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The Sabbath Recorder.

WEEKLY, P. M., FIFTH-DAY, DEC. 29, 1864.
Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE SABBATH.

CHAPTER V.—CONCLUDED.

In all the epistles written by Paul and the other disciples, but one reference is made to the first day of the week. Had the change been going on, had the first day been pressed upon the attention of the converts, and demands made for its observance, much instruction would have been requisite to bring them—especially the Hebrews—to its observance. This would have necessitated some reference to it in those epistles. On the other hand, the reference made is in no way sabbatical or commemorative in its character. See 1 Cor. 16: 1, 2—“Now concerning the collection for the saints, as I have given order to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye; upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come.” The claim is, that this is evidence of a custom to assemble on that day, when each was to bring in his gift. The whole argument turns upon the expression, “lay by him in store.” It is a wonder that any scholar should draw from that expression the idea of a public collection; indeed, no scholar can draw it from the language. The English, as it stands, is constructed after the Greek model, and defines it as a personal work, each man by himself. The term translated “in store” is the *saridzoon*, and means treasuring up; and no man with any pretensions to a knowledge of Greek can honestly make out of *par autou tithoo* anything but an act of each one by himself. The Latin is *apud se reposita recondere*, at his own house, lay aside, putting away. So Tyndale translates, “Let every one of you put a syde at home, and lay vpp.” Comment is unnecessary. No one, unless he had a theory to support, would ever draw from the text the idea of a public gathering.

It may be farther remarked, that many scholars, both ancient and modern, have translated the Greek of these passages in such a way as to cut off altogether any reference to the first day of the week. The literal translation of *mia ton Sabbaton* is “one of the Sabbaths.” So of the Latin—“*per unam sabbatorum*.” So Tyndale, Acts 20: 7—“On a Sabbath day,” &c. 1 Cor. 16: 2—“In some Sabbath day,” &c. The opinion is worthy of a careful consideration, at least. But admitting the usual translation, we have seen how utterly the passage fails to prove a sabbatical, or even a celebrative observance of the day.

One more passage remains—Rev. 1: 10—“I was in the spirit on the Lord's day.” The claim is, that the “Lord's day” refers to the first day of the week, which presupposes that the day was then observed as a Sabbath, or at least as a day of religious meeting. The only evidence is the presumption, that it was thus used then, because it is met with (for the first time) in the writings of one of the Christian Fathers about seventy years after, and was afterward used to designate the first day. But the fact that John uses the term nowhere else in all his writings, and that he uses it here in only an incidental manner, and that the epistle of Clement, written about the same time, makes no mention of it, and that the writings of the other Fathers down to the year 170, of which there are several fragments, make no mention of it, proves most conclusively, that in whatever sense John used the term, he did not apply it to any day of the week, much less to one which was being religiously observed. The history of the use of this term, as applied to the first day, will be more fully discussed in its proper place.

See the results of the examination of these alleged proofs. 1. The meeting mentioned as occurring on the evening after the day upon which Christ appeared to the two disciples, on the way to Emmaus, was not upon the first, but the second day of the week. 2. The disciples were assembled “for fear of the Jews.” 3. Christ appeared to them to convince them that he was risen. 4. They could not have celebrated his resurrection, for they did not believe it had occurred. 5. The next, “after eight days,” could not have been upon the eighth day, but must have been upon the ninth or later, if the account is exact; if it be indefinite, then even the semblance of an argument fails. 6. The day of Pentecost could not have fallen upon the first day of the week, in view of the fact that the Pentecost was not on the sixth day. 7. The only mention made of the day is as of the Pentecost. 8. The fallacy of the writer, to notice the fact, if it were such, is proof that no such fact existed. 9. The meeting at Troas was an evening meeting, and must

have been on the evening after the seventh, or after the first day; hence Paul traveled all of the first day, or else the meeting was really on the second day, either of which conclusions destroys the claim. 10. The passages in 1st Corinthians and in Revelations are too indefinite to need more attention than they have already received. And this is all the show of argument that men claim to support the dogma of “apostolic example” in favor of the sabbatical observance of the first day of the week.

Well might the Rev. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn., a prominent man of the Congregational school, (in his work on Christian Nurture,) speaking of the inconsistencies of those who demand an express command for infant baptism, say, “The Christian Lord's day, too, accepted in the place of the Jewish Sabbath, and that even against a specific command of the decalogue—how readily, and with how little scruple, do they accept this Lord's day, and let the ancient Sabbath go, when it is only by the faintest, most equivocal, or evanescent indications, they can make out a shadow of authority for the change.” Says the Rev. L. Coleman, in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, as before quoted, p. 535—“No direct precept, as has been observed, is given in the New Testament, authorizing the substitution of the first for the seventh day of the week, or establishing the sanctity of the Lord's day. The Apostle Paul, as we have seen, simply rebukes the Pharisaical superstitions of Judaizing teachers in their observance of the Sabbath and other festivals, without any reference to the divine authority for the Jewish or Christian Sabbath, or the substitution of the one for the other.” To such conclusions are even the advocates of a “Sunday Sabbath” driven, and they are the truest commentary upon so untenable a theory.

GLEANER.

SUGGESTIONS—NO. 2.
The advancement of our Redeemer's kingdom does not depend primarily on the learning of the schools. Science is often called the sister of religion. Not “the Bible and Science,” but “Science and the Bible” has been the watch word with a class of men that have made physical science almost their sole pursuit. They use the word Bible in their motto, not so much because they mean anything by it, as to make a fair-sounding expression, and to do seeming reverence to that which claims a divine origin. The tendency of the age is, in our educational institutions, and in our estimates of great men, is to exalt the physical sciences above their true relative position in the scale of learning. There is something in them that so takes hold of the imagination, that we easily form an erroneous estimate of their comparative importance and utility, and overlook too much all that which relates to the mental world, as learned through direct metaphysical investigation, and through language in its various forms as the revelator of thought, necessarily showing in its unfoldings the nature of mind. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the same tendency has caused God's wonderful revelation, made for the temporal and eternal good of men, to be regarded as a thing of secondary importance.

I would not underrate natural science. Between it and the Bible there is, there can be, no conflict. There have been apparent conflicts, only because of the superficial knowledge or injudicious zeal of those who have arrayed themselves on one side or the other. The world is round, although a convention of bigoted prelates pronounced the doctrine heresy. The world does move, although the pious countrymen of Galileo held up their hands in holy horror at the assertion, and pronounced it blasphemous. Science has always ultimately enforced its claims, while at the same time, many of the theories of scientific men, deemed true as abstract truth in the period in which they flourished, have each in turn been swept away by the investigations of each succeeding age, each age regarding its own elaborately-wrought theories as impregnable as the structure of the universe itself. Nor can I help believing, that some of the theories of to-day will share the fate of some that have gone before, although the cheeks of many of their devotees may flush with indignation at the bare mention of the thought.

All science is true; but there may sometimes be a counterfeit article; and whatever conflicts with known truth is not science, whatever be its pretensions. The theories of self-appointed scientific lords, must stand upon their own foundation. They must not claim as their own a reflected light, but are to be accepted on sufficient evidence, or for want of it rejected as idle phantasies, the worthlessness of which will yet appear. But “all scripture is given by inspiration of God,” and while its

main object is not to teach physical science, yet we must guard against a quite common, but wholly erroneous view, that the Bible was given solely to teach religion or morality, in its narrowest definitions, and has nothing to do with physical truth. It is the highest authority upon whatever it treats, whether it speak of it directly or indirectly; “especially in reference to those great problems that are connected with the origin and destiny of man, and of man's abode; in other words, those ultimate physical facts, that are inseparable from the most important moral bearings.” The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; nature comes and goes, whether at longer or shorter intervals; “but the word of our God shall stand forever.” Its grand subject is redemption, or the kingdom of grace; but its infallibility embraces whatsoever, in the world of matter or of spirit, has any connection with this, its highest and peculiar theme.”

THE REBEL PRISON AT SUMPTER.

Sumpter is situated in south-western Georgia, on the railroad, sixty miles nearly south of Macon, at a station called Andersonville. Having been called upon by Jeff. Davis, or his minions, to take up my residence there for a period, I conclude to give your readers a description of said place, and what I saw and experienced there.

The prison consists of a lot containing about fifteen acres, enclosed by a stockade made of hewn timbers, set perpendicularly in the ground, close together, of sufficient depth to make them firm, and reaching about fifteen feet above the ground. Near the top of these timbers, once in eight or ten rods, is erected a scaffold for a sentinal post. The entrances to this paradise are two massive double gates, at two different points. On the inside there is a dead line, consisting of strips of boards nailed to posts about three feet high, all the way around, twenty feet from the stockade. The penalty for crossing this line is death, if the sentinal is a good marksman. Their orders are to shoot all who cross, without challenging them. Four were shot dead to my knowledge, and many others fired at and wounded.

Near the center of the prison from north to south, is a small stream of water, running from west to east, dividing the camp nearly in the middle, making two distinct camps. This stream is from three to six feet wide, and runs quite rapidly. On the margin of the stream, the ground is soft and swampy for a number of rods on each side, and in many places is impassable for man or beast. From the borders of the swamp the ground commences rising quite abruptly, making the camping grounds steep hill sides, so much so that considerable digging is required for a man to get in a horizontal position.

About the condition of the men in this enclosure: Soon after my arrival with the other Plymouth (N. C.) prisoners, I ascertained that there were about 12,000 men confined here. Those who had been lucky enough to save a blanket, could erect a kind of shelter to protect them somewhat from the sun and storms; those who had them not, had to do without, as the rebels furnish nothing in the line of shelter, except for hospitals, which were very limited.

As to the order of things inside: The men were counted off into detachments of 270 men; these were divided into three messes of 90 each, under the command or supervision of a sergeant, to draw their rations, and to get them out to roll-call in the morning, when the rebel sergeant came around to see if any were missing. As to regulations, there were none; brute strength was king; consequently, a great deal of fighting was going on to see who was governor. Robbing, stealing, &c., were every-day occurrences. Gambling of many kinds could be seen at any time or place in the camp. There were regularly organized gangs of raiders, who made it a business to prowl about nights, and take any thing they could find by force; but occasionally they were caught, and handled pretty roughly.

about twenty, mostly old prisoners, who wintered in Richmond. I entered this place on the 30th day of April, 1864. The first week, our rations consisted of a large pint of coarse unrefined corn meal, a quarter of a pound of raw bacon, and a teaspoonful of salt per day, for each man. No dishes or wood was furnished us to cook these. But the most of us had a tin cup, so that by paying fifty cents for a small amount of wood, we managed to make pudding; and by splitting canteens for frying pans, we managed to live. After about one week the rebels had prepared a cook house outside, so that we got cooked rations about half of the time. When we drew cooked rations, we got about a pound and a half of corn bread, made of half-ground meal, and the husks thrown in, and about the same amount of bacon as before. A portion of the time we got mush in lieu of bread, and on each week beans or rice, which were very filthy looking. I never ate any of them, and saw but few that did, who had money to buy anything else with. Twice a month, the first month only, we drew a substance called soap, which no one would suspect from its looks. Three men drew enough to wash one shirt.

About the 20th of May, the number of prisoners had increased to sixteen or seventeen thousand, making it very crowded. The hospitals were moved outside. The bread rations were reduced nearly one half, making it a pretty close thing to live on the rations. There was a class of old prisoners who had established a trade with the guards and outsiders, by which some necessities were brought in for sale. I will give the prices of a few of them, as sold by one prisoner to another, for greenbacks: Eggs, \$3 to \$4 per dozen; onions, fair size, \$1 each; salt two spoonfuls for 25 cents; flour 75 cents per pint; ginnet cakes, not weighing a quarter of a pound, 50 cents; molasses \$1, 50 a pint; an inferior article of soap, \$2 to \$5 per bar, &c. In confederate money, the cost was five times the amounts mentioned.

By the 8th of June, the number of prisoners had increased to 20,000, I think. It seemed as if every available foot of ground was occupied. It was almost impossible to get through the camp, on account of the crowd, and to make things much worse, it rained every day for the first 23 days of June, and the camp was flooded the most of the time. Thousands had to lie down in mud and water to sleep, when they were exhausted, which in all probability cost hundreds of lives. About this time, some improvements were made. Our rulers opened their hearts, and offered men (prisoners) double rations, if they would ditch the swamp, prepare sinks, and do other police duty, the filthiest of all work. But there were hungry men enough to do it, and by it the condition of things was in some respects improved.

Several prisoners made their escape while we were confined there; some by tunneling under the stockade; some, with the aid of the guards, were drawn over the stockade by ropes; and still others were carried out on stretchers as dead. This the rebels think the most Yankee trick of all. The captain in command threatened to put a ball and chain on every man that died, until he found out whether they were “playing possum” or not. The most of these men were recaptured. The moment that a man is missed, a lot of bloodhounds are let loose on the track, and all the men in the neighborhood, not soldiers, (which were not plenty,) but old men, shoulder their shot guns, mount their horses, and away to the chase. Such are the chances, that few get away. I saw some who were badly mangled by the hounds after being caught, surrounded, and the dogs of war set on, to gladden the hearts of the southern chivalry.

The last of June found over 26,000 men in this pen, and the condition of things can be imagined, but can not be told; for it was impossible for a man to get about the camp to see. The crowd was so great, that the rebels did not pretend to come in to call the roll, and only came to the gates with rations. I learned from men who were in the hospitals, that the average of deaths for the month of June was over 30 per day. The largest number in one day was 64. In the month of June there was a sutler shop established by the rebels, on their side, near one of the gates, in which flour and vegetables, soap, tobacco, &c., were sold. The prices did not vary much from those before mentioned.

On the first of July, about one-half of the prisoners were moved into a new stockade, that had been prepared, of about ten acres, adjoining the old one, on the north end. The first night, the boys cut nearly all the division down, and carried it off for wood. The captain commanding the prisoners was very wrathful, and said that we should not have any more rations until the timber was carried

back. But no one carried any back. We got rations only about half the time for a few days; but I think the reason was, they had none to give us, for what we did get seemed to be the sweepings of the cook house, not fit for a dog to eat.

About this time, the raiders, or robbers and murderers, had become so bold, that they would kill a man in broad daylight for his money. A man was nearly cut to pieces, and just alive was carried out, and the case reported to the Captain. He took the matter in hand, and said the raiders must be cleaned out, and that no rations or anything else would be issued until they were delivered at the gate. He sent in guards to protect the men in hunting and capturing them. There were enough men of principle to go into the thing, when they found that they would be protected by the authorities outside. They soon armed themselves with clubs, and went in; and a lively time we had for about two days, in drumming them out. I think nearly 100 were caught and delivered over. The leaders were put in stocks outside, and a jury of twelve sergeants were taken from among the prisoners to try them; and what they said should be done with them, should be carried into effect, so said the Captain. It was reported that they were hung, but the truth I do not know. Under the tents of some of them, large amounts of money, watches, clothes, blankets, and two dead bodies of men that they had murdered, were found. After this it was quiet times, and the usual night cry of raiders was hardly heard.

After writing the foregoing in regard to the leaders of the gang spoken of, I am prepared to give their destiny. On the 11th of July, a scaffold was built on the inside of the stockade, and at 5 o'clock P. M. six of them were brought to the gate by the captain under guard. He held the prisoners that the men had had a fair trial, by their own men, and had been sentenced to be hung; he would now deliver them over to the prisoners, and they could do as they saw fit with them; he would have no more to do with the matter. Accordingly, they were delivered over to the regulators that were organized in the camp, and marched to the scaffold, and there, before an audience of 25,000 men, were all launched into eternity at one time. Two incidents occurred during the execution; one of the men refused to have his hands tied, broke away, and ran across the swamp; but he found willing hands to bring him back; he begged for his life, but found no mercy, and was hung with the rest. The other incident was the breaking of one of the ropes, and letting one man fall to the ground. He was soon swung up again. Thus six young men were launched into eternity, I think justly. They were allowed the benefit of clergy, but had very little to say.

The first of August found nearly 35,000 men here. The mortality for July I think was full fifty per day. The last days of July, and the first days of August, the mortality was nearly 100 per day. About the first of August, the rebels seemed to be alarmed about an attack on the place; accordingly, about one hundred negroes were sent here to fortify the place. Since then they have made it quite a strong-hold, well supplied with artillery.

On the 8th of August occurred the heaviest thunder storm that I ever witnessed. It washed out the stockade in a number of places; the valley was full of water; sinks, wells, and everything washed out. It was an awful time; gutters four feet deep were cut through the camp, so that in places it was impossible to get around. Much suffering was caused, and a good deal of trouble to the rebels to watch the breaks and fix them up. When they found that the stockade was giving away, they commenced firing their artillery; and we had warning before, that if any attempt was made to break out, they would fire into the camp indiscriminately with grape and canister. No attempt at escape was made.

The first of September finds some of us still here; but I think that over 3000 have died during the month of August. The loss by death has not been made good by captures, so that there are less prisoners here than one month ago. About the 1st of August, they commenced issuing fresh bread to us, of a poor quality, about half rations, but soon reduced it, so that our rations consisted of a quarter of a pound of raw beef, an ounce of bacon, half a pint of corn bread, or rice, half a pint of corn bread, or half a pint of meal. To cook these, we had for a week's rations, 1 stick of wood, 4 feet long and 3 inches thick, not enough to cook one

On the 11th of September, I with the most of our regiment left the prison at Andersonville, and went to Charleston, S. C. During our stay at Andersonville, out of 443 men, 130 died, and about

fifty were left sick in the hospital, the most of whom, I doubt not, are dead ere this. Who is to answer for this great sin? The most of these men were actually murdered, or starved to death. Medicine was not to be got, and proper food was impossible to be got. I have heard men in their last agonies cry for something to eat. I have sometimes thought that if it was in the power of some of our orthodox ministers to portray to their dying congregations the horrors of this place in comparison with hell, or a future place of eternal punishment, the consequences would be immediate repentance. In conclusion, I will say, if there is a worse hell, may God in mercy keep me from it. Of my further imprisonment, I will say no more at present, hoping that my Government will do something soon to relieve us.

N. LANPHEAR,
Com. Serg't 85th N. Y. Vols.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 20th, 1864.

MINNESOTA.

Eld. B. F. Rogers, missionary in Sibley Co., Minnesota, writes under date of Dec. 11th, as follows: “I have been here about three weeks; found things somewhat as I expected, except that our people are more scattered this winter than I anticipated, which makes it very inconvenient for holding meetings. Our Sabbath meetings are well attended; but in order that all may have the benefit of the prayer-meeting, we are under the necessity of holding them at private houses, (though we are so closely stowed in our dwellings that there is hardly anything that may be called private.) In our prayer-meetings, our numbers are necessarily few; but we are close together. At some of them there has been more than a usual degree of religious interest manifested. Our people generally seem eager for religious privileges, and manifest a good degree of zeal in maintaining the cause of Christ. Upon the whole, I think the prospect of a society here is quite flattering. The country is good, though for the past two years it has suffered somewhat from the drought. The brethren and sisters seem very grateful that their friends East thought enough of them to assist them in maintaining the worship of God, and in promoting their spiritual interests generally. I found a few things here that seemed likely to prevent the brethren being perfectly united in the organizing of a church sooner; but these I hope, under the blessing of God, are all removed now. Pray for us, that the blessing of God may attend our efforts.”

There have been but two or three days of very cold weather thus far. To-night the mercury stands at 10 degrees below zero; where it will be in the morning, it is difficult to tell.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Board of the Central Association have secured the services of Bro. C. M. Lewis, and he is now laboring under their appointment at Watson. Bro. Lewis has been induced to accept this appointment, and to enter upon this field of labor, when churches were offering him situations far more pleasant and quite as lucrative, from a sense of duty, and because he was convinced that this department of Christian effort is of no secondary importance.

The Board has issued its call upon all the churches in the Association, for their proportion of the expense attending this mission. Some of the churches have responded, and will be relieved from all feeling of self-reproach upon reading this call for the funds wherewith to sustain our missionary. But there are others, and able churches, from whom the Board has had as yet no response, while the need of money in the treasury is most pressing. Let the pastors look to this matter at once, and our immediate wants will be fully met. This claim has only to be presented to the various congregations, and measures will be taken and the necessary funds raised.

Remittances should be made at as early a day as possible to the Treasurer, A. B. Spaulding, Leonardsville, N. Y. JAS. SUMNERBELL, Cor.-Sec.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ELDER ASOR ESTEE, deceased, has for some time past been expected by us for publication. As Bro. Estee's last work was in connection with the proposed Mission to Palestine, it was thought fitting that the sketch should be written by the brother with whom he had been associated in that work. Inasmuch, however, as he declines to furnish such a sketch, arrangements have been made which will probably secure it from another source.

WHAT HAS become of the *DeBussy Weekly News*? For some months it has not reached us in exchange, as formerly—a circumstance which we regret the more, since learning that its publisher is the agent of the “Palestine Missionary Association.”

A SAD AFFAIR occurred at Usadilla, Forke, N. Y., on Friday morning, Dec. 17th, when the wife of Henry H. Babcock, Esq., took her own life, after taking that of her child about five months old. It seems that her health had been poor for some time, and she had been very low spirited; but the idea of insanity had scarce been entertained by the family. Since her death, however, various circumstances and remarks are remembered, which indicate that her mind had lost its balance. The day previous to her death, she spent some time sharpening a bread knife, remarking to the servant, that she liked to see such things kept in order. That was the fatal instrument.

AN OPENING FOR A DOCTOR AND A MASON, may be found in the Sabbath-keeping society at Long Branch, Nebraska. A correspondent, writing from there, says that the nearest physician is 12 miles in one direction, or 20 miles in any other direction. As to stone masons, there are very few in that country, and as the society there wants to build a house of worship, and individuals are putting up other buildings, no doubt a workman in that line would find plenty to do. Letters on the subject will be answered, if addressed to J. G. Babcock, Long Branch, Nebraska.

DECLINED.—A dispatch from Boston, Mass., dated Dec. 25th, says: The wife, son and daughter of rebel Gen. Preston, of Kentucky, came passengers in the Africa. Orders from the War Department refused them permission to land, and also declined their request to leave by rail for Canada. They therefore remain on the steamer, to be carried back whence they came.

QUERY.—In reading the Essay presented by O. U. Whitford, at the New Jersey Yearly Meeting, in which he enumerates the reasons why we should patronize “our own schools,” the query presents itself, why is it not just as obligatory upon those persons in charge of “our institutions of learning” to employ teachers of our own denomination?

REAR ADMIRAL FARROU has been nominated and unanimously confirmed as Vice-Admiral, under the new law creating the latter rank. The signing of the act of Congress, and the nomination of the mast-head hero, were simultaneously done by the President.

THE CANADA RAIDERS, who were recently discharged, are closely pursued by the Canadian authorities, who express a determination to take them. Young, and two others, have already been recaptured, and there are hopes that the others will be.

“THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY” and “OUR YOUNG FOLKS”—the best publications issued in their line—are advertised in our columns this week. Read what the publishers have to say about their plans for 1865.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, United States Minister to France, died at Paris, on the 1st of December, from an attack of apoplexy.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is very little to report from the Army of the Potomac, except that it is quietly and effectually doing its work of keeping Lee's army penned up in Richmond, while Sherman takes Savannah and Charleston, Butler and Porter take Wilmington, and other Generals dispose of the handful of rebels in different parts of the South.

WILMINGTON.

The Richmond papers of Thursday, 23d Dec., reported the great fleet of Porter and Butler in sight from Fort Fisher, below Wilmington, but unable to operate on account of bad weather.

A rebel dispatch from Wilmington, dated Friday, Dec. 23d, states that the federal fleet reappeared that morning, having stood out during bad weather. No demonstration had been made up to that time.

The results of Gen. Sherman's march across Georgia, are summed up by one of the daily papers as follows:

“His army moved across the State, about three hundred miles, in twenty-seven days, living on the way on the fat of the land, devastating forty-seven counties, stripping the country of everything that could be of service to the rebel army, destroying two hundred miles of railroad, burning millions of dollars' worth of cotton, capturing four thousand prisoners, ten thousand negroes, fifteen thousand horses, and thirty pieces of artillery, and immediately on arriving on the coast wrecked Fort Mollister from the enemy, and laid siege to the city of Savannah in the performance of all this marvelous work, General Sherman lost not one gun or wagon, and his entire casualties were only fifteen hundred men.”

that Savannah surrendered to Gen. Sherman on Wednesday morning, Dec. 21st, with eight hundred pri- soners and twenty thousand pri- soners, one hundred and fifty heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and twenty-five thousand bales of cotton. Hardee and the most of his troops escaped across the river on the previous afternoon - and evening, and of their present position we have no information, save that we are advised that they are in the Union Cause- way, which we trust will bring them out under the Old Flag, escorted by Gen. Foster or some other General who knows the Way. The rebels blew up their iron-clads and burnt their navy yard, thus putting the finishing touches to Tattall's mosquito fleet. Our captures include thirteen locomotives, in good order, and one hundred and ninety cars, a very serious loss to the rolling stock of the Confederate railroads, but which may possibly facilitate Gen. Sherman's future operations in South Carolina or Georgia. The following is Gen. Sherman's dispatch to President Lin- coln: SAVANNAH, Dec. 22.—To His Excel- lency, President Lincoln.—I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty guns and plenty of ammu- nition. Also about 25,000 bales of cotton. W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

All accounts agree that the victory of Gen. Thomas over Gen. Hood, in the vicinity of Nashville, was one of the most complete and important of the war. At last accounts, Hood was retreating as rapidly as possible, and Thomas was following him up. Hood has lost sixty-one of the sixty-five cannon with which he began the campaign, and about twenty thousand out of his forty thousand troops. The number of prisoners captured in front of Nashville by Gen. Thom- as is officially estimated at between 10,000 and 11,000, and the number of small arms at about 18,000.

The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Thomas, dated Nashville, 21st, announcing that he has received reports that Gen. Mc- Cook overtook the rebel Gen. Lyon on the 17th, at a place called Ashby- ville, in McLean county, Ky., and after a sharp battle succeeded in de- feating and routing the rebel raider, killing a considerable number of his men, and capturing one piece of ar- tillery. Gen. Thomas also announces that a portion of Lyon's rebel forces were attacked, defeated, and routed at Hopkinsville, Ky., on the 18th of December.

The blockade-runner Petrel was recently driven ashore and sunk by our gunboats in New Inlet, North Carolina. Her cargo consisted of arms and war ammunition for the rebel armies. Admiral Porter states that the value of rebel property in blockade-runners destroyed within the last fifteen days by the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron is five and a half millions of dollars.

Admiral Stribbling, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, writing to the Department from Key West, reports the capture on the 10th of the British schooner Sorts, with 18 bales of cotton, and the schooner Peep of Day, with seven or eight bales of cotton. The Sorts was captured while endeavoring to run the blockade at Anselote Keys, Fla.

Some of the Richmond editors, writing and smarting under the late succession of disasters to their arms, abuse Jeff. Davis in severe language, charging his meddling in military matters as the cause of all their misfortunes. In the Rebel House of Representa- tives, Saturday, Dec. 17th, resolu- tions were offered in favor of send- ing commissioners to Washington, for a restoration of peace. It is stated that Gen. Grant had given permission to such commissioners to pass his lines.

It is reported that General Lee was recently wounded in front of Petersburg, and will be unable to report for duty for some time. The Richmond Whig of the 19th, says Jeff. Davis has suffered for several days past with the neuralgia. Abundant rumors had been afloat to affect the gold market. Late rebel papers report, that our Gen. Palmer in North Caro- lina is moving towards Weldon. They also make mention of the raid- ing work of Davidson on the Gulf railroads. Hood's movements in the Shenandoah are noted, a portion of his force having moved east of the mountains. The rebels seem to have plighted Atlanta remorselessly after Sherman left it, the unfortunate city falling as badly as a wounded wolf in a pack.

Gen. James W. Nye has been elected one of the United States Sen- ators from the new State of Nevada. Mr. Nye was appointed by Presi- dent Lincoln Governor of the new Territory of Nevada, and held that position until the inauguration of the State Government.

THE DRAFT. The President's Proclamation, call- ing for more soldiers, is dated Dec. 20th, and runs as follows: Whereas, by the act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled, "An act fur- ther to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the nation- al forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for military service, and that in case the quota, or any part there- of, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the Presi- dent shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and whereas, by the credits allow- ed, in accordance with the act of Congress, on the call for five hun- dred thousand men, made July 13th, 1864, the number of men obtained under that call was reduced to two hundred and eighty thousand;

And whereas, the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under said call; And whereas, From the foregoing causes, but two hundred and fifty thousand men have been put into the army, navy and marine corps, under the said call of July 18th, 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of two hundred and sixty thousand;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lin- coln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call for three hundred thousand volunteers, to serve for one, two or three years.

The quotas of the States, districts and sub-districts under this call will be assigned by the War Department, through the Bureau of the Provost- Marshal-General of the United States; and in case the quota, or any part thereof, or any town, town- ship, ward of a city, precinct or elec- tion district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on the said 15th day of February, 1865.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MARCH. The details of the magnificent march of Gen. Sherman are begin- ning to find their way to the public through the correspondence of the newspapers. There can be no doubt that posterity will pronounce it one of the most brilliant events in the history of the present war. Indeed, it has few, if any, parallels in history, either for grandeur of conception or vigor and success of execution.

It will shine in history; the strategy with which it was planned and con- ducted throughout has been alike comprehensive and brilliant; the en- emy was so baffled at every point by the ingenuity and complication of the movements, that his confusion be- came in the end contemptible if not ludicrous; and the scheme, from the outset to the close, was a splendid success. Of course we have not room for the lengthy reports of dif- ferent correspondents, but we copy the gist of a report in the New York Evening Post:

As for the army, they do not stop to ask questions, Sherman says "Come," and that is the entire vo- cabulary to them. A most cheerful feature of the situation is the fact that the men are healthy and jolly as men can be, hoping for the best, willing to share the worst. Yester- day, as some of the men were marching toward the Chattahoochee river, they saw in the distance pillars of smoke rising along the banks—the bridges were in flames. Says one, hitching his musket a bit on his shoulder, in a free and easy way, "I say, Charley, I believe Sherman has set the river on fire." "Reckon not," replied the other, with the same indifference. "If he has, it's all right." And so they pass along, obeying orders, not knowing what is before them, but believing in their leader.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD. From Kinaton to Atlanta the rails have been taken up on the road, fringed built about them, and the iron twist- ed into all sorts of curves; thus they are left, never to be straightened again. The scorch inhabitants are in agony of wonder at all this queer manuvering. It appears as if we intended evacuating Atlanta, but our troops are taking the wrong direc- tion for the hopes and purposes of these people.

ON THE MARCH. On the twenty-fourth of November the army was in full possession of the capital of the State of Georgia, and without firing a gun in its con- quest. On Friday preceding, the Legislature, which had been in ses- sion, hearing of its approach, hastily decamped without any adjournment. The legislative panic spread amongst the citizens to such an extent as to depopulate the place, except of a few old gentlemen and ladies and the negroes—the latter welcoming the ap- proach of the army with ecstasie ex- clamations of joy. "Bress de Lord! tanks be de day ob jubilee has ar- rived!" and then accompanied their words with rather embarrassing bows, which those liberally the sidewalks received quite liberally.

WHAT SHERMAN DID AT MILLEDGEVILLE. But few of the troops were march- ing through the city. Some two or three regiments were detailed under the orders of the engineers to destroy

certain property designated by the general commanding. The maga- zines, arsenals, depot buildings, fac- tories of one kind and another, with storerooms containing large amounts of government property, and some seventeen hundred bales of cotton, were burned. Private houses were respected everywhere, even those of noted rebels, and I heard of no in- stance of pillage or insult to the in- habitants.

A FIGHT. The roads each column were to fol- low were carefully designated, the number of miles each day to be traveled, and the points of rendezvous, were given at a certain date. All of these conditions were fulfilled to the letter. Slucom, with the 20th corps, arrived at Milledgeville on the 22d of November, preceding Davis, with the 14th corps, one day. On the same day Kilpatrick struck the Ma- con and Western road, destroying the bridge at Walnut Creek. The day following, Howard, with the 15th and 17th corps, arrived at Gordon, and began the destruction of the Georgia Central railroad.

It was near here that the most se- rious fight of the campaign occurred to this date. Gen. Wolcott, in com- mand of a detachment of cavalry and a brigade of infantry, was thrown forward to Griswold, towards Macon, for demonstrative purposes merely. The enemy, some five thou- sand strong, advanced upon our troops, who had thrown up temporary breastworks, with a section of a battery in position. The cavalry fell slowly back on either flank of the brigade, protecting them from attack in flank and rear. The rebels were composed of militia chiefly, al- though a portion of Hardee's old corps was present, having been brought up from Savannah.

With that ignorance of danger com- mon to new troops, the rebels rushed upon our veterans with the greatest fury. They were received with a sharp shot and musketry at point blank range, our soldiers firing coolly while shouting derisively to the quivering columns to come on, as if they thought the whole thing a nice joke. The rebels resumed the attack, but were soon in full flight, leaving more than 300 dead on the field. Our loss was some 40 killed and wounded, while their killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated to exceed 2,500.

SUPPLIES ABUNDANT. The cattle trains were so large that there was difficulty in driving them along. Turkeys, chickens, and vegetables of all kinds, were obtained in the greatest abundance, and Thanksgiving Day was observed amid the greatest plenty.

In addition to fowls, vegetables and meats, many obtained a delicious syrup made from sorghum, which is cultivated on all the plantations, and stored away in large troughs and hogsheds. The mills here and there furnished fresh supplies of flour and meal, and the men heard little or nothing of "hard tack"—that terror to weak mastication. Over the sec- tions of country lately traversed was found very little cultivation of cotton. The commands of Davis ap- peared to have been obeyed; and large droves of cattle were turned nightly into the immense fields of ungathered corn to eat their fill, while the granaries were crowded to overflowing with both oats and corn.

HOWELL COBB'S PLANTATION. Just before his entrance into Mil- ledgeville Gen. Sherman camped on one of the plantations of Howell Cobb. It was a coincidence that a Macon paper, containing Cobb's ad- dress to the Georgians as general commanding, was received the same day. His granaries were well filled with corn and wheat, part of which was distributed and eaten by our animals and men. He had removed all the able-bodied horses, mules, cows, and slaves. He left here some fifty old men—cripples, and women and children—with clothing scarce covering their nakedness, with little or no food, and without any means of procuring any. They were found covering over the fire-places of their miserable huts, where the wind whirled through the crevices between the logs, frightened at the approach of the Yankees, who they had been told, would kill them. Gen. Sherman distributed to the negroes with his own hands the provisions left here, and assured them that we were their friends, and they need not be afraid that we were foes. "But the negroes had never known anything but per- secutions and fears from the white man, and had been kept in such ig- norance of us that they did not dare put faith in any white man.

REBEL LIES TO NEGROES. This terrorism, which forms so striking a feature of slavery, has had marked illustrations ever since the army left Atlanta. The negroes were told that as soon as we got them into our clutches they were put into the front of the battle, and we killed them if they did not fight; that we threw the women and chil- dren into the Chattahoochee; and when the buildings were burned in Atlanta, we filled them with negroes to be roasted and devoured by the flames. In almost any other instance, such bloody tales would have fright- ened them entirely out of our sight, but they assert, with much earnest- ness and glee, that "massa can't come datover we; we know'd heap better. What for de Yankees want to hurt black man. Massa hates de Yankees, and he's no fren' ter me; so we am de Yankee's be's fren's."

ON THE MARCH. All one day the army had been moving through magnificent pine woods—the savannas of the South, as they are termed. No more pictur- esque sight can be conceived than the army winding along through these grand old woods. The pines rise, naked of branches, eighty and ninety feet, and then are crowned with a tuft of pure green. The trees were wide apart, so that frequently two trains of wagons and troops in

double column are marching abreast. In the distance may be seen a troop of horsemen, some general and his staff, foraging about here and there, with gay uniforms, and red and white flag contrasting harmoniously with the bright, yellow grass under- neath and the deep evergreen. War has its romance and its pleasures, and nothing could be more delightful, nor can there be more beautiful sub- jects for the artist's pencil, than a thousand sights which meet the eye for days together, and which can never be seen outside the army.

THE PRISONERS' PEN AT MILLLEN. Millen is five miles above Millen Junction. A space of ground some 300 feet square, enclosed by a stock- ade, without any covering whatso- ever, was the hole where thousands of our brave soldiers have been con- fined for many months past. I can realize it all now as I could not even when listening to the stories of prison- ers who had fled from this hell; es- caped the devils in hot pursuit; foil- ed the keen scent of the track-hounds put upon their path. Here is the uselessly cruel pen, where my broth- ers have been tortured with exposure and starvation.

KILLING BLOODHOUNDS. A significant feature of this cam- paign, which has not before been mentioned in this diary, received a marked illustration yesterday. Ex- cept in a few instances, private resi- dences have not been destroyed. Yesterday we passed the plantation of a Mr. Stubbs. The house, cotton gin, press, corn kiln, stables, every- thing that could burn, was in flames, and in the doorway lay the dead bodies of several bloodhounds that had been used to track and pull down negroes and our escaped pri- soners. The soldiers and officers are determined that no more flying fugitives, white men or negroes, shall be followed by track hounds that come within reach of their powder and ball.

CAPTURE OF FORT M'ALLISTER. On the 13th of December, the se- cond division of the 15th corps march- ed 15 miles, and, without the assist- ance of artillery, crossed an open space of 600 yards, under a fierce fire of 21 heavy guns, crawling through a thick abatis, crossed a ditch of great depth, at whose bot- tom were driven thick palisades, tore them away, surmounted the crest and palisades, shot and bayoneted the gunners who refused to surrender, at their posts, and planted the stars and stripes upon the work in triumph. The assault was made with a single line, which approached the fort from all sides but that of the river, at the same instant, never for an instant wavering, no man seeking shelter, but facing the fire manfully.

The explosion of torpedoes at this point did not deter them. Gen. Sher- man's old division and corps had been told by the "mountain top," dis- tant valleys and far-off ends of the ocean, from every nook and corner of the civilized world—lauding in the evidence of the as- tonishing feats of DIANE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office:

Bedbury, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863. "I have been in the army hospital for a long time, and I feel much better than I did when I first came here. I am very much obliged to you for the Bitters you have given me, and I feel much better than I did when I first came here. I am very much obliged to you for the Bitters you have given me, and I feel much better than I did when I first came here." C. A. FORT.

South Warsaw, O., July 26, 1863. "I have been in the army hospital for a long time, and I feel much better than I did when I first came here. I am very much obliged to you for the Bitters you have given me, and I feel much better than I did when I first came here. I am very much obliged to you for the Bitters you have given me, and I feel much better than I did when I first came here." C. A. FORT.

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substitutes for rage and perfect peace and cheaper processes. Both branches of Congress have passed the bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue Law, imposing a duty of \$2 per gallon on distilled spirits on and after the first of Jan- uary next, and the bill only awaits the President's signature to become a law.

A Vermont paper says a man came into Rutland last Tuesday, with a load of wood for which he asked \$13.00. Nobody purchased it, and the owner sat upon it until he got chilled through, caught a violent cold, and went home.

The newest wrinkle in the fash- ion is square buttons, with which the ladies begin to stud their dresses. They are of all materials, pearl, ivory, jet, silver and gilt, and they cost a price dear enough to satisfy anybody.

A horse ran away with a sleighing party in New London on the 16th, and to prevent being thrown into the river, the driver reined the horse against a railroad car, where he struck a bolt with his head, killing him instantly.

At Winsted, Conn., a few days since, Thomas Powers was thrown fifteen feet across a room into a pile of scythes by the bursting of a grindstone, and instantly killed.

SPECIAL NOTICES. CHURCH IN SIBLEY CO., MINNESOTA.—The brethren and sisters in Sibley county, Min- nesota, will meet at the New Auburn School House, on Sunday, Jan. 22d, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing them- selves into a Seventh-day Baptist Church. Sister churches that can consistently do so are invited to send a council to meet with us.

In this connection, allow us to urge those intending to move to this locality, who are members of sister churches, to procure let- ters of their standing before leaving their homes, and bring them with them. By order of the Council.

SARAH CONYER'S CONVENTION.—Pur- suit to a vote at our Quarterly Meeting in Preston, a Sabbath Convent, which will be held in Lincoln on First-day, the 8th of January next. Both the afternoon and evening will be devoted to the relation of ex- perience, and arguments for an aggressive movement in behalf of the Lord's Sabbath. Eld. A. Lewis is appointed to preach a sermon at 10 o'clock, and to be in charge of the meeting.

At Long Branch, Nebraska, Nov. 20th, 1864, Minerva, infant daughter of Elias and Emily Babcock, aged 4 weeks and 4 days. In Westery, Dec. 23d, 1864, of typhoid fever, Miss M., eldest son of George C. and Angelina Langbehr, aged 18 years. For some time previous to the brief illness which pre- ceded his death, he had been among the in- quirers after Christ. He had found hope of salvation through Him, and was contemplating baptism and His baptism of the Holy Spirit. He had found that, and he had found to his rest in the Saviour he had just learned to love; and we mourn, but not without hope.

At Winchester, Va., Sept. 19th, 1864, Lieut. B. FRANKLIN MAXSON, son of William and Olive Maxson, of Andover, Allegany Co., N. Y., in the 21st year of his age, died at Camp No. 16, Oct. 1864, as a private, in Company G, 16th Regt. N. Y. State Volun- teers, and was promoted to the office of lieuten- ant in 1863. In the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19th, he was instantly killed by an ene- my's bullet, which pierced his brain while he was boldly and bravely leading his comrades in the terrible fight of that memorable day.

At Albion, Wis., Dec. 2d, 1864, after a short and distressing illness of diphtheria, Charles B. Brown, son of William Brown, aged 36 years. Although the deceased had never made a profession of religion up to the time of his last sickness, yet during his illness he sought and found an interest in the atoning blood of Jesus. His faith in Christ was firm, and the evidence of the forgiveness of sins, and good hope of eternal life, were remarkably clear and consoling. And thus he lay, peacefully and in a large grace, by this manifestation of power, so often, upon the deeply afflicted, and large circle of relatives and friends.

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THE MOST POPULAR PIANO SONGS. 'Twas Evening at the Window. Hoffman 36 'Twas evening, at the window We were, my Love and I. 7430 Do they pray for me at home? 7430 'Oh, in foreign lands, As I see the banded knee, Comes the thought, it twilight hour, Do they ever pray for me? I'm lonely since my Mother died. Thompson 30 'I'm lonely since my Mother died, 'Tho' friends and kindred gather near, I live for those who love me. Clark 30 For the wrong that needs resistance, For the cause that lacks a saviour, For the dawn in the distance, And the good that I can do.' Tenting on the Old Camp Ground. Knickerbocker 30 One of the very best soldier's songs published. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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MISERABLE BOARD MEETING.—The Second Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at Westery, on Fourth-day, Jan. 11th, 1865, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. All persons having matter to come before the Board will please report previous to this meeting. A full attendance is special- ly requested. A. H. L. W. B. BACKUS, Sec'y. Westery, Dec. 19th, 1864.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The next Quar- terly Meeting of the United Church of Scott, Cuyler, Debuyter, Lincoln, Otsego and Frost will be held with the Church in Lincoln, commencing on the first Sixth-day of January (the 6th day of the month) 1865, at 9 o'clock P. M. Eld. A. Lewis, of Pres- ton, was appointed to preach the Introducto- ry discourse, Eld. James E. N. Backus, of Cuyler, alternate. JAMES E. N. BACKUS, Clerk.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Dec. 26, 1864. Ashes—Prices unsettled, and nothing doing. Flour and Meal—Flour, 9 65@10 00 for superfine N. Y. State, 10 50@10 75 for fancy N. Y., 10 35@10 75 for low grades of Western and Western. 11 00@12 25 for extra Lard, 30 50@32 00 for Chicago and North-Western, 50 25@52 00 for good to choice N. Y. State, 52 25@54 00 for Butter County, Cheese, 2 15@2 25 for prime Oils, 18 00 for fair, 17 00 for good N. Y. States, 22 25@23 00 for factory-made. Potatoes—2 25@2 50 per barrel for Western Red, 3 50@3 75 for Peachesburg, 4 00@2 50 for L. I. Merceus.

Socks—Common, 25 36@26. Timothy, 5 75@6 00 per bushel. Rough Flaxseed, 5 30@3 65. Tallow—17@17 1/2.

Wool—55c@1 05 for Merino and native fleeces, 90c@1 10 for full-blooded Saxony fleeces.

MARRIED. In Westery on the evening of Dec. 24th, 1864, by Eld. C. C. Stillman, at his residence on High St., Mr. GEORGE W. BROWN and Miss FANNY E. GARVIT, all of Westery.

In Westery, Dec. 18th, 1864, by Eld. H. Clark, Mr. GEO. H. KENTON and Miss EVELYN W. KAY, both of Westery.

At Leonard's Hotel, Westery, Dec. 22d, 1864, by Rev. Wm. Fitz and GEORGE B. ARNETT, of M'yleo, Conn., KATE V. HOLDING, of Hampton.

In Plainfield, N. Y., Dec. 18th, 1864, by Eld. James Sumner, Mr. CHARLES PORTER, of New York City, and Miss ELLINOR GRANT, of Plainfield.

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THE NEW ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR BOYS. The number containing our Young Folks' is published the first number of a new 300 page Magazine, entitled "THE NEW ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR BOYS." Edited by J. T. Trumbull, G. B. Stoddard, and Lucy Larson.

The following is the List of Contents of the January Number, which is now ready at all the bookstores: Hun, the son of Hus. By Harris, Boston, Stowe. The Volunteer's Thanksgiving. By Abby Larson. Thumbing. From the Plinth. By the Rev. Mr. C. C. Stillman. The Color Bearer. By J. T. Trumbull. The Little Prisoner. By Edmund R. Thomas Hughes. The Little Prisoner. By J. T. Trumbull. The Little Prisoner. By J. T. Trumbull. The Little Prisoner. By J. T. Trumbull. The Little Prisoner. By J. T. Trumbull. The Little Prisoner. By J. T. Trumbull. The Little Prisoner. By J. T. Trumbull.

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OUR ARMIES AND OTHER ARMY. Mr. R. S. Elliott, Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, and delegate to the recent International Statistical Congress at Berlin, prepared for this body a valuable monograph upon "The military statistics of the United States," which has been printed at Berlin. From a copy before us, we extract some interesting facts concerning the constitution and the mortality of our armies. The observations of Mr. Elliott were extended over a period of fifteen months, from June, 1861, to and including August, 1863.

The rate should be to praise when there is the least flow of sap. This occurs between the first and second growth of the tree, and after the fall of the leaf in October. We are speaking of limbs that have attained a diameter of half an inch. Smaller "suckers" may be cut at any time, though not without some danger of bleeding.

Think of the regeneration that bit of wood has undergone! It is a case of conversion worthy of the church records. Instead of being filled with those pestilent, noisome, narcotic and poisonous fumes, exhaling a vile smell in the nostrils of men and angels, the dryads and the other wood nymphs have delicately tripped in and filled the apartment with their fragrant train. For cigars from Havana, or haply some place nearer home, we have odors from heaven—literally, "beauty for ashes," green plants for long lines, dewdrops for moist vine tobacco, "a consummation most devoutly to be wished."—New York Inquirer.

What shall we do for the pasture lands of New England, which are running out? Wood ashes stand as a valuable fertilizer, containing no less than twelve simple elements that enter into all cultivated plants. The hard excrements of a hog, when highly fed for the purpose of fattening, contain earthy phosphates and nicely organized mineral matter in a greater degree than those of any animal that have yet come under the test of chemicals. If these nicely prepared minerals be associated with decaying vegetable matter, in sufficient quantity to hold them in store as food for plants, it cannot but prove a powerful fertilizer. More depends upon the organization used. Witness the rich Scioto bottoms at Columbus, Ohio, where corn has been successfully raised on the same field for thirty years, with no diminution of crop, and kept up to the highest state of fertility by the large deposits of finely decomposed vegetable matter by the annual floods. The same may be said of the Mohawk and other river bottoms. Irrigation is the agent at work. Science has taught all this, and more.

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 preclude all competition.

These pumps have long been in general use a number of years, and are recommended as the best. They are more simple in construction, and work easier, and cost less, than others. Our readers will find the double-acting improved Pump of J. D. West & Co., the best in the market. It is very simple, works to a charm, so that any child may use it, it works steadily, continuously, and does not freeze in the coldest exposures, and is unusually cheap. We say this knowledge, and give the reasons, of our own accord, without the knowledge or request of the proprietors.—N. Y. Bee's Post, July 14, 1864.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP. ANTI-FREEZING, DOUBLE-ACTING, FORCE AND LIFTING. These pumps have long been in general use a number of years, and are recommended as the best. They are more simple in construction, and work easier, and cost less, than others. Our readers will find the double-acting improved Pump of J. D. West & Co., the best in the market. It is very simple, works to a charm, so that any child may use it, it works steadily, continuously, and does not freeze in the coldest exposures, and is unusually cheap. We say this knowledge, and give the reasons, of our own accord, without the knowledge or request of the proprietors.—N. Y. Bee's Post, July 14, 1864.

Public Schools in N. Y. City. The following interesting description of the public schools in New York, is taken from some remarks by J. W. Gerard, Esq., at the late inauguration of President Barnard to the Presidency of Columbia College:

NEW ENGLAND PASTURE LANDS. What shall we do for the pasture lands of New England, which are running out? Wood ashes stand as a valuable fertilizer, containing no less than twelve simple elements that enter into all cultivated plants.

FRYING. No one process of cooking is so generally abused as frying. The frying-pan has awful sins to answer for. What untold horrors of dyspepsia have arisen from its smoky depths, like the ghost from witches' cauldrons!

HOUSE CONSERVATORY. When the autumn leaves began to grow yellow and ere, and we looked around us to secure some green things on which to feast our eyes and hearts during the long winter months, a happy thought occurred to the matronly head of the establishment.

GLORIOUS INSTRUMENT. We have from time to time presented the testimony of a large portion of the most eminent Organists and Artists in the country to the great merits of our

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