

The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTERN, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, FEB. 25, 1864. Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

At the regular Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, held in January, interesting letters were read from the Missionaries in the employ of the Board, from which we make a few extracts.

Eld. James R. Irie, missionary in the South-western part of New York and Northern Pennsylvania, wrote as follows, under date of Dec. 4th, 1863:

"Two months to-day I left home for a second tour of missionary labor. I tarried the first night with brother L. P. Babcock in Homer, was kindly entertained, and cheered on for my work by this brother and his family. I next called on our Sabbath loving soldiers in camp at Elmira, and enjoyed with them a pleasant season. Thence I went to Cato, called on sister Julia Lewis, and shared the welcome hospitality of her household. Though her husband and children are not professors of religion, they seemed truly pleased to receive a visit. The following day being rainy, I tarried and visited there with brother Thomas Merritt and his wife.

Sixth day, I left them and arrived at brother Charles Card's, in Troupsburg. Here, at one time, was a branch of the church at Independence, which for a while was prospered, and the members speak of having enjoyed sweet fellowship in the Lord. A case of lamentable scandal occurred, which seemed to dishearten the body, and they have ceased to look upon themselves as a living entity or organization for the maintenance of the cause. First-day morning, I preached at the school house, and in the afternoon attended a Wesleyan meeting. In the evening, preached for the Wesleyan minister at his appointment, and enjoyed much liberty.

"Second day left, and tarried with brother Jared Kenyon, in Independence. * * * After visiting the church at Willing, whither I had sent notices for preaching, I attended the Ministerial Conference at Nile, preached there, and after a very interesting session went on to Dodge's Creek and Portville, preached twice at each place, and attended a lecture at the latter from brother Andrus, on the binding character of the Decalogue. This was handled in a masterly manner, and with a happy effect.

"On my way to Hebron, preached at Bell's Run, whither I had sent an appointment. After tarrying at Hebron one Sabbath, and preaching at Oswayo on first day, I set out, in company with Des. Greenman, for Tioga county. Stopped in Ullyses and left three appointments to be met on our return. Our first visit in Tioga was on Elk Run, in the family of Mr. Davis and son. From Elk Run we went to Westfield, whither appointments had preceded us. Arrangements had been made by brother R. L. Davis for preaching each evening till first day; also, preaching Sabbath and first day. Here were several families of Sabbath-keepers, nearly all of whom had been brought into the practice of sabbatizing under the teachings of the Adventists. These at first seemed to hold us at a doubtful distance, but gradually to approach with more confidence. The meetings were interesting, and continued to increase in interest till Second-day evening, that being the last we could attend and meet our appointments in Ullyses. The organization that formerly existed here in the town of Westfield, a few miles south of the village, seems to have been suspended or broken up, partly in consequence of removals, and partly from the new movement among the Advent people. A leading feature of this new movement is an organization, if I am correctly informed, on the basis which they recently decry in others, as the 'Babylon' from which the people of the Lord must come out, lest they be partakers of her sins. Another feature, (as they name it,) is receiving the gifts of the spirit; that is, adopting the visions of Mrs. Ellen G. White as binding on the churches. Those not accepting these tests, are left to shift for themselves. These tests have left out, both in Westfield and Ullyses, quite a number who have hitherto been with the Adventists. Some, especially in the latter place, are looking with solicitude toward the reconstituting of a Seventh-day Baptist organization, for a future home, and for fellowship with the people of God. I think that, with judicious and friendly measures, these people, as they become disabused of their prejudices against us, will cordially unite with us, and enjoy the faith once delivered to the saints.

"The meetings at Ullyses were held in three different neighborhoods, some three miles apart, at each of which there were those who had never connected themselves with the Adventists, and some who were left out in the new movement. One of them was held at the house of one of the leading men of the new movement. The school-house was cold, and he cordially invited us to come into his house. At none of these was any attack made on the distinguishing views of the sect. * * * During the two months which I now report, I have traveled over five hundred miles with my own conveyance. I have preached forty-three times, and attended seven other meetings, and have made ninety-eight family visits."

Under date of Dec. 24, 1863, Eld. A. B. Burdick, missionary in Minnesota, writes as follows: "The third quarter of my missionary labors closed on the 30th of November. The following is a concise report of my labors since August

18th, at which time I was in Freeborn County, where I continued my labors until the 21st. I then returned to Wasioja, and remained there until Oct. 8th, when I again visited Freeborn County. After spending about six weeks there, I returned to Wasioja again, on the 18th of November, where I still remain.

"My labors during my first visit in the Trenton and Carleton societies, consisted chiefly of religious family calls, with preaching and such other services as the season of the year, and the circumstances of the people, seemed to justify. On the 15th of August, I baptized three believers, two of whom united with the Trenton Church. During my late visit there, I had evening appointments each day. In Trenton, I baptized seven, three of whom were heads of families, and welcomed seventeen to the fellowship of the Trenton Church. In Carleton, the meetings were continued two weeks daily. Here I baptized twelve persons, seven of whom were heads of families; assisted in the organization of the 'Seventh-day Baptist Church of Carleton,' with twenty members, to which eight others were added by baptism on the last day of my labors with them. Both of these churches are in a happy state of unity, and are enjoying a precious revival of God's work.

"The Trenton Society are actively engaged in completing their meeting-house, which they intend to occupy for the purpose of a select school, as well as for public worship. "Since my return to Wasioja, we have held evening preaching-meetings most of the time, in different neighborhoods of our Society; which have served to comfort and encourage the members of this little band. Two have been added by letter. I propose leaving Minnesota for Northern Wisconsin, on the 7th or 8th of December.

"Since my last report, I have labored to Nov. 30th, 114 days, baptized 22 persons, and welcomed 49 to church membership, preached 55 sermons, made 150 family visits, and held religious conversation with 848 persons, assisted in organizing one church, and one Sabbath-school, given one address on temperance, two on political questions, and addressed four district schools."

Eld. Thomas E. Babcock, missionary of the Board in Kansas, appears to have suffered severely from age and fever, concerning which, and his labors, he wrote as follows, under date of Dec. 1st:

"From the date of my last letter until now, the age has made itself very free with us; much more free than we come. We have, thus far, succeeded in 'breaking' it before it has run many days; it will not stay broken. A little exertion or exposure is sufficient to bring it on again. It has been very dry here, and is still. There has been very little rain here since July. The abundant rain of the fore part of the season, followed by the long-continued drouth, seems to have been favorable to the generation of malaria. There have been more of these diseases supposed to arise from that cause this season, here, than for several years past. Age has prevailed to some extent, since the first of August, among those who have lived here for some years. But they, generally, soon recover. I suppose several causes operate to make it more obstinate with us. We are not acclimated, and we came here in an unfavorable season of this unfavorable year. I have not been able to do any work outside of our own society here since I was first taken. I have not been able to preach more than half of the Sabbaths during the last quarter; nor visit quite all the families in the society.

"It has been difficult for me to be reconciled to be laid by so long, with so much before me to be done. I had been invited to establish appointments in several places among First-day people about us. I have hoped, from time to time, that I should soon be able to do so, but have as often been disappointed. I intended to go again to Nebraska about this time, taking Manhattan on my way up, and Pardee and Gardner on the route back. Such a trip would require nearly four hundred miles travel. Whether we shall get well enough to undertake it this winter, is quite uncertain. I have written to Eld. Randolph, requesting him to go and visit the church in Nebraska; and he has written to me expressing his intention to do so soon.

"Since the terrible massacre at Lawrence, the State militia has been so organized, armed and drilled, that greater security is felt against guerilla raids. There is, probably, less danger than there was before that occurred.

"We have had an addition of two families of Sabbath-keepers to our society since I last wrote you."

Eld. A. A. F. Randolph wrote from Pardee, Kansas, under date of Dec. 15th, as follows: "My labors have been principally confined to this vicinity since I last wrote, for reasons that will be obvious before closing this letter. Since the organization of our little Church, in August last, we have been permitted to visit the baptismal waters, and are praying and laboring that this privilege may be granted us again. Last week, I returned from a short visit to our people in Manhattan. Of the original Sabbath Society, there were but the families of Dr. William Henry Stillman and Deacon Jason Williams left. We were joined, however, in our Sabbath worship, by a family who had recently embraced the Sabbath. In the evening, I visited a very intelligent and interesting family from the Eastern States, who were brought up Congregationalists. They became members of that Church in Manhattan. For some cause they resolved to take the Bible as their only guide in matters of religion, and receive nothing into their creed but what was plainly re-

vealed therein. Their first step brought them to immersion as the only mode prescribed, which raised trouble, and they were turned out of said Church. Next came the Sabbath. When I visited them, the last plank of their Sunday platform had slipped away. You can easily guess what was the theme of our conversation that night. We conversed till after midnight. I think that I was never much more interested in any conversation in my life. They pressed me to stay longer, but I could not well do so. There are other families in that place very much in the same condition. I do wish that our Society there could be re-inforced. The situation is good, land reasonable, and now is the time. One of the Kansas branches of the Pacific Railroad is fixed to go through that place, and the cars will doubtless reach there within the coming year. They are now being put on the track to run as far up as Lawrence, and the road above that place is being graded with energy.

"I was to have visited the church in Nebraska before this time, and would gladly have done so. But a dear son, after more than two years service and suffering in the Army of the Potomac, came home to die, the fore part of October. He still lives, but in a sad condition. His complaint is cancerous tumors, some of them very large, on his face, eyes, and neck; one eye had been forced from the socket and buried in a tumor before leaving the army. The other eye closed some two weeks ago. He is falling fast, and longs for the time when he can be laid away and be at rest. He bears his sufferings patiently, for he is a Christian, and we have the fullest satisfaction in believing that he will be accepted of God for the Redeemer's sake."

ESCHATOLOGY—NO. 1.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

Eschatology, the doctrine or science of Last Things, generally, when used in a theological sense, refers to those things which are supposed to appertain to the end of the world; or, it may include the future existence of mankind. Its subject matter thus lying 'down in the future, positive definiteness must not be expected.' This boundless ocean is by some deemed presumptuous to explore. By others, it is maintained, that nothing but a boundless infinity of intangibility therewith. While others, Columbus-like, boldly launch their pinnace, and pointing its prow towards the unknown, eagerly start to explore that undiscovered country, from whose bourne (says unbelief) no traveler ever returns. Certainly, the voyage must be a perilous one; "And mortal spirits tire and faint, But they forget the mighty God, Who feeds the strength of every saint."

Often, even the boldest navigator will tremble, as the prow of his ship of discovery plows the dark and unfathomable depths of this boundless ocean, and his timorous mariners will stand appalled, at the veering of those magnetic poles, which can only promise a safe arrival and a safe return.

Ignorance and infidelity would deter all from ever engaging in any such expedition, and often utter denials over proof positive and veracious. Still, in the language of a recent explorer of the supposed unknown, "Man is the lonely and sublime Columbus of the creation, who, wandering on this Spanish strand of time, sees drifted waifs and strange portents borne far from an unknown somewhere, causing him to believe in another world." To ignore our future existence, is both irrational and unphilosophical, inasmuch as our very being seems ingrafted into our very being; and to consider it lightly, is but to trifle with our highest good and our most sacred intuitions. No man can banish the thought of it, if he would, and few would if they could. For, with all of its uncertain portents, even curiosity itself would almost confirm a belief in its certainty.

The science of Eschatology, I suppose, embraces the all of the Last Things, of man, of earth, and of future life. Eschatology thus becomes the science of the Omega of Time, and the Alpha of Eternity. Perhaps, in treating the various subjects embraced, it may be well to present and examine some of the most prominent of those sentiments which have prevailed upon the Last Things; especially those which have been more or less universal. For upon this subject, the proverb of Solomon, "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety," must have force. For while the Christian world must submit to the Bible as umpire, still, opinions of the wise and good, formed without that light, may be found of great importance.

Although our present object is chiefly an eschatological one, yet it may be found somewhat necessary, in order to the better understanding of the subject, to glance occasionally at some First Things, as foretelling as to how and what some Last Things must be. For, to every believer in an all-wise Creator, there must stand connected with all of Last Things, such an order or divine arrangement, as so to connect the end with the beginning, as that a divine harmony may be seen to pervade the whole. Design, order, and harmony, are presumptive evidences of the presence of deific wisdom as

well as of power. Hence the importance of reverting to the past to learn the future. Again, if Eschatology be a science, it must embody those principles or elements which can alone entitle it to a place among scientific investigations. One of the many objections made against revealed religion is, that it rejects science, and requires belief in authoritative facts. Says a recent author, "The essence of rationalism is the affirmation, that neither the fathers, nor the church, nor the scriptures, nor all of them together, can rightfully establish any proposition opposed to the logic of sound philosophy, the principles of reason, and the evident truth of nature." That this is correct, must be admitted by every believer in reason, as among the highest endowments of all intelligences. For, admitting, as we must, not only the possibility, but the liability of reason to err, still, with its adjunct faith, it is the pole star of human direction. To ignore reason is to dehumanize man, and sink him to a level with the brute. Whatever, then, Eschatology may teach, it can never truly teach that which our highest reason must reject.

Pursuing the subject, we shall doubtless find that not only various, but conflicting opinions, have obtained concerning Last Things; that opinions held in one age have been discarded in another age. Nor will this remark be found inapplicable even to the Christian world, and upon subjects, too, most sacredly held as matters of revelation. Many of the modern beliefs of the Christian world bear little more resemblance to the beliefs of the apostolic and primitive Christian age, than to the beliefs of the heathen world. This may seem somewhat astounding to such as in every age receive, without examination, the popular faiths of that age. Hence, often what is the orthodoxy of one age, becomes the heterodoxy of another, and vice versa.

In the ensuing number, we will open the subject of Eschatology, commencing with Death.

S. S. GRISWOLD.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA., February 10th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

The Recorder has not been as frequent a visitor in camp as we could wish it to be; and as it is but natural that the paper which we thought absolutely necessary to our comfort while at home, should be more necessary to our enjoyment in camp, we have determined to have it sent to us direct. Enclosed you will please find the subscription price for the coming year. We have been the recipients of occasional copies sent by friends at home, but their arrivals here have been similar to "angel visits," and we prefer them oftener.

Of course the "dailies" keep you well posted in relation to the movements of the Potomac Army, and any attempt to relate what is transpiring "at the front," will be unnecessary, except to refer to the last movement upon the military chessboard in Eastern Virginia. The great event of the year, thus far, has been the advance of portions of the 3d Corps to, and the 2d Corps across, the Rapidan.

At about 4 1-2 o'clock last Sabbath morning, the bugle sounded the reveille, which at that early hour was an indication to the wakeful ones, that a movement was on foot, and that the whole division were likely soon to be there too. Usually, rumor informs us days beforehand of an anticipated move; but this time, not the least intimation of a march had been about-camp. Every one was surprised, and when, half an hour later, orders came to march at 8 o'clock, the surprise was only surpassed by the wonder, What could be the "military necessity" of a move, in the dead of winter, and while the roads were one enormous sea of mud?

A drizzling rain had been falling during the previous night, and the prospect was fair (or foul) for more copious showers during the day. Heavy cannonading could be distinctly heard in the direction of the river, and numerous were the reports circulating in camp concerning its cause. One report I will relate. Word reached camp that the North Carolina troops in Lee's army were entrenched, and defending themselves from the desperate attempts of the rest of the rebel army to subdue them; that Gen. Sedgwick was anxious to assist the North Carolinians to the utmost of his ability, which was the cause of the move. Many more reports of like nature were abroad, most of them as true as the one I have related.

We waited in readiness to "fall in," till 3 1-2 o'clock in the afternoon, when, from Division Headquarters, (2d Division, 8d Corps,) the clear notes of the bugle sounded "fall in," and in five minutes all the regiments were in line, and prepared to march. At 4 o'clock the head of the column

advanced, and soon the whole division was in motion. The roads were exceedingly muddy and in an awful condition, while the several attempts to rain during the day had not improved them in the least, and our march of six miles was the whole distance through mud and water from three inches to three feet in depth. Talk of New Jersey mud! Jersey mud, in its worst condition of muddiness, will bear no comparison to the "sacred soil" of Virginia, after being worked into mortar by one or two thousand government teams. At dark, the rain commenced falling again; and as the evening advanced, the difficulty of marching increased. Before dark, each soldier followed as near as possible his "file leader," but it soon became impossible to follow, as the darkness was so intense, that it was difficult to see in advance a distance of two yards, and then it was no uncommon thing to hear your "leader" plunge head foremost into a deep ditch, or sink over boot top in a mud-hole. Of course you wish to avoid the fate of the one in front of you, and accordingly turn aside, but only to be brought up against a stump, or to plunge still deeper into the mysteries of the same ditch, but perhaps where the water and mud is as deep again. However, all things must have an end, and so did our night's march. At 7 1-2 o'clock, we halted in a piece of woods, where we bivouacked; and after building a fire, and partaking of a little lunch, we spread our gum-blankets at the foot of a large oak, in pools of mud and water, and turned in for the night.

Our fatigue had been severe, and, between the perspiration within, and the rain without, our clothing had become completely saturated. As we lay upon our blankets, with the dampness striking up from beneath, visions of fever and ague, cramps, and kindred ills, attended, us till sleep put an end to our unpleasant imaginings. However, under the circumstances, our sleep could not be either sweet or sound, and, waking at intervals during the night, the rain could be heard falling upon the dead leaves around us, and thoughts of the morrow's duties would force themselves before our minds.

The next morning was still cloudy, and we remained in our bivouac in the woods, and, it being "Sunday," the Chaplain—a worthy pastor—called together those who usually meet in our chapel at camp, and there, under the canopy of heaven, with the wet earth beneath us, we enjoyed a very interesting meeting indeed. Although the sound of the axe and the falling of trees were making the woods ring with their music, the latter falling within a few feet of our little circle, all eyes were upon the Chaplain, and all thoughts directed towards the subjects which he brought to our minds; and when, at the conclusion of the service, the crowd separated, and departed to their several stations, by the side of the fires, their countenances plainly showed that a church edifice was not necessary to their worship of the holy Father.

During the afternoon, the clouds began to break away, and the sun shone forth, and at 4 o'clock the 2d Division took up its line of march for camp; General Humphrey having recalled the troops, the design of the movement having been accomplished.

It is thought that the movement was intended to divert the attention of Gen. Lee, while Gen. Butler was making an important move upon the Peninsula. What importance history will give it, remains to be seen.

But my letter has already acquired too great a length. The army is in good spirits, and ready for another "mud march," whenever it may be necessary, and any great good may result therefrom. Truly yours, A. S. T.

A COLONY FOR KANSAS.

A correspondent calls our attention to a colony for Kansas, which a Mr. Hutchinson, of New York, proposes to lead to an Indian Reservation in Franklin County; and wants to know if Sabbath-keepers cannot avail themselves of the opportunity offered to settle upon cheap and fertile lands. In reply, we are glad to say, that there are several localities where Sabbath-keepers have settled, in which the best of land can be obtained at Government price, or by taking it under the Homestead Law. In Minnesota, three Sabbath-keeping churches have been organized, within a brief period, where such lands could have been, and we think can now be, obtained. From the representations of our missionary in that region, we are satisfied that the lands in the vicinity of our young churches in Minnesota, are very desirable. In Kansas, there are two or three localities, where Sabbath-keepers are now settled, near whom lands can be purchased at a moderate price—a price which, in view of the improvements already made, is quite as favorable as to take up new land. Our opinion is, that it is bet-

ter for individual Sabbath-keepers, seeking a home in the new countries, to go into the vicinity of some of the existing societies, than to stray off alone, or in squads, with the idea of a sufficient number following them to make a society.

A PROTEST AGAINST RAFFLING.

A protest against raffling at the Sanitary Fair has been drawn up by a number of the clergymen of New York and vicinity who protest against that system in these terms:

1. We protest against it, because it is, in our conviction, contrary to the Word of God.

2. We protest against it, because it is absolutely contrary to the law of the state, which forbids, under pains and penalties, "the setting up or proposing any money, goods, chattels or things in action to be raffled for; or the becoming interested in the distribution of any money, goods or things in action by lot or chance."

3. We protest against it, because the judgment of the civilized world, as expressed in the legislation of many Christian states, (our own in particular,) condemns, as immoral, all resort to the lot, or what is commonly called chance, for the purpose of raising money or disposing of articles not otherwise readily saleable.

As the logical issue of these positions, and under the inevitable constraints of duty which they involve we cannot take part, directly or indirectly, in an enterprise which, however worthy in its ulterior objects, is publicly advertised to close in a violation of both divine and human law, and in a disregard of the judgment of man kind and of the interests of morality, which cannot fail to react powerfully in a tendency to debase the public conscience and corrupt the public virtue.

Among the signers to the protest are Reverends Gardner Spring, J. McElroy, George Potts, Thomas De Witt, John M. Krebs, Stephen H. Tyng, William R. Williams, Edward Lathrop, H. D. Gause, C. K. Imbrie, John Cotton Smith, John Dowling, Frank Remington.

FREEDMEN'S MISSION.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

I see by the Recorder, that our people are beginning to move in the matter of missions to the Freedmen. Go on. If the Missionary Board can not take hold of the matter, pray somebody else do it, and get things in such a shape that those who wish to contribute, may know how to do it. Now is the golden opportunity. Is there not the Moravian spirit among us, to improve it? I suppose the world has never before offered such an opportunity for missionary labor. Who shall reap the first fruits?

COLORED REFUGEES IN CANADA.—Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, has published a report on the condition of the fugitive slaves in Canada West, giving the results of a series of investigations, undertaken at the request of the United States Freedmen's Inquiry Commission. The report, which forms a pamphlet of one hundred and ten pages, is addressed to Messrs. Robert Dale Owen and James McKaye, through whom it is laid before the Secretary of War. Beginning with a general view of the condition of the freedmen who have found shelter in Canada, Dr. Howe proceeds to show that they are an honest, industrious and useful class in society, and that their history solves affirmatively the problem whether the black man is or is not capable of taking care of himself in a state of freedom.

There are twenty thousand of these refugees in Canada, of all colors, from the deep black of the pure African to the white slave. All these shades of color combine to form orderly and industrious communities in Canada. They are living in the large towns of St. Catherine's, Hamilton, London, Toronto, Buxton, Windsor, Malden and Colchester, and are scattered through the villages and upon farms, which latter they assiduously till. The best estimates show that between thirty thousand and forty thousand escaped slaves have from first to last found refuge in Canada, but the present number is reckoned at about twenty thousand.

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.—The Rev. James Long, a missionary of the Church of England, lately stationed at Calcutta, visited Russia last summer to observe the workings of the Emperor's new decrees. His verdict, after an extensive and careful investigation, is, that an immense and pacific revolution has been accomplished, by which the social and political condition of the people has been improved, the resources of the Empire put in a better train of development, its educational progress established and assured, and the whole fabric of society strengthened. A single stroke of the Emperor's pen enfranchised twenty-three millions of serfs at once, and unconditionally, without serious detriment to any material interest, and with vast gains in moral and social effect. In a recent conversation with an American gentleman in St. Petersburg, Prince Gortschakoff, discussing the Emperor's policy, declared that the progress of Russia within the next two years would astonish the world.

A MEMOIR OF ELDER WM. B. MAXSON is proposed, as may be seen from our special notice column. The work has fallen into good hands, and it is hoped that those who can will assist by furnishing material.

ONKEN GOING TO RUSSIA.—The Examiner has an interesting item of intelligence from Rev. J. G. Onken. It states that he was about to proceed to St. Petersburg to see the few Christian converts there—the Russian Directing Senate having reversed a late decision of the District Court of Courland, inflicting punishment on two persons for preaching Baptist sentiments. The usage of the Emperor forbids the restraining of Baptist preachers by force, declaring such force "all the more to be deprecated in a doctrine of religion which may later find acknowledgment." So great an advance on the past policy of the Russian authorities has been hailed as a wonderful sign by the Baptists of Hamburg, and the devoted Onken loses no time in trying to turn it to the best account.

WORK FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.—Since the commencement of the war, the American Tract Society, New York, have expended nearly \$100,000 in furnishing and distributing their publications for the army and navy, and in army work for the benefit of the soldiers, and \$6,000 for the instruction of contrabands at Washington, and at Freedman's Village, on Arlington Heights, where they now have a school of two hundred children, under the instruction of Mr. H. E. Simmons.

ELDER A. B. BURDICK, who has been, for nearly a year past, laboring as a missionary in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, returned last week to his home in Westley. He is in vigorous health, and speaks in flattering terms of the prospects of the societies in which he has been laboring.

THE GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND has notified the General Assembly, that the State's quota is full under the last call of the President for 600,000 troops. It is said that Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Illinois, are the only States as yet in this comfortable position.

ELDER JAMES SUMMERBELL is about to take the pastoral care of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, and requests his correspondents to address him hereafter at Leonardsville, Madison County, N. Y.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society is to be held at Westley, on Fourth-day, March 2d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FRIENDS of Eld. James Summerbell made him a call on Feb. 10th, and left him \$100 in cash, for which they have his heartiest thanks. J. S.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. Mr. Reuben A. Guild, librarian of Brown University, has prepared a Memoir of the Life and Times of Dr. Manning, the first president of the college, who died in 1791. He was an eminent Baptist minister, a scholar, and orator, having few superiors in his day, and his writings and correspondence will throw much light on the early history of the Baptists in this country, at a period when it would not have been tolerated that Baptists should be kept from reading the Bible by the force of unjust human enactments.

The Church Journal says that the recent decision of the courts in favor of Trinity School, in a question of property, adds nothing to the present resources of the school, but simply confirms a long-standing claim to an estate on the East river, between 76th and 80th streets, devised by John Baker, in 1796, which will be valuable after the expiration of certain life estates, if the corporation can sell lots enough to pay the assessments and other charges continually accruing in the city.

The vast arctic region lying south of Hudson's Bay is the field of a missionary work, which seems to have been richly blest, more especially since the apostolic Indian, Henry Badel, was ordained as preacher in 1858. In the immense district provided over by the zealous Bishop Anderson, more than 2,000 Indians have, since 1849, entirely renounced heathenism.

There is a Missionary Society at Melbourne, which labors in supporting missionary laborers among the numerous Chinese in Australia. The Society has supported two Chinese catechists since 1861; and the Bishop of Melbourne, and some of his clergy, have already baptized ten converts.

There is an interesting work of Grace in Peoria, Ill., commencing with a week of prayer for young men, under the auspices of the Y. M. Christian Association. The meetings were continued six weeks, and about 50 have been added to the churches. The labors of Mr. D. L. Moody, of Chicago, a layman, are spoken of as having been very useful.

The annual report of the religious condition of our colleges, prepared by the Society of Inquiry and Andover Theological Seminary, gives returns from twenty-six colleges in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. They contain 8,570 students. Of these 1,088 are professors of religion, 129 were converted in 1863, and 658 are preparing for the ministry.

The American Bible Society have printed and issued during the past year 1,300,000 Bibles and Testaments. Every ordinary working day more than 4,000 are completed, being on an average of 7 per minute, and all done within the Society's buildings in New York, except the manufacture of the material. More than 1,500,000 Bibles and Testaments have been given to the army; and 300,000 have been sent beyond the rebel lines to the South.

General Intelligence.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

VIRGINIA.

There is very little to report from our armies in Virginia. There have been occasional collisions between small parties of Union and rebel troops, but no movements of special interest. We place together the items relating to Virginia:

Our scouting parties are picking up quite a number of prisoners in West Virginia.

Twenty-eight of Moseby's guerrillas were captured at Piedmont by Gen. Gregg's men.

Gen. Kelley telegraphs to General Halleck an account of the capture of the notorious guerrilla chief Dan Snoddy, with seventeen of his men.

The guerrillas who captured Gen. Scammon on the Kanawha river, have been overtaken and taken prisoners by our cavalry.

A special dispatch from Louisiana, Ky., says on the 14th of February, Col. Gallup surprised Col. Ferguson's command in Wayne Co., Va., capturing 60 prisoners, including Ferguson, his surgeon, and two lieutenants.

Stand of arms, a large number of stolen horses, and all the rebel supplies of forage, ammunition and subsistence. It was Col. Ferguson's command that captured Gen. Scammon.

Major Larmer, of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, was shot dead in a skirmish with guerrillas, two miles east of Brentsville. We lost in the skirmish, beside Major Larmer, three cavalrymen killed and one wounded, and two prisoners. Lieut. Senneter, Commissary of Col. McCandless' Brigade, is supposed to have been captured. Several of the rebels are said to have been killed or wounded.

It is said that Gen. Lee repudiated the guerrillas who recently robbed the passengers by a railroad train in Virginia.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

One hundred and nine federal officers recently escaped from their prison in Richmond by digging a passage from the cellar of their prison under the street on which it stood.

Among the prisoners escaped were Col. Straight and several other officers whom the rebels were particularly anxious to hold. A few were recaptured by the rebels, but others have reached our lines, by the aid of friendly negroes and of troops sent out from our posts to scour the country in search of them. Probably others will yet come in. A dispatch from Washington, containing an account of the escape of our Richmond prisoners, says:

"Some of Capt. Phelps' party and others were pursued and fired upon. All of them kept out of the sight of whites, but trusted implicitly to the blacks, and never had their trust betrayed. After the first officers had discovered themselves to the negroes and asked for food, on the Chicago's relief, the negroes organized into belated squads and searched the woods for the fugitives, carrying them food from their scanty rations, and helping them in every way in their power."

THE GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN MOVEMENT.

The precise design of the great movement already noticed in the South-west, does not yet appear. Various items relating to it have been made public, and we clip the most important and significant:

General Sherman entered Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, on the 5th of February, having accomplished his march from Vicksburg deliberately, but without serious opposition. There was some resistance at the crossing of Big Black River, and a sharp skirmish at Clinton, nine miles west of Jackson.

The latest account from General Sherman's expedition reports that he has destroyed the bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thereby severing the connection between General Polk's forces. He had advanced to a point between Polk and Montgomery.

Mobile rebel papers report a battle at Enterprise, Miss. (where General Polk had his headquarters) with unknown results.

There were fifty-five deaths of rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, during the month of January. One hundred and eight cases of frost-bite were treated among the federal troops, which occurred while performing guard duty during the extreme cold weather from the 1st to the 6th of the month.

A member of the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, writing to a friend in Boston, desires him to send forthwith a prayer book, a song book, and something to eat.

A handsome set of horse equipments for General Grant has just been completed by Mr. George Peters, of Newark, New Jersey. A station, valued at \$1,000, has recently been presented to General Grant by a gentleman in Cincinnati.

General Meade, in a speech in Philadelphia, said that since March, 1861, the Army of the Potomac has lost not less than one hundred thousand men in killed and wounded.

Eleven hundred citizens of Newbern, N. C., have availed themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and taken the oath.

Gen. Lee has repudiated the party who committed the robbery on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about ten days ago—says they are a disgrace to the Confederate army, and calls for their execution.

A military detective force has been put on duty in Cincinnati, by the government, to see that military officers and privates conduct themselves daily. Confederate agents in the city only five cents on a dollar.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have North Carolina news to the 13th. There have been no important war movements. Gen. Foster has put everything in order for a proper reception of the rebels, should they make another attempt upon his lines. But there is little danger of such an attempt.

FLORIDA.

The news from Florida is highly important and gratifying. General Gillmore's expedition to that State has been crowned with complete success. The rebels offered considerable opposition to the progress of our arms in different parts of the country, but the spirited and well-disciplined Union troops broke through every barrier and carried their flag onward to victory. Among many most extraordinary things brought to light by this "invasion" is a document, emanating from the Commissariat in Department of Quincy, Florida, in which there is startling evidence to be found of the desperate condition of the enemy. Beef and bacon are entirely exhausted, and from all quarters cries are arising for relief from Florida. This circular was intended only for private circulation among "the prudent people of the South."

NEW ORLEANS.

News from New Orleans to the 9th, reports that on the Sunday previous Gen. Dick Taylor attacked our troops stationed opposite Natchez, and was repulsed with considerable loss and driven six miles. The attack was renewed the next morning, when the rebels were unsuccessful, being again repulsed with loss. Their forces numbered three thousand.

General Grover has scoured the country with his cavalry in the neighborhood of Madisonville, across Lake Pontchartrain, broken up conscript camps within a circle of fifty or sixty miles, and captured several of the enemy. A large quantity of beef, cattle, sheep and horses, have been brought in.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Navy Department has news of the destruction of four blockade runners, viz: 1. The Nutfield, an iron paddle-wheel steamer of about 400 tons, a fine new and powerful boat. She sailed from London in December last, with pork, biscuit, &c. 2. The Dee, a double-screw iron steamer, built especially for the Southern trade at London. She was a new vessel of the draft of ten feet, and said to be very fast, 18 or 20 miles an hour. 3. The Fanny and Jenny, the old prize Scotia, captured in October, 1862, condemned and sold to outside parties, not being deemed fit for naval service. Her name was changed to the Gen. Banks, and she was taken to Halifax and sailed from there in July, 1863, to engage in blockade running under the name of the Fanny and Jenny. 4. The Emily, a new screw steamer, built in London last Fall, owned by Bigbee, a fine boat of 500 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Springfield Union says that at the armory in that city, during the last month, 25,700 muskets were manufactured in a single month. The last two weeks 6,000 were turned out each week, averaging 1,000 per day. The largest number ever manufactured before in one week was 5,040. When the last month's work is completed, there will be in store at the armory 200,000, of which 40,000 are packed ready for shipment.

With regard to the power of endurance of negro soldiers, a correspondent at Fortress Monroe says that when the late expedition towards Richmond reached Bottom's Bridge, where they found their game blocked, while nearly one-half the white infantry had fallen before in the long and rapid march, every negro soldier was up to the mark, and answered to his name.

Col. Phillips, commanding the expedition in the Indian Territory, reports to Gen. Thayer, that he has driven the enemy entirely out of that region; and that, in several skirmishes, he had killed nearly one hundred rebels, and captured one captain and twenty-five men.

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Sergeant Savacool, of the First New York Cavalry was described by Major Quinn, as the bravest man in the regiment. It was he who killed the noted guerrilla Captain Blackford, and had captured, alone, at different times, no less than seventy rebels.

The bill to pension John L. Burns, "the hero of Gettysburg," who fought during the July battles "on his own account," has been reported favorably in the Senate. It grants a pension of eight dollars a month.

The notorious rebel naval officer, Captain Coxseter, was drowned off Wilmington on the 10th of February, while trying to escape from the captured blockade runner Fannie and Jennie. The purses of the vessel were also drowned.

Some of the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout recently planned an escape, but the plot was discovered and their flight prevented.

In Richmond, last week, beef sold at \$3 a pound, turkeys at \$20 each, butter at \$6 to \$7 a pound, eggs at \$3.50 a dozen, and milk at \$1 a quart.

A widow in Union, Maine, has just sent her eleventh son into the army.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

A bill defining the rank, duty and pay of Chaplains was referred; they are to have the pay of a Major of infantry, hold religious meetings twice a week, and keep the libraries for soldiers' use.

A bill granting a pension to John L. Burns for patriotic services at Gettysburg was passed.

The deficiency bill was taken up; it was voted to increase the salaries of all the Assistant Secretaries and First and Second Assistant Postmaster-Generals, after the close of this financial year, \$3,500 per annum; the House bill, as amended, was then agreed to.

Bills granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of military roads were passed.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the bill repealing the Statutes of Limitation in certain cases, was called up and passed. The bill as amended provides that during the existence of the rebellion, the time during which a person shall be beyond the reach of legal process shall not be deemed or taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of an action.

The Senate considered the bill setting apart certain lands in Texas for the use of persons of African descent.

A bill was referred giving public lands to certain States for the support and education of soldiers' and sailors' children. It proposes to give 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, introduced a bill for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, to collect and disseminate through Europe information concerning the resources and advantages of this country.

A bill providing for the occupation of abandoned estates in insurrectionary districts, and for the employment of negroes set free by the President's Proclamation, was referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

The report of the Conference Committee for the enrollment bill was called up, a long debate ensued, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of twenty-six against sixteen. The House provision for the \$300 commutation is agreed to, with a proviso that it shall exempt for no longer a period than one year, and that the expiration of that time such persons shall again be liable to be drafted. The bill also frees colored persons who may be drafted. It provides that such troops shall not be assigned to state troops, but shall be mustered into the service as United States volunteers.

A joint resolution was passed authorizing the transfer from the land to the naval service of such soldiers qualified for seamen as the President may deem necessary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Windom offered a joint resolution, which was referred, proposing to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery throughout the United States and Territories.

Mr. Arnold offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring "That the Constitution shall be so amended as to abolish and prohibit Slavery wherever it exists."

A bill for a ship canal around Nicaragua Falls was reported; also a bill for a Uniform System of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Davis, from the Select Committee, reported a bill giving certain States, whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a Republican form of government. It provides for the appointment of provisional governors, charged by means of elections, the State governments can be reestablished; all slaves in such territory are declared free, and any person hereafter in the rebel public service is declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

Nearly a whole session was used up in debate upon the reception and reference of the credentials of James M. Johnson, who appears as Representative in Congress from Arkansas. The discussion was chiefly as to the status of a seceded State. The credentials were finally referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Senate amendments to the Internal Revenue bill were then taken up. The one referring to put a tax on whisky on hand was agreed to. Yeas, 73; Nays, 71. The sliding scale was voted down, 105 to 41. This put 70 cents a gallon on liquor made up to July, and 80 cents thereafter.

The amendment striking out the additional 20 cents per gallon on adulterated spirits, was agreed to.

A bill was referred granting lands for railroads in Iowa. This measure

is intended to insure an immediate completion of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad across Iowa to Omaha, connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at that point.

A resolution was read which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized, from time to time, at his discretion, to sell any gold coin in the Treasury over the amount which, in his opinion, may be required by the government to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes.

A joint resolution of thanks to re-enlisting soldiers was unanimously adopted.

The bill providing for the Government obtaining possession of Rock Island, Ill., on which to erect an arsenal, as heretofore provided for by law, was passed.

The resolution authorizing the transfer of seamen in the army to the naval service, was adopted.

The Conference Committee's report on the Enrollment bill was presented, and agreed to by a vote of 71 against 23.

War has actually begun between the Danes and Germans, and nobody can tell when it will end. It seems that the united forces of Germany, including contingents from Austria and Prussia, were in actual conflict with Denmark. Hostilities commenced on the 1st Feb., when the allied troops of Prussia and Austria crossed the Eider and entered the territory of Schleswig. This was followed by a movement against the Danish defences of the duchies situated on the rivers Schley and Sogre. The Prussians attacked the works at Missunde very vigorously, but the Danes held their ground, repelling their enemies. Some of the Danes were killed and wounded on both sides. The Danes had two officers killed and four wounded. On the 3rd Feb., the Austrians attacked the Danes at Gestorf, and were also repulsed. Prussian batteries had fired on two Danish men-of-war in Eckernford bay, and the Danes had embargoed the German shipping in the Baltic.

POSTAGE TO CANADA.

The Post-Office Department of Canada having for the sake of uniformity consented to so modify the postal arrangement between the United States and Canada of 1851 as to establish a uniform postage for letters, of ten cents the single rate between Canada and all parts of the United States, it is ordered by Postmaster-General Blair, that in future the international postage charge upon all letters between Canada and any part of the United States shall be ten cents the single rate for half an ounce or under, prepayment optional, without regard to difference of distance or route of conveyance.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM LAUGHING GAS.

A short time since a New York merchant, Mr. Sears, died from the effects of laughing gas, administered to him for the painless extraction of a tooth. Mr. Sears, it was presumed, died because his lungs were in the last stage of consumption. We have now to record another casualty. On the 1st of this month a traveling dentist, at a public exhibition of laughing gas, at Swanton Falls, Vermont, administered this gas to several persons. Among the number was a beautiful girl, 17 years of age, the daughter of W. H. Bell, esq., a highly respectable citizen. The day after inhaling the gas, she was taken ill, although she did not take sufficient to produce insensibility, and died the following day from its effects. Miss Bell presented a strong, robust physical constitution, and was in apparent good health previous to inhaling the gas.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

We have, by way of San Francisco, interesting news from China and Japan. The rebel privateer Alabama was in dock at Amoy, and the U. S. steamer Wyoming was, on Jan. 2d, off the port. The Jamestown was also expected there, and it was hoped that the career of the privateer would soon be ended. In Japan, several great conflagrations, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, had been taken place. In Yedo, the palace of the Tycoon was burned, for the purpose, as was supposed, of killing him. On New Year's day, eleven backstreets of Yedo, with numerous streets and alleys, were destroyed. On Oct. 31st, nearly the whole of Hakodadi was destroyed.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The report of the Ohio Commissioner of Statistics shows that in 1862 there were made in that state, no less than 8,280,000 pounds of sugar. Of this 27,000 pounds were from Sorghum; so that the point is settled that sugar can be made from Sorghum, and if so, that Ohio can make her own sugar whenever it becomes necessary or profitable to do so. The aggregate value of the agricultural products of Ohio in 1862 was \$151,863,574; of this amount the sugar production was worth \$832,190, and the molasses crop \$1,942,854.

John Ten Brock, a member of the Ellsworth regiment, arrived in New York recently. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Mr. B. had a narrow escape from a premature burial. He was stung by a shell, and taken up for dead. He was accordingly laid in a trench with six others, as the dirt was about being shoveled into the grave.

Photographs of Green, the Malden murderer, are selling quite freely in Boston. The original negative was ordered by himself on New Year's day. The artist will doubtless make a speculation out of it. "It's an ill wind."

In New York, the other day, a little girl snatched an apple from a stand and started to run across the street, when she was knocked down by a horse car and killed instantly.

Parson Brownlow is reported to be dangerously ill at Knoxville. A letter says: "His recovery is a question of serious doubt. He says, however, that he is not going to give up the ghost until every leader swings and the Union is restored. He is confined to his room and much of the time to his bed."

Dr. Chapman, who discovered the remedy for paralysis by the application of ice to the spine, professes also to have discovered that by the application of heat to the spinal cord, he can successfully lower the action of the heart.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, is reported to have been killed by the natives while endeavoring to discover the source of the River Shirra. Some accounts, however, state that he was only badly wounded, and was alive at last advices.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith has offered to the state of Maine a farm of ninety acres, valued at \$30,000, on the condition that it shall be occupied for the purposes of an Agricultural College.

The President has issued his proclamation declaring a cessation of the blockade of the port of Brownsville, Texas, and throwing it open to commercial intercourse under certain specified restrictions.

Two boys were scuffling on the railroad track in Worcester, Mass., the other day, when a locomotive came along and took off a leg of one of the wretches, giving him an unexpected throb.

A valuable bed of coal underlies the city of Stenbenville, Ohio, and parties have offered the city one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the privilege of mining it.

The Taunton Gazette says the farmers there complain of damage from the cold snap. The buds on fruit trees had swelled considerably, and it is feared that crop will be small next fall.

According to the report recently made by the Postmaster General, some of the Postmasters in the country get less than \$2 per week for their services.

There were twenty-five thousand southern refugees in New York; and Brooklyn a few weeks ago, and the number has been rapidly increasing lately.

The infant child of a discharged German soldier, was frozen to death in Springfield, Mass., the other night. The mother had no fuel to warm her shanty.

Persons from Idaho Territory say that no less than fifteen million dollars worth of gold is in the hands of miners and others, awaiting shipment.

A gentleman has just arrived in Norwich, Conn., from Mobile, by the way of a Mexican port. The trip cost him \$15,000 in rebel money.

Four young girls were drowned in a pond at Tananaqua, Pa., recently, having broken through the ice while skating.

Mrs. Mary Creed, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been arraigned and held to bail on a charge of being "a common scold."

At Hartford, Conn., is to have a new school-house, which is to cost \$41,800, and include all the modern improvements.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIFE OF EDW. W. B. MAXSON, D. D.—It having been proposed that a Memorial of the late Edw. W. B. Maxson should be prepared, and Bro. T. B. Stillman having consented to undertake the preliminary steps, at least, in the preparation of the work, I have to ask that friends having letters or other writings containing information useful for such purpose, would please transmit them to Bro. Stillman, No. 23 Pine Street, New York.

A. G. MAXSON, EXECUTOR.

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 1st, 1864.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—The Organ belonging to the South-day Baptist Church in the City of New York, originally built at a cost of about \$1,500, will be sold for the sum of \$600. The church building now being used for public school purposes, the Organ is no longer required. Inquire of T. B. STILLMAN, N. ROGERS, Trustees.

New York City, Feb. 15th, 1864.

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

S. S. GARDNER, Rec. Sec'y.

Merritt, Conn., Jan. 14th, 1864.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRUST SOCIETY will furnish, at a reasonable price, by sale or gratuitously, to those who desire them for their own use or for distribution, on application, personally or by mail, to Geo. B. UTZER, Secretary, E. L.

Where feeble churches, scattered members, or others, wish the aid of the living teacher in extending and sustaining the truth respecting the Sabbath of the Lord, they are invited to correspond with the undersigned, the Executive Board of said Society, for such aid as may be practicable.

By order of the Board.

Isa. J. Ordway, Cor. Sec'y. West Edmeston, N. Y.

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

NEW YORK MARKETS—FEB. 22, 1864.

Wheat—No. 1, 87. Peas 10 00. Oats—80c. for middlings. Flour and Meal—Flour, 6 25 to 6 50 for super. No. 1. Meal, 4 00 to 4 25 for Western. Corn—No. 1, 2 00 to 2 25 for super. No. 2, 1 75 to 2 00 for super. No. 3, 1 50 to 1 75 for super. No. 4, 1 25 to 1 50 for super. No. 5, 1 00 to 1 25 for super. No. 6, 75c. to 1 00 for super. No. 7, 50c. to 75c. for super. No. 8, 25c. to 50c. for super. No. 9, 10c. to 25c. for super. No. 10, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 11, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 12, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 13, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 14, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 15, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 16, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 17, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 18, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 19, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 20, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 21, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 22, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 23, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 24, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 25, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 26, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 27, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 28, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 29, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 30, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 31, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 32, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 33, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 34, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 35, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 36, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 37, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 38, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 39, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 40, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 41, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 42, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 43, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 44, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 45, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 46, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 47, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 48, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 49, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 50, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 51, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 52, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 53, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 54, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 55, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 56, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 57, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 58, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 59, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 60, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 61, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 62, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 63, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 64, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 65, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 66, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 67, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 68, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 69, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 70, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 71, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 72, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 73, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 74, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 75, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 76, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 77, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 78, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 79, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 80, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 81, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 82, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 83, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 84, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 85, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 86, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 87, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 88, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 89, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 90, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 91, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 92, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 93, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 94, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 95, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 96, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 97, 5c. to 10c. for super. No. 98, 2c. to 5c. for super. No. 99, 1c. to 2c. for super. No. 100, 5c. to 10c. for super.

Pennsylvania. Beans 2 00 to 2 25 for the full size. Canada Peas 1 50 to 2 00. Hops—1 20 to 1 50 for 100 lbs. in bales, 1 30 to 1 50 loose. Hops—20c. for common to prime. Provisions—Pork, 16 25 to 16 50 for old prime, 18 25 to 18 50 for new; 21 25 for Prime mess, 25 25 for old mess. Beef, 12 25 to 12 50 for extra. Dressed Hogs 9 25 to 10. Lard 13 25 to 14. Butter 26 25 to 30c. for Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Eggs for fair to good New York State, 27 25 to 30c. for good to fine. Cheese 14 25 to 16c. for Ohio, 15 25 to 16c. for good to choice State. Eggs 27 25 to 30c.

Potatoes—1 75 to 2 00 for Buckeyes and Prince Alberts, Peachblows 2 00 to 2 25, 2 00 to 2 50 for Mercers. Seeds—Clover 14 25 to 16c. Timothy 3 00 to 3 50. Haul of 45 lbs. Rough Flaxseed 3 40 to 3 52. Tallow—12 25 to 13c. Wool—77 a 2 25 for Native Fleece.

