument from their cabinet organs than those which, though portable, and not larger than a piano, can make themselves felt in a church than the universal opinion of the musical profession. They agree that no such mechanical works of the kind can be found in equal perfection in Europe.

THE INSTRUMENT KNOWN AS THE CABINET ORGAN.

The instrument known as the CABINET ORGAN is quite as great an improvement upon the Melodion, introduced some twenty years ago, as the Melodion was upon the concert grand piano-forte of to-day.

IF YOU WISH TO BE HAPPY AND MAKE OTHERS SO.

Always be cheerful, and look upon the bright side of everything. It is just as cheap, and three times as good for digestion. Every man of a great mind is the property of the whole community.

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. 499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. The attention of the public and trade is invited to our New Scale V. Octave Resonator PIANO FORTES, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled by any hitherto offered in this market.

WHERE WERE EXHIBITED INSTRUMENTS FROM THE BEST MAKERS OF LONDON, PARIS, GERMANY, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND NEW YORK.

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.

TERMS: NET CASH, IN CURRENT FUNDS.

Descriptive Circulars sent free. "A GLORIOUS INSTRUMENT." We have from time to time presented the testimony of a large portion of the most eminent Organists and Pianists in the country to the great merits of our

CABINET ORGANS.

and to the fact that they excel other instruments of their class. Annexed are extracts from a few Notices of the Press: "THE HIGHEST ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF INDUSTRY IN THIS DEPARTMENT."

THE INSTRUMENT KNOWN AS THE CABINET ORGAN.

The instrument known as the CABINET ORGAN is quite as great an improvement upon the Melodion, introduced some twenty years ago, as the Melodion was upon the concert grand piano-forte of to-day.

IF YOU WISH TO BE HAPPY AND MAKE OTHERS SO.

Always be cheerful, and look upon the bright side of everything. It is just as cheap, and three times as good for digestion. Every man of a great mind is the property of the whole community.

SO EFFECTIVE AND BEAUTIFUL AS TO MERIT THE DIGNITY OF THE MOST REFINED AND FASTIDIOUS.

A glorious instrument for the temple service, so readily secured as to be available for any congregation, and so effective and beautiful as to merit the highest admiration of the most refined and fastidious admirers of appropriate music.

WHEELS IMPROVED FOR ANTI-FREEZING, DOUBLE-ACTING, PUMPING AND LIFTING.

These pumps have now been in general use for many years, and are better adapted to any service than any other, and are recommended as THE BEST! By Capt. Errison, and other eminent Engineers. We can refer to the names of them, and guarantee that all will recommend them. They are more simple in construction, and work easier, and cost less, than all others.

THE "GROVESTEEN PIANO-FORTE" RECEIVED THE 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, 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.

TERMS: NET CASH, IN CURRENT FUNDS.

Descriptive Circulars sent free. "A GLORIOUS INSTRUMENT." We have from time to time presented the testimony of a large portion of the most eminent Organists and Pianists in the country to the great merits of our

CABINET ORGANS.

and to the fact that they excel other instruments of their class. Annexed are extracts from a few Notices of the Press: "THE HIGHEST ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF INDUSTRY IN THIS DEPARTMENT."

THE INSTRUMENT KNOWN AS THE CABINET ORGAN.

The instrument known as the CABINET ORGAN is quite as great an improvement upon the Melodion, introduced some twenty years ago, as the Melodion was upon the concert grand piano-forte of to-day.

IF YOU WISH TO BE HAPPY AND MAKE OTHERS SO.

Always be cheerful, and look upon the bright side of everything. It is just as cheap, and three times as good for digestion. Every man of a great mind is the property of the whole community.

SO EFFECTIVE AND BEAUTIFUL AS TO MERIT THE DIGNITY OF THE MOST REFINED AND FASTIDIOUS.

A glorious instrument for the temple service, so readily secured as to be available for any congregation, and so effective and beautiful as to merit the highest admiration of the most refined and fastidious admirers of appropriate music.

WHEELS IMPROVED FOR ANTI-FREEZING, DOUBLE-ACTING, PUMPING AND LIFTING.

These pumps have now been in general use for many years, and are better adapted to any service than any other, and are recommended as THE BEST! By Capt. Errison, and other eminent Engineers. We can refer to the names of them, and guarantee that all will recommend them. They are more simple in construction, and work easier, and cost less, than all others.

THE "GROVESTEEN PIANO-FORTE" RECEIVED THE 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, 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.

TERMS: NET CASH, IN CURRENT FUNDS.

Descriptive Circulars sent free. "A GLORIOUS INSTRUMENT." We have from time to time presented the testimony of a large portion of the most eminent Organists and Pianists in the country to the great merits of our

CABINET ORGANS.

and to the fact that they excel other instruments of their class. Annexed are extracts from a few Notices of the Press: "THE HIGHEST ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF INDUSTRY IN THIS DEPARTMENT."

THE INSTRUMENT KNOWN AS THE CABINET ORGAN.

The instrument known as the CABINET ORGAN is quite as great an improvement upon the Melodion, introduced some twenty years ago, as the Melodion was upon the concert grand piano-forte of to-day.

IF YOU WISH TO BE HAPPY AND MAKE OTHERS SO.

Always be cheerful, and look upon the bright side of everything. It is just as cheap, and three times as good for digestion. Every man of a great mind is the property of the whole community.

SO EFFECTIVE AND BEAUTIFUL AS TO MERIT THE DIGNITY OF THE MOST REFINED AND FASTIDIOUS.

A glorious instrument for the temple service, so readily secured as to be available for any congregation, and so effective and beautiful as to merit the highest admiration of the most refined and fastidious admirers of appropriate music.