The Sabbath Recorder.

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For the Sabbath Recorder.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

A Sermon preached in the First Seventh-day Baptist Church at Alfred, N. Y., April 22d, 1865.

[Concluded from last week.]

5. *Consecration.*—All beneficently great lives of history have been consecrated lives, lives of devotement to some definite and all-absorbing work. They have not only felt the behests, the inspiration of a Call, but have responded to that call with a free and full giving up of self, laying all upon the altar of that work. This faith in a mission, and consecration to that mission, is the power that elevates the world. Knowledge is power, but the aspirations enkindled by the inspirations of faith in a vocation, is a far greater power. That our martyr-President was borne on by the power of such a consecration, is taught not only by his life, but likewise by his words. Listen to his speech at Gettysburg:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

And if report be true, he there not only reconsecrated himself to patriotism and liberty, but he then and there dedicated himself to God and holiness, through Christ—without which all other devotion is flat and groveling, and can never raise one above the murk and mists of a worldly humanitarianism—for no fountain can rise higher than its source; but with such a dedication, one becomes a medium and agent for all divine and heavenward lifting powers, whereby man may be lifted to higher and nobler destinies.

6. "*With malice toward none, with charity for all.*" It was most legitimate and befitting that the great Liberator, like all benefactors, should be crowned with that crown of glory, Charity. A simplicity that was nobility, a purity lucent as light, an honesty that was incorruptibility, a conservatism that was ever progressive yet never innovative, a true manhood that overtopped all rank and outshone all display, were all glorified by a tenderness that was womanly—a magnanimity that could never be betrayed into harshness or ungenerousness of word or deed—a forgivingness that had its spring in that great model world-prayer, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." In this spirit was his last official word to the world. How remarkable!—to the frivolous and shallow, a theme for jesting and ridicule—to the thoughtful and religious, a theme for meditation and reverent thankfulness. The following, from that inaugural, reads more like a chapter from some clear-visioned, solemn-voiced Hebrew prophet of old time, than like paragraphs from modern political speeches or state papers:

"Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange, that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. 'Woe unto the world, because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!' If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago; so, still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true, and righteous altogether.'

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Such are some of the most prominent points in the character of the remarkable man, now crowned with martyrdom for freedom. His whole character, how touchingly symbolized in his visit to Richmond, the last journey of his life, when, in the glitter of victory, amid the shouts of the nation, he entered the city, not clad in the robes of triumph, after the manner of conquerors, but, "that tall, awkward form, clad in plain citizen's dress; that homely, kindly, fatherly face, looking its frank good-will on the mixed, strange, doubtful population; his only attendant his own little son, clinging to his father's hand." Now all that is earthly of him is being borne to the geographical center of the Republic for its home and its rest, along a thousand miles of a procession sable with mourning and sobbing with grief. A nation follows with bowed, uncovered head, as mourner. Liberty is pall-bearer. Two oceans chant the requiem. All peoples looking and listening, through tears catch up the solemn refrain, and repeat it round the earth.

III. *Fruitage.*

The dust of martyrs has ever been a seed sure to spring up and yield fruit, some thirty, some sixty, some an hundred fold. Jesus, when teaching his disciples the necessity of his death, announced the first and controlling law of all growth: "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit." How heavily laden has been the fruiting through these eighteen centuries, of that divine corn that fell into the earth with his death. The powers of evil have ever labored under the hallucination that great principles die with their champions. Rather than this, the very life-power of the champion at death seems to be transmitted into the principles for which he dies. The Council of Constance thought by burning Huss and Jerome at the stake, and scattering their ashes to the winds, and ordering that the body of Wickliffe, should be disinterred and burnt to ashes, by these acts it thought to check the spread of Bible knowledge among the people. The Primate of England superintended the ceremony of burning the bones of the Reformer, that had rested more than forty years in the grave, and throwing their ashes into the river Swift. The quaint old Fuller truly says, "The Swift conveyed his ashes into the Avon, Avon into the Severn, Severn into the narrow seas, they to the main ocean, and thus they are the emblem of his doctrine, which now is dispersed the world over." Virginia paid with the most cheerful alacrity half a million of dollars to make ready John Brown's body for the burial; and though "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave," still his soul—oh, how grandly!—"is marching on," through all these solemn years. And who of all the South has not seen it in "the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps," and read its "firey gospel writ in burnished rows of steel," has not heard its jubilant choruses swelling through the land, keeping time to the tramp of pale and dusky legions? The other day, a little boy was seen kneeling on the pavement in Washington, and carefully wiping up spots of stain with bits of paper, and carefully putting those pieces in his pocket. Being asked what it meant, he replied, that it was the blood of the President, and very precious. Yes, how precious and how fruitful! Each ultimatest globule shall fructify in richest fruitage both for millions that now live and hunger, and for other millions yet to be born.

Its immediate fruitage, if we mistake not, is this: Mercy is slain, Justice made alive. A Moses, full of all gentleness and forgiveness, has fallen; a Joshua, full of justice, leads on. What Sumter was for the nation's patriotism and the preservation of the Union, such is the martyrdom of the President for national justice and the uplifting of the poor degraded white man of the South, and the enfranchisement of the enslaved black man. It was my lot to be one of that multitude, "shattered and sundered," struggling back into Washington on the morning after the first battle of Bull Run. Through that long, heart-sickening retreat, the sad, oft repeating question was, "Wherefore this?" "What means this?" "Where is the Providence in this?" No answer came till we stood on the hights overlooking the capitol, and the city sitting in dejection at its feet, and the dim clouds weeping over all. Then, like an arrow of light came the answer: "Every military defeat is a victory for freedom." Whatever may be the intention of politicians, of people, or President, God intends no lifting the scourge of war, but will shake and shatter the nation, till the shackles fall from every slave. Thus now we of the North, in our high Christian magnanimity, if you please, and noble generosity, were eager to throw aside our war gear in the moment of victory, and take to our forgiving embrace, those who, for the sake of building a power resting upon the necks of an abject race for its chief corner-stone, had rebelled against the authority of ballots, and by attempting to make allegiance a mockery, sap the life of the nation. We were willing to forgive and forget all this, and seemingly were about to open up a way whereby the leaders in rebellion might be leaders still, with power and privilege to plot and domineer, hereafter as heretofore; but God evidently intends otherwise. He whose justice is as absolute as His mercy is infinite, is laying upon us the behest that we shall respect and revere justice as we love mercy, and that peace, permanent and beneficent, cannot come through the crowning of the one, and the crucifying the other. He, doubtless, will instruct us that he who appeals from the ballot to the bullet, can never again have the rights of the ballot. Citizenship bartered thus recklessly for a mess of pottage, cannot be had again for the simple asking. Let us fervently pray that the cup may pass from us without the farther shedding of blood, even of the leaders in rebellion; but let us as fervently pray, and earnestly labor, that they may never have the franchises of citizenship. Such is the Divine will, if we read His Providences aright, concerning all the chiefs of rebellion.

Again, the martyrdom of the President has blotted out differences, hushed bickerings, united, cemented us, as never before. The nation has risen to its feet as one man, and with uncovered and uplifted hand solemnly swears, that freedom and free institutions shall live. We are a stronger, a more united nation to-day than ever before. We stand before the nations of the earth consecrated to liberty in a higher and more sacred sense than before. Every soldier that has died, every wound received, every drop of blood, every tear shed, every pang suffered, has ennobled, consecrated, made more sacred, the Republic and its mission, and now this last great, official, thereby representative sacrifice, has lifted us, one and all, to the plane of a common consecration. Henceforward the mission of the Republic becomes loftier than before, farther reaching, more pervasive and controlling. This nation stands to-day, as never before, in the front of human progress, opening up a way, gory with sacrifice, luminous with heroism, for all nations to follow. To borrow a figure from a recent English speaker before a London audience, which is said to have roused that audience as a tempest harping on a great forest: "The American Republic is the Christ among nations, and though it is being crucified during these four years, yet it shall speedily have a resurrection, and when that resurrection comes, the veil of the temple of English aristocracy, of European caste, shall be rent in twain. Yes, the Republic is an Evangel among nations, and all that have died for it have died, not only for their own nation, but all peoples; and that beautiful stanza of a new poem, with a slight change, expresses the sublime doctrine of our theme.

"'In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, so they die to make men free.'"

If the attainment is in proportion to the sacrifice, the harvesting as the seed sown, great to the world must be the help and gain of these four years of blood, for never was there made a more plentiful sowing, or a more costly sacrifice laid on the altar of Liberty. Guizot says, "Providence takes a step forward—and ages have rolled away;"—but these four years have been those ages for liberty and equality. Providence is visibly controlling, guiding, leading on. Now, as never before, can all peoples catch up the anthem of the seraphim in the vision of the Prophet, and cry one unto another, "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts; the whole earth is full of his glory." Yes, the earth is *full* of His glory, if we but have clarified vision to behold. Sublimely does He manifest himself. How solemn and grand is it to live in these times! How rich in opportunity! How solemn in responsibility! Never were the workers for humanity and for God placed on such vantage ground as now. Then let us gather to ourselves all of these powers for good, and consecrate them all to the great work unfolding before us, resting in the divine assurance, that all sacrifice for God and humanity shall spring into immediate and abundant fruitage.

THE POETS AND VIOLETS.

"Violets, violets, sparkling with dew,
Down in the meadow-land wild where you grew,
How did you come by that beautiful blue,
With which your soft petals unfold?"
—*Hannah Gould.*

"She comes—the first, the fairest thing
The heaven upon the earth doth fling,
Ere Winter's star hath set;
She dwells behind her leafy screen,
And gives, as angels give, unseen;
So love the violet."—*Barry Cornwall.*

"A violet by a mossy stone,
Half hidden from the eye,
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky."—*Wordsworth.*

"I do love violets;
They open with the earliest breath of Spring,
Lend a sweet life of perfume, dew and light,
And if they perish, perish with a sigh,
Delicious as that of life!"—"*L. E. L.*"

"Spoke full well, in language quaint and olden,
One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine,
When he called the flowers so blue and golden,
Stars that in earth's firmament do shine."
—*Longfellow.*

"Some plants in gardens only found,
Are raised with pains and care;
God scatters violets all around,
They bosom everywhere."
—*J. F. Clark.*

"Violets, dim, but sweeter than the lids
Of Juno's eyes, or fair Cytheria's breath."
—*Shakspeare.*

For the Sabbath Recorder.

EARLY TRAINING AND ASSOCIATIONS.

It is an ancient maxim, and not more ancient than true, that "just as the twig is bent, so will the tree incline." This maxim is emphatically true when applied to the training of the young. In a great measure, the ideas and principles which are instilled into the minds of the young, mature as they mature, and ripen as they ripen in years. Early education, in all ages, has had more to do with forming the beliefs of the masses, than any other one thing. History proves this beyond a doubt; also, that a change from the views which are thoroughly implanted in the mind of the young is generally brought about at the expense of only great study and effort. It is natural for the child to place great confidence in his parents; and if they whisper into his ears absurd doctrines, he treasures them up for truth; and if a proper affection exists, he can hardly be prevailed on to think otherwise than that it is an honor for him to follow their examples. Even though he may be schooled by them in the narrow, contracted doctrines of infidelity, he treasures them up, and advances them perhaps for a life time, thereby sowing broadcast principles which tend to make men miserable indeed. Hence we can but see, that early training and early associations, have much to do with forming the character of community.

The kind of society with whom the youth associates, he will be likely to associate with in the maturer years of manhood; and it has been truly said, that a man is known by the company he keeps. If we find the man associating with those who visit groggeries, it is an indication that such were his early associations; and now, as years have increased, with them has increased a relish for this kind of society, and he now boldly develops it to the world. When we hear vulgar, obscene language proceeding from the lips of men, trace back to the time of their youth, and we very generally find that there was some lack of proper restraint and counsel in this matter, on the part of those who nursed them in childhood. And so we may trace back and find where the seeds were sown in youth for very many of those principles which, when they ripen in manhood, are sources from whence spring so many of the troubles which mar the happiness of society.

Now, inasmuch as the young drink in so freely of that which so poisons their minds, when they are thrown in contact with it without proper restraint, so we hold, that if they are properly trained, they will also drink in freely of those principles which will make noble men and women of them. If, when the mind is tender, and easily impressed with ideas, it is taught to love correct principles, and shown the beauty of them, and the wickedness of their opposites, it will generally cling with tenacity to those principles when grown up. Watch the progress of the youth who has this proper course of training, and the utmost care used with whom he associates, being furnished with some proper employment for body and mind, and when the sacred hours of the Sabbath arrive, instead of roaming the fields, and mingling with such as he may chance to meet, is trained to punctually wend his way to church; and, in short, to have no particular intimacy with those who ridicule and scoff at right principles; and when mature years arrive, what company does he associate with, and what principles does he develop to the world? Why, most assuredly, he will be found seeking the society for whom he formed an attachment in youth, and developing the principles so indelibly imprinted on his tender mind. When the farmer plants his ground with corn, he certainly does not expect it in turn to yield him a crop of wheat. So neither need it be expected that those whose early associations have been bad, will seek those which are good, when they arrive to maturity, save it be through the powerful operations of the Holy Spirit. Watch this principle where you will, or where you may, and it will in general prove true. Even wise Solomon considered it to be so near a general truth, that he ventured to say, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

In view of these facts and suggestions, what lover of right principles and a good community, will not join in exclaiming, Oh! that a *proper estimate* were placed upon the *training of the young*—that those into whose hands are committed the trusts of immortal minds, would consider their responsibility, and accountableness before Him who has lent these treasures, and remember, that as the tender plant produced by the earth needs careful training and nourishing, in order for it to mature and be of worth, much more does the immortal mind need a thorough course of training, in order that it may become a plant of moral and religious worth, and arrive at perfect maturity in heaven. AN OBSERVER.

HOPKINTON, 1865.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

Mysterious visitants! with stately pace,
Wheeling your march around the eternal pole,
Making strange discord in the peaceful hymn,
Which, through the silence of the night-hours dim,
The banded orbs in their serene control,
Pour through the echoing vaults of boundless space;
Like flaming brands athwart the crystal sky,
Your crimson banners with terrific light,
And blood-red spears, and swords from conquest bright,
Flash with the din of armies fierce from war,
Till, with affright, each sweet, harmonious star,
Swoons at the awful pageant passing by,
And Lyra's trembling hand the golden strings
Sweeps all in vain, their melody no magic brings.

With anxious brow, bold Cephus, mindful still
Of the lost glory of his beauteous bride,
Watches your gorgeous banners flaunting wide,
Lest from his treasures yet another gem
Your horde barbaric, who his throne o'erwhelm,
Snatch the wild splendor of your arms to fill.
And Draco, vigilant as e'er of yore,
Guards the bright pole-star from your vengeful ire;
His glittering scales reflecting far and wide,
The iridescence of your darts of pride;
Harmless they fall, not all your shafts of fire,
Him conquer, or that wondrous realm explore;
And white-winged Cygnus—than at death more pale—
Husheth his song, in one expiring wail.

Mysterious visitants! that now athwart the sky,
In neb'lous beauty dart your wondrous light;
And with an halo, lustrous, wildly bright,
Bid night's dark shadows from your presence fly—
Whence springs your brightness? are your arrowy beams
The lightnings flashed from some Archangel's wing,
As down through ether earthward swift he streams,
On message sent from Heaven's eternal King?
Or is your shifting glory!—but away,
Away, with queries thus impious, vain;
For hath not He, who bade the glorious Day
Spring forth to vanquish Chaos' sombre reign,
Sent ye, too, forth, for some great purpose stored
In His own wisdom! Gaze, and praise the Lord!

Yet while I look your strife and discord cease;
Ye furious hosts to white-robed angels change;
With palms of glory, as in palace halls
Of Heaven's eternal courts, where never fails,
Save sound of love, and joy; and ye arrange
Your martial clangor to such hymns of peace,
As swift and silently as first ye came,
Departing now, have ye no answer given
To awe-struck hearts, who lift, 'mid doubt and fear,
Their eager questions when your ranks appear?
Aye! ye have written on the scroll of Heaven
A meet response, in characters of flame,
As on the arch above each star of pearl,
Through the eternal dance again doth whirl!

"Veiled in earth's vapors, many a glory lies,
Lest light unbearing dim thy vision, weak;
Therefore, proud man, in patience wait, nor seek
The hidden mysteries of Omnipotence;
Page after page, beyond thy feeble sense,
Yet man's unrest of thy unwisted eyes!"
Whence and what are ye?—still again we ask,
Pointing to secrets science high hath solved,
And boldly reaching up to scale the skies;
"Not this! on man, presumptuous task, devolved;
Rate thou the tide," each star-ray meek replies,
"Leave for the life to come the mighty task,
And He who called their wond'rous beauty forth,
In His own wisdom will explain their worth!"

"THY WILL BE DONE."

WINCHESTER, April 6th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

Herewith please receive an article which appeared in the RECORDER over twenty years ago, and which the writer has had in her possession since then. It has been of inestimable value to me, having been received just as we had laid a dear and almost idolized child in the tomb. Many times it has been like balm to my wounded heart. I consider it of too much intrinsic worth to be lost; and although blurred with age, if you see fit to re-print it, perchance it may be the means of assuaging the anguish of some bereaved mother. If so, I shall be too glad to see it anew. E. R.

"THY WILL BE DONE."

Short, but comprehensive petition! Uttered often by the careless lip of the proud worldling, as he repeats that intimable prayer, of which it forms a part, without one thought of its significance; and yet embracing in its wide scope the whole range of God's providence, from the wisdom that guides a planet, to the care that marks the falling of a sparrow. Uttered too frequently, even by the Christian, without a just sense of its deep and solemn import. "Thy will be done!" Who can say this from the heart, and yet retain any will of his own, in reference to temporal blessings, to friends, health, or even life itself? The will of Him who is possessed of infinite knowledge, wisdom, and benevolence, who sees perfectly the end from the beginning, and on whom all created intelligences depend, must of necessity often conflict with ours, who are not only of yesterday and know nothing, but whose views and feelings are so warped by sin, that our own judgment is never to be trusted for a moment, where the heart is concerned in the decision. Now, in such a case, who shall decide for us?

"Oh, who so fit to choose our lot,
And regulate our ways,"

as the God who created us, the Saviour who died to redeem us, and the blessed Spirit who sanctifies, comforts, and fits us for heaven? Why should we shrink and tremble when His will is done, since we know that it is "the perfection of wisdom," and since we have his own gracious assurance—"What I do, thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

I have seen a mother, who, as she knelt by the side of her sleeping infant, breathed forth, from a glad and grateful heart, the petition, "Thy will be done." She thanked God for the sweetest of all earthly gifts, and while thus recognizing the Giver, her deceived heart was ignorant of the tenacity with which it clung to that darling child. Day by day it grew more lovely and more intelligent, and while she watched the unfolding of the precious blossom, and witnessed every hour some new development of mind, some added charm of form or feature, she almost forgot that the cherished object of her love and care was mortal.

"To find" its "fairy footsteps following" her,
Its "hand upon her garments, or its lip,
Long sealed to hers, and in the watch of night,
The quiet breath of innocence to feel
Soft on her cheek; was such a full content
Of happiness, as none but mothers know."

But in the midst of all this enjoyment, while the conscious mother felt that a cloud had arisen between her soul and God, though she hardly knew how, the spoiler came and snatched the youngest and fairest of the flock, for his prey.

"Death found strange beauty on that cherish brow,
And dash'd it out."—

In an unexpected moment, the grim messenger was sent to bear away the treasure so lately lent, so highly prized, to the God who gave it. Those twining arms were unclasped from the neck, those soft eyes, into whose blue depths she had so often gazed with unutterable tenderness, were sealed up forever; that sweet voice, whose faintest tone was music to her ear, was hushed, and her soul's idol lay before her, motionless and cold, unmindful of her anguish, and heedless of the tears that were raining on its marble brow. But in that hour of bitter anguish, the stricken mother was not left alone. That glorious Redeemer, who, in the days of his flesh, wept with Mary and Martha at the grave of Lazarus, and whose ear is still open to the softest call of human woe, came to her relief. Notwithstanding the folly and ingratitude which rendered the chastisement so needful, the compassionate Saviour poured the oil of consolation into her bleeding heart, and "as one whom his mother comforteth," so he comforted his erring but penitent child, in this her time of need. Melted, subdued, penetrated by such wonderful love, the mourner raised her eyes from the precious dust on which they had rested, and as she followed with the eye of faith the now glorified spirit to the throne of God, exclaimed from the depths of a chastened and humbled heart, "Thy will be done." Then, "though afflicted, bruised and broken," the peace of God came down into her soul, and though the world might never again be to her what it had been, she thought that it was a Father's hand which had smitten her, and the sweet assurance that her darling was forever safe in his arms, enabled her to go on her way rejoicing.

Bereaved mother! [illegible] God, [illegible] never come. Then

"While the wounds of [illegible]
While the [illegible]
'Tis the [illegible]
'Tis the [illegible]

Blessed fortaste of that [illegible] hath [illegible] entered, and [illegible] we shall drop [illegible] go to him "whom having not [illegible] we love, in whom though [illegible] see him not, yet believing, we [illegible] with joy unutterable and full of glory, till we receive the [illegible] faith, even the salvation of our soul."—*Rev. Moses Ballou.*

METHODS OF SALUTING.

Arabs are very ceremonious [illegible] persons of distinction [illegible] brave, kiss each other's [illegible] then kiss their own [illegible] and children kiss the hands of their husbands and fathers. Their greetings are marked by a [illegible] character, such as "[illegible] his favors?"—"If God will [illegible] ly enjoy good health?"—"Peace be with you," etc.

Bengalese call themselves [illegible] "most humble slaves" of those they desire to salute.

Bohemians kiss the garments of the person whom they wish to honor.

Ceylonese, meeting [illegible] trate themselves, repeating the [illegible] and dignity of the [illegible]

Chinese are most punctilious [illegible] their personal civilities. [illegible] lating the number of their [illegible] ces. Of equals they inquire—"Have you eaten your rice?" "Is your stomach in order?"—and "Thanks to your abundant felicity."

Egyptians kiss the back of a superior's hand, and, as an extra civility, the palm also. This [illegible] country is strikingly [illegible] asking—"How goes the salvation?"—"Is it well with thee?" "God preserve thee."

English. An old salutation in polite society was—"Save you, sir;" an evident abbreviation of "God save you, sir!"

Ethiopians take the robes of the friends they meet, and place them round their own waists, leaving the new-comers half naked.

French. *Comment vous portez-vous?* Which literally signifies, "How do you carry yourself?"

German. In some parts of this country, they invariably kiss the hands of all the ladies of their acquaintance whom they meet.

Greeks. The salutation among the ancients was "Rejoice!" Among the moderns, "What doest thou?"

Hollanders, with their proverbial love of "good living," salute their friends by asking, "Have you had a good dinner?"

Japanese remove their sandals when they meet a superior, exclaiming, "Hurt me not!"

Laplanders, when they meet on the ice, press their noses firmly together.

Mohammedans. "Peace be with you;" to which the reply is, "On you be peace;" to which is added, "And the mercy and blessings of God."

Manillas bend their bodies, place their hands upon their shoulders, raise one leg, and bend the other.

Moors, of Morocco, [illegible] upon towards a stranger, suddenly stop, and then fling a glance over his head.

New Guinea people place on each heads the leaves of trees, in token of peace and friendship.

Pelew Islanders salute the feet of the person they desire to salute, and rub their faces with it.

Persians, salute by inclining the neck over each other's [illegible] then inclining cheek to cheek, with the extravagant greeting, "[illegible] exalted high condition [illegible] May thy shadow never be less."

Poles bow to the ground with extreme deference to friends they meet, with the significant inquiry, "Art thou gay?"

Romans, in ancient times, [illegible] ed, "Be healthy," or, "[illegible] when it was customary to [illegible] children by the ears, [illegible] The Pope makes no reference in [illegible] tals, except the emperor of Austria, by whom he is kissed.

Russian ladies permit not only their hands, but their foreheads, to be kissed by friends. The [illegible] by inquiring, "How do you do?" —"Be well."

Spanish grandees wear their hats in the presence of their sovereign, to show that they are not so much subject to him as to the laws of [illegible] politics. When the sovereign [illegible] present, it is the rule [illegible] the cloak to show that [illegible] meaning.

Swedes are by no means [illegible] ceremonious in their customary salutations; they simply [illegible] you.

Turks [illegible] their hands on their bosoms, [illegible] stating, "Be [illegible] Queen—"Forever the [illegible] [illegible] the heart"—an expression [illegible] peculiar country.

The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, MAY 25, 1865.

Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE SABBATH.

PART II.—HISTORY.

Chapter X.—Continued.

Beginning with Luther, the father of the German Reformation, we find the following:

"As for the Sabbath or Sunday, there is no necessity for its observance; and if we do so, the reason ought to be, not because Moses commanded it, but because nature likewise teaches us to give ourselves, from time to time, a day's rest, in order that man and beast may recruit their strength, and that we may go and hear the word of God preached."—Michelet's Life of Luther, Hazlitt's translation, p. 271, (London, 1846.)

Again he says:

"The Gospel regardeth neither Sabbath nor holidays, because they endured but for a time, and were ordained for the sake of preaching, to the end God's word might be tended and taught."—Table Talk, Bell's translation, chap. 31, page 357, (London, 1652.)

And again:

"Keep the Sabbath holy, for its use, both to body and soul; but if anywhere the day is made holy for the mere day's sake; if anywhere any one sets up its observance upon a *Jewish* foundation, then I order you to work on it, to ride on it, to dance on it, to feast on it, to do anything that shall remove this encroachment on the Christian spirit and liberty."—Christian Sects in the Nineteenth Century, p. 20, (London, 1846.)

The above extracts are from page 121 of "Sabbath Laws and Sabbath Duties considered in relation to their Natural and Scriptural Grounds, and to the Principles of Religious Liberty," by Robert Cox, (Edinburg, 1853.) Concerning the last quotation from Luther, Cox adds:

"How well these principles have been reduced to practice by his countrymen, will appear from the following information, given me by a friend, who, when a lad, resided for some time with a clergyman at Hesse-Cassel: 'The elector of Hesse was a great ally of Luther, and Cassel is a strictly Protestant (Lutheran) place; yet, on the first Sunday I was with K——, he, a Lutheran divine, asked me to go with him to the play. I remember being surprised, but, thinking he should know best, made no scruples about accompanying him. I have often gone with him on Sunday excursions, starting at daybreak, and not returning home till late in the day.'"

This is so perfectly in keeping with the known custom of Sunday observance on the Continent, even down to the present time, that no one acquainted therewith, will doubt the above. But more complete and decisive information is found in the "*Augsburg Confession*," drawn up by Melancthon, the colaborer of Luther, signed by the sub-rulers of seven of the German provinces and cities, and the Senates of two others, read before, and delivered to the Emperor Charles V., of Germany, June 25th, 1530, as the complete confession of Christian faith; and which remains the standard of the Lutheran Church to this time. I quote from a New York edition of Ludwig & Co., 1850, edited by Heinrich Schott, pastor of St. Peter's Church in Leipzig, entitled, "The Unaltered Augsburg Confession," &c. Article fifteenth, treating "of religious rites and ceremonies," says:

"Concerning ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies, we teach that those may be kept and performed which can be attended to without sin, and which promote peace and good order in the Church, such as certain holy days, festivals, &c. Concerning matters of this kind, however, caution should be observed, lest the consciences of men be burdened, as though such observances were necessary to salvation."

The twenty-eighth article, treating of the power of the Church, takes up the question directly, and says, speaking of the traditions of the Romish Church:

"Likewise the authors of traditions act contrary to the command of God, when they place sin in meats, days, and such like things; and burden the Church with the bondage of the law; as if there ought to be among Christians, for the meriting of righteousness, a worship of God like unto that of which we read in Leviticus, the ordering whereof God committed, as they say, to the apostles and bishops. And the Pontiffs appear to be deceived by the example of Moses' law; hence those burdens, that certain meats defile and pollute the conscience, and that it is a deadly sin to do any manner of work on *holy days and on Sunday*, or to have unsaid the Horæ Septa, &c. From whence, and of whom, have the bishops the power and authority to impose these traditions upon the Church, to wound consciences? For St. Peter forbids the yoke to be laid upon the disciples' necks. (Acts 15.) And St. Paul to the Corinthians says, that the power was given them to improve, and not to destroy. Why then do they multiply sin by such precepts? We have clear texts of Divine Writ, forbidding the institution of such precepts, thinking thereby to merit pardon, or as if the same were necessary to salvation. For it is necessary that the doctrine of Christianity be kept still in the election, which is, that the bondage of the law is not necessary to salvation, as it is written, Gal. 5: 1, 'Be not again entangled in the yoke of bondage.' The pre-eminence of the Gospel must still be retained, which declares, that we obtain remission of sins and justification, freely by faith in Christ, and not for certain observations and rites devised by men.

"What shall we think, then, of the Lord's day, and Church ordinances and ceremonies? To this our learned men respond, that it is lawful for bishops or pastors to make ordinances, that things be done orderly in the Church; not that we should purchase by them remission of sins, or that we can satisfy for sins, or that consciences are bound to judge them necessary, or to think that they sin who, without offending others, break them. So Paul ordains, that in the congregation women should cover their heads, and that interpreters and teachers be heard in order in the church. It is convenient that the Churches should keep such ordinances for the sake of charity and tranquillity, that so one should not offend another, that all things may be done in the Churches in order, and without tumult; but yet, so that the conscience be not charged, as to think they are necessary to salvation, or to judge that they sin who, without hurting others, break them; as that no one should say that a woman sins who goeth abroad bareheaded, offending none.

"*Even such is the observation of the Lord's day, of Easter, of Pentecost, and the like holy days and rites.* For they that judge that, by the authority of the Church, the observing of Sunday instead of the Sabbath-day, was ordained as a thing necessary, do greatly err. The Scripture grants and permits, that the keeping of the Sabbath-day is now free; for it teaches that the ceremonies of Moses' law, since the revelation of the Gospel, are not necessary. And yet, because it was needful to ordain a certain day, that the people might know when they ought to come together, it appears that the Church did appoint Sunday, which day, as it appears, pleased them rather than the Sabbath-day, even for this cause, that men might have an example of Christian liberty, and might know that the keeping and observance of either Saturday, or of any other day, is not necessary."

Thus, from the highest authority, too generally acknowledged to be questioned, too explicit to be misunderstood, and too definite to admit of cavil, the doctrines of the leaders and supporters of the German Reformation are decided to have been, in the fullest sense, "no-Sabbath doctrines." That they erred in classing the Sabbath with the ceremonies of the Jewish Church, there is no doubt; but that their theories and practice give no semblance of a foundation for the modern doctrine of Sunday, as having taken the place of the Sabbath, as being, by change or otherwise, of divine appointment, or its observance in any way binding as a moral or religious duty, is equally undeniable. And when we remember how large a portion of the Continent adopted the Lutheran confession, and how widely his and Melancthon's influence spread, and gave color to the theories of the Church for many years, nay, until the present time, we cannot wonder that the Continent of Europe has never known a Sabbath, in any true sense, since the light of the true Sabbath was obscured. The efforts of sundry modern writers, of whom Gilfillan is a fair specimen, to prove, by garbled quotations, and wholesale assertions, that these men and these times taught and practiced the observance of the Sunday as a Sabbath, is also shown to be both futile and dishonest. Indeed, such efforts will not bear a close scrutiny when tested alone; much less, when dissected in the light of the foregoing; which, being the fountain itself, and being most positive and unequivocal, settles the question forever; while the history of the doctrines and practices of those countries since that time, confirms the conclusions we have reached.

The other great wing of the Reformation, the Calvinistic, held the same general principles, as we shall next see. GLEANER.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The New School Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Brooklyn, N. Y., has among its members two colored men, the first instances of the kind on record. A distinguished member of the Assembly, referring to the fact, said:

"As our grand national conflict has settled the question that color is no longer to be an apology for oppression, and as colored men have shed their blood freely for our flag and our country, there seems to be a propriety in giving some merited token of respect in regard to their representatives in the church; and it is eminently proper that our branch of the Church, which first enunciated the principles of human freedom, should be the first to rise above the prejudices of caste."

A report of the Committee on the Education of Ministers, stated that there were twelve more students this year than in 1864; and in the course of a discussion on the subject, it was urged that young men about to enter the ministry should repair to the western states and territories instead of remaining in the East.

The report on Foreign Missions spoke favorably of the prospect of the missionary cause, and showed up the delinquency of many congregations. The war does not appear to have interfered seriously with their operations. Of the churches in the Assembly, 720, having a membership of 36,885, made no contributions whatever for foreign missions; 722, with a membership of 101,189, contributed $97,629—about ninety cents each. Agents employed by presbyteries appear to be the most efficient; there are fifty-five of these employed—two less than last year.

FARINA, ILL.

MILTON, WIS., May 12th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

Having recently returned from a tour in "Egypt," I want to say a few words to your readers about Farina, Illinois—its surroundings, its advantages, and its disadvantages.

Farina is situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, 223 miles from Chicago, and 142 miles north from Cairo. It is a railroad station, in the town of LaClede, four miles from LaClede station, (each has a post-office.) I obtained a pass at the land office, (up stairs in the depot at Chicago,) down and back for $9 85, which is the usual fare one way. I suppose others can do the same. Ask for a pass to the Seventh-day Colony at Farina, which is situated on a beautiful prairie, eight or ten miles across, nearly equal distance from nice timber lands, which are narrow on the north and west, but extend for miles on the east and south. The timber is mostly oak, (four or five sorts,) and hickory, with some rock and soft maple, black walnut, mulberry, honey locust, sycamore, hackberry, hornbeam, persimmon, &c. There is also plenty of coal in that region. Lumber is high. Pine in Chicago, common to clear, $20 to $35 or $40 per thousand. It costs $8 per thousand to carry it to Farina by the car load. Oak boards at the mills, six or eight miles from Farina, are $15 to $20 per thousand. They charge $10 per thousand for sawing at the steam mills, for there are no streams near this prairie, only when they have rain, or when the snow is going off, which don't last very long; consequently there is no place to wash sheep—a thing much to be regretted. Water in the wells is good, where pains are taken to stone and bank them up in proper order. Stone is plenty in the ravines at the border of the prairie. The wells are from fourteen to twenty or thirty feet deep; sometimes more. The soil is a sort of clay, generally of a dark ash color, not so slippery as the clay soil, or even the prairie soil, in Wisconsin. The subsoil has fine sand sufficient to make brick or good quality. The Osage orange and buckthorn are perfectly hardy, and will make a good fence—the Osage in four, and the buckthorn in five or six years.

I think this is as healthy a country as Wisconsin. The winters are from six to eight weeks shorter, and as much milder, than in Wisconsin. I got to Farina the 13th of April; next day went out with friends to the woods, saw lots of peach trees in full bloom; the apple, plum, and other trees, were about the same as they are in Wisconsin now. Winter wheat does well; is sometimes hurt by open winters and heavy rains, but nearly always get a good berry. Oats do well if got in very early; but not if sown late. Corn, sorghum, tobacco, and melons, do first-rate; also, timothy. Potatoes don't do as well as in Wisconsin. By planting early kinds very early, and later kinds very late, a fine crop may generally be raised. Sweet potatoes grow well, for which a ready market is always at hand. Some garden vegetables don't do as well as in Wisconsin, while others do first-rate. That it will be a good fruit country, there can be no doubt with any one acquainted with the country. The more choice fruits, such as peaches, apricots, strawberries, &c., ripening as they do in this climate very early, will find a ready market, ahead of all northern fruits. Early fruit always brings the highest price.

Land is now plenty at $9 to $12, and some near the depot at $20, per acre. I saw a number of one-quarter and one-half sections of as good and as handsome land as is on that or any other prairie, at $12 per acre, on railroad time, i. e., one quarter down, and three or four years to pay the balance, with 6 per cent. interest in advance, owned by speculators, two to three miles from Farina. I think one hundred good homes can be bought within five miles of Farina. Now is the time, before they are picked up by the Dutch, Irish, &c. Quite a number of farms have been taken within a year, and many more will be soon.

As to society, there are eight or ten families (some of them members of Seventh-day Baptist Churches,) anxiously waiting for our people to come and make society. I was in Tennessee last summer, at Welton, Iowa, last fall, and have been to Southampton, Illinois; have tried to find a good place for a Sabbath-keeping people to go, where it was not so cold, and where good fruit can be raised. I have also been in several parts of Michigan and Ohio, and have made up my mind that Farina is the most desirable location that I know of for our people to go and take the lead in forming a religious community, as well as a healthy and happy people. True, it will be muddy on the prairie in wet weather, spring and fall, till the roads can be ploughed and turnpiked, and packed down by travel; then they will have good roads, for they have no sloughs nor swamps to build roads across, as in Wisconsin. It takes time and labor to make good roads. Finally, if you choose to keep close to the icebergs of the north, for fear of a little mud, you can do so, but I am in for Farina, as soon as convenient, having bought me a farm and timber lot down there, at $12 50 and $15 per acre. Three or four nice quarter-sections are for sale close to mine. The postmaster at LaClede is agent for several quarter-sections and one whole section.

Yours in Christian bonds,

AMOS COLEGROVE.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The trial of the assassination conspirators continued in Washington throughout last week, and the daily papers were largely occupied with the testimony. Of course we cannot think of printing it entire, or even of making an abstract sufficiently full to be of much value Probably the cases will be finished in the course of the present week, and in connection with the conclusions reached, such reasons will be given as will satisfy the public generally.

The man Payne, charged with making the attack on Secretary Seward, has been fully identified, three witnesses who were present on the occasion swearing positively to his identity.

The testimony taken shows that the plot was more extensive, and included the agency of more persons, than was at first supposed. At first, it was proposed to capture President Lincoln and his Cabinet, take them to Virginia, and use them to secure a recognition. When this was found impracticable, assassination was resorted to; but only a part of those appointed did their work.

As to the connection of Jeff. Davis with the plot, there is some testimony not yet made public. The substance of it, so far as known, is this: A note, or dispatch, in cypher, was found in Booth's pocket. A paper, in cypher, had previously been found in Jeff. Davis' house in Richmond. This paper was not supposed to be of importance until the one in Booth's pocket was compared with it, and by the use of it was read. The precise contents of the Booth note we do not know; but our information is that the note proves that Davis was in communication with two of the men in Canada for whom rewards have been offered; and the subject of the correspondence was the proposed assassination, which it is distinctly asserted that Davis favored. The same men were intimately associated with Booth when he was in Canada.

An important witness on the stand in the early stages of the trial was a man who was for several years in the military service of the so-called confederate States, employed in the topographibal department on the staff of Gen. Edward Johnson. He was in Virginia in the summer of 1863, twenty miles from Staunton. He became acquainted with three citizens of Maryland, one of whom was Booth and another named Shepherd. He was asked by Booth and his companions what he thought of the prospects of the Confederacy, and told them that after such a chase as the rebels had got at Gettysburg, he believed it looked rather gloomy. Booth told him that it was nonsense, and added, that if we only act our part right the confederacy will gain its independence, and old Abe Lincoln must go up the spout. Witness understood by the expression must go up the spout, that he must be killed. Booth said as soon as the confederacy was appreciated, that was the final source to gain the independence of the confederacy. The companions of Booth assented to his sentiments. The witness was at the camp of the 2d Virginia regiment, and there was a secret meeting of rebel officers on that occasion. He was not at the meeting, but one of the officers that was stated the purpose. He believed Booth was at that meeting. The purpose was to send certain officers on detached service to Canada and the borders, to deliver prisoners, to lay northern cities in ashes, to get possession of members of the Cabinet, and see to the President. He heard that more than a thousand times. The name of the officer who gave him the information was Lieut. Cockerell. Booth was associating with all the officers. He heard after, that the assassination of the President was an object to be accomplished. He had heard it freely spoken of in the streets of Richmond. This was generally assented to in the service.

Mrs. Mary Hudspeth, of New York, testified to having seen John Wilkes Booth and a friend in a horse car last November, and also to having picked up two letters dropped by one of them. The first letter reads as follows:

Dear Louis,—The time has at last come that we have all so wished for, and upon you everything depends. As it was decided before you left, we were to cast lots. Accordingly, we did so, and you are to be the Charlotte Corday of the nineteenth century. When you remember the fearful, solemn vow that was taken by us, you will feel there is no drawback—Abe must die, and now. You can choose your weapons—the cup, the knife, the bullet. The cup failed us once, and might again. Johnson, who will give you this, has been like an enraged demon since the meeting, because it has not fallen upon him to rid the world of the monster. He says the blood of his grey-haired father and his noble brother call upon him for revenge, and revenge he will have; if he cannot wreak it upon the fountain head, he will upon some of the blood-thirsty generals. Butler would suit him. As our plans were all concocted and well arranged, we separated; and as I am writing—on my way to Detroit—I will only say, that it all rests with you. You know where to find your friends. Your disguises are so perfect and complete, that, without one knew your face, no police telegraph dispatch would catch you. The English gentleman, *Harcourt*, must not act hastily. Remember, he has ten days. Strike for your home, strike for your country; bide your time, but strike sure. Get introduced, congratulate him, listen to his stories; not many more will the brute tell to earthly friends. Do anything but fail, and meet us at the appointed place within the fortnight. I inclose this note, with one of poor Leenea. I will give the reason for this when we meet. Return by Johnson. I wish I could go to you, but duty calls me to the west. You will probably hear from me in Washington. Sanders is doing us no good in Canada.

Believe me, your brother in love,

CHARLES SELBEY.

Of the work assigned to the several conspirators on trial, the New York *Herald* gives the following outline, prepared after reading the testimony up to the close of last week:

It seems that some kind of an attempt was made to carry out the conspiracy a few days after the 4th of March. Booth said in New York, that he could easily have killed the President on inauguration day, as he stood very near him; but for some reason or other, probably because no means of escape were yet provided, he did not want to do the bloody deed at that time. Of the subsequent attempt, we have but few particulars; but we know that Booth, Surratt and Atzerott were engaged in it; that Mrs. Surratt knew of it; that Arnold was privy to it by his own confession; that the scheme, whatever it was, dismally failed, and that the three assassins came back to Mrs. Surratt's in a great rage, disappointed, vexed, and disheartened After that, Mrs. Surratt appears to have lent them her brains, for they sadly lacked brains before. Then the scheme, which proved partly successful, was arranged. Booth was assigned to kill the President; Atzerott to kill the Vice President; Payne to kill Secretary Seward; O'Laughlin to kill Grant; another man, probably Surratt, to kill Secretary Stanton; Spangler to look after the private box in the theatre; Mrs. Surratt to see that the carbines were ready at Lloyd's; Dr. Mudd to point out the road and furnish refreshments; and Harold to assist Booth and make himself generally useful. Had not Booth been tripped by the American flag, and broken his leg, his escape would have been pretty certain; but this, like all the rest of the conspiracy, except the President's murder, fell through completely."

The papers of Monday morning, May 22d, tell us that the government closed its case in the trial of the assassins, on Saturday, the last witness being examined privately. The evidence submitted in open court proved the rebel cypher and Booth's cypher to be identical; went to show that Dr. Mudd must have known of the assassination at an earlier period on Saturday than he claimed; and indicated that Spangler aided the escape of Booth from the Theatre. Jacob Thompson's extensive money transactions at a Montreal Bank were also proved. Booth had dealings at the same Bank.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, was arrested at the home of his father-in-law, in Buncombe county, in that state, on the 12th of May. A correspondent says it is understood that he was arrested in accordance with orders received from Washington, and that he will be taken to that city to be tried for treason.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, arrived at Louisville, Ky., May 16th. He was arrested on the night of the 9th, at the Executive Mansion at Milledgeville, by Captain Kneeland and Lieutenant Bayard. He was on his way to Washington under charge of the latter.

R. M. T. Hunter was arrested on the 9th of May; by Col. McIntyre, who, having received his orders, set off from Richmond, attended by Captain Carter, with forty cavalry, under the guidance of an old scout, and reached Hunter's residence at Lloyd, in Essex county, in due time. Inquiries established the fact that Hunter was at the house of a neighbor, dining. Thither Colonel McIntyre followed, and entering the room where the company were assembled, took Hunter into custody. It is said he manifested no surprise, and followed the Colonel without remonstrance.

General Gideon J. Pillow was captured near Selma. He was afraid to go home on account of the guerrillas.

A dispatch from Resaca, Georgia, says that Jeff. Davis arrived at Macon on Monday, May 15th, and was sent to Augusta with a strong guard. Thence he would be taken to Fortress Monroe, via Savannah.

The following particulars of the flight of Jeff. Davis are given by a South Carolina correspondent of the *Herald*:

"Mrs. Davis preceded her husband until he crossed the North Carolina line, when she rejoined him.

"Just before Davis reached Greensboro he was almost surrounded by a detachment of Stoneman's cavalry, who might easily have caught him had they known who he was. After leaving Danville, Davis intended going immediately and directly far south. On arriving at Johnston's headquarters, and learning of the terms of the convention between Sherman and Johnston, and hoping that he would be allowed to leave the country, he altered his mind, and remained at Charlotte. It was frequently remarked, that it was dangerous for him to do so; but he invariably replied, that he had too many friends, and knew the country too well, to be caught by any of the forces in the Yankee army.

"Jeff. Davis remained at Charlotte until twelve o'clock on the day that the armistice expired. At eleven o'clock on that day his horse, a handsome blooded bay, was brought to the door of the private house in which he was stopping. At twelve, having learned that the terms of the aforesaid convention were rejected, he mounted his horse, and accompanied by numerous friends and officials, rode off. At the same time two thousand cavalry, under command of Major-General Dibbrel, moved off with him, acting in the capacity of an escort."

THE NOTED PRISONERS.

JEFF. DAVIS and his party arrived at Hampton Roads last Saturday. The prisoners comprise principally the following persons: Jeff. Davis, Mrs. Davis, and four children, her brother, Alexander H. Stephens—in extremely feeble health—C. C. Clay and wife, Gen. Wheeler and staff, and Col. Johnson. Correspondents of the daily papers confirm the previous account of the ludicrous scene attending Jeff.'s capture. It seems that he did really try to escape in petticoats and boots. But little money was found on the party, but evidences of large shipments of specie to Europe were secured. When Davis read the reward for his apprehension, he is said to have trembled, groaned, and wept. Alex. H. Stephens and Wheeler were captured; Clay gave himself up. One correspondent gives the following account of the arrest of Jeff. Davis:

"When the guard went to the tent, they were met by Mrs. Davis *en deshabille*, with 'please, gentlemen, don't disturb the privacy of ladies before they have time to dress.' 'All right, madam,' said the corporal, 'we will wait till you have on your dress.' Presently there appeared at the tent door, ostensibly, an old lady with a bucket on her arm, escorted by Mrs. Davis and her sister. 'Please let my old mother go to the spring for some water to wash in,' said Mrs. Jeff. in a pleading tone. 'It strikes me your mother wears very big boots,' said the guard, as he hoisted the old lady's dress with his sabre, and discovered a pair of number 13 calf-skins; 'and whiskers, too,' said the sergeant, as he pulled the hood from the face, and lo! Jeff. Davis stood before them. A Spencer was immediately pointed at his ear, and he was placed in durance vile."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The question of negro suffrage is destined to occupy a large place in the political discussions of coming years. It is said that Chief Justice Chase is in favor of the organization of a new political party, with a platform one of the cardinal planks of which will be the reconstruction of the South on the basis of negro suffrage. Whether that is true or not, the negroes themselves are evidently waking up on the subject, as may be seen from the following petition, which has been extensively circulated in North Carolina:

"To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

"We, the undersigned, your petitioners, are colored men of the state of North Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and we humbly come to you with our request, and yet in great confidence, because you are occupying a place so recently filled by a man who had proved himself indeed our friend, and it must be that some of his great and good spirit lingers to bless his successor; and then, we are assured that you are a man who gives kind attention to all petitioners, and never turns a deaf ear to any one because he may be in poor or humble circumstances.

"In many respects we are poor, and greatly despised by our fellow-men, but we are now in the possession of the liberty brought us, and our wives and our little ones, by your noble predecessor, secured to us by the armies of the United States, and promised to be permanent by that victorious flag which now flies in triumph in every state of the Union.

"We accept this great boon of freedom with truly thankful hearts, and shall try by our lives to prove our worthiness.

"We always loved the old flag, and we have stood by it and tried to help those who defended it, through all this rebellion; and now that it has brought us liberty, we love it more than ever; and in all future time we and our sons will be ready to defend it by our blood; and we may be permitted to say, that each blood as that shed at Fort Wagner and Port Hudson is not altogether unworthy of such service.

"Some of us are soldiers, and have had the privilege of fighting for our country in this war. Since we have become freedmen, and have permitted the honor of being soldiers, we begin to feel that we are men, and are anxious to show our countrymen that we can and will fit ourselves for the creditable discharge of the duties of citizenship. We want the privilege of voting. It seems to us that men who are willing on the field of danger to carry the muskets of the Republic, in the days of peace ought to be permitted to carry its ballots; and certainly we cannot understand the justice of denying the elective franchise to men who have been fighting for the country, while it is freely given to men who have just returned from four years, fighting against it. As you were once a citizen of North Carolina, we need not remind you that up to the year 1835 free colored men voted in this state, and never, as we have heard, with any detriment to its interests. What we desire is, that, preliminary to elections in the returning states, you would order the enrollment of all loyal men without regard to color. But the whole question we humbly submit to your better judgment, and we submit it with full belief in your impartial integrity, and in the fond hope that the mantle of our murdered friend and father may have fallen upon your shoulders.

"May God bless and protect you and our beloved country from all assassins, shall be the constant prayer of your faithful friends and humble petitioners."

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A GRAND PARADE.

Arrangements have been made for a grand military parade, to take place in Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week. The armies of the Potomac and of Sheridan, and the bronzed veterans of Sherman, numbering in all nearly if not quite *200,000 men*, will pass through Washington, tendering to President Johnson a marching salute as they pass. The Army of the Potomac and Sheridan's cavalry, were to parade on Tuesday, and General Sherman's army on Wednesday. The troops were all to cross the Long Bridge, march down Maryland avenue to the Capitol grounds, the east front of the Capitol, Pennsylvania avenue, past the White House, and then up the avenue to Georgetown. A pontoon bridge was to be laid by the Engineer Corps to facilitate the recrossing of the troops back into Virginia.

IMPORTANT ORDER—DEATH TO GUERRILLAS.

A general order has been issued from the War Department as follows:

"All the forces of the enemy east of the Mississippi river having been duly surrendered by their proper commanding officers to the armies of the United States, under agreements of parole and disbandment, and there being now no authorized troops of the enemy east of the Mississippi river, it is ordered that from and after the first day of June, 1865, any and all persons found in arms against the United States, or who may commit acts of hostility against it east of the Mississippi river, will be regarded as guerrillas and punished with death. The strict enforcement and execution of this order is especially enjoined upon the commanding officers of all the United States forces within the territorial limits to which it applies."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The total number of officers and men surrendered by Johnston was twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-four. Among the first to sign the parole was Semmes, late pirate, who signed himself as "Rear Admiral and Brigadier-General C. S. N. and C. S. A." Besides Johnston, Generals S. D. Lee, Beauregard, Stewart, Loring, Anderson, Hill, Stevenson, and Hardee, signed paroles. One North Carolina regiment had only fourteen men left; another had seven; another, twenty.

Thirteen steamers and the rebel rams Nashville and Mary Ann had arrived at Mobile from the Tombigbee river, where they were taken by the rebels on the evacuation of Mobile. They, with eighteen other steamers, with the blockade-runner Heroine as the flag-ship of the officer in charge, were expected at New Orleans, May 13th.

The Memphis *Argus* has information that the rebel General Forrest was killed at Parkville, Ala., on the 13th instant, by four of his own men, to avenge the death of six of their comrades, who were ordered to be shot by Forrest the day before, for exulting over the news of Johnston's surrender, which Forrest did not believe.

Dispatches say that the rebel leaders Gatewood and Champ Ferguson are committing great depredations on the defenceless people of East Tennessee. Large numbers of the paroled prisoners of Lee and Johnston's armies are also travelling through the country, robbing and plundering the people generally.

The orders of the War Department reducing the army and navy expenses have already been carried into effect in Washington to a considerable extent. During the present week a large number of [illegible] will be thrown out of employment, and many contractors who have furnished [illegible] have paid heavy sums [illegible]

will find their business suddenly ended.

Facts have recently been developed, which fasten the responsibility for the inhuman treatment of our national soldiers in Southern prisons directly on Jeff. Davis and the members of his government, and that the system of slow starvation was decided upon in cabinet meetings at Richmond, the declared design being to weaken the Union armies by rendering these unfortunate men unfit for service after being exchanged.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 11th instant, of the rebel sloop Florida, with a cargo of cotton, and the rebel sloop Annie, with a cargo of loose cotton, off Crystal River, Florida, by the United States schooner Sea Bird, tender to the United States steamer Hebiscus.

In pursuance of orders from the War Department, the army and navy expenses in New York are being materially reduced. Already some 25 steamers have been discharged from service, at a relief to the Government of $500,000 per month, while the stopping of purchases of iron, lumber and supplies makes a further aggregate decrease in expenses of $30,000 daily.

A portion of Sherman's command, in their march northward on the 5th inst., traveled thirty-eight miles, at the same time carrying three days' rations, knapsacks, blankets, and forty rounds of ammunition. This is almost unparalleled in the history of modern warfare.

The North Carolinians threaten to shoot the rebel General Baker, if they can catch him, because, after learning of Lee's surrender, he destroyed the splendid bridge at Weldon on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. The bridge and property destroyed were valued at $250,000.

An exchange mentions, as a coincident, that the first regular battle of land forces in the war, at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, was marked by our troops firing into each other, and the same incident marked what will probably be the last, at the capture of Jeff. Davis on the 10th inst.

According to an order of the War Department, the Adjutant General has been directed to commence mustering honorably out of service all general, field and staff officers who are unemployed, or whose service is no longer needed.

The death of the rebel General Wharton is confirmed by the Galveston *News* of May 7th. He was shot at Magruder's headquarters, by the rebel Colonel Baylor, whom Wharton had insulted.

The guerrillas are perpetrating outrages in some parts of South Carolina and other portions of the south; that is, the rebel soldiers are carrying on the war against the Union, by devastating rebel property.

There are few, if any, men in the Army of the Tennessee, that have not marched upwards of six thousand miles since they were mustered into the service.

The Emperor Maximilian and Kirby Smith, the rebel commander in Texas, have recently been in negotiation. It is no longer expected that Smith will surrender without further fighting.

The Nashville *Union* says the rebel Gen. B. Hill turned over all his men, some 700, with their arms and horses, to the United States. The men were paroled.

Only three out of the twenty-three members of the 40th Massachusetts regiment, captured at Olustee, lived to be exchanged.

"Tacony" Reed, whose last adventure was on the rebel ram Webb, and who is now on his way to Fort Warren, is a nephew of Jeff. Davis.

Twenty-four hundred rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio, have taken the oath of allegiance and been discharged.

The paroled officers and men of General Dick Taylor's army are overrunning Mobile.

There is great scarcity of food in the State of Georgia, and starvation is imminent, not only with the poor but the rich. Gen. Wilson issues rations.

The whole number of convalescent soldiers in hospitals at Washington, to be discharged, will be fifty thousand. Their papers are being made out as fast as possible.

Gen. Schofield has placed the railroads in North Carolina at the disposal of the refugees and soldiers of that State to enable them to return to their homes.

The Washington National Intelligencer says that the ram Stonewall was supplied with coal at Nassau, and that the act will lead to a remonstrance by our Government.

The rebel Gen. Early, it is said, died recently at Lynchburg. Previous accounts had left him there suffering from rheumatism in the stomach.

John C. Breckinridge, Benjamin Trenholm, and Extra Billy Smith, are said to be skulking in the vicinity of Fernandina, Fla.

Gen. Halleck has offered a reward of $25,000 for the arrest of Extra Billy Smith, "Rebel Governor of Virginia."

Basil Duke, and several of Davis's field officers, have surrendered to our forces at Augusta.

Sherman's veterans marched 160 miles in less than eight days, on the last end of their route.

Sheridan has been sent in the direction of Texas.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD has been appointed Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. In an order issued by him to commanders in different parts of the country, he says: "The negro should understand, that he is really free, but on no account, if able to work, should he harbor the thought that the Government will support him in idleness."

THE ASSASSINATION of President Lincoln is viewed in Europe with unmitigated abhorrence. The rulers and leading public bodies of the principal countries have already expressed to our government their sympathy, and their unwillingness to sustain any kind of connection with those guilty of the barbarous act. The following paragraph shows the general feeling in England:

On the 4th of May, a meeting of the workingmen of London was held to adopt an address of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln and to the people of the United States. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, after addresses by several workingmen and others. At Sheffield, the Town Council and Mayor adopted an address of condolence to be sent to Mrs. Lincoln. At Edinburgh, a large public meeting was held, at which eminent speakers addressed the people. The Mayors of the following English cities and towns have called meetings of the people to express their sorrow for the death of Mr. Lincoln: York, Birmingham, Blackburn, North Shields, Sunderland, Liverpool, Chester, Southampton, Dover, Colchester and Newport. The merchants of Cardiff signed an address of condolence. One hundred and thirty Greek merchants in London have forwarded another address, of the same nature. The Commissioners of Supply for Lanarkshire, Forfarshire, Aberdeenshire and Roxburghshire have passed resolutions expressive of sympathy and sorrow.

JEFF. DAVIS, and the appropriate suit in which he was captured, appear to be in demand. "A returned soldier" offers to give $250,000 for Jeff. and his petticoats, with a view of exhibiting them around the country. Barnum has offered $500 for the petticoats. But their exhibition will probably be confined to Sanitary Fairs. The New York *Evening Post*, speaking of the disguise, says:

"If Jefferson Davis had possessed sufficient nerve to lose his life rather than submit to capture, he might have excited some sympathy for his fate. His last act would have reflected upon him a color of heroism, and the 'ruler of a nation of eight millions of people,' as the London *Times* called him a little while ago, would have terminated his career with personal dignity, if in the midst of general disgrace. He should have sealed his cause, bad as it is, as the soldier on the battlefield seals his, with his blood freely shed. But he was caught sneaking away like any ordinary criminal; he was caught in the disguise of a woman, 'in his wife's petticoats,' and though he brandished a bowie-knife, and menaced his captors, he yielded at the sight of a revolver."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S AVENGER.—Boston Corbett, the man who shot Booth, is an Englishman, about 26 years of age, and Sergeant in Company L of the 16th New York Cavalry. He went out at the commencement of the war as a private of the 12th New York State Militia, Col. Butterfield, and has been in active service ever since. About eight months ago he was captured by the rebel guerrilla Mosby, while out on a scouting expedition, all his party having either been killed or escaped. He held the entire rebel gang, about 26 in number, at bay for some time, and only surrendered when his ammunition was exhausted. For his bravery in this affair, he was promoted to be Sergeant, but only returned to the Union lines to assume the title after a five months imprisonment at Andersonville. While there he frequently held prayer meetings, and exhorted his dying companions, being an active and sincere member of the Attorney-st. P. M. Church of New York. He only lately rejoined his regiment, and had scarcely recovered from a chronic diarrhœa and scurvy contracted at the South, when he was appointed one of the 28 tried men to perform the duty he so successfully accomplished.

PROGRESS IN NEVADA.—At a public meeting in New York, one evening last week, General Nye, Senator from Nevada, said that a little more than four years ago he was appointed Governor of the territory of Nevada. On the 11th of July, 1861, he reached Carson Valley, and found it the most uninviting place a man was ever assigned to. He soon learned, however, that it was not barren, but that its mountains were rich in precious stones and ores. When he reached the territory there were only three quartz mills in operation; now there are one hundred and fifty. The speaker illustrated the rapid growth of the state of Nevada by speaking of the city of Austin, which was settled two years ago last December, at which time it was so poor that he could not get a man to go there and take an office. Now it is second only to Virginia City. Last fall it polled nineteen hundred votes, and now has a population of twelve thousand.

ROBINSON, the soldier nurse of Secretary Seward, is likely to be well rewarded for his courageous defence of the Secretary on the occasion of the attempt to assassinate him. We have already noticed the presentation to him of $1,600, given by a few merchants in New York. It is now stated, that Charles L. Wilson, formerly Secretary of Legation to London, and editor of the Chicago *Journal*, has sent to the Department of State one hundred dollars, for the benefit of Robinson; and the employees of the *Journal*, emulating the editor's example, contributed seventy-seven dollars to the brave fellow. O. B. Matterson, of Utica, N. Y., has offered Robinson a farm of three hundred acres in the West, if he would take up his residence in that section. Mr. Robinson has the matter under consideration.

A COLORED MAN, named J. G. Richardson, last week brought a suit in the City Court of Brooklyn, to recover damages, in the sum of $600, for losses sustained by him during the July riots in 1863. The plaintiff was foreman in Lorillard's tobacco factory, having over two hundred colored people, men and women, working under him. On the 13th of July, the factory was attacked by a mob, who drove the colored people out, and attempted to set fire to the building, and on the following day the plaintiff was attacked by a mob who threatened his life. Under these circumstances, he concluded to remove his family from the city; but before he could do so, his house was attacked, and his furniture to the above amount destroyed. The jury gave him a verdict for seven hundred and twenty-two dollars.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL, on the Erie Railway, having been the scene of one or two accidents recently, precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of them. Every train now stops before it enters; a signal is then made to the watchman at the other end of the tunnel, and when the train proceeds a great red ball, illuminated at night, is raised; no other train is allowed to follow until the first has passed out of the tunnel, an event of which the watchman gives notice by return signal. The tunnel is seven-eighths of a mile in length; and the time usually occupied in running through it is three and a half minutes. The average number of trains of the Erie and Morris and Essex railroads passing through it daily is reported to be eighty to ninety. The signals have so far worked admirably.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE was advocated by General Steedman, in a recent speech at Toledo, Ohio. He bore the most emphatic testimony, based upon personal knowledge, to the gallantry of the colored soldiers, and the fidelity of the blacks generally. He did not hesitate to declare, that but for the assistance which our cause received from this race, our arms never could have made the progress which has so astonished the world. In the battle of Nashville his division comprised a brigade of 1400 colored troops, of whom 420 fell within 15 minutes. He knew them to be brave and true, and it would be a lasting shame to deny the ballot to men who had done so much for their country. Men who have proved true in camp, on picket, and on the field of battle, can be trusted at the polls.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The following comparative statement of the National Debt of the United States, at different times since 1791, is taken from a circular of Thomas J. Lee & Co., of Boston:

January 1, 1791	$75,463,476 52
January 1, 1812	45,209,737 90
January 1, 1816	127,334,933 74
January 1, 1826	80,985,537 72
January 1, 1836	291,089 05
July 1, 1846	16,759,926 33
November 15, 1856	30,963,909 64
July 1, 1860	64,769,703 08
July 1, 1861	90,867,828 68
July 1, 1862	514,210,371 92
July 1, 1863	1,098,793,181 37
July 1, 1864	1,740,690,489 49
January 31, 1865	2,279,579,486 10

GATHERINGS IN BOSTON.—Boston anticipates a pleasant succession of public gatherings—thus: The great musical festival of the Handel and Haydn society, the religious anniversaries, the meeting of the national medical association, a visit to the Boston board of trade of several hundred merchants representing the boards of trade in the principal western cities, the national council of Congregational churches, and a great temperance festival. All of these meetings will occur between May 23 and June 17, most of them holding several days.

OPENING FOR EMIGRANTS.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says that there is a great chance for northern emigrants to Southern States. Land that could not be purchased for less than one hundred and fifty dollars per acre is now selling for two and two and a half dollars per acre. Already a plan, with the aid of northern capital, is in course of preparation, whereby large estates in Virginia will be cut up into small tracts, with a view to cultivation by northern farmers.

THE SANITARY FAIR at Chicago is to have great attractions. The Rev. Dr. Ryes has obtained the lock of Libby Prison for its use. A complete assortment of the arms used in the service, with many captured guns, etc., will also be made up for the fair; and Secretary Stanton has promised the loan of Jeff. Davis's crinoline.

SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.—The London *Times* has come to the conclusion that mischief has been caused by the utterance in England of "loose ideas" respecting the United States. It seeks, therefore, to make some amends for its own delinquencies, by devoting a leader to unqualified praise of the statesmanlike qualities of which President Johnson, in its judgment, shows himself possessed.

SECRETARY SEWARD spent some time at his office last week; but his health is yet too feeble to admit of his applying himself closely to the business of his office.

RECEIVED—(just before going to press, and too late for a lengthy notice)—the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Our Young Folks*, for June, both from Ticknor & Fields, Boston, and either one worth the cost of both; also, *Godey's Lady's Book*, from Philadelphia, an indispensable work for those who would keep up with the times in cookery, dress, music, and stories.

RUSSIA has sent to President Johnson expressions of its cordial sympathy in view of the late assassination, and the sincere wish that the event may not impede the onward march of the American people.

MOUNT VERNON has been closed against visitors during most of the war, but it is to be opened soon, when a steamer is expected to make excursion trips for the accommodation of the public.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS—being about five tons of archives and documents pertaining to the late Southern Confederacy, captured at Charlotte, N. C.—were received in Washington last week.

GEN. SHERIDAN, it is said, has been appointed to the command of all of the troops west of the Mississippi.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

James C. Johnson, one of the wealthiest men in the South, aged 80, died at his home near Edenton, on the 12th. He disinherited all his relations because they deserted him for being a Union man, and because they espoused the rebel cause. At the outbreak of the rebellion he told his slaves—numbering nearly one thousand—that the war would free them, and they could go or remain. It was he who discharged Henry Clay's indebtedness of thirty thousand dollars unknown to the latter.

Max Sinborn, a German, was found living in luxurious style at Saratoga Springs, the other day. He was just the person wanted by some New York detectives who were in that vicinity, and they accordingly brought him along with them. He is strongly suspected of being one of the burglars who in November last stole $45,000 from a savings bank in Walpole, N. H. Bonds of the said bank and a complete set of burglar's tools were found on his premises.

In consequence of the fact that obstructions have been placed on the line of the New Jersey Railroad at different times within the past month, with the intention of throwing trains off the track, a reward of one thousand dollars has been offered by the company for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who placed the obstructions on the rails, and a similar reward will be paid for the detection of any person who may hereafter be guilty of such acts.

A joint resolution of the last Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission of three persons to revise the whole system of internal and customs revenue. Mr. Wells, of Albany, well known as a statistician, has been named as one of the commissioners, and Mr. Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, another. The third place is yet vacant.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed an act declaring that if any employee of a railroad company shall violate any rule of such company, and injury or loss of life shall thereby result, the offender shall be immediately arrested by the prosecuting attorney of the city or county where the accident happened, and if found guilty, shall be convicted of misdemeanor, and punished at the discretion of the court.

There was quite an excitement at Niagara Falls the other day. A young man who had been passing counterfeit money defied all attempts made to arrest him, by the use of a revolver. Subsequently he ordered a man out of a carriage, took possession of it, and drove off. Finally, the officers procured firearms, and after a sufficient parley, the counterfeiter was shot and mortally wounded.

A vast amount of damage was recently done to mill property in East Killingly, Conn., by the giving away of a large reservoir. Three dams were carried away, the floors of two or three factories were broke down, machinery was left standing all sorts of ways, two or three bridges were destroyed, and the Providence turnpike was rendered impassable.

The Albany *Argus* reports that dealers in oats, rye and barley have lost heavily of late. One cargo of oats from Chicago did not bring enough in New York to pay the cost of transportation. In many quarters the losses already sustained have more than overbalanced the profits made during the reign of high prices since the breaking out of the war.

Near Chelmsford, England, recently, a very singular and sad incident occurred. Some boys having found a snake in a wood, fastened it, in fun, round the neck of a girl of sixteen. She was so much frightened that she was seized with hysterics, and has since been removed to an asylum, in a state of raving madness.

The New York *World* states that a few weeks since the poorest kind of coal was selling at retail in that city at $13, and that it is now advertised for $8. The fall in gold, the withdrawal of the government from the coal market, and the certainty of abundant labor hereafter, have combined to bring down the price.

At a gathering of the Leland family, in East Medway, Mass., there were present four members whose united ages reached 336 years—an average of 84.

The New York boot-blacks have a trade-union, and visit vengeance on the polisher who accepts less than ten cents.

Miss Delia Webster, who was imprisoned in Kentucky twenty years ago on a charge of harboring escaped slaves, and has since been the subject of repeated persecution from Kentucky judges, has offered to give one hundred acres of land, situated on the Ohio river, opposite Madisonville, Indiana, for the establishment of "Lincoln College." A movement has been put on foot at Boston to carry the plan into effect.

Within a week five Methodist churches were burnt in New Hampshire and Vermont in the vicinity of Lebanon—one each at Haverhill, Swiftwater, Monroe, Lyman, and one at Newport, Vermont. The Methodists in that vicinity are getting excited, and are watching their churches closely.

Mr. Devlin, consul for the United States, has apprised the Montreal court having cognizance of the cases of the St. Albans raiders, that he was instructed to give the information that no further demand would be made by our government for the extradition of these men.

During the past month seven hundred passports were issued by the State Department at Washington to persons desirous of visiting foreign countries; but it is expected that a much larger number than this will be issued during the present month.

On Tuesday evening of last week, a colored man entered a street car in Philadelphia and refused all entreaties to leave. Thereupon the conductor, fearing a trial for ejectment drew the car off the track, detached the horses, and left the negro in undisturbed possession.

A farmer in Little Compton, R. I., has a flock of sheep, consisting of one buck and fifty ewes. Last spring his flock was increased by one hundred and three lambs—forty-seven ewes having twins, and three ewes triplets.

It is now stated that an important failure on the night of the assassination was on the part of the confederate appointed to shut off the gas upon the report of the pistol. Had this been done, Booth might have escaped recognition.

Over two thousand men, many of whom enlisted as substitutes a few weeks ago, receiving large bounties, have been discharged from the rendezvous at Riker's Island, and scattered for their homes.

A little girl about four years of age was drowned at Lew London, Saturday afternoon, May 20th. She had been playing on the wharf, and, falling overboard, was drowned before assistance could reach her.

A man and two women were drowned in Providence river, Sunday morning, May 21st, by the upsetting of a sail-boat. The coroner's jury censures the person who managed the boat.

Judge Usher, of Indiana, has retired from the position of Secretary of the Interior, and ex-Senator Harlan, of Iowa, the new incumbent, has taken possession of the office.

A drunken woman who was confined in the Boston police station one night last week, twice attempted to hang herself, and was cut down on each occasion just in time to save her life.

The hundred thousand dollars fund of the Unitarian Association is procured, and four thousand dollars besides have been received.

Horses have fallen in value $30 to $40 a head in Pennsylvania. Government has left the market, or is a seller instead of a buyer.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States of America, designating Thursday, June 1st, 1865, as a day of Humiliation and Mourning for our National Bereavement in the death by the hand of an assassin of our late beloved and revered Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, I, JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, do issue this my Proclamation, requesting and recommending the clergy of the State to assemble their congregations in their usual places of worship on the said Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, there to humble ourselves, with appropriate exercises, before the Supreme Ruler of Nations, who has seen fit thus to chastise and afflict our country in its hour of triumph, and lead us to look more to Him for support from whom only a sure victory can be obtained; and I enjoin all citizens to a strict and solemn observance of the day.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State, at Providence, this fifteenth day of May, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, and of Independence the Eighty-ninth.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

By His Excellency, the Governor.
JOHN R. BARTLETT, Sec'y of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST WESTERN ASSOCIATION will hold its Thirtieth Anniversary with the 2d Church in Alfred, N. Y., commencing on Fifth-day before the third Sabbath in June, 1865, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Leman Andrus was appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse; J. B. Irish, alternate. During the meeting, Prof. J. Allen will be expected to present an Essay on the subject of Communion.

E. A. GREEN, Rec. Sec.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.—A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

EDITOR OF THE SABBATH RECORDER—Dear Sir,—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,
THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
831 Broadway, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW—a little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well, and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "Medical Common Sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1 50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

WHISKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.

MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED.—The White Mountains of New Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake, saw those smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the bridle path to the Tip-top House with his familiar S. T.—1860—X. PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and make it a penal offense to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New Hampshire. Query—Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement?

NEW YORK MARKETS—MAY 23, 1865.

Ashes—Pots $7 00@7 37. Pearls 8 00@8 25.

Flour and Meal—Flour, 5 70@6 00 for superfine N. Y. State, 6 20@6 40 for extra, 6 45@6 65 for fancy, 6 90@7 25 for shipping Ohio, 7 30@8 90 for trade and family brands, 8 50@11 50 for St. Louis extras. Rye Flour 5 00@5 50. Corn Meal 5 75 for Brandywine.

Grain—Wheat, 1 30@1 35 for Chicago Spring, 1 65@1 70 for Amber Western. Oats 45@48c. Corn 65@70c. for new mixed Western, 80@85c. for old white Western, 1 00 for choice yellow Jersey.

Hay—90c.@1 00 for shipping, 1 10@1 20 for retail lots.

Hops—15@25c. for inferior and common to prime, 30@35c. for fair to choice, 40@45c. for fancy lots, old and new crops.

Provisions—Pork, 23 50 for new mess, 21 50 for old mess, 19 50 for prime. Beef, 11 00@15 50 for plain mess, 13 00@16 50 for extra. Lard 17½@18c. Butter, 25@30c. for common to good N. Y. ½ firkins, 36@38c. for strictly fine. Cheese, 10@14c. for fair to good, 15@18c. for choice.

Seeds—Clover 20@22c. Timothy 4 00@5 00 ℔ bushel. Rough Flaxseed 2 10@2 28 ℔ bushel.

Tallow—10½@10¾c.

Wool—65@67c. for native fleece and quarter Merino, 67@70c. for half and three-quarter Merino, 70@74c. for full blood.

MARRIED.

In Ward, N. Y., May 13th, 1865, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. RUSSELL S. WORDEN, of Andover, and Miss SYLVIA A. CHAPPEL, of Owego.

In Wirt, N. Y., May 13th, 1865, by S. P. Witter, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM N. COOK, of Cuba, and Miss S. MARIA WITTER, of the former place.

At Adams, N. Y., May 17th, 1865, by Rev. George E. Tomlinson, Mr. HENRY RUSHTON, of Edwards, and Miss E. ANN JANE ARMSBURY, of Adams.

DIED.

Killed, April 1st, 1865, in battle before Petersburg, Va., SHERMAN R. GREEN, a member of the 186th N. Y. Vols., and son of Franklin Green, of Adams, N. Y. A youthful companion is left to mourn his loss, a young child is fatherless, while a large circle of relatives and friends feel that one whom they loved is gone. We trust that he lived and died a Christian. His letters home give glad evidence that he was trying to be a consistent Christian amid the temptations of the camp. His remains were brought home and interred on Sabbath afternoon, May 6th, and on the following Sabbath a funeral discourse was preached, from Matt. 6: 9, "Our Father who art in heaven," showing the fatherhood of God as the ground of confidence and consolation, and the brotherhood of man in its relations to present duty. G. E. T.

In Albion, Wis., May 4th, 1865, suddenly, of rheumatic affection of the heart, Mr. ELLERY BABCOCK, aged 53 years. Bro. Babcock professed religion in early life, and united with the 2d Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., then under the pastoral care of Eld. Eli S. Bailey, deceased. He moved to Wisconsin about twenty years ago, and settled in the vicinity of Milton, Rock Co., and united with the Church in that place. Subsequently, settling in Albion, Dane Co., he united with the Church in that place, of which he remained an esteemed and worthy member until death. By this providence, his wife and children, (all of whom he lived to see converted, and consistent members of the Church,) are bereft of a devoted husband and affectionate father. "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." J. C.

In the town of Hornellsville, N. Y., April 16th, 1865, SILAS J., only child of John and Elizabeth Burdick, aged 3 years, 5 months, and 16 days.

"So fades the lovely, blooming flower,
Frail, smiling solace of an hour,
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die." W. C. K.

In Andersonville Prison, Ga., Sept. 21st, 1864, of scurvy, Mr. CHARLES H. WITTER, son of S. P. and Mary Ann Witter, of Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., aged 35 years and 5 months. He was taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20th, 1864, having served in the 85th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. about two years. He professed religion when about fourteen years old, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Nile, and continued a faithful, living member, until his death. He leaves a wife and six small children, and a large circle of friends, to mourn his loss.

Brother, thou art gone to rest;
Thy toils and cares are o'er,
And sorrow, pain, and suffering,
Shall ne'er distress thee more.

In the village of Locustville, May 12th, 1865, after a painful illness of ten hours, Mrs. JOANNA H., wife of Wm. Briggs, and daughter of Joseph and Polly Champlin, of Perryville, South Kingston, in the 29th year of her age. Just fourteen weeks previous to the day of her burial, she was joined to her husband in the sacred bands of marriage, and by her death, he is a second time bereft of his bosom companion; also, a family circle of thirteen children is for the first time broken, by the death of an adult member. A number of years ago, she publicly professed Christ as her Saviour, and united with the Baptist Church at Perryville, where she remained a consistent member until death. The summons was sudden and unexpected, but was met with composure and resignation. As her friends stood around her bed, ministering to her wants, she expressed a willingness that the Lord's will should be done, saying it was all right, and she felt willing and ready to die. Naturally of a merry, generous make, she had won many friends, who, together with her companion, aged parents, brothers and sisters, deeply lament her early and sudden death. But as they mourn, they are comforted by the happy thought, that "though dead she yet speaketh," and though gone, she is not lost. Her funeral was attended on Sunday, May 14th, by a large and sympathizing concourse of people, and an appropriate discourse preached by Eld. C. L. Frost, from the words, "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."—1 Cor. 15: 22.

"When blooming youth is snatched away,
By death's resistless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay,
Which pity must demand.

"While pity prompts the rising sigh,
Oh, may this truth, impress'd
With awful power—I too must die,—
Sink deep in every breast.

"Let this vain world engage no more;
Behold the gaping tomb;
It bids us seize the present hour;
To-morrow death may come."

In Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., April 5th, 1865, Wid. HANNAH BABCOCK, in the 94th year of her age. She was a daughter of Dea. Joseph and Eunice Stillman, of Westerly, R. I., the eldest of twelve children, one only of whom survives her. She was married, when about nineteen years of age, to Ezra Babcock, with whom she lived 54 years, and had been a widow about [illegible] years. She was the mother of twelve children, all of whom [illegible] and three daughters [illegible] upwards of forty years [illegible] are now living [illegible] ninety [illegible] children [illegible] moved to [illegible] where they lived [illegible] they, with ten children [illegible] outlived almost the whole [illegible] before her, there being [illegible] remaining. She thought [illegible] a change of heart when [illegible] ing of a retiring disposition [illegible] confidence to go forward [illegible] ing out of the bounds of [illegible] not make a public profession [illegible] til 1818, during a revival [illegible] town, where she went forward [illegible] 1820 there was a Seventh-day [illegible] organized in Scott, [illegible] Wm. B. Maxson, with whom she [illegible] continued a consistent member [illegible] called, as we humbly hope and trust, to the church triumphant. [illegible] number of years was called [illegible] tavern. But few have done [illegible] more delight, in entertaining [illegible] elers, than she did; and we [illegible] say they have heard her complain of [illegible] too much, as long as her health [illegible] mit. She was confined to her house by [illegible] ness for about twenty-four years, and [illegible] over five years before her death [illegible] turn herself in bed; and how much [illegible] endured, no tongue can [illegible]. Her funeral was attended on the [illegible] of April, when an excellent discourse was delivered by our much-esteemed pastor, Eld. Wm. B. [illegible], from the 90th Psalm, 12th verse.

Scott, May 14th, 1865.

Eld. Solomon Carpenter being present at this funeral, added in a few [illegible] touching remarks [illegible] in Israel, who, [illegible] her own hands for the comfort of [illegible] ries and for the perishing heathen.

In Homer, N. Y., April 20th, 1865, of [illegible] fever, CORA JANE, daughter of [illegible] and Lavina Babcock, aged [illegible] years, and [illegible] days. The funeral was held at the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Scott. Sermon by the pastor.

LETTERS.

E. A. Green, Joshua Clarke, [illegible], Benj. S. Burdick, W. B. Gillette, [illegible], Richard Stillman, H. B. Maxson, [illegible] man.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for the Sabbath Recorder are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

Stanton Clarke, Westerly,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caleb P. Saunders, "	[illegible]	[illegible]
James R. Edwards, Woodville,	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. T. Chipman, Rockville,	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. Tomlinson, Shiloh, N. J.,	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. H. Burdick, Brookfield, N. Y.,	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. L. Burdick, Scott, N. Y.,	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. S. Burdick, Lincklaen, N. Y.,	[illegible]	[illegible]

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6000 Solitaire and Gold Brooches [illegible]
2000 Lava and Florentine " [illegible]
2000 Coral, Opal & Emerald " [illegible]
4500 Coral, Opal & Em'rd Ear Drops [illegible]
2000 Mosaic, Jet, Lava, Florentine " [illegible]
4000 Califor'a Diamond Breast Pins [illegible]
3000 Gold Fob & Vest Watch Keys [illegible]
4000 Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides [illegible]
5000 Sets Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc. [illegible]
3000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc. [illegible]
6000 Miniature Lockets [illegible]
4000 " " —Magic Spring [illegible]
4000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c. [illegible]
5000 Plain Gold Rings [illegible]
5000 Chased Gold Rings [illegible]
7000 Stone Set and Signet Rings [illegible]
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7500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet&Gold [illegible]
6000 " " —Cameo, Pearl [illegible]
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6000 Gold Pens & Gd-mount'd hol's [illegible]
5000 Gold Pens & Extension-hold's [illegible]
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Miscellaneous.

BUMMERS AND BUMMERS.

The "bummers" have not received full justice at the hands of the historians of the late campaign through the Carolinas. They have generally been spoken of as having rendered more service to themselves than to the army—and having been attached to it by a cable to plunder in all been operations. What ever may have been their object on setting out, they soon found that they frequently proved themselves of great value to the officer of rank to whose command they were given. Thus, if the army would have gone to bed hungry, a great many chickens, hams, and other delicacies were found in the haversacks of these gentlemen, when given as a very convincing proof of the latter habit of foraging on their own account, independent of the regular details made for foraging on every day's march. They generally lounged along at a little distance from the main road, made gap starts on the road, when they would dart off to the right and left, taking by-ways and cow-paths, and leaving the main road to the infantry. They generally managed to concentrate at some going-off place, far; and by the time all the "detachments" were up, there was frequently a very respectable regiment of them. Their first object was to get "provisioned" for their leader, and the first half dozen farm houses they came to were left under contribution for rolling stock and motive power. Not disposed to stand on ceremony in such matters, they would willingly compromise on a buggy or a four-horse carriage, if there was no draught wagon at hand; and would accept of oxen if more fleet-footed quadrupeds were not at command. They generally managed to load their vehicles in a very short time with a miscellaneous cargo of looking glasses, silver spoons, china cups, live pigs and chickens, bacon, corn, butter, and eggs. It must be admitted that they seldom stopped at legitimate "forage" for man and beast, and too often appropriated what they could not use, and did not want.

On several occasions the "bummers" found grist mills in their march, and remained for a whole day, making corn meal and flour, for want of which the army would otherwise have suffered. It was no uncommon thing for a brigade or division commander to receive an "official dispatch" from a "bummer," to the effect that if he would send wagons to such and such a mill, he would receive so many hundred weight of corn meal or flour; and this, too, at a time when prospects of a dearth of the article so generously proffered were looming up.

The "bummers" utterly refuted by their conduct the oft-repeated maxim, that soldiers who steal won't fight. Very often, after wandering fifteen or twenty miles from the main column, they found themselves confronted by a force little more than their equals in numerical strength. Instead of beating a hasty retreat, as it is commonly supposed such men would do under such circumstances, they would immediately choose one of their number as their commander, and "go for the Johnnies" to the best of their abilities. If unable to defeat them, they would erect rude fortifications of rails and logs, and behind these hold the enemy in check until they were "reinforced" by Gen. Sherman. Not a few of the towns along the march were captured by the bummers, and quietly surrendered to them. On one occasion General Howard actually received a dispatch from the bummers stating that they had captured a town (the name of which I have forgotten,) and requesting that a division be sent to occupy it, that they (the bummers) might pass on! Rather cool to be sure, for the bummers to call for a division to take charge of a few hundred scallywags like themselves, in order to allow them to go on conquering and to conquer.

The "bummers" proved themselves more valuable in finding out the position and strength of the enemy than any mounted cavalry ever used for that purpose. They covered both flanks of the army, sometimes for a distance of twenty-five miles, and between what they found out from actual observation and what they learned from citizens, very few facts connected with the strength or position of the enemy escaped their knowledge.

The results of bumming are apparent in every regiment, brigade, division, and corps of the army. I was first impressed with this fact yesterday, in a visit to some of the boys, in their improvised dwellings behind the fortifications. At one comfortable little "shanty," occupied by ten or twelve privates, I asked for a drink of water, and the squeezed from a silver pitcher into as fine a wine goblet as ever we need wish to use, and which, a few weeks since, was considered good enough to grace the lips of South Carolina aristocrats. In another tent, I found a corporal scanning the pages of "Shakspeare's Heroines," a costly volume, full of beautiful portraits of the eminent female characters of English drama. He didn't exactly like the appearance of Cleopatra, and was, as he thought, improving it by the addition of a moustache from a lead pencil. Anna Bolena, Thisbe, Mistress Page, and Ophelia, also received artistic emendations from his Tutor, which he felt assured would add greatly to their value as historic personages. A third tent I found richly adorned with oil paintings, somewhat damaged by having been carried on the points of bayonets for a long distance. There is actually a regiment in the whole army of bummers who have taste and luggage enough to accompany them a goodly portion of its members, and most of the divisions and corps have quarters sports vehicles and carriages fine enough to elicit admiration in front of A. T. Stewart's, on Broadway. As for fine saddle horses, the colonel or general who rides an animal without a historical pedigree and a name intimately connected with Southern race courses, must be regarded as unpopular, and under the ban of bummers, who would scorn to ride one of their favorites on a common government steed. Gen. Logan rides a mare that has won her weight in gold on the Charleston track. Gen. Blair rides a horse that has carried off the first premium at half a dozen trotting matches, and so of nearly every other commanding officer here. A people less disloyal than the citizens of Goldsboro would have prepared a race track for the accommodation of this army before its arrival here.

AMERICAN REBELLIONS.

The following sketch gives an account of the different insurrections, or rebellions, which have occurred in the United States:

"Before the gigantic rebellion that is now in its death throes, there have been six insurrections, or so called insurrections, or attempted insurrections, since the formation of the Federal Government. Some of these outbreaks, or attempted outbreaks, were rather riots, or bloodless demonstrations of popular discontent, but it is sufficient for our present purpose to so consider them.

What is popularly known as Shay's rebellion is the first instance of organized resistance to lawful government in the United States. In 1786, Daniel Shay, a citizen of Massachusetts, became the leader of a party of malcontents in the Old Bay State, which had organized to right such grievances as heavy tax upon the salary of the Governor, the aristocratic tendencies of the State Senate, and other similar local grievances. It was entirely a family quarrel, and the State troops settled the difficulty by killing three of the insurgents and wounding others. Shay and some of his fellow-insurrectionists were captured and subsequently tried, convicted, and sentenced to death; but all were finally pardoned, and thus ended Shay's rebellion.

The Whiskey Insurrection in Pensylvania, toward to close of the administration of President Washington, was a more formidable outbreak. It arose from discontent caused by the heavy excise tax imposed by Congress upon distilled domestic spirits. This insurrection ended without bloodshed, and if we mistake not, a namesake and ancestor of the present Robert E. Lee held a prominent command in the troops sent to enforce obedience to the laws of the United States.

Burr's enterprise, in 1807, the precise meaning of which has never been clearly made out, but which is believed to have been the intended invasion of Mexico, and the formation of a great Southwestern empire, was the next revolutionary movement. In that case no overt act of treason was committed, and the trial of Burr, in Richmond, resulted in an abandonment of the prosecution by the government, and the acquittal of the accused.

Nullification in South Carolina in 1832 was, in its effects, a more mischievous revolutionary effort than either of those that preceded it; but in this case there was no blood shed, no overt act of war, and no punishment inflicted upon the leaders.

Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island, nearly or quite a quarter of a century ago, has been referred to by Southern rebels, along with Shay's rebellion, the Whiskey Insurrection, and Burr's *fiasco*, by way of excuse for secession, the main actors in all these movements being Northern men. But there is no parallel among any of the cases spoken of. Dorr found Rhode Island governed by an old charter granted the State by Charles II., as far back as 1663. He agitated its repeal, and upon a popular vote its abrogation was ordained, and he was elected Governor upon the reform ticket. Governor King, and the charter party which he led, refused to recognize the act of the people, claiming that the charter was perpetual and unalterable, that it could not be amended or repealed, and armed resistance was made to the Dorrites. John Tyler, then accidental President, sent United States troops to aid the State forces of Rhode Island in their anti-republican stand, and after a bloodless struggle (except that an innocent cow was shot by mistake by a picket,) Governor Dorr was arrested, tried, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was afterwards pardoned, the record of his sentence ordered to be expunged, and he lived to see the old monarchial charter legally abolished, and a republican constitution adopted.

John Brown's famous raid into Virginia, in 1859, comes next in the chronological order among recognized American outbreaks. John Brown, an impracticable enthusiast, with a score of followers, made war upon Virginia, and, in pursuit of a wild project of freeing the slaves in the Old Dominion, he took possession of United States property at Harper's Ferry, and broke the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia. That State dealt out harsh justice to the offenders, and but a single soul of them escaped. Those who were not killed in the unequal fight, or murdered after they were made prisoners, were hanged, and Virginia made herself almost as ridiculous in her wholesale sanguinary settling of accounts with the raiders, as she had before made herself by her childish fears and trepidation.

The great rebellion which began in 1861, is the next outbreak in order. Strangely enough, the nearest parallel to it among all former American insurrections is the John Brown raid. There was bloodshed in the case of the latter, every soul of the raiding party, except one who made his escape, either being killed or captured, and the one who escaped being subsequently hanged. But John Brown was not educated at the expense of Virginia; he had never sworn specially to support its constitution and its laws, and he never enjoyed high honors and emoluments at the hands of the commonwealth which he made war upon.

HOW TO PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Jay Cook & Co. have published a pamphlet with the above title, prepared by Dr. Wm. Elder, under the auspices of the Treasury Department. Its object is to show that the whole of our national debt can be paid in twenty years from 1870, without any difficulty. To figure this out, the writer estimates the increase in wealth and population for the next twenty-five years on the data furnished by our census reports. He reckons largely on the development of our mineral and agricultural resources, and proposes an export duty on cotton and tobacco. He does not provide for the contingency of war, but presumes we shall remain at peace (with the comfortable allowance of over two hundred millions for running expenses,) and that we shall continue to pay the same internal revenue taxes as at present. We cannot publish the entire article, but append the following statement of the main points:

The aggregate debt on the last of March was officially stated in round numbers at 2367 millions, bearing an interest of 103 millions. Assuming that the war expenditures proper will cease by the first of July next, the total debt will then amount to 2557 1-2 millions. But taking in every possible liability that may arise, and including floating debts, the total of the debt is estimated at 3000 millions.

Now the income taxes promise to realize 260 millions for the current year, and customs, public lands and other sources of revenue will bring the total receipts up to 325 millions certainly. The interest on the public debt cannot rise above 126 millions, which leaves 199 millions for ordinary expenses. Next year the interest on the debt will be somewhat higher, if the Government notes shall be kept only so long in circulation; and if then the whole debt shall be funded and made to pay the average interest, the latter will amount to 165 millions, leaving for ordinary annual expenditure 160 millions. As our ordinary expenses for the six years preceding the rebellion averaged sixty-three millions, it may be deemed that the question of providing our national interest and our ordinary expenditure out of the regular revenues derived from the loyal states only is safely settled.

Assuming that the reduction of the debt may be begun in 1870, the writer estimates, on the basis of the last two censuses, the annual product of the restored Union for every year from 1870 to 1889, with the whole burden of liabilities and expenditures during the progress of extinguishing the debt. He makes the liberal allowance of two hundred millions for annual ordinary expenses during the first ten years, and two hundred and fifty millions for the last ten years. He also puts the annual product of capital wealth at 25 per cent. although in the decade 1850-60 it was 26.8 per cent. And yet one per cent. of the nation, so estimated, will, in twenty years, discharge three thousand millions of debt! The total expenditure involved in this scheme begins in 1870 at an aggregate of not quite six per cent. of the annual product, and declines in the last year of the period to less than two per cent. And yet England's taxes have averaged eleven per cent. on the yearly yield of her capital and labor for the last forty years, so that the burden of extinguishing our debt will be for twenty years about half of what here has been for twice as long in merely paying her way and reducing her debt but two hundred and fifty millions.

CLEAN YOUR CELLARS.

The consideration of this subject is in season now. It is one of importance to every housekeeper. The following pleasant and practical remarks on the subject will better remind housekeepers of the importance of attending to this matter, than perhaps anything else we could print:

If not already done, thoroughly purge the subterranean story of your house. Every decayed onion, cabbage stump, potato vine or tuber, turnip, parsnip, carrot, and all the dirt they have made, all straw and rubbish, rake them up and out with them. The cellar is no place for them at any time of the year. If you still retain a few potatoes for table use, let them be picked over and all decayed ones removed. One of the best housewives of our acquaintance, greeted us not long since with an invitation to come and see her cellar: "I have swept down every cobweb, whitewashed the walls, swept up the floor, and sowed it with salt." Decayed vegetable matter is a fertile cause of disease, and there is enough of it out of doors in this country, without heaping it up in the cellar for the special purpose, it would almost seem, of breeding fevers. Whitewash the walls, for lime purifies as well as beautifies. Rake down the cobwebs; they are the infallible marks of a slattern. Every spider that is allowed to peer out of his corner in a house, up stairs or down, undisturbed, points his long black legs in thanksgiving at the housewife, "Hurrah for folks that are not too particular." Old legends represent witches as addicted to riding brooms. I wish that many women would get bewitched enough to do this, something more than they do. Down cellar, then, with your brooms!

Add to salt, the only advantage of salt in a cellar, that occurs to us, is its effect in destroying mould, mildew, and that fungous vegetation called mould. It will do this; but it attracts moisture from the atmosphere, and renders a cellar damp. If your cellar is very dry and sandy, you may use salt without detriment; but if too damp, it will make the matter worse.

HOW TO WHITEWASH.

Procure fresh burnt lime, not that partly air-slacked. The large lumps are best. The fine portions and small lumps will not make a wash that will stick well. For this reason, lime that has been burned several months is not as good as that just from the kiln. Put a pound or two into a vessel, and pour on boiling water slowly, until it is all slacked, and is about as thick as cream. Then add cold water until it will flow well from the brush. Stir often when using it. A few drops of blueing added will give it a more lively color. One or two table spoonfuls of clean salt and one fourth pound of clean sugar to a gallon of the wash, will make it more adhesive. If the walls have been whitewashed, let them be swept thoroughly, and if colored with smoke, wash them clean with soap-suds. A brush with long, thick hair, will hold fluid best, when applying it overhead. If a person has the wash of the right consistence, and a good brush, he can whitewash a large parlor without allowing a drop to fall. When it appears streaked after drying it is too thick, and needs diluting with cold water. Apply the wash back and forth in one direction, and then go crosswise, using a paint brush at the corners, and a thin piece of board to keep the brush from the woodwork, or the border of the paper. Coloring matter may be mingled with the wash to give it any desired tint. To make a light peach-blow color, mingle a small quantity of venetian red. For a sky blue, add any kind of dry blue paint, stirring it well while mixing. To make a wash of a light straw color, mingle a few ounces of yellow ochre, or chrome yellow. The coloring matter should be quite fine to prevent its settling to the vessel.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER.

Some of our readers may be interested in the following hints on making good sweet butter:

Miss Emily, of the Hoosier State, who has had for several years past the entire control of the milk department in her father's family, states that she was indebted to it for the following process of making butter surely and speedily, and a most excellent one, too, as her experience proves. She says: "Before I go to milk, I put a kettle, say one-third full of water, and large enough to let the milk pail into it, on the stove, where it will get boiling hot by the time I come in with the milk. I then strain the milk into another vessel, and wash the pail (which should always be of tin,) then pour the milk back into the pail, and set it into the kettle of boiling water, till the milk becomes scalding hot, taking care not to let it boil; then pour it in crocks or pans and set it away into the cellar for the cream to rise in the usual way. Cream produced in this way will seldom require more than twenty minutes to churn, while by the common practice the poor dairy-maid may often churn for hours, and then perhaps throw all away, as I did on two occasions before I became acquainted with the Russian plan, the essential features of which I have adopted in my present mode, as given above. The method is applicable to all seasons, and will answer in summer as well as in winter."

Sleeping Under the Clothes.—There is reason to believe (says Miss Florence Nightingale) that not a few of the apparently unaccountable cases of scrofula among children proceed from the habit of sleeping with the head under the bed clothes, and so inhaling air already breathed, which is further contaminated by exhalation from the skin. Patients are sometimes given to a similar habit; and it often happens that the bed-clothes are so disposed that the patient must necessarily breathe air more or less contaminated by exhalations from the skin. A good nurse will be careful to attend to this. It is an important part, so to speak, of ventilation. It may be worth while to remark, that when there is any danger of bed-sores, a blanket should never be placed under the patient. It retains damp, and acts like a poultice. Never use anything but light Whitney blankets as bed-covering for the sick. The heavy, impervious cotton counterpane is bad, for the very reason that it keeps in the emanations from the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through. Weak patients are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.

Simplicity in Dress.—Those who think that in order to dress well it is necessary to dress extravagantly or gaudily, make a great mistake. Nothing so well becomes true feminine beauty as simplicity. We have seen many a remarkably fine person robbed of its true effect by being overdressed. Nothing is more unbecoming than overloading beauty. The stern simplicity of the classic tastes is seen in old statues, and in the pictures painted by men of superior artistic genius. In Athens, the ladies were not gaudily, but simply arrayed, and we doubt whether any ladies have ever excited more admiration. So, also, the noble old Roman matrons, wose superb forms were gazed on delightfully by men worthy of them, were always very plainly dressed. Fashion often presents the hues of the butterfly, but fashion is not a classic goddess.

Pickpockets in London.—An American gentleman having seated himself in a London omnibus, saw and heard what a little amused him. A man, bearing no peculiar marks of authority, looked in at the door, took a professional view of the passengers, and called out to the driver, without any pretense of modest concealment of his thoughts, "You can't go on, there's two of the swell-mob in here." The coach waited, till at length a pursy, well-looking old man, rose and stepped out, saying, as he did so, "I've too much money to ride with pickpockets." In a moment more a spruce young person said, as he decamped, "I'll follow that old gentleman's lead." "Go on now," said the detective policeman, "the swells have got out, and all's right."

Something for the Girls.—Men who are worth having want women for their wives. A bundle of gewgaws, bound with a string of flats and quavers, sprinkled with Cologne, and set in a carmine saucer—this is no help for a man who expects to raise a family of boys on veritable bread and meat. The piano and the lace-frame are good in their places; and so are ribbons, frills, and tinsel; but you cannot make a dinner of the former, nor a blanket of the latter. And, awful as the idea may seem to you, both dinner and blankets are necessary to domestic happiness. Life has its realities as well as its fancies; but you make it all a matter of decoration, remembering the tassels and curtains, but forgetting the bedstead. Suppose a young man of good sense, and of course good prospects, to be looking for a wife—what chance have you to be chosen? You may cap him, or trap him, or catch him; but how much better to make it an object for him to catch you? Render yourself worthy of catching, and you will need no shrewd mother or managing brothers to help you to find a market.

Day for Marrying.—There is a remarkable peculiarity in the Scottish people, says the *Registrar General*—their fondness for marriage on the last day of the year. There are more marriages in Scotland on that day than in any week of the year, excepting, of course, the week in which that day occurs. The detailed returns for 1861 have just been issued, and the number of marriages in the eight principal towns would average some twenty-five a day—that is to say, a work day, for marrying is one of the things not to be done in Scotland on Sunday—but the Registrar General states that, in fact, there were between 400 and 500 marriages in those towns on the 31st of December. By another curious usage, a large proportion of these marriages are not registered until January, making that appear a favorite month for marriages, which it is not.

Relics.—The rage for relics in this country is sometimes astounding. A respectably dressed man was noticed the other day putting in his pocket a brick from the wall in front of Mr. Lincoln's house; and this is but one of ten thousand follies. The entire stairway upon which Col. Ellsworth was killed, in Alexandria, has been cut into chips and carried away. The tree at the foot of which Sickles shot Key, in Washington, has been barked and cut until it is dead. The oak tree under which General Grant talked with Pemberton, and arranged the terms of the surrender of Vicksburg, has been annihilated, and recently a party dug into the ground ten feet for the roots of the historic oak. An elm tree which Abraham Lincoln planted stands in front of his house in Springfield. Of course it will be torn in pieces and destroyed.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

One Meal a Day.—As an example to modern people, we publish the fact that for more than twenty years Dr. George Fordyce, an eminent London physician, took regularly at four a pound and a half of rump steak, half a broiled chicken, potatoes, a plate of fish, two pounds of bread, a bottle of port, a quarter of a pint of brandy, and a tankard of strong ale; that satisfied the doctor's moderate wants till four next day, and regularly engaged one hour and a half of his time. Dinner over, he returned to his home, to deliver his six o'clock lecture on anatomy and chemistry.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A cattle-dealer of Prussian Silesia was murdered and robbed some twelve years since, and no trace of the murderer could be found. A year later, the murdered man's daughter married a master-butcher, with whom she has lived ever since. A few days back, while preparing to remove to another house, the woman found among her husband's effects a small purse embroidered with silver which she herself had made for her father, and which had disappeared after the murder. A horrible suspicion took possession of her mind, and having taxed her husband with the crime, he made a full confession, and has consequently been arrested and committed for trial.

Vegetable flannel is now largely manufactured in Germany, from the *Pinus silvestrics*. A great number of persons are employed in the various processes of separating the fibre from the oil. The fibre, locally called *wold-wold*, is spun, knitted, and woven into various fabrics. It is said to be highly efficacious in restoring the function of the skin to its normal condition.

There are three kinds of men in the world—the Wills, the Won'ts, and the Can'ts. The former effect everything. The others oppose everything. "I Will" builds our railroads and steamboats; "I Won't" dont believe in experiments and nonsense; while "I Can't" grows weeds for wheat, and commonly ends his days in the slow digestion of bankruptcy.

When Dr. Johnson courted Mrs. Potter, whom he afterwards married, he told her that he was of mean extraction; that he had no money; and that he had had an uncle hanged. The lady, by way of reducing herself to an equality with the Doctor, replied, that though she had not had a relation hanged, she had fifty who *deserved hanging*.

An ingenious clockmaker of Versailles has invented a clock no larger than the ordinary instruments, which will go for one year, or indeed for a much longer time. The internal mechanism is not altered, but the pendulum is replaced by a horizontal lever, which acts as a twist of elastic wire suspended vertically.

The price of golden-colored hair in Paris is one hundred and twenty-five francs an ounce, so much is that hair esteemed and coveted by ladies. It is growing dearer and rarer every day, and it is said will soon be sold at one hundred and twenty-five francs the carrot, or more correctly, the carat.

They are making a great ado in France about the immoderate use of tobacco. They say that there is a strange increase of mental alienation and a paralysis of the brain in France, and that it has been proved that this increase has kept pace with the augmentation of the revenue from tobacco.

Some children discovering a leak in the gasometer at the gas works, New Haven, set the gas on fire just for fun, and came near blowing the whole thing up. There was a spirt of flame the size of a man's body, and as high as a two story house, but the flow of gas was checked before it was too late.

When the Prince de Joinville brought the remains of the first Napoleon to Paris, the entire speech, making on the occasion was the following: "Sire, I present to you the ashes of Napoleon;" and Louis Philippe's reply was, "I receive them in the name of France."

A Massachusetts Judge has decided that a husband may open a wife's letters, on the ground so often and so tersely stated by Mr. Theophilus Parsons of Cambridge, "The husband and wife are one, and the husband is that one."

In the Valley of the Var, the principal perfume-bed in France, the annual harvest reaches, in orange blossoms, 1,475,000 lbs; roses, 520,000 lbs; jasmine, 100,000 lbs; violets, 75,000 lbs; acacia, 45,000 lbs; geranium, 300,000 lbs; tube-rose, 24,000 lbs; jonquil, 5,000 lbs.

A Pennsylvania editor says: "Somebody brought a bottle of sour water into our office, with a request to notice as lemon beer. If Esau was green enough to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, it does not prove that we will tell a four-shilling lie for ten cents."

A Chicago minister prayed a few days since as follows: "Oh God, if it is not right to visit loyal indignation upon the disloyal in the streets of Chicago by knocking them down, grant to the loyal the power of forbearance."

An Irish peasant being asked why he permitted his pig to take up his quarters with his family, made an answer abounding with satirical *naivete*. "Why not? Doesn't the place afford every convenience that a pig can require?"

Feelings come and go like troops following the victory of the present; but principles, like troops of the line, are undisturbed and stand fast.

Every plain girl has one consolation: If she is not a pretty young lady, she will, if she lives, be a pretty old one.

An English paper has an advertisement for a plain cook, "one who can neither read nor write preferred."

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.—THE Great Invention of the Age in

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J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT. WESTS, BRADLEY & CORY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Streets, New York.

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CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

Trains leave the following stations at the times indicated:

Hornellsville.	
Going East:	Going West:
8.25 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
1.10 p. m.	1.30 p. m.
8.16 "	12.45 p. m.
9.48 "	8.30 "
10.22 "	9.00 "
Alfred.	
12.45 p. m.	7.33 p. m.
7.17 "	9.46 a. m.
Genesee.	
7.23 a. m.	10.22 a. m.
12.02 p. m.	11.00 "
6.30 "	1.57 p. m.
8.41 "	9.16 "
9.28 "	11.30 "
Friendship.	
11.10 a. m.	11.33 a. m.
3.55 p. m.	3.39 p. m.

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4.00 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

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