The Sabbath Recorder.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO SISTER ASSOCIATIONS.

Your Delegate to the Central, Western, and North-Western Associations, respectfully reports, that he attended the meetings of each of those bodies, and participated in their deliberations.

The session of the Central Association was opened by an able sermon by Elder A. Campbell, in which was set forth the divine power of the gospel, as ever necessary to its success. From the many hearty responses given during its delivery, it was evident that the sentiment accorded with the spiritual desires and experiences of Christian hearts present. A somewhat marked feature of the delegation from the churches was, that sisters as well as brethren were reported, and also that females filled positions as Superintendents of Sabbath-schools in some of the churches. The report of the Board of Missions showed much encouragement. Feeble and destitute churches had been aided, and some conversions were reported. Most of the churches reported a good degree of religious prosperity, and were laboring to maintain the faith of the gospel. The cause of education was earnestly considered, especially the bearing of common schools on the religious training of the youth. The resolutions adopted embraced the great questions at issue in the present day. The rebellion, dress reform, the claims of the colored race upon us, temperance (calling in question the morality of hop raising and the domestic manufacture of currant and rhubarb wine,) the Sabbath, education—all were ably and earnestly considered.

The session of the Western Association was opened with a discourse by Elder Nathan V. Hull, in which the characteristics of a noble manhood were lucidly set forth, and the means by which to obtain it pointed out. A marked feature of this body was the interest manifested in missionary operations and the cause of education. It should be stated, that this body expressed the most cordial approval of the labors of the General Missionary Society within its limits, and desired their continuance. The report of the Committee on the State of Religion was rather of a desponding character, lamenting the want of zeal, the neglect of family prayer, and the rapid increase of evil. Notwithstanding, your delegate would express the opinion, that the real religious condition of that body was far more favorable than reported. The cause of Education receives a most commendable consideration in this Association. The sun of science from Alfred heights sheds its rays upon every revolving planet within that associational system. Hence, we naturally turn our eyes thitherward for light, and from the earnestness with which the subject was considered during the session, we shall not be disappointed. The importance of Sabbath-schools received marked attention. The cause of Temperance was ably discussed, and the bearing of hop-raising and wine manufacture upon the cause, and their morality, were fully considered. Their resolutions were radiant with patriotism, full of confidence in the course the Government was pursuing to subdue the rebellion, fully recognized the right of all to the most impartial liberty; they expressed a heart-sympathy with the brave soldiers, and the bereaved ones in the land; set forth the great importance of Sabbath-schools, the importance of a temperance reform, in which the business of hop raising, currant and rhubarb wine manufacture, were put under the ban, and the more general exercise of the gifts of the laity as essential to the growth of the church—all of which were interestingly considered.

The meetings of the North-Western Association were opened by a sermon from Elder Charles A. Burdick, from Heb. 5: 12, in which the obligation of Christians to seek such a knowledge of divine things as would qualify them to become teachers, and the great benefit arising therefrom, were lucidly set forth. The churches were represented as in harmony and fellowship, and enjoying a good degree of prosperity. The subject of domestic missionary operations occupied quite a prominent place in the deliberations of this body. The contiguity of this Association to the Great West, imposes upon it a high obligation to aid the many infant and feeble churches springing up around it, who naturally look to it for aid and guidance, whereby a large demand is made on its resources—a demand which it would seem, ought in some measure to be met by the General Missionary Society; hence the Association gratefully acknowledged the aid that had been rendered by that Society, and expressed a desire for its continuance. The cause of Education was represented as prosperous, and the attendance of students large. The Academies at Milton and Albion were warmly recommended to the patronage and aid of the friends of education. The importance of a higher standard of intelligence—an intelligence that will lift the masses to a position where they shall be no longer in danger of the maladministration of self-government, also the necessity of an educated ministry to our success as a people, were most seriously considered. An able essay on restricted communion was presented and read, setting forth the denominational views upon that subject. The resolutions most feelingly referred to the great struggle through which our country was passing, acknowledged our sinfulness and dependence upon God, the duty and power of prayer, deeply sympathized with the suffering, repudiated the unholy prejudice against the colored race, claiming for them all rights to citizenship and social position. The cause of Temperance received a due share of consideration; a more regular attendance upon the worship of God was urged; the importance of more fully developing the gifts and power of the laity; that the taking of contributions on the Sabbath was not inconsistent with the scriptural idea of that day; that ordained deacons might rightfully administer baptism and the Lord's Supper; family prayer was recommended, also an increased support to the cause of missions. These subjects elicited general discussion, and good impressions were evidently made.

Your delegate is of the opinion, that the West is the most favorable location for the spread of those views which distinguish us as a people, and that our highest policy must lead us to occupy those wide fields already whitening for the harvest.

S. S. Griswold, Delegate.

CORRESPONDING LETTER.

To the Sister Associations, and those of like faith with us:

Dear Brethren in Christ—We have been permitted again to meet in our Annual Association, with the church in Greenmanville, Conn., to attend to business connected with the interests of Zion. Most of the churches composing this body were represented, both by letter and delegates, and two new churches were added; one located at Woodville, R. I., called the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Woodville, with no pastor; and the other located at Dorrville, R. I., called the Second Seventh-day Baptist Church of Westerly, with Henry Clark as pastor. These churches are small, but being located in thriving, manufacturing districts, we hope, by the blessing of God, and under a faithful administration of the word of life, they may grow, "and a little one shall become a thousand."

The condition of the most of the churches, as represented in their letters, was quite encouraging. In many of them there have been additions, both by baptism and by letter. Among them, you will notice by the statistics, the First Hopkinton, Pawcatuck, Shiloh, and Marlborough; and all of these are represented as being in a healthy state, and interested in the promotion of religious education, and other benevolent enterprises, connected with the advancement of the cause of Christ. Some of them have distributed tracts, and the Christian monitor among the army, who have shown an interest in the service of their country, and by emigration to the West, where they have gone to swell the numbers of those growing churches.

You will learn from the resolutions discussed and adopted, the interest taken in the great principles connected with the progress of events in the age in which we live.

We were encouraged in our deliberations by the co-operation of those representing our Sister Associations. Brother W. C. Kenyon, President of Alfred University, represented the Western Association; brother G. E. Tomlinson, pastor of the church in Adams, N. Y., represented the Central Association; and brother A. R. Cornwall, Principal of Albion Academy, represented the North-Western Association. These brethren were cordially received, and participated with us in all the deliberations of the Association. Brother Nathan Wardner, from Alfred, N. Y., and other ministering and lay brethren from different places, who were with us, were cheerfully invited to participate in our deliberations, and thus strengthened our hands and encouraged our hearts. We have, in return, appointed W. B. Gillette, of Shiloh, N. J., to represent us in the meetings of the Sister Associations who have been represented in our meeting, trusting that he will be as cordially received by you as your delegates have been by us, and that the appointment may be for mutual benefit, and the spiritual interests of all. We solicit a continued correspondence with you, hoping and praying that you may enjoy an abundance of peace and prosperity.

On behalf of the Association,

W. B. Gillette, Cor. Sec'y.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

EMANCIPATION.

The subject of emancipation is one which has borne with much weight upon every thinking mind for a number of years, and much has been said upon it. Like every other reform, it has had its enemies, who have fought with giant power against it. During the last four years, it has been looked upon by many as one of the prominent means of bringing about a lasting settlement of the difficulties in which our country has been involved. And when the enlightened mind is allowed to judge of the matter candidly and truthfully, what reasons are there for supposing that this unhappy, bloody contest, could be permanently ended, unless the evil be eradicated, which caused the gathering of those dark clouds which have hung over us, bringing with them desolation and sorrow, and threatening our Republic with destruction. It is a self-evident truth, that in order to restore an invalid to health, the prime cause or root of the disease must be removed; and to me it seems that it is not less self-evident, that whatever has been the cause of this great rebellion, must also be removed, before we as a nation can enjoy a permanent peace.

And if we investigate the present affairs of our nation, with a desire to ascertain the causes which brought us into the unhappy condition in which we have been, we cannot fail of coming to the conclusion, that the difficulties have almost altogether originated from the system of slavery. When this country achieved her independence, she permitted this evil to remain within her borders, and it has, as error always does, slowly but surely eaten upon the life of the nation. It has been a bone of contention for a long period, and finally led to one of the most cruel, bloody wars ever described on the pages of history. The desolate homes, the widows, and orphan children, it has made, will remain to tell of its terrible consequences for years to come.

Now, after viewing the subject in this way, we are led to ask, How can any loyal inhabitant raise an objection to an evil being crushed which has produced so much suffering? Can they be true to themselves and their country, so long as they favor a system which has immersed a nation in a sea of blood? Who dares to respond in the affirmative? And to argue that slavery is not a most heinous sin, is worse than folly. For how can a system be right, which robs human beings of their liberty, severs husband and wife, separates parents and children, and, in short, tears from men every thing which makes life dear? How can those who have done these deep wrongs to the slave, construe the divine injunction of our Saviour, when he said, "As ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so them?" Is he who enslaves another doing as he would be done by? It is useless to favor the principle that slavery is right. And had our forefathers properly considered this subject, and remembered that wrong would work ruin wherever it was harbored, and consequently crushed the wrong in the beginning, I believe this contest might have been avoided. But inasmuch as it has matured and brought upon us the terrible scourge of war, may we be taught a lesson which never shall be forgotten, and as long as there is a vestige of slavery remaining in the country, continue to use means calculated to work against it? Let us not, as we behold the dawning of *peace*, forget to thoroughly cleanse ourselves, as a nation, from that which has draped so many in mourning, all over this country, and at last, in its dying agonies, slain our Chief Magistrate. Blacker crimes than it has been the instigator of, cannot be conceived. Then let the good work of emancipation receive the hearty co-operation of every loyal citizen, that no leaven of slavery may remain to again spread desolation and sorrow over our land; but let the dove of peace, which we see in the distance, come forth, and spread her wings over us, never again to depart. Would to God, that neither slavery nor war might ever blight the prospects of this people again; and to this end should every Christian labor and pray, in order that they may be guiltless before Jehovah, and the generations who shall follow us.

Ar Cruzman.

Farmington, 1865.

THE OLD CLOCK ON THE STAIRS.

Somewhat back from the village street
Stands the old fashioned country seat.
Across its antique portico
Tall poplar trees their shadows throw;
And from its station in the hall
An ancient timepiece says to all—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Halfway up the stairs it stands,
And points and beckons with its hands,
From its case of massive oak,
Like a monk, who, under his cloak,
Crosses himself, and sighs, alas!
With sorrowful voice to all who pass—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

By day its voice is low and light;
But in the silent dead of night,
Distinct as a passing footstep's fall,
It echoes along the vacant hall,
Along the ceiling, along the floor,
And seems to say, at each chamber door—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Through days of sorrow and of mirth,
Through days of death and days of birth,
Through every swift vicissitude
Of changeful time, unchanged it has stood,
And as if, like God, it all things saw,
It calmly repeats those words of awe—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

In that mansion used to be
Free hearted hospitality;
His great fires up the chimney roared;
The stranger feasted at his board;
But, like the skeleton at the feast,
That warning timepiece never ceased—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

There groups of merry children played,
There youths and maidens dreaming strayed,
O precious hours! O golden prime,
And affluence of love and time!
Even as a miser counts his gold,
Those hours the ancient timepiece told—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

From that chamber, clothed in white,
The bride came forth on her wedding night;
There, in that silent room below,
The dead lay in his shroud of snow;
And in the hush that followed the prayer,
Was heard the old clock on the stair—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

All are scattered now and fled,
Some are married, some are dead;
And when I ask, with sobs of pain,
"Ah! when shall they all meet again?"
As in the days long since gone by,
The ancient timepiece makes reply—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Never here, forever there,
Where all parting, pain, and care,
And death, and time shall disappear—
Forever there, but never here!
The horologe of Eternity
Sayeth this incessantly—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Longfellow.

A CRUCIFIXION FROM LIFE.

The Dublin *University Magazine* is now publishing a series of powerfully written sketches, entitled, "Scenes in the Transition Age from Cæsar to Christ." There is a terrible reality about the following one:

A young soldier, named Rapax, said to a Greek artist visiting him:

"By the way, I have a picture of the Crucifixion undergoing completion in yonder building; be pleased to accompany me thither."

After stopping awhile to speak with some of the garden slaves, who were planting rows of onions beside the hedges of roses, and educating a number of large-leaved ivy plants over a rocky knoll, he led the way to a thick grove of tall, dark trees, surrounding a gloomy-looking structure.

"The slave now suffering crucifixion, yonder," continued Rapax, in an undertone, as he pointed to the building referred to, "is a Syrian, condemned for attempting to originate a conspiracy among the slaves of his nation in Rome. By right he should have been delivered to the public executioner, but having the object which I have mentioned in view, from my interest at the Palace, I easily procured the warrant of death, and had him brought hither to suffer his punishment. It matters little, but as this course is not usual, my friends, who are all interested in art, will consider the affair as private, especially as, if mentioned abroad, the slave population, now become so enormous, might take exception, and create a riot, as they have several times of late—you understand?"

As he spoke they were ascending the steps of the building, and in a few moments entered a large atrium or hall, whose windows were closed, and into which the only light admitted fell through a small opening in the impluvium, across the greater portion of which a thick awning had been spread. Saving on the narrow space beneath where the dim glow of light fell, the rest of the chamber was lost in shadow.

So still, cold, and dark was the place, that Rapax and his company, coming in from the strong glare of noon, paused awhile before they could distinctly see its inmates. When the objects revealed by the light met their view, they remained motionless, struck, it would seem, by some feelings akin to awe. So deadly chill was the air of the gloomy stone chamber, that a sympathetic shiver passed through their frames. Still standing in the deeper shadow near the walls, so silent that their advent was unperceived, they regarded for some minutes the scene before them.

There were but two figures in the chamber.

Susarion, the painter, stood before a large panel, which rested on an easel, painting with fierce rapidity the head of a figure, powerfully drawn and colored, from which he ever and anon turned his strong, eager eyes, eagle like, in the savage yet calm intensity of their expression, towards his model.

At a little distance, where the light fell strongest, appeared a naked figure nailed to a cross, whose lower trunk, fixed in a deep aperture in the pavement, was buttressed with heavy blocks of cemented stone. The man, one of strong frame and in the prime of life, who had been already two days under punishment, exhibited in every lineament the horrible effects of the crucifixion agony.

The body, wasted with pain and emaciation, was quickly turning livid; the great muscles twitched spasmodically; the swollen arteries of the neck throbbed visibly; the death sweat trickled in slow drops from the pale anguished brow. The eyelids had fallen, but occasionally, when some excruciating pang centered in the heart or head, opened a moment, disclosing the fading life looking from the dark, protruded, blood-shot orbs, with piteous ghastliness. The breast heaved with short, quick breathings, interrupted by pain and the wild tumult of the blood; and in the horrible thirst of the crucifixion fever, the dying slave rolled his dry tongue, bitten and crusted with gore, about his burning jaw, feebly moaning. A dull, sickening odor, pervaded the chamber. Ever and anon a vulture wheeled about the roof, or perched on the side of its narrow light opening, now looked on the dying man, now whetted his beak on the stone, and again soaring, cast on his livid form for a second, as it gyrated, the sinister shadow of its wings.

Even the appearance of Susarion, who, ambitious of achieving a masterly work of art, and conscious of the transitory nature of the effects he sought to imitate, had worked uninterruptedly for two days and nights, struck the silent group of visitors as ghastly and terrible. Pale, haggard, in pitiless abstraction, his fierce eyes detecting, his unshaken hand representing, each prominent aspect of pain and phenomenon of dissolution, he stood painting death, in whose shadow he stood, as though for the nonce the dim, remorseless phantom had become the genius of his genius.

Though as warrior, magistrate, citizen, Caius Rapax had been inured to scenes of death, which were constantly before the eyes of the Romans in their daily life of business and amusement, the scene to which he had invited his artist friends had in it something—possibly from being disconnected with ordinary associations—which possessed him for a time with an undefined superstitious feeling. Upon the Greeks, also, this scene, despite their love of art, caused so distasteful and awful an impression that they remained clustered in the deep distant shadow.

Susarion, absorbed in study and execution, seemed still unconscious of the presence of the company. Once, when carrying his brush, loaded with red color, to the panel, a drop fell on the painted flesh, imaging one of blood so initantly that, starting back, he muttered, "Fortune favors me," and then proceeded with intense earnestness to bring out some of the shadowy lines of death already deepening in the face of his fearful model.

In the interior, meanwhile, the rest of the company stood apart conversing.

A change at last came over the summer day. The sky had become enveloped in black storm clouds so rapidly that the inmates of the chamber started, so sudden was the darkness which had fallen from on high. In a brief space there was heard the remote advancing report of the thunder in the horizontal clouds, and aloft its fierce crepitation in the zenithial deeps, breaking through the chaotic wilderness of shadow.

Then, while yet they remained silent, impressed with a certain superstitious awe, the storm burst around with preternatural swiftness and fury, peal after peal resounding shook the building to its foundation, and passed on wings of terror reverberating through the mountains, whose echoes as they crashingly returned were annihilated in some thunder burst still nearer and more portentous than the last. Ever and anon the red lightning fell through the roof, illuminating with fiendish flashes the ghastly spectacle within, and the pale faces of the now paralyzed company.

"An unusual tempest," cried one of the Romans, "the gods are in wrath at some crime there now committed."

The terror of the [illegible] was just then concentrated overhead; the noise of the thunder was so terrible one might have fancied the tumbling world was hurrying to ruin; each instant the lightnings blazed with awful vehemence, as though the depths of immensity were laid open to the ministers of destruction; when Susarion, who remained not only unappalled by the tempest, but seemed to revel in its accompanying horror, and who had, as before, worked uninterruptedly, passed and stood gazing on the crucifix figure, around whom the lightning quivered wofully.

As he gazed, a convulsion passed through the frame—a groan from the breast, on which the head fell heavily. Then all was still.

"He is dead, and my work is over for the present," cried Susarion, now for the first time breaking silence, throwing aside his brush, and advancing to his visitors with an air of excited cheerfulness.

A Female Preacher in Paris.—Among the many efforts for the regeneration of Paris is a mission, in which several English ladies are engaged, who devote themselves to the work of seeking out the ignorant, debased and abandoned, and striving to reform them. Recently, a Mrs. Thistlethwaite, the wife of a gentleman of princely fortune, has visited Paris. One of her principal objects in coming to Paris was to preach to the English stable boys, of whom there are a great number gathered here, and who are as much in need of missionary teaching as the heathen in less civilized regions.

Mrs. Thislethwaite has, during several years, been preaching to the poor in various parts of England and Scotland, and has frequently addressed congregations of more than two thousand people. Her appearance is very impressive. The tone of her voice is most agreeable, and her command of language is remarkable. She speaks extemporaneously, using a great deal of gesture, but always graceful and expressive.

Correspondents say that she preaches and exhorts with a power equal to that of Spurgeon.

OUR BABY.

"To-day we cut the fragrant sod
With trembling hands asunder,
And lay this well-beloved of God,
Our dear, dead Baby, under.
Oh, hearts that ache, and aches afresh,
Oh, tears too blindly raining;
Our hearts are weak, yet, being flesh,
Too strong for our restraining.

"Sleep, darling, sleep! cold rains shall steep
Thy little turf-made dwelling;
Thou wilt not know, so far below,
What winds or storms are swelling;
The birds shall sing in the warm spring,
And flowers bloom about thee;
Thou wilt not heed them, love, but oh,
The loneliness without thee!

"Father, we *will* be comforted;
Thou wast the gracious giver;
We yield her up, not dead, *not dead*,
To dwell with Thee forever.
Take Thou our child, *ours for a day*,
Thine while the ages blossom.
This little shining head we lay
On the Redeemer's bosom!"

Stillmanville, May 24th, 1865.

A REMARKABLE MEETING.

On Monday evening of the "Week of Prayer" in London, a prayer-meeting was held at Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, which the *Christian World* characterizes as the greatest ever held in England, or perhaps in the world—at all events, under a roof. It gives the following account of it:

Long ere the hour for public service to begin, the interest of the occasion manifested itself in a throng at the gates; and admission had scarcely been gained, before the spacious building was fairly filled, and in the course of a brief space more it was crowded from floor to ceiling by people of all orders of society. Several addresses were delivered, marked by unusual appropriateness and power; but these were felt to be feeble and ineffective, compared with the "strong crying and tears" that may be said to have been the character of the prayers of one and all of the ministers and brethren who presented the confessions and entreaties of the multitude to the throne of grace. Without rant, or even passion, the words of the speakers seemed to possess an electric power, moving and melting the hearts of hundreds, so that they cried out in the intensity of their feelings, or sobbed with emotion. At one period, following a most circumstantial and devout confession of the sins, first of ministers, and then of people, the whole audience seemed to be under the burden of contrition to a degree that was painful to witness, till one gave out the hymn, "There is a Fountain, filled with blood," which was sung in a way that can never be forgotten by any that heard it. After several hours it was deemed expedient to close the service; but such was the excitement even then, that a meeting for inquirers was announced, to be held in one of the rooms below. Thither numbers went, and we have been told that "showers of blessing" descended upon the seeking company. Many found peace in believing, and went home rejoicing in God their Saviour.

Similar meetings, on a much smaller scale, were held at several other Baptist churches of the metropolis that week. Towards the close, Mr. Spurgeon, who himself was deeply affected throughout, besought the members of the congregations present to continue in their earnest supplications to Almighty God for a real revival, which should more than exceed their most sanguine anticipations.

SPREAD THE "GLAD TIDINGS."

At the close of the last war with Great Britain, I was in the city of New York. The prospects of the nation were shrouded in gloom. We had been for two or three years at war with the mightiest nation on the earth, and as she had now concluded a peace with the continent of Europe, we were obliged to cope with her single-handed. Our harbors were blockaded. Communication coastwise between our ports was cut off. Our ships were rotting in every creek and cove where they could find a place of security. Our immense annual products were mouldering in our warehouses. The sources of profitable labor were dried up. Our currency was reduced to irredeemable paper. The extreme portions of our country were becoming hostile to each other, and differences of political opinion were embittering the peace of every household. The credit of the government was exhausted. No one could predict when the contest would terminate, or discover the means by which it could much longer be protracted.

It happened on Saturday afternoon, in February, a ship was discovered in the offing, which was supposed to be a cartel, bringing home our commissioners at Ghent from their unsuccessful mission. The sun had set gloomily before any intelligence from the vessel had reached the city. Expectation became painfully intense as the hours of darkness drew on. At length a boat reached the wharf, announcing the fact that a treaty of peace had been signed, and was waiting for nothing but the action of our government to become a law. The men on whose ears these words first fell, rushed in breathless haste into the city, to repeat them to their friends, shouting, as they ran through the streets, "Peace! Peace! Peace!" Every one who heard the sound, repeated it. From house to house, from street to street, the news spread with electric rapidity. The whole city was in commotion. Men bearing lighted torches were flying to and fro, shouting like madmen, "Peace! Peace! Peace!" When the rapture had partly subsided, that one idea occupied every mind. But little men slept that night. In groups they were gathered in the street, and by the fireside, beguiling the hours of midnight by reminding each other that the agony of war was over, and that a worn-out and distracted country was about to enter again upon its wonted career of prosperity. Thus *every one becoming herald*, the news soon reached every man, woman, and child in the city, and in this tone the city was *evangelized*. All this, you see, was reasonable and proper. But when Jehovah has offered to our world a treaty of peace, when men doomed to hell may be raised to seats at the right hand of God, why is not a similar zeal displayed in proclaiming the good news? Men perishing all around us, and no one has ever personally offered to them salvation through a crucified Redeemer.—*Dr. Wayland.*

A WELL-STUDIED SERMON.

We take the following anecdote of Dr. West, of New Bedford, from Sprague's *American Unitarian Pulpit:*

"Once, when in Boston, during the latter part of his life, he was invited by Dr. Clarke, of the First Church, to preach for him. About an hour before the services were to commence, Father West requested his friend to give him a text. At this Dr. Clark was alarmed, and asked if it were possible that he was going to preach without notes, and with no other preparation. 'Come, come,' said Father West, 'it is my way, give me a text.' Dr. Clarke selected Romans 14: 22—'What if God, willing to show his wrath, and make his power known, endured with much long-suffering the vessels of wrath fitted to destruction.' Dr. West looked over the Bible a few minutes, turning down leaves here and there, and then went into the church, where he preached a cogent, logical discourse, an hour and twenty minutes long, on that perplexing subject. The strong men of the congregation were intensely interested, and Dr. Clarke, on coming from the pulpit, exclaimed, 'Why, Father West, it would have taken me three months to prepare such a discourse.' 'Ha, ha, ha,' was the reply, 'and I have been studying it out twenty years.'"

BOOKS.

It is chiefly through books that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds; and these invaluable means of communication are in the reach of all. In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their souls into ours. God be thanked for books! They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levelers. They give to all, who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence, of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am. No matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling. If the Sacred Writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof, if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakespeare to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live. To make this means of culture effectual, a man must select good books, such as have been written by right-minded and strong minded men, real thinkers, who, instead of diluting by repetition what others say, have something to say for themselves, and write to give relief to full, earnest souls; and these works must not be skimmed over for amusement, but read with fixed attention and a reverential love of truth. In selecting books, we may be aided much by those who have studied more than ourselves. But, after all, it is best to be determined in this particular a good deal by our own tastes. The best books for a man are not always those which the wise recommend, but oftener those which meet the peculiar wants, the [illegible] thirst of his mind, and therefore awaken interest and rivet thought.

The Difference.—More than once, in Voltaire's Letters to Madame Du Deffand, occurs the expression, "I hate life, and yet I am afraid to die." And it is just what might be expected of an infidel. The true disciple of Christ has different views and feelings. He is desirous to live unto the Lord, and he is ready to die unto the Lord. He regards life as a [illegible] long [illegible] doing good; and [illegible] the wasting of it [illegible] of all.

[illegible] to be employed wholly and [illegible] in divine providence [illegible] ed; and he regards death as a blessed messenger, calling him to [illegible] higher, and be "forever with the Lord."

POWER OF ASSOCIATION.—The old man, chilled by years, may be insensible to the pathetic strains of Rossini, or Mozart; but [illegible] him the simple songs of his youth, the present [illegible] the past [illegible] I once knew an old Spanish [illegible] who detested music. One day [illegible] to play to him my [illegible] Sarraglossa, in which is introduced the "Marcha Real"—Spanish national air—and he sprang [illegible] This air recalled to him the [illegible] of the Spanish city, [illegible] falling tears of which he [illegible] against the French, and [illegible] him, he said, like the voice of all the holy affections expressed by the word home. The mercenary Swiss troops, when in France and Switzerland, [illegible] not hear the "Ranz des Vaches," the shepherd song of child and home Helvetia—without being [illegible] by it. When from mountain to mountain with the signal of revolt [illegible] to the [illegible] caution, the [illegible] this all [illegible] to request [illegible] government prohibited it. The [illegible] er will remember the [illegible] produced upon the French troops in the Crimea by the Highlanders marching to battle to the sound of the pipes, whose [illegible] spired those brave [illegible] valor by recalling to them [illegible] country and the [illegible] Napoleon III. [illegible] allow the Arab troops [illegible] into his army, [illegible] tains, lest they [illegible] ured beat of the drum [illegible] soldier in long marches [illegible] wise would be inappropriate [illegible] Marseillaise contributed [illegible] ward the Republican [illegible] 1793, when France was [illegible] the genius of General [illegible] Gutzkoff in Alsatia [illegible]

Preaching to the [illegible] lady of fair powers [illegible] who could retain the [illegible] of a sermon, and give about [illegible] words, stated that during [illegible] ate of five years she never was able to carry away any part of the [illegible] mons.

I know the minister [illegible] times heard [illegible] in our [illegible] so as to [illegible] "common [illegible] There was a [illegible] along. It was generally [illegible] to follow him, or to see, at what particular thing he was aiming.

This case leads to the inquiry, if ministers in general make their discourses clear and instructive, and give the people something to carry away. Is there an object to be complish in every sermon, and is object made so plain and pointed that hearers know and feel what it is? And is that object accomplished? I hope the time has gone by when those who go to meeting wish simply to hear something to edify them without being instructed, or who wish anecdotes and witticisms, a loud noise, or something to excite their feelings. I tell you, many at least wish the word rightly divided, important instruction imparted, that they can carry home, and have use in days to come. But [illegible] that their reasonable desires in this respect are not.—*Morning Star.*

Missions.—In a paper recently read before the Royal Geographical Society of London, Mr. Taylor, English consul at Dierbekir, states it is impossible to overrate the improvement which had taken place among the Koords since the American missionaries commenced their labors among them, about fourteen years ago. Then they were a wild, lawless savage set, with not a single [illegible] could not safely mingle with them. The American missionaries commenced their labors among them, and have now [illegible] Diarbekir [illegible] have gathered a congregation [illegible] lot, "to hear the word [illegible] drama, when there has been [illegible] doing good; and [illegible] the reformation of [illegible] all other [illegible] pioneers, [illegible] for having [illegible] by [illegible] and show [illegible] greatest [illegible]

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The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 8, 1865.

Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE SABBATH.

PART II.—HISTORY.

Chapter X.—Continued.

Heylyn, part 2, chap. 6, shows clearly, that this was not only the doctrine of Calvin, Zwingle, and their co-laborers and successors, but that the custom of the people was in accordance therewith; Zwingle himself stating, that it was their custom to spend a portion of the day after service in attending to their pleasure or business, especially in the time of harvest.

Bishop White, also, in a Treatise on the Sabbath, in defense of the doctrine of the church of England, (London, 1635,) p. 271, gives the following, from the Helvetian or Calvinistic Confession, chap. 24:

"We give not place to Jewish observations and superstitions; neither judge we that one day is holier than another; neither think we that God taketh delight in resting from labor; and we observe the Lord's day, and not the Sabbath, according to a free choice, and not by divine precept."

Bullinger and Beza, upon whom the mantle of Calvin fell, were true to the teachings of their predecessor. The former, upon Rev. 1: 10, says:

"Christian churches entertained the Lord's day, not upon any commandment from God, but upon their free choice." See Bishop White, page 272.

But more fully do we learn his views from the second decade of his sermons. I quote from the English edition of the "Parker Society," (Cambridge, 1849,) pp. 259 and 260:

"Now as there ought to be an appointed place, so likewise there must be a prescribed time, for the outward exercise of religion, and so consequently a holy rest. They of the primitive church, therefore, did change the Sabbath-day rest, peradventure they should have seemed to have imitated the Jews, and still to have retained their order and ceremonies, and made their assemblies and holy festings to be on the first-day Sabbath, which John calleth Sunday (?) or the Lord's day, because of the Lord's glorious resurrection upon that day. And although we do not, in any part of the Apostles' writings, find any mention made that this Sunday was commanded us to be kept holy, yet because in this fourth precept of the first table we are commanded to have a care of religion and the exercising of outward godliness, it would be against all godliness and Christian charity, if we should not keep holy to sanctify the Sunday, lest thereby we should seem the outward worship of God, which cannot consist without an appointed time and space of holy rest. I suppose, also, that we ought to think the same of those few feasts and holy days, which we keep holy to Christ our Lord, in memory of his nativity or incarnation, of his circumcision, of his passion, of the resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ our Lord into heaven, and of his sending the Holy Ghost upon his disciples."

Thus Bullinger not only places Sunday observance on purely ecclesiastical grounds, but he makes Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, &c., to stand upon equally sacred ground, which is true. His cotemporary, Beza, as quoted by White, p. 272, in Homily 30, on the songs of Solomon, says:

"Concerning the fourth commandment, I suppose it is agreed upon among Christians, that the same is abrogated, so far as it was ceremonial, but not in such a manner as that the Lord's day ought to be observed according to the manner of the Jewish Sabbath, &c.; that Christians upon that day should abstain from their daily labors, except only such time of the day as was appointed for public assemblies. This was neither commanded in the Apostles' days, nor yet observed, until Christian Emperors enjoined the same, to the end people might not be abstracted from holy meditations. Neither in those days was the same precisely or strictly observed."

Such is the language of the two men who succeeded Calvin, and carried the work of the Swiss Reformation down to the close of the sixteenth century. Certainly, after reading the foregoing, there can be no doubt as to what early Calvinism was on this question. GLEANER.

ECCLESIASTICAL RECONSTRUCTION.—The religious assemblies which have met this spring, have all devoted prominent attention to the question of ecclesiastical reconstruction. The Old School Presbyterian Church has passed a resolution to keep on her roll all presbyteries in the South which consist of at least three ministers. The New School Presbyterian General Assembly and the Baptist Home Missionary Society passed resolutions in favor of giving to the freedmen the full rights of citizens, [illegible] prominent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church make it probable that, at the next General Conference, the entire Church will [illegible]

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY WANTS FOR CHINA.—The Church Missionary Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church [illegible] two additional mission families, a missionary printer, and a missionary physician. In a newspaper notice on the subject, it is stated that "the first two should be under twenty-six years of age, and the two last under thirty; must be of tried piety, and devoted to the mission work; the first two *for life*, and the last two for a term of years at least. These last two may be laymen, but they would prefer ministers, who would be true missionaries. Brethren moved toward this work are requested to write to Bishop Baker, Concord, N. H., or to Rev. Dr. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary, 200 Mulberry-street, New York.

A DAY'S JOURNEY IN KANSAS.

BY A MISSIONARY.

Having, in October, 1861, occasion to make the journey from F., on the Neosho, to M., on the Kansas river, after spending the night at a farm house on Dragoon Creek, in the morning, I got from mine host specific directions relative to the road to be traveled. The direction must be particular, from the fact that that region of country was unsettled, and the road, a part of the way, but a dim path. A certain course was to be kept until it brought me into the old Fort Riley road, (now but little used;) that was to be followed until I arrived at a certain town. My friend, however, bethought him, that that town, like many others in the West, might not yet have an existence, save on paper, or in the imagination of some dreamy speculator; but supposed that there might be a stake to mark the spot. I found something more, however—a place scooped out in the ground, and a few loads of stone at hand, preparatory to commencing the first building. Indeed, so far as I could see, the only inducement to building in that place, was the inexhaustible amount of good stone in the surrounding bluffs and quarries.

Diverging to the right, I ascended some steep and high bluffs that had been my landmark during the day. Here I instinctively paused to look around. I was upon the "divide" that separates the waters of the Neosho on the south, from those that flow into the Kansas on the north. As far as the eye could see, (and that is a great distance in this atmosphere,) no habitation, no work of human hands, in sight. Upon the declivities of the "divide," little streams commenced, marked by the belt of timber bordering their banks, and increasing in size until they became lost in their respective rivers. It may be strange, nevertheless it is true, that I had during life cherished a desire (for the time being) to be completely separated from my fellow men—had often sought it in the forests of the east, but in vain. Imagination could see men in trees, or hear them in the wind. Here it could not be so. And this undying desire was about to be gratified. I can only say, as did the French soldier, who strayed from Bonaparte's army in Egypt. After wandering over the desert of Sahara, he came to an oasis, where he remained until found by the army. When questioned as to what were his feelings during his exile, he replied, "Oh, God was there, and not man." Being admonished by the declining sun, that I must hasten towards some human habitation, as I had made no preparation for camping out, after a long and lonely ride, the timber on Mill Creek came in sight. Soon after, a dwelling appeared in the distance; another and another, until I passed five—all deserted. They appeared to have been the homes of beginners, who were, I presume, driven away by the drought the year before. No water in the creek, for myself or for the pony. Grass, however, in abundance. So, making a lariet of the bridle and the halter, I gave "Billy" an opportunity to satisfy his hunger, if not his thirst, and taking from my saddle-bags a lunch kindly furnished by friends in F., I proceeded to do the same by myself; after which, making a pillow of my saddle, I passed an hour in dozing. But being admonished that life had other duties beside dreaming under the branches of an oak in that lonely place, I resaddled "Billy," and let him take his accustomed "lope" toward the haunts of humanity. I soon came to a German settlement, the inhabitants of which understood as little of my language as I did of theirs, and from whom I could obtain no directions. Water, however, in abundance, in the creek and in numerous springs. When day was far in the decline, I found myself upon the Indian Reserve lands, that were without inhabitants. There appeared to be now no alternative; camp out I must. After disposing of my pony to the best advantage, I sought, with my saddle and horse-blanket, among the bushes, for a comfortable place in which to sleep. The day had been a very pleasant one. But now the wind and clouds indicated a storm; so, making these indications a cover for my cowardice, I mounted my pony, and pushed ahead through the coming darkness. During the evening, I came once more upon the borders of civilization, and was directed to the house of a German, an educated man, the owner of some mills, and who had just received an appointment on Fremont's staff, as topographical engineer, where I passed a pleasant night.

A. A. F. R.

SUMNER ON LINCOLN.

Charles Sumner delivered a eulogy on Abraham Lincoln, before the municipal authorities of Boston, on Fast Day. He began with a comparison of the lives of Washington and Lincoln, and showed that the war for independence and the war against the rebellion did not differ in the scale of operations and in the tramp of mustered hosts more than in the ideas involved. The first, he said, was for national independence; the second was to make the republic one and indivisible, on the indestructible foundations of liberty and equality. The first only cut the connection with the mother country, and opened the way to the duties and advantages of popular government. The second will have failed unless it performs all the original promises of that declaration which our fathers took upon their lips when they became a nation. In the relation of cause and effect, the first was the natural precursor and herald of the second. National independence was the first epoch in our history, and such was its importance that Lafayette boasted to the first Consul of France, that though its battles were but skirmishes, they decided the fate of the world.

The orator reviewed the public life of Mr. Lincoln, and gave copious extracts from his messages and speeches. Of his second inaugural address, Mr Sumner said:

"It was briefer than any similar address in our history; but it has already gone further, and will live longer, than any other. It was a continuation of the Gettysburg speech, with the same sublimity and gentleness. Its concluding words were like an angelic benediction."

Mr. Sumner concluded as follows:

"The colored suffrage is now a necessity. But beyond this, in making it an essential condition of the restoration of rebel States to the Union, we follow, first, the law of reason and of nature, and secondly, the constitution, not only in its text, but as interpreted by the Declaration of Independence. By reason and nature there can be no denial of rights on account of color; and we can do nothing which is thus irrational and unnatural. By the Constitution it is stipulated that the 'United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government;' but the meaning of this guaranty must be found in the Declaration of Independence, which is the controlling preamble of the Constitution. Beyond all question, the United States, when called to enforce this guaranty, must insist on the equality of all men before the law, and the consent of the governed. Such is the true idea of a republican government according to American institutions.

"The slave-masters, driven from their first intrenchments, already occupy inner defenses. Property in man is abandoned; but they now insist that colored persons shall not enjoy political rights. Liberty has been won. The battle for equality is still pending. And now a new compromise is proposed, by which colored persons are to be sacrificed in the name of state rights. It is sad that it should be so. But I do not despair. The cause may be delayed, but it cannot be lost; and all who set themselves against it will be overborne, for it is the cause of humanity. Not the rich and proud, but the poor and lowly, will be the favorites of an enfranchised republic. The words of the prophet will be fulfilled: 'And I will punish the people for their evil, and the wicked for their iniquity, and I will cause the arrogance of the proud to cease, and I will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible. I will make a man more precious than fine gold, even a man, than the golden wedge of Ophir.' I catch these sublime words of prophecy, and echo them back as the assurance of triumph.

"Fellow citizens, your task is before you. Mourn not the dead, but rejoice in his life and example. Rejoice as you point to this child of the people, who was lifted so high, that republican institutions became manifest in him. Rejoice that through him emancipation was proclaimed. Above all, see to it that his constant vows are fulfilled, and that the promises of the fathers are maintained, so that no person in the upright form of man can be shut out from their protection. Then will the unity of the republic be fixed on a foundation that cannot fail, and other nations will enjoy its security. The corner-stone of national independence is already in its place, and on it is inscribed the name of George Washington. There is another stone which must have its place at the corner also. This is the Declaration of Independence, with all its promises fulfilled. On this stone we will gratefully inscribe the name of Abraham Lincoln."

GREAT CATHOLIC JUBILEE.—An exchange says that the jubilee ordered by the Pope throughout the world has commenced in the New York Diocese in accordance with instructions from the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey. It will close on the 15th of June. The principal object of the jubilee is to obtain for all who participate in it a plenary indulgence or remission of the temporal punishment which the Catholic Church holds is attached to all sin. The time set apart for it will be observed as a great shrive-tide, or special season of confession, and among the special conditions are a visit to three churches—St. Patrick's, St. Peter's, and the church of the Holy Redeemer—and also the duty of giving alms. All the donations will be sent to the Archbishop, and divided between the House of Mercy and the Catholic Reformatory. Since the jubilee commenced, the various Catholic churches have been densely crowded, and the services were solemn and impressive.

SOUTHERN VIEWS.

It is amusing to read the comments of Southern papers on "the situation," and on Slavery, in the light thrown upon these subjects by the facts of the last two months. For instance, the *North Carolina Advocate*, of April 4th, had an article on "National Sins," in which the ground was taken, that God was chastising the South for the *abuse* of Savery—that He did not propose its *abolition*, but a *reformation* as to the details of its administration. Here is a sample of its special pleading:

"In our last, we alluded to the *abuse* of slavery in the South as *the sin*, or at least one of the sins, which we may reasonably conclude has involved us deeply in guilt before God. It has been a darling sin of the South. Not in the holding of slaves, of which we have become possessed rightfully; for in that act of itself, taking the Bible for our guide, we see no sin. God has no where in his word prohibited it. So far from it, wherever it has existed he has laid down general principles and regulations for its government. But where in the South has not the institution been *abused?* For many years its abuses have been accumulating, and have grown worse and worse. And we have been so set in our course, that we have been unwilling to be called in question about it. We have claimed that the institution was our own, and we could do what we pleased with it. We have refused to admit that we were amenable to man or God for its management. God's word we have discarded—set at naught—as containing our directory for its management. We have resolved to fight and to die, rather than give up our right to manage it as we pleased. And yet, after not quite a four years' war in defence of that right, the large majority of the slaveholders in the South now declare their preference to give up the institution altogether rather than live under the same government with the Yankees.

"The history of this unfortunate, ruinous controversy, shows one of two things: either that God intends to force us to *reform* the institution of its abuses, or to destroy it altogether. We are not sure he designs or prefers to abolish it. We are more inclined to the opinion that he would rather that we would reform it than abolish it. Of this we have long been admonished in days passed. Had we hearkened to his admonitions—to the plain teachings of duty, of interest, and of God's Word, the calamities we are called to suffer would have been avoided.

"About nothing have we been so jealous as our indefeasible right to manage slavery as we pleased. The irritation, the obstinacy we have evinced in other days, to allow any one to call in question our right in this regard, strangely blinded us, and silenced the voice of conscience in its efforts to lead us in the good and the right way. Hence what a change has come over the spirit of our people in regard to the traffic in that species of property! The Spirit of God has indeed aroused us to send the Gospel to them, and rich has been the fruit. Christendom does not furnish half so rich a harvest of missionary fruit in any other field, as among the blacks of the South; yet how far short have we stopped in doing our whole duty! Our statute books are blurred and blotted with laws which are a shame to humanity. Viewed as common chattels, they are thrown into the shambles, to be parceled out, dividing husband from wife, and parent from child, to suit. The Word of God is made a sealed book to them; and, by their condition, incest, uncleanness, theft, lying, and every other vice, are promoted among them. The power of the Gospel is t[illegible]dered and depreciated. Shall th[illegible]s so remain? And will not G[illegible]ge between us and them?"

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATIONS.

Two important Proclamations were issued by the President of the United States on Monday, May 29th—one defining the terms of amnesty to the rebels, and the other reorganizing a Government in North Carolina.

The Amnesty Proclamation pardons the mass of the Southern people, but says nothing about restoring them to the rights of suffrage. Those not admitted to the benefits of the amnesty are divided into fourteen distinct classes, including those who have been domestic or foreign agents of the rebel government; those who have resigned judicial, congressional, military or naval positions to aid the rebellion; officers in the rebel army above the rank of colonel, and in the rebel navy above the rank of lieutenant, and those below these ranks who were educated in the national academies; all who have been guilty of cruel treatment to prisoners of war; all the rebel Governors of States; persons who have left the national lines, either to enter those of the insurgents or to go to foreign countries, to aid the rebellion; all persons engaged in rebel piracy on the ocean, the lakes and rivers, and the Northern border raiders; persons voluntarily participating in the rebellion, whose taxable property is estimated at over twenty thousand dollars, and all those who have heretofore taken the oath of allegiance to the government and violated it. Any persons of these excepted classes who desire the benefits of amnesty, must make special application to the President for pardon, when their cases will be examined, and such clemency extended as the facts may warrant

The Proclamation relating to North Carolina makes William W. Holden Provisional Governor, and directs the calling of a Convention to restore the civil Government. Only loyal persons, who take the oath of allegiance, will be allowed to vote for members of the Convention. The Convention is to put the civil machinery of the State in operation, and decide the question of negro suffrage if they see fit. Meanwhile, the United States laws are to be put in force by the heads of departments at Washington.

THE PROMINENT REBELS.

Jefferson Davis was in irons a part of last week, in consequence of a flare-up about his rations. In the melee, he knocked down two of the guards. Near the close of the week, he was removed from Fortress Monroe to Washington. The military authorities have decided to place him in the hands of the civil authorities, and he will be confined in the Old Capitol Prison until his trial. The general representation is, that his trial for treason will begin about the 20th of June, and will last but a few days. It is said that Charles O'Conner, the distingnished lawyer of New York City, has applied to the War Department for permission to tender Davis his professional services, and the President has directed the application to be granted.

Gen. Lee is likely to be tried for treason, about the same time that Davis is. It is said that Col. Taylor, Lee's Adjutant General, Surgeon Moore, and about 50 rebel soldiers, have been summoned to testify against Lee on a charge of treason.

Senator Hill, Howell Cobb, and Ex-Secretary Mallory, are under arrest, and will doubtless have to stand trial.

Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, has been arrested, and will be brought north for trial for treason. He had abdicated before his arrest, and recommended the people to submit to a government which they could not resist.

Gen. Longstreet recently took the amnesty oath at Lynchburg, and is permitted to come to Washington for the purpose of making special application for pardon and restoration to full civil rights.

AN APOSTOLIC MISSIONARY JOURNEY.—We learn from the *Methodist* that while our country has been aglow with the excitements of war, one of the newly elected Methodist bishops, Dr. Thomson, has been quietly making a missionary tour to the outposts of American Methodism, which is, in many respects, one of the most memorable in history. His journey was from New York to England; from England, *via* Marseilles, to Bombay; from thence to Calcutta; from Calcutta to the Himalaya mountains; from thence, by way of Calcutta, to Hong Kong; from thence to Fuh Chau; from Fuh Chau, by way of Alexandria, to Constantinople; from Constantinople to Tultcha, on the Danube, near the shore of the Black Sea; from thence to England, by way of Germany; and from thence home. During this prolonged tour, which occupied less than a year, Bishop Thomson visited all of the Methodist missionary stations in Asia and Bulgaria, and comes back supplied with information of the greatest value to the Church. While in India he organized an Annual Conference, stationing twenty-three English-speaking ministers, and some twenty native helpers.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN CHINA.—The congregation of priests of the Belgian Chinese Mission, which has been established at Brussels, has just received its final consecration from Rome. By a decree of the Propaganda, dated September 1st, 1864, the Holy See commits the extensive mission of Mongolia, in China, to the care of this congregation, which was already in existence, having been formed according to the canonical regulations. The Lazarists will meantime remain at their post until the arrival of the Belgian missionaries, who are to start as soon as possible. There are not more than about 7000 Catholics as yet in the vast vicarate of Mongolia.

COMFORTING TO THE UNFORTUNATE.—A preacher in the vicinity of Hartford, as we learn from the *Christian Secretary*, recently preaching upon the perils of getting money, remarked:

"Indeed, in observing the manifold turnings and twistings and dodgings of honesty, and compromises of integrity, so largely attendant upon the accumulation of wealth, I confess to a decidedly growing respect for those who do succeed!"

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE WAR.—The course of the Roman Catholic Churches during the progress of the war, is a subject of discussion in our exchanges. Although not prepared to adopt all of the conclusions reached by our Protestant cotemporaries, we think there is ground for complaint. The *Methodist* states the case as follows:

While the effort to overthrow our government rallied the Protestant denominations, almost unanimously, to a loyal support of the country, the majority of the Roman Catholic population assumed a very different attitude. No one thinks of disputing the patriotism of the Catholic generals and soldiers of the Union army, or the devotion of the Sisters of Mercy in our hospitals; but all this does not refute the fact, that a majority of the Roman Catholic papers gained a sad distinction by a most violent and bold denunciation of the war, and a sympathy—which, in many cases, was openly avowed—with the success of the rebels; that the attitude of all the leading Catholic papers of Europe was decidedly hostile to our cause; and that the government of the Pope went farther toward a recognition of the Southern Confederacy than any government of Europe. These are facts which no one has yet presumed to contradict; and they naturally prompt the question, "Is there any other religious body which has exhibited such a hostility to the United States as the Church of Rome?"

"THE Great Week; or a Harmonious View of the time of the death, burial, and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour, as recorded by Matthew (xii. 40,) Mark (xv. 33,) Luke (xviii. 33,) and John (ii. 19,) arranged in the form of a Chart, showing by the testimony of Jesus Christ, that he was crucified on the fourth day of the week, (or Wednesday,) and that he rose again from the dead on the seventh day of the week, (or Saturday.) Designed and arranged by J. H. Lonsdale, Providence, R. I.

A copy of the work described above has reached us. It shows a good degree of industry and perseverance on the part of Mr. Lonsdale, and his conclusions are very plausibly sustained. Those interested in investigating the point treated will be pretty sure to find help in the Chart.

THE SCRIPTURES IN NORTH EASTERN INDIA.—The value put upon the word of God, as it opens its treasures to the benighted heathen, is strikingly set forth in the following statement by a missionary:

"Yesterday I had occasion to call to account three or four of my young men for being tardy at their morning work in the field. They hung their heads in silence, and I was about to reprove them, when one, bolder than his companions, said: 'Yes, it is our fault; we are ashamed. But last night, as we sat down to read the word of God and pray together before going to sleep, we found so many good words, that we kept on reading and talking about them till the morning light came. Then we lay down to sleep, and overslept our time.' 'Mine eyes prevent the night-watches, that I might meditate in thy word.'"

THE UNITARIANS appear to have taken a fresh start in the work of disseminating religious truths in general, and their denominational tenets in particular. At a recent meeting of the American Unitarian Association, the conditions of their various standing funds was represented as prosperous, and their publications have been largely increased by aid from the Association. The subscription of $100,000 for the use of the Association has not only been completed since December, 1864, but at the present time $11,000 more, and of the whole sum $100,808 has been paid in, and all this through or from 101 churches.

MISSIONARY WORK AT THE SOUTH.—The American Tract Society have already entered upon their work at the South. Immediately on the evacuation of Petersbug and Richmond, Rev. George L. Shearer, district secretary, commenced the reorganization of the tract work in those cities. Aided by the welcome of many pastors and laymen, he is now prosecuting his arduous duties. Books have been forwarded, and a colporteur is laboring in Petersburg, and Mr. John E. Vassar, who has been so efficient in the army of the Potomac, has entered upon the colporteur work in Richmond. Mr. S. L. Harris is at work in South Carolina, and Mr. Mallet in North Carolina.

"THE CALENDAR OF PALESTINE, reconciled with the Law of Moses, against the Theory of Michaelis," is the title of a sixteen page pamphlet which has found its way to our table. It consists of two papers, read before the Chronological Institute of London, by W. H. Black, F. S. A., President. The papers are marked by that thoroughness of research, and clearness of expression, which characterize all of Mr. Black's productions. They will not only gratify the curious, but instruct even the learned.

"LAY REPRESENTATION" is gaining ground among the Methodists. [illegible] the New England Conferences [illegible] in number—have concurred with the General Conference, and [illegible] their readiness for Lay Representation. To these are to be added the Newark, New York East, New York, Oneida, Wyoming, and Black River, making twelve Conferences in which resolutions of concurrence have been adopted.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.—On our first page will be found an abstract of the Report of the Delegate of the Eastern Association to the Central, Western and North-Western Associations. Printing the entire report was suggested by the Association; but we think that most of our readers will prefer the abstract, inasmuch as they had, nearly a year ago, a full report of last year's proceedings, and will soon have reports of this year's proceedings, of the Associations in question.

DELIVERY IN PREACHING.—In an article in the *American Presbyterian and Theological Review*, Dr. Thomas H. Skinner, Professor in Union Theological Seminary, makes the following just statement:

"Beyond self-evident, palpable impropriety, every preacher is a rule to himself; his idiosyncrasy is his rule. What would be a just measure to one would be a defective or an extremely excessive and absurd one to another. The lion does not more differ from the lamb than preachers from one another in elocutionary gifts."

A SUGGESTION.—An examination of our books shows that a large number of subscribers have not paid for the current volume of the RECORDER. Such will allow us to suggest, that inasmuch as the volume is nearly half finished, it is about time that business was attended to. The publisher expects to attend the meetings of the Central and Western Associations, and hopes that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to pay up.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

At a meeting held in Chambersburg, Pa., recently, in advocacy of the claims of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, the agent, Rev. Irvine H. Torrance, proposed that as Chambersburg had been the only city or town north which had suffered severely by rebel raids, the inhabitants should mark the advent of peace by electing President Johnson a life member of the Society. The suggestion found a favorable response, and in a few minutes one hundred dollars were subscribed, constituting Mr. Johnson a life member.

The Pope went on the 2d of May to the Greek Church in Rome, where he issued two decrees, the one ordering the beatification of the venerable Birckmann, and the other the solemn canonization of Josephat Kuincewick, a Russian archbishop, who was martyred in 1623. The Pope subsequently delivered a discourse, in which he recalled how the church had been persecuted in all times and in all countries, and pointed out the persecution which she suffers at the present time.

The New School Presbyterian General Assembly voted unanimously in favor of negro suffrage at the South. A committee reported that though there was a disposition for the Old School and New School bodies to unite, neither seemed willing to take the first step. Another committee reported against attending theaters, and in relation to card playing, urged "a careful watchfulness in avoiding all amusements and recreations calculated to impair spirituality."

John G. James, who died recently at Doylestown, Penn., has left all his property, valued at $50,000, to the Sunday School Union, with the exception of a small house bequeathed to a woman who nursed him while sick.

A great religious movement is taking place in China in favor of the Catholic religion. Hundreds of villages have become converted, and the converts exceed the capacity of the ministers to receive and baptize them. The Chinese bishops make an earnest appeal to Catholic Europe to send more missionaries to aid in saving souls.

The rector of St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, Salem, Massachusetts, has become unpopular with his flock. The bishop of the diocese declined, according to the request of the latter, to advise the former to resign. In this dilemma the parish voted the rector a salary of twelve dollars for the coming year.

Dr. William Smith is engaged upon a new "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities," comprising the history, institutions, archæology, geography, and biography of the Christian Church, from the time of the apostles to the age of Charlemagne.

The Bishop of New York has issued a pastoral letter, in which he enjoins upon the clergy of the diocese the duty to exclude ministers of non-episcopal bodies from their pulpits; and, in general, from performing ministerial acts in their churches.

The Rev. H. M. Scudder, of the Dutch Reformed Church in Jersey City, is about to become pastor of the New-School Presbyterian Church at San Francisco, at a salary of $6,000, and goes to the latter place in June.

The negro children attending school in Richmond, had a [illegible] on the 29th of May, on which occasion they were addressed by [illegible] of Boston, school [illegible] as a visitor.

The New [illegible] of the Tract Society [illegible] and the past year [illegible] number 3,569,60[illegible]

A "Methodist Church" [illegible] erected [illegible] to plant [illegible]

the names of the Congregational ministers who have officiated in that city.

A committee of ladies is forming in Paris, under the management of Madame Laboulaye, to manufacture and export clothes for the "liberated slaves of the United States."

Mr. Daniel Fish, of Lansinburg, N. Y., has promised to give the sum of $10,000 to the "Methodist General Biblical Institute," to be located in or near Boston.

The African Wesleyan Methodist Conference recently took important action on the educational question, properly taking the ground, that the ministry, to be efficient, must be thoroughly educated.

The Baptists of New Jersey are intending to establish a literary institution at Hightstown, at an outlay of $60,000.

The town of Rutland is making efforts to raise $100,000 for the purpose of securing the location there of the Vermont Agricultural College.

The chaplains of the four armies around Washington held a memorial meeting at Washington on Tuesday of last week.

Mayor Lincoln of Boston has refused to sign the order authorizing the *opening of the Public Library* on Sunday.

An extensive revival of religion is in progress in Philadelphia.

WAR NEWS.

Although the war is over, and there is no occasion to keep up a record of military operations, there are circumstances occurring every day in relation to the armies, or former members of them, which it is convenient to have placed together for reading.

General Sherman has been on a visit to New York within the past week, where he was received with great enthusiasm, and such attention was shown him as was due to his exalted position and his important services.

Within the past few days, the Twenty-fifth army corps, commanded by General Weitzel has departed for Texas, from Hampton Roads, where it had been rendezvoused for about a week. About twenty-five large transport steamers constitute the fleet to convey the troops, munitions and supplies of the corps to the field of future operations. It is expected that the vessels will stop in Mobile Bay, *en route*, to receive coal and other supplies.

The New York *Times* says observers who were present at the recent grand review in Washington, generally estimated that the Western army averaged somewhat more in height—say about an inch—than the army of the Potomac; but the men of either army were much taller than the French or other European troops. As for the average age of the troops, Gen. Grant puts it now, at the close of the war, at about twenty-three.

In sundry places east of the Mississippi the bodies of noted guerrillas are frequently found lying about with half a dozen or more bullet holes in them. The system of punishing these robbers and murderers with from three to twenty years imprisonment, it appears, does not suit the people, who have instituted a quiet system of lynching that proves very effectual.

The headquarters of General Logan, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, comprising the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, will be established in Louisville, Ky. The troops of this corps are now being dispatched westward from Washington as rapidly as possible, and will be followed by the other two corps of General Sherman's immediate command—the Fourteenth and Twentieth, constituting the Army of Georgia, under General Slocum.

The rebel Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer of Tennessee, the State archives and assets of the Bank of Tennessee, amounting to six hundred thousand dollars, were recently captured in Georgia by a portion of General Wilson's cavalry, and transmitted to Nashville. Two hundred thousand dollars of the bank's assets were stolen by two other rebel officials, of whom the cavalry were still in pursuit at the date of latest accounts.

Boards of officers appointed by corps commanders are in session in the various brigades of the army, making up a record of the military history and services of all volunteer officers, with a view to the retention of those most meritorious, and who may desire it, in the permanent military organization of the country.

Governor Pierpont, since establishing his Executive headquarters in Richmond, has been cordially welcomed by large numbers of prominent citizens. Different delegations have waited upon him to express their loyalty and their intention to co-operate with him in the restoration of civil government, order and industry.

It is rumored that William Smith, the late rebel Governor of Virginia, is hiding away in the mountains, in the vicinity of Staunton, and it is also said that he has raised a small armed band to secure himself from arrest by the national forces. Many of Mosby's men are still roaming at large in Virginia.

The corner-stone of the soldiers' monument at the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., will be laid on the 4th of July, with military and civic ceremonies. The oration will be delivered by Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, the commanding the Army of the Tennessee.

It is said that the camp at Indianapolis, Indiana, with its tens of thousands of rebel prisoners, will have been [illegible] in a month, rapidly depopulated, a number of the prisoners declined their having expired, to take the oath of allegiance and return to their former homes.

General Wilson issued an order at Macon, Georgia, on the 26th of May, prohibiting the Georgia Legislature from assembling, and counseling the people to pursue peaceful avocations, promising them the protection of the United States government.

The surrender of Kirby Smith saves the government from a Texas campaign. General Grant was confident of the surrender from the first, and was very much surprised at the obstinacy of Smith. Preparations for an overwhelming campaign have been making for two or three weeks, and the surrender saves the government, to say the least, a hundred millions of dollars

Washington dispatches state that the Military Commission found Benjamin G. Harris of Maryland guilty on the charge of persuading rebel soldiers not to take the oath of allegiance, but that the President, though opposing the finding of the Commission sentencing Harris to three years' imprisonment, with a forfeiture of all political rights, nevertheless remitted the sentence, and the culprit has been released.

An ordnance depot and magazine at Mobile, exploded on the 25th May. The city was shaken to its foundations, and eight squares of buildings destroyed. Three hundred persons were buried in the ruins, and $3,000,000 worth of property lost. The origin of the explosion has not been ascertained.

On the night of President Lincoln's assassination, the residence of John Minor Botts, at Auborn, Brandy Station, Culpepper, Va, was attacked by a party of seven guerrillas. On Mr. Botts assuming a determined attitude, and showing a bold front, the ruffians seemed cowed, and finally departed.

The Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, since its establishment in 1851, has entertained 326,000 soldiers, at an expense of $54,000—the entire amount being freely given by the citizens of Philadelphia, where it is located.

The *Meridian Clarion* says that Gen. Craxton's command of cavalry wantonly burned the splendid library and lyceum of the State University, at Tuscaloosa, Ala. The building is reported saved, but its valuable contents were entirely destroyed.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order directing clergymen and magistrates to encourage marriages between negroes, and to prevent, as far as possible, the commerce of that class as man and wife where the matrimonial rites have not been solemnized.

The Secretary of War has directed that all returned Union prisoners who have suffered martyrdom at the South, shall be immediately discharged, and receive three months' extra pay.

Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, will appoint a Superintendent, with a quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, in every southern State.

The liberal gentleman of Hartford who is about to pay $5,000 to each of five nephews who have been serving in the Union armies, is David Clark, Esq.

Gen. Joe Hooker was last week made the recipient of the sword voted to him by the State of California. The presentation took place in New York, and Senator Conness made the speech.

There were discharged from the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass., last week, 816 men, of whom 242 were carpenters and 240 laborers. The saving to the Government by this operation will be $1,884 55 per day.

Ten thousand released national soldiers from the rebel prison pen at Tyler, Texas, reached the mouth of Red river on the 27th May, on their way to the North.

Since the 3d of April last, 14,567 citizens, soldiers and ladies, have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States in the city of Richmond.

Gen. Lee and family are now supported on rations supplied by the distributing authorities of the Government in Richmond. They are entirely destitute.

Seamen who have less than three months to serve are now discharged as soon as they come from a cruise to any naval station.

Senator Ramsey of Minnesota is at Washington for the purpose of raising 2,500 more cavalrymen to crush out the Indian rebellion in that State.

Gen. Sheridan, while on his way to his new command, stopped at home to visit his father, and was given an enthusiastic reception by his townsmen.

President Johnson has decided to permit the soldiers to retain their arms until they return to their respective States.

The number of troops to be mustered out the present month is computed to exceed one hundred and twenty thousand.

Three millions of dollars have been paid to the officers of Sherman's army since their arrival in Washington.

It is now said that all troops from the free States will be discharged, veterans excepted.

Recruiting is said to be going on briskly among the slaves in Central Kentucky.

Elaborate plans of all the Virginia battle-fields are to be made immediately by the Topographical corps.

Gen. Banks has been ordered to report at Waltham, Mass.

Late southern papers report the notorious John Bell at Atlanta.

The expenses of government freighting have been reduced at New York $500,000 per month, by the discharge of twenty-five chartered steamers.

Ex-Senator David L. Yulee, of Florida, has given himself up to the Federal authorities at Jacksonville.

Within the past month, over four hundred homesteads for soldiers have been located on the government lands in Stearns county, Minnesota.

Gen. Sherman's Report of his negotiations with Gen. Johnston has been made public during the past week. It impresses the reader with the honesty and general shrewdness of the man, but renders it certain that he was not fully posted as to the waning fortunes of the confederacy. The N. Y. *Evening Post*, in noticing the report, says:

"When, in reading General Sherman's defense of his treaty with Johnston, it is found untenable, we are to remember, that it was not made in the light of subsequent events; and it is probable that if Sherman had written his report on the 29th instead of the 9th of May, instead of attempting to justify himself, he would simply have confessed that he did not know, when conferring with Johnston, how thoroughly beaten the rebels were; and that Johnston was shrewd enough to put a better face on his own affairs than the truth warranted, and took advantage of Sherman's eager desire for a general peace, to mislead him into consenting to a bad bargain. Johnston, in fact, played Sherman a 'Yankee trick.' We doubt, however, if he would have been successful, had he not been inspired by Davis and instructed by Breckinridge; and it is but fair to say, that if Sherman on his part had had Mr. Stanton at his elbow, and the President within half a day's ride, the match would have been more equal, and no such 'memorandum' as that with Johnston would have been made."

The Trial of the Conspirators drags slowly along. Most of the time last week was occupied by the defense in rebutting the testimony against the prisoners, and endeavoring to establish their general good character. The plea of insanity was set up on behalf of Atzerott and Payne. In the course of the testimony, it was proved that Jeff. Davis expressed satisfaction on hearing of the assassination. It is probable that the cases of the conspirators already on trial, will be decided in the course of another week.

Another portion of the testimony adduced at the commencement of the trial of the assassins, in secret session of the commission, has just been given to the public. The evidence of three or four witnesses seems to establish conclusively the connection of the Richmond government with the plot to murder the President, Vice President, the Cabinet, and Gen. Grant. The witnesses mingled in the councils of Thompson, Sanders, Clay, Holcombe, Booth, Surratt, and other rebel agents in Canada, and their statements are of the highest importance.

The Explosion at Mobile, on the 24th of May, proves to have been quite as destructive as reported by telegraph. Several blocks of buildings were completely demolished, and their occupants buried in the ruins. Cabs, carriages, &c., in the street, were overturned, and horses fell as if shot. Those which were not knocked down seemed paralyzed. Men were thrown down and seriously injured at the distance of a half mile from the place of explosion. The loss of property is estimated at from five to ten millions of dollars. The cotton destroyed is from eight to ten thousand bales. The greater portion of it belonged to private parties. The government loss in cotton is small. The contents of the depot consisted of two hundred tons of ammunition, including musket cartridges, cannon, powder, a large number of blank musket cartridges, and a quantity of loaded shells, grape, canister and solid shot. The amount of powder in the warehouse is set down at thirty tons—about one-third being ammunition surrendered by Dick Taylor.

Troubles with Europe are less talked of than they were a short time ago, in spite of the fact that the government of President Johnson has instructed the American Minister in London to require of the English government prompt decision as to indemnities due the United States for losses caused to federal citizens by confederate cruisers such as the Alabama, built and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war.

The carriage and horses which President Johnson declined to receive as a present from certain New Yorkers, were sold at auction last week. The horses brought $1,900, the carriage $1,400, the harnesses $435, and the entire equipage $4,920 50.

The National Debt, on the 31st of May, was $2,635,265,753 50.

Committee on the Conduct of the War.—In December, 1861, a resolution was passed in Congress, that "a joint committee of three members of the Senate and four members of the House of Representatives be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the present war." The Committee, as originally nominated, consisted of Senators Wade, Chandler, and Andrew Johnson, Representatives Gooch, Covode, Julian, and Odell. In place of Andrew Johnson, appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, Senator Wright of Indiana was named, but upon the expiration of his term the vacancy remained unfilled. This Committee has been known as the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and its work has extended over the entire period of three years and a half, involving protracted and laborious labor on the part of all its members. That work is now ended, and the results of it remain in the shape of eight volumes of reports and evidence on questions of the widest importance in our civil war. Three of those volumes were published in 1863; the remainder will soon see the light. They contain the material out of which future histories must be wrought, and but for which no accurate history would have been possible.

A Fleet for Europe.—The many naval officers in Washington are much excited in relation to the approach-ing rendezvous of Admiral Goldsborough's fleet at Fortress Monroe. This fleet will be composed of from thirty to sixty sail, and will depart for the Mediterranean, on a three years' cruise, about the fourth of July. The naval officers are gesticulating excitedly with each other as to who shall go and who shall stay behind. The New Ironsides and two double-turreted monitors will make part of the fleet. The flag-ship will be the Colorado. She will drop anchor for several months in the harbor of Marseilles, and the rest of the fleet will scatter for various points of the sea. About ten vessels will cruise about the British Isles and in the North Sea. The [illegible] time of the year designated, is generally smooth as a duck-pond, and the iron clads, it is presumed, will get across bravely. Admiral Goldsborough's private boat will be a small steam vessel, formerly called the A. D. Vance. The object of this expedition is to acquaint our pilots with European harbors, and to test the sea-going qualities of our marine, as well as to show Europe the advances we have made in naval architecture and gunnery.

The Virginia Election.—In the recent election of a Legislature in Virginia, the Disunionists swept the State. Not a man was chosen to the Senate who professed Union sentiments during the War, and only one to the House of Delegates. Daniel Lewis of Fairfax, a loyal man, was supposed to be elected from the Alexandria and Fairfax districts, but it turns out that the Union candidate had only 272 votes and the Disunion 506. The new Constitution adopted by the last Assembly disfranchises all men who have in any way given aid to the rebellion since Feb. 1864, but the returning whole of that instrument and ignoring the vote which adopted it, and in violation of its provisions they now appeal again to the ballot-box.

Stealing will Out.—A few days ago, four young bootblacks from New York were arrested in Hoboken with about one hundred dollars worth of jewelry in their possession. Since that time officer Eing, who made the arrest, has ascertained that the jewelry store of Mr. Dillon, under the United States Hotel, in Fulton street, New York, had been feloniously entered, and robbed of about seven hundred dollars worth of jewelry, and over one hundred dollars in money. During Saturday some masons were at work in the jewelry store, and in the dust and mortar on the floor was found the impression of a peculiarly formed foot, which corresponded with that of one of the prisoners

Voting in Tennessee.—The bill defining the qualifications of voters in Tennessee was passed by the Senate of the Legislature of that State on the 29th May. This bill requires the usual qualifications of being a white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one, but excludes from voting, for at least six years after the passage of the act, all those who at that time were aged twenty-one and were known to have given material or moral support to the rebellion. Disloyal citizens who by this act are excluded from voting may, after the expiration of six years, make application to the courts for a restoration of the privileges of the elective franchise.

Thomas Jefferson's Descendants.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in the army in Virginia, says that he has charge of a large number of contrabands in that department, among whom are some of the slaves and descendants of Thomas Jefferson, who have been held in slavery since his death, contrary to the express directions of his will. Among them is a quadroon, Henry Flood, a grandson of Jefferson himself. There is also in the number one *pure white man* named George Reavely, who has been held in slavery all his life.

Internal Revenue Frauds.—In the case of a Boston distiller, who removed liquor from his distillery without paying excise duty, government has found the amount of fraud to be $17,000, and has imposed an additional penalty of $33,000, making $50,000 in all. In a Dubuque case, the amount of fraud has been fixed at $500,000, and a penalty of another $500,000 has been imposed, calling for the payment of $1,000,000. In a Peoria case, the frauds will be some hundreds of thousands, and an equal penalty affixed.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Charles H. Cornwall, late a clerk in the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department, charged with abstracting bonds, &c., placed in his hands for destruction, was found guilty some time ago in a criminal court. Owing to the fact of his long imprisonment, and that he has returned to the Government the amount embezzled, he was sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand dollars, and stand committed until the sentence shall be complied with.

The railroads of Connecticut last year carried 4,812,512 passengers. There have been 22 fatal accidents, 6 not fatal, 10 from falling from the cars while in motion, 19 while walking on the track, 16 jumping on and off cars, 3 at crossings, 30 intoxicated, 4 children, 56 passengers, 17 employees, and 18 others.

"We have been informed," says the Paris *Temps*, "of a touching incident relating to Mr. Seward. At the very moment in which that statesman was struck by an assassin, Mr. Bigelow received from him a letter, in which, in reply to certain fears expressed by his friends on the subject of his personal safety, Mr. Seward said that he would always remain with his breast unprotected, as he did not believe that in the American republic there was a man capable of a political assassination."

The hotel proprietors in New York city, in pursuance of their offer to pay five thousand dollars for the first arrest and conviction of persons engaged in the attempt to burn that city in November last, have paid that amount into the hands of Major General Dix, who, with Mr. Acton, President, and Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, has consented to distribute it. They will receive communications from claimants until the 15th of June.

The Pawtucket *Gazette* says that Messrs. A. & W. Sprague have rented the two upper stories of Messrs. Fales, Jenks & Sons' extensive establishment at Central Falls, R. I., for the manufacture of linen cloth from flax. The machinery for the same, which is of English manufacture, is now being put up, and when everything is in readiness it is expected that employment will be given to 300 or 400 hands.

The Hartford *Courant* says that a Connecticut man, who has been in the employ of the government for the last four years as a purchaser of beeves and other stock, has lately returned from the West, and says that the western country is completely surfeited with live stock. Beeves and sheep are more plenty than he has ever known them before, and in his opinion prices must come down.

There is in Portland, Me., a returned soldier, apparently well, who has been shot directly through the head, the hole where the ball entered and passed out being distinctly visible. A similar case is recorded in medical books, of a man who, while engaged in blasting rocks, had an iron drill, two feet long and an inch in diameter, blown through his brains without any serious result.

As the audience were retiring from St. John's Catholic Church, West Albany, N. Y., at the close of a funeral service, on a recent Sunday afternoon, a portion of the flooring, fourteen feet square, gave way near the door, precipitating [illegible] into the coal cellar below, and injuring nearly thirty persons, some of them very seriously.

A carefully executed counterfeit of the United States legal tender $100 greenback note has made its appearance, and is likely to disturb the circulation of the whole of that denomination of legal tenders on account of the perfection of its workmanship. It is hardly recognizable except by an expert, or on the closest examination.

The manorial troubles have broken out afresh in Albany county, N. Y. Recently, a party who had been put in possession of an estate, from which the tenant had been ejected, was visited by a large body disguised as Indians, who reinstated the old occupant. The Sheriff ordered out a military force, to sustain the judgment of the court and enforce its decree.

The government has under advisement the question of colonizing all the Indian tribes between Minnesota and Iowa and the Rocky Mountains in a reservation somewhere on the northern borders of Montana and Dacotah, with the British possessions adjoining, as an unlimited hunting ground.

A bell belonging to the Methodist church at Hodgdon's Mills, Maine, was on board the steamer Chesapeake when she was captured by rebel pirates. The thieves gave the bell to a church in Nova Scotia. It has just been recovered, and now goes to its rightful owners.

A private letter from Matamoros, received in New York, states that on the reception of the intelligence of President Lincoln's assassination, the secessionists held a mock funeral over something representing his remains. Many of the business men of the place are said to have participated.

Hannibal, the big elephant, died recently in Centerville, Pa. He weighed seven and a half tons, and consumed three hundred pounds of hay, three bushels of oats, and forty-six gallons of water, per day. He was 66 years old, and had been exhibited for 36 years.

The contests between negro passengers and street car conductors still continue in Philadelphia, and cars are nearly every day purposely thrown from the track on account of the inability of the conductors to compel colored persons to vacate them.

An ancient leaden statue of William Penn, which stood at the south entrance to the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, toppled over recently. The damage done was wholly in the bending of the legs, which will be straightened out and the statue remounted.

An order has been issued from the State Department, by direction of the President, rescinding the regulations of the 17th of December, 1864, requiring persons entering the country from foreign ports to be provided with passports.

The railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond being nearly completed, and the rolling stock in excellent running order, a line of first-class steamers will shortly be established between Washington and Aquia Creek.

The emigrant travel over the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Far West during the month of May, was much greater than for the same period in 1864.

Eight printing offices are engaged on discharge papers for the Washington printing trade, at a steam cost of [illegible] daily.

The party of five Sioux Indians that murdered the Jewett family, in Minnesota, a short time since, and committed several other outrages, were intercepted and killed on their retreat.

Of the members of the Connecticut Legislature, 120 are farmers; 31 manufacturers; 14 lawyers; 6 clergymen; 4 physicians. The remainder are traders, merchants, bank officers, &c.

The friends of Frederick Seward are not at all confident of his ultimate recovery, and believe that if he does live he will suffer something worse than death.

The man Holliday, who bet he could wheel a wheelbarrow from Rochester to Buffalo in 30 hours, actually performed the job in 26 and 15 minutes, and taking the $200.

The manufacture of ribbons is about to be commenced at Bridgeport, Conn., by a Swiss company.

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 10 o'clock A. M. Lorman Stillman was appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse; J. R. 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.

☞ The Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association will hold its Nineteenth Anniversary with the Rock River Church, Milton, Rock Co., Wis., commencing on Fifth-day before the fourth Sabbath in June, 1865, (22d day of the month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. Joshua Clarke was appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse; G. C. Babcock, alternate. D. E. Maxson was appointed to present an essay on the "Order of God's House;" Albert Whitford, "On the proper exercise of Church Discipline;" C. A. Burdick, "On Emigration, and its influences on our denomination." L. T. Rogers, Rec. Sec.

Milton, June 1st, 1865.

☞ The Executive Board of the North-Western Association will meet at Rock River, Wis., on Fifth-day, June 22d, 1865, at the close of the first day's session of the Association, at the call of the Chairman or Secretary. Churches and individuals having funds in their hands for missionary purposes designed for this Board, will please forward on that day. L. T. Rogers, Cor. Sec.

West Milton, June 1st, 1865.

☞ Rev. C. M. Lewis requests his correspondents to address him at Deerhyter, Madison Co., N. Y.

☞ The Seventh-day Baptists of Minnesota are invited to meet with the Trenton Church, June 8th, for a three days' meeting. By order of the Church,

J. C. West, Pastor.

☞ Mountain Mountain Insulting.—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?

☞ 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.

NEW YORK MARKETS—JUNE 5, 1865.

Ashes—Pots $7 25@7 50. Pearls 7 75@8 00.

Flour and Meal—Flour, 5 70@6 00 for superfine N. Y. State, 6 60@6 90 for extra, 6 95@7 15 for fancy, 7 00@7 15 for Ohio, 7 25@8 25 for trade and family brands, 8 20@11 25 for St. Louis extras. Rye Flour 5 00@6 00. Corn Meal 5 25.

Grain—Wheat, 1 52 for No. 1 Chicago Spring, 1 70 for No. 1 red Western, 1 73 for fair Amber, 1 95 for white Ohio. Rye, 90c. for Canadian. Barley Malt 1 65@1 75. Corn 95c. for Western mixed, 1 00@1 10 for yellow.

Hay—95c.@1 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

Hops—15@45c. for inferior and common to prime and choice old and new.

Provisions—Pork, 21 87 for old mess, 24 00 for new mess. Beef, 11 50@14 50 for plain mess, 12 00@16 00 for new. Lard 15@17c. Butter, 20@21c. for Western, 24@29c. for fair to prime N. Y. Cheese, 12@14c. for fair to good, 15@15½c. for choice.

Potatoes—2 00@2 25 ℔ bbl. for Peachblows, 2 50@3 00 for Western Mercers.

Seeds—Clover 14@14½c. Timothy 3 00@3 50. Rough Flaxseed 2 00@2 20.

Tallow—10½@11c.

Wool—65@67c. for native and half merino fleece, 75@77c. for Saxony.

MARRIED.

At Hornellsville, N. Y., May 31st, 1865, by Rev. Milton Waldo, Henry L. Clark, of Hartsville, and Florence J. Leach, daughter of Horace Leach, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In Kingston, May 31st, 1865, Sarah, wife of Rev. J. H. Wells, and daughter of the late Adam S. Coe, of Newport.

In Bolton, Conn., May 30th, 1865, Mr. Reynolds Hoxie, of South Kingstown, aged 62 years.

In Ahmednuggur, India, March 22d, 1865, of diphtheria, Rev. William Wilberforce Chapin, aged 28 years, 3 months, and 20 days. He was a missionary of the American Board, and a native of Somers, Conn.

In Umvoti, South Africa, Feb. 16th, 1865, Rev. Charles H. Lloyd, missionary of the American Board to the Zulus, aged 31 years.

In Trenton, Minn., Feb. 21st, 1865, of croup, Charles P. Davis, only child of Daniel C. and Fanny Davis, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 15 days.

At Warsaw, Minn., May 12th, 1865, on his return from the army, of consumption, Mr. B. Franklin Pierce, aged 27 years. He was in Co. [illegible] Minnesota Regiment, in which he served [illegible] two years. He then took the measles, which terminated in consumption. A dear companion, two little daughters, and many relatives and friends mourn his early death. He embraced religion some [illegible] years since, and united with the [illegible] Church, at the time of the organization. He lived in the service of his Lord, he died in it, and "to the affections of all who knew him." His funeral was largely attended by the Church in Trenton, the 14th of May.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Adjutant General's Office, Providence, June 3, 1865.

[illegible] to the Volunteers [illegible] Regiments of Infantry [illegible] Regiment of Cavalry [illegible] towards obtaining the final victory over armed treason, and [illegible] nity of manifesting our appreciation of [illegible] noble services, it is hereby ordered:

I. Upon the arrival of every [illegible] regiment or battery a national salute [illegible] fired by a detachment of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery.

II. The Commissary General will provide a suitable collation for each [illegible] ment or battery.

III. Brigadier General Paine, commanding 2d Brigade, will detach one company [illegible] his command to act as escort to the troops as they may arrive.

IV. The thanks of the State and of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby tendered to the officers and soldiers of the [illegible] regiments and batteries who have served the armies of the United States, and have contributed to the cause of liberty and [illegible] ment, and for the high position which [illegible] Island has attained in the Union, [illegible] consequent upon their disinterested bravery and loyalty to the Union.

Brig. Gen. Paine is charged with the execution of the above.

By order of JAMES [illegible] Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Edward C. Mayhew, Adjutant General.

Papers through the State will give this above one insertion.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE Depot foot of Chambers-st., New York, via Pavonia Ferry:

7 A. M., Day Express for Goshen, Newburgh, Chester, Buffalo, Williamsport, and Warsaw, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

10 A. M., Milk and Way Train, stops to Otisville.

10 A. M., Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4 P. M., Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

6 P. M., Accommodation, for Otisville, Middletown, Binghamton, Corning, Hornellsville, Mandalay, Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8 P. M., Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH MIDDLETON, Gen'l Sup't, N. Y.

Wm. R. Ellis, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New York.

Trains leave the following stations at the times indicated:

HORNELLSVILLE.

Going East.	Going West.
2.05 A. M.	9.50 A. M.
8.41 "	12.40 P. M.
1.42 P. M.	3.10 "
10.55 "	8.30 "
	8.40 "

ALFRED.

1.05 and 8.28 P. M.	1.02, 4.10, 8.[illegible]

CORNING.

1.03 A. M.	10.55 A. M.
4.33 "	2.05 P. M.
12.10 P. M.	8.05 "
9.50 "	8.50 "
	11.30 "

PAINTED POST.

11.32 A. M.	[illegible]

GOLDEN & CO.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS, 37 Courtlandt-St., New York.

100,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS, PENCILS, &c.

WORTH FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS To be sold at

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Without regard to Value! and not to be sold until you know what you will receive. Splendid List of Articles! All to be sold at One Dollar Each!!

300 Gent's Gd hunting case Watches [illegible]
300 Ladies' Gd & Enamelled [illegible]
400 Gent's hunting case Silver [illegible]
200 Diamond Rings [illegible]
2000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains [illegible]
3000 " " " [illegible]
2000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets [illegible]
4000 Chased Gold Bracelets [illegible]
2000 Chatelaine Clasps & Card Cases [illegible]
6000 Solitaire and Gold Bracelets [illegible]
2000 Lava and Florentine [illegible]
2000 Coral, Opal & Emerald [illegible]
4500 Coral, Opal, Silver'd & [illegible]
2000 Mosaic Jet, Lava, Flor[illegible]
[illegible] Gentlemen's Diamond [illegible]
[illegible] Gold Pens & Vest Chains [illegible]
[illegible] Silver Watches [illegible]
3000 Gold Thimbles, Pe[illegible]
6000 Miniature Locket[illegible]
4000 " " [illegible]
6000 Gold Toothpicks, [illegible]
5000 Plain Gold Rings [illegible]
5000 Chased Gold Rings [illegible]
7000 Stone Set and Sig[illegible]
5000 California Diamo[illegible]
7500 Sets Ladies' Jewe[illegible]
6000 " " " [illegible]
5000 Gold Pens, Silver-ho[illegible]
6000 Gold Pens & Gd-mou[illegible]
5000 Gold Pens & Extension-holders [illegible]
5000 Silv. Goblets & Drinking Cups [illegible]
1000 Silver Castors [illegible]
2000 Silver Fruit & Cake Baskets [illegible]

Pens [illegible]

1000 Dozen Silver Tea Spoons [illegible] to [illegible]
1000 " " Table Spoons [illegible]

MANNER OF DISTRIBUTION.

Certificates, naming each article and its Value, are placed in sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes, containing the Certificate as above, [illegible] article, (worth at least one dollar or more) will be sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice on receipt of price. The purchaser will see what article he gets, and its value, which may be [illegible] Five Hundred Dollars, and can then pay ONE Dollar and receive the Article named, or any other on the list of the same value. If after seeing the article, if it does not give perfect satisfaction, we desire it to be returned and the amount paid will be [illegible] ded.

By this mode we give selections from a stock of fine goods, of the best makes and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of procuring articles of the very highest value.

In all cases we charge for [illegible] Certificate, postage, and doing the business, the sum of Twenty-five Cents, which must be enclosed in the order. Five Certificates will be sent for $1; eleven for $2; thirty, for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15.

Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the articles desired will be immediately sent to any address on return mail or express.

Entire satisfaction Guaranteed to all.

Write your Name, Town, County and State plainly, and address GOLDEN & CO., 37 Courtlandt-St., New York.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS AND MUSIC FOR THE CABINET ORGAN, MELODEON, AND INSTRUMENTS OF A SIMILAR GRADE.

Zundel's Melodeon Instructor. Containing the Elements of Music, Progressive Vocal Exercises, and a large collection of Choice Music, $2 50.

New Method for the Melodeon, containing in addition to Lessons and Exercises, a collection of Popular Songs, Psalm and Hymn Tunes, $1 50.

Carhart's Melodeon. Elementary and Progressive Studies, with Choice Vocal and Instrumental Music, $1 50.

American School for the Melodeon, or Model Melodeon Instructor, $1 50.

Winner's Perfect Guide for the Melodeon, Designed as a Self-Instructor, with Choice Music, 75.

Melodeon without a Master, by Mrs. White, 75.

Woodbury's Melodeon Instructor.

Green and White's Melodeon.

Howe's Melodeon Instructor, 50.

The Seraphine, A collection of Popular Music for the Melodeon, Harmonium, Seraphine, Best per cent. allowed to the trade. OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington-St., Boston.

AMERICAN DYE WOOD. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

REMEDIES FOR DYSPEPSIA.

There are some general principles of easy application, the neglect of which will seldom fail of high advantage.

1. The entire body should be washed once a week with soap, hot water, and a stiff brush.

2. Wear woolen next the skin the year round, during the daytime only. Flannels at night are apt to relax and bewilder; coarse bread or other coarse food is apt to make the bowels acting freely once in twenty-four hours.

3. Under all circumstances, keep the feet always clean, dry and warm.

5. It is most indispensable to have the full quantity of sound, regular, connected, and refreshing sleep, in a cleanly, light, well-aired chamber, with windows facing the sun.

6. Spend two or three hours of every forenoon, and one or two of every afternoon, rain or shine, in the open air. Some form of interesting, enlivening, and unwearying exercise, taking with a cheerful and entertaining companion is the very best.

7. Eat at regular times, and always slowly.

8. That food is best for each which is most relished, and is followed by no distress afterwards. What may have benefited or injured others is no rule for another. This eighth item is of universal application.

9. Take but a teacupfull of any kind of drink at one meal, and let that be hot.

10. Confine yourself to coarse bread, of corn, rye, or wheat—to ripe, fresh, perfect fruits and berries, in their natural state—to fresh, lean meats, boiled or roasted, as meat is easier of digestion than vegetables. Milk, gravies, pastries, heavy hot bread, farinas, starches, and greasy food in general, aggravate dyspepsia by their constipating tendencies.

11. It is better to eat at regular times as often as hungry, but so little as to occasion no discomfort whatever.

12. Constantly aim to divert the mind from the bodily condition, in a pleasant way; this is half the cure in many cases.—*Halls Journal of Health.*

ROAD MAKING AND MENDING.

A report of a committee on the repair of roads in the town of Brookline, Mass., having recently been published, the Boston *Courier* makes the following remarks in reviewing the publication:

The season of the year has come when half of New England, almost, will turn out to put the roads in order, after the storms and floods of the winter. Where the old fashion is retained of letting every man work out his highway tax, carts and men will be employed without number in solving the problem how few trips can be made in a day of ten hours, and how little can be carried at a time; but whatever is thus lost will be made up by the number set at work, and so by an increase of the general loss of time. And everywhere the roads will at intervals be varied deep in gravel, through which horses will painfully plough their way during the spring, which will become dry, and refuse to settle in the summer, and will finally harden and become smooth just in time for the winter frosts to throw it up and compel fresh repairs next spring. Here and there an unusually favorable soil, or more knowledge, and a better system on the part of those in charge, will create an exception; but in general we shall doubtless go on as heretofore, continuing to merit the judgment of engineers, who say that the common roads of the United States are inferior to those of any other civilized country.

Roads should be well made, to be sure, with—if it is to be a cheap road—a firm bottom, built with a proper foundation, and with suitable drainage. But to secure the latter end, land not to be crowded excessively. One authority declares that for every foot in width a fall of three inches from centre to side is sufficient; the fall is greater the water flowing off washes away the sides. Carriages are naturally kept in the middle of the road, which is thus worn too much; or if they travel on the sides, there is a downward tendency, which both increases the wear of the road and the labor of the horses; and so carriages changing from one side to the other is forced to surmount a central ridge. The best transverse profile for a road, say the authorities, is that which gives a slight but uniform inclination to the two sides, instead of a curve.

The material of which the surface of a road is made is a matter which has been the subject of much experiment, and in a large part of New England it would seem that nothing had ever been tried or heard of for this purpose.

Broken stone is the material which all of the experiments have found to be best—not round stone, for these will not bind, but small angular fragments, spread thinly over the surface of the road, and well packed. The experiments show that on a road thus made, the horse can move twice, and some say three times the load which he can draw over a gravel road. The broken stone is not to be laid on over larger stones, which will work their way to the surface with the frost, nor mixed with gravel or earth, which will prevent the formation of a firm surface. The surface stone should be "fitted" with the hammer, the material laid on smooth, not more than three inches in depth, then rolled and watered, and it will harden into a solid and durable road.

A road thus made must be taken care of, of course, but this cannot be a matter upon which to be cheap, as the common practice is. Keeping up a road is a different matter from making it, and forms a separate consideration; and it is in this connection that the use of the road-scraper comes in, which is to be used after every rain, to keep the surface smooth and free from mud. Its use is to be followed by that of the road-roller, which will do more than a dozen men with hoes to smooth and harden the surface. The roller should be used while the road is wet, and it will be found that a road thus treated will be free from mud and dust, and will need but little other attention.

Such a road, when once made, will last for years, and the cost of its keeping will be but a small item. It is not to be made all at once, but it may be made a little at a time, and the cost will be but a small item in the annual expenditure. It is not to be made cheaply, but it is to be made so that it will last for years, and be a source of pride and satisfaction to those who have had a share in its construction, instead of being, as now, a source of complaint and vexation to all who have to use it.

Such a road, we say, we can make if we will, and we can not make it any other way. We can not make it by the old system, or by any system which does not recognize the fact that it is a matter which requires the best knowledge of the best men to be brought to bear upon it, and which does not place the control of the matter in the hands of men who have shown themselves incapable of managing it to any good purpose. We can not make it if we do not pay for it, and if we do not pay for it we can not have it, and we may as well understand the matter first as last.

We have spoken of the road as a road for horses and carriages, because that is the main thing with most of us who have to do with roads. But there are other considerations than those which have to do with the convenience of those who own carriages and horses. The road is for the use of all who have occasion to use it, and it is neither unfit by reason of repairs newly made, or in need of further repairs. To keep it up well, men must pass over it frequently. Lay on a shovel full of stone where a depression has begun to show itself, and before the pounding of wheels has worn a deep hole; fill the ruts—but not with large stones which will make ridges—and remove all loose stones and rubbish.

Such a practice as this, however, is obviously not to be pursued by the ordinary surveyors of the highways. The surveyor chosen at this meeting is probably entirely ignorant, as his predecessor was before him, of the whole art of road making, and if his predecessor learned anything, the new incumbent will probably prefer to follow his own lights. To him it is a simple matter—merely to cart on gravel, as has been done from time immemorial; or, if he has any glimmerings of a better method, the tenure and nature of his office do not encourage a change. It is proposed, therefore, by the Brookline committee, that the repairs of roads in the town should be put in the charge of a "professional road maker;" that the horses, carts, and implements needed should be owned by the town, and that it should employ a few men the year round to take care of the roads. Such is the system adopted in one or two towns, and proved by their experience to be both economical and efficient.

This matter of making and repairing roads is a homely subject, but it is of more importance than is at first realized. If in New England we could reduce, even by so little as one fourth, the amount of power needed to draw the loads carried over our common roads, what a vast saving would be effected, not merely in time and convenience, but in wear and tear, and in actual money! Any town that indulges itself in indolent habits as to its roads, is paying every year, from the pockets of its inhabitants, many times the cost of keeping good roads in good repair. This is one of the cases where what may be taken for saving is really waste.

VENTILATION OF BEDROOMS.

Dr. Hopley, of London, has given a series of interesting lectures on respiration, which have been published there in a book. The doctor says that to maintain one day's healthful existence, no less than sixty hogsheads of pure atmosphere must enter the lungs; and the necessity of *pure air* to health is evident, when we recollect that its inhalation gives life to the blood, and that, as the air we breathe is pure or impure, so is the blood health-bearing or poisonous. We are eternally consuming air; for, the air once breathed and expired, becomes unfit to sustain human existence, and therefore, to preserve health and life, we require a constant renewal of the atmosphere of our apartments. This truth is not sufficiently borne in mind, and Dr. Hopley illustrates the evils of neglected ventilation in schoolrooms and living rooms.

In relation to bedrooms and living rooms, he says the sickening odors so perceptible at the first of the morning in any ill-ventilated sleeping apartment, arise from the fact that a considerable volume of carbonic acid, with the vapor of perspiration, and other animal exhalations, are mingled with the atmosphere of the chamber. Science proves that all these products are deadly poisons. Nature expels them from the system because they poison the system. Yet we insist on enclosing them within our walls. We shut up doors, windows, and even chimney-places, that not a particle may escape. Nay, we surround our beds with close-drawn curtains, for the express purpose, it would seem, of preventing ventilation—for the express purpose of hugging close the poisonous atmosphere of our bodies, and so re-absorbing into our systems the very atoms which, by the laws of God, have been cast out because they are detrimental. That we do re-absorb these poisons, needs no proof. The same act of breathing which renders them perceptible to the sense of smell, causes them to visit every air-cell, to permeate every blood vessel of the lungs, and come into positive contact with the myriads of streams which are traversing the one hundred and sixty square yards of respiratory surface. And so it is that this wonderful surface, which God in his goodness has fashioned so delicately for the purification of blood, man in his ignorance is constantly converting into means of poisoning all the system's organs.

Perhaps there is no more startling proof of the utter ignorance that exists concerning the laws of health, than is manifested in the construction of our houses. Halls, anterooms, dining rooms, and drawing rooms, which during a portion of the day are generally left empty—which may at any time be aired by the opening of windows, and which are constantly being ventilated by the opening and shutting of doors, or by drafts towards the chimney—those apartments are always the most spacious and airy; while bed-rooms, which are generally tenanted with closed windows and doors for eight or nine consecutive hours—therefore the vitiation of the air must be very great, and where, in consequence, an ampler space for breathing is an important requisite—these are generally found the most airless rooms of a dwelling-house.

Such errors could not possibly exist, were not men generally so utterly uninformed as regards that branch of knowledge which should be made the first consideration in every person's education—a knowledge of the laws ordained by God for man's health and happiness. I cannot but repeat, and earnestly beg of you to bear in mind, that no kind of ventilation should be considered good, but such as gives the regular escape of all carbonic acid drawn out at every expiration, together with the datum that air, contrary to popular belief, exhaled from the lungs and skin; and that no dormitory, however, the morning air of which strikes the senses in any manner disagreeably, should be considered so thoroughly healthful as every dormitory ought to be.

SUFFERING FROM SHIPWRECK.

The Boston *Traveller* says:

"The British brig Leader, Captain Vigneau, left Montreal for St. Johns, N. F., November 22, laden with flour. The crew consisted of eight persons, including the captain, and on the 7th December made the western shore of Newfoundland, the vessel having previously lost all her canvas in a storm. On the 9th, the cabin was washed overboard, with all its contents, including four of the crew. At this time the captain and another man were severely injured, the latter having had his back and both his hip bones broken. On the morning of the 10th made the land again, and shortly after the vessel went ashore in a cove, the sea making a clean breach over her. Later in the morning two of the men swam ashore, leaving the two disabled ones on board, to seek for some assistance. After vainly searching in the neighborhood, the men camped for the night in sight of the wreck. Next day they continued their search for relief, walking as far as fifteen miles in a snow storm, and getting lost in the woods, from which they emerged to find themselves in the neighborhood of the camping ground of the previous night. One of the men cut his foot during this journey, and was unable to move the next day, his feet being also badly frozen. The orther man, Mr. A. Mercier, second mate of the vessel, made a bed for him in an old hut found on the beach, and swam back to the vessel to ascertain the condition of those left on board, when he found the captain dead, and the other man living, though unable to move. Mr. Mercier for four weeks made almost daily visits to the wreck, for the purpose of feeding this poor creature. At the end of this time, the hut proving too wet and cold, the two men got on board the vessel, the fore-hatch, of which was tight; removing this, and throwing overboad sufficient flour, Mr. Mercier made room in the hold for himself and companions in misfortune. The sufferings of the man who accompanied Mr. Mercier on shore were intense, the flesh dropping from his legs and feet as he crawled about the beach. His feet were also frozen, and he had to remove his boots by cutting them off. The 28th of January saw his companions dead, leaving Mr. Mercier alone on the wreck, near to a barren shore, in the depth of winter, with nothing to eat but flour and raw pork, and nothing to drink but snow water! In this condition he remained, surrounded by his dead companions, till the 21st of March, when he was rescued by the crew of a sailing vessel, and brought into St. Johns. When discovered, Mr. Mercier was in a sinking condition, having nothing on but some canvas, in which he had wrapped himself to avoid being frozen to death."

THE "EPHESIAN DOME."

A Cleveland paper, immediately after the assassination of the President, remarked that Booth, as far back as last summer, remarked that the man who would kill President Lincoln would acquire undying fame, at the same time quoting these lines: "The aspiring youth who fired the Ephesian Dome, outlives in fame the pious fool that raised it." But upon being asked who the "aspiring youth" was, he could not tell, and so his antagonist turned the argument against him. Since the assassination, many of our contemporaries have been looking up their early readings to find the true story in relation to the first temple of Diana of Ephesus, which was burned in the year of the world 1648, and the story is thus told by Rollin, in his Ancient History:

"A man named Horestratus fired the temple on purpose. Being put to the torture, in order to make him confess his motives for committing so infamous an action, he confessed that it was with a view of making himself known to posterity and to immortalize his name by destroying so noble a structure The States General of Asia imagined they should prevent his views by publishing a decree to prohibit the mention of his name. Their prohibition, however, only excited a greater curiosity; for scarcely one of the historians of that age has omitted to mention so great an extravagance, and at the same time, has told us the name of the criminal."

CURING FISH ON THE CAPE.

Early one morning, I walked into a fish house near our hotel, where three or four men were engaged in trundling out the pickled fish on barrows, and spreading them to dry. They told me that a vessel had lately come in from the Banks with forty-four thousand codfish. Timothy Dwight says that, just before he arrived at Provincetown, "a schooner came in from the Great Bank with fifty-six thousand fish, almost one thousand five hundred quintals, taken in a single voyage; the main deck being, on her return, eight inches under water in calm weather." The cod in this fish house, just out of the pickle, lay packed several feet deep, and three or four men stood on them in cowhide boots, pitching them on the barrows with an instrument which had a single iron point. One young man, who chewed tobacco, spat on the fish repeatedly. Well, sir, thought I, when the older man sees you he will speak to you. But presently I saw the older man do the same thing. It reminded me of the figs of Smyrna. "How long does it take to cure these fish?" I asked. "Two, good drying days, sir," was the answer. I walked across the street again into the hotel to breakfast, and mine host asked if I would take "headed and gutted beans." I took them, though I never were a fastidious taste of fish. I found next summer that this was till the only alternative proposed here, and the landlord was still ringing the changes on these two words. In the former dish there was a remarkable proportion of fish. As you travel inland the potato predominates. It chanced that I did not taste fresh fish of any kind on the Cape, and I was assured that they were not so much used there as in the country. That is where they are cured, and where, sometimes, travelers are cured of eating them.—*Thoreau.*

NOM DE PLUME.

An exchange publishes, for the benefit of those who take an interest in literary matters, the following list of the names assumed by various authors, to which we have added two or three not embraced by our cotemporary. The assumed signatures are placed within quotation marks, the real name following:

"Gail Hamilton,"	Miss Mary Dodge.
"Florence Percy,"	Mrs. Elizabeth Akers.
"Timothy Titcomb,"	Dr. J. G. Holland.
"W. Savage North,"	Wm. J. Newell.
"Orpheus C. Kerr,"	Robert H. Newell.
"Mrs. Partington,"	P. B. Shillaber.
"Artemus Ward,"	Charles F. Brown.
"Dosticks, P. B."	Mortimer Thompson.
"K. N. Pepper,"	James M. Morris.
"B. Dadd,"	J. H. Williams.
"Mace Slopper, Esq."	C. G. Leland.
"Frank Colliger,"	Charles A. Poulson.
"Josh Billings,"	Joshua Swan.
"The Disbanded Volunteer,"	Joseph Barber.
"Jeems Pipes,"	Stephen Massett.
"Ned Buntline,"	E. Z. C. Judson.
"Daisy Hoskins,"	Myra Daisy McCrum.
"Cousin Mary Carleton,"	Miss M. A. Earle.
"Edmund Kirk,"	J. R. Gilmore.
"Country Parson,"	A. H. R. Boyd.
"Mary Clavers,"	Mrs. C. M. Kirkland.
"Currer Bell,"	Charlotte Bronte.
"Village Schoolmaster,"	C. M. Dickinson.
"Owen Meredeth,"	—— Bulwer.
"Barry Cornwall,"	Wm. Proctor.
"Colley Cibber,"	James Rees.
Author of "John Halifax, gentleman,"	Miss Dinah Maria Mulock.
"Ike Marvel,"	Donald G. Mitchell.
"Jennie June,"	Mrs. Jennie Croly.
"Fanny Fern,"	Wife of J. Parton (the historian,) and sister of N. P. Willis.
"Petroleum V. Nasby,"	D. R. Locke.
"Howard Glindon,"	M. L. C. Read.

AGRICULTURAL.

SALT FOR QUINCE TREES.

The quince tree seems to have a constitutional fondness for salt. We have never seen, says the *Horticulturist*, such superb specimens of fruit, and such a general luxuriance of the trees, as at Newport, R. I., on the sea coast. A gentleman who noticed the fact several years ago, told us lately that he had profited by the hint, in giving to each of his trees a top dressing of two quarts of salt every spring. By scattering the salt over the surface, it dissolves slowly, and does no harm whatever to the roots, but makes both foliage and fruit much more healthy.

TAN-BARK FOR POTATOES.

A gardener at Troyes, having observed that everybody living in the quarter of the town occupied by tanners escaped the cholera, determined to try the virtues of tan when planting potatoes. For this purpose he placed a shovelful of tan in the trench under the seed in a part of the field, and planted the remainder in the ordinary way. On digging out the potatoes he found that those which were planted near the tan were perfectly sound, while the others were diseased. He found, further, that potatoes were preserved in the winter by spreading tan on the floor of the store-house.

REMEDY FOR CHERRY SLUG.

The cherry slug, or snail, makes sad havoc on our cherry trees in this vicinity. I have previously found lime effectual in destroying them. Last summer I tried dry dust, taken from the ground near the tree; with a shovel make it fine, or you may scrape it from the highway, when it is dry and dusty. Apply profusely, that none of the slugs escape a good covering, and my word for it, they will be minus equally as well as if you had used lime. Renew the application as often as necessary.

BLACK KNOT IN PLUM TREES

May be certainly cured in the following way: Remove all diseased parts as soon as they appear, and wash the parts with chloride of lime. Examinations should be made once a week.

NORMAN HORSES.

Sanford Howard, Esq., Secretary of the Michigan Board of Agriculture, in his annual report, says:

"The Normandy horses of France, particularly a variety known as the Percheron, have long been noted for their various good qualities. They are usually from fifteen to sixteen hands high, weighing from twelve hundred to thirteen hundred pounds, though some of them reach the weight of fifteen hundred pounds. They are hardy, well adapted to farm work, and have so much activity that they are used for the post-coaches (diligences) of the country. Travelers in France have often been struck with the appearance and performance of these horses. The rate of speed at which they are driven with very heavy loads is extraordinary. Ten miles an hour is accomplished by the diligence teams. This rate of speed is not always accomplished at a trot; but the postilion, mounted on the near 'wheel horse,' puts the animals through, under the loud crack of his short whip, in the allotted time, whatever the gait in which they choose to go.

"The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture made an importation in June last of two stallions and three mares of this breed, selected by a special agent in France. One of the stallions—'Conqueror,' four years old—is of general size for this breed. He weighed on arrival 1470 pounds; on the 15th of December 1500 pounds; height, sixteen and three-quarter hands. The other stallion—'Orleans,' four years old—weighed on arrival twelve hundred and seventy pounds; on the 15th of December thirteen hundred and twenty pounds; height, fifteen and three-quarters hands. He is a horse of remarkable compactness, with points indicating great strength and hardiness of constitution, and of a good trotter. The mares weigh from twelve hundred to fourteen hundred pounds each."

A HORSE IN SPECTACLES.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "A well known resident of the Twenty-second Ward, has an old family horse, that for twenty years has done him service. The animal has always received the tenderest care—is in good condition and vigor, and can perform the duty required of him as well as many a roadster of but half his years. For some time past the quadruped evinced a tendency to stumble, and to strain his sight at objects close to him, in a manner that set the kind-hearted owner to devising a remedy. The gentleman judged the animal by his own case, and satisfied himself, that with a pair of spectacles, the horse would do as well as when in his prime. An optician ground to order a pair of pebble glasses, about the size of the object glasses of a large-sized lorgnette. They were fixed in a frame over the horse's eyes. That animal is now a horse in spectacles, and no elderly gentleman ever showed greater appreciation of the convenience. When in the stable, the spectacles are removed. One day a servant man driving the horse forgot the perifocals in question. The horse very plainly indicated the deficiency before he had gone the first quarter of a mile up the lane on which the stable is situated. We saw the slick animal jogging up York road recently with his glasses on, looking as contented and jolly as his excellent owner."

THE LAUGH OF WOMAN.—A woman has no natural gift more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of flutes upon the water. It leads from her in a clear sparkling rill; and the heart that hears it, feels as if bathed in the cool, exhilarating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen figure through the trees, led on by a fairy laugh, now here, now there, now lost, now found? We have. And we are pursuing that wandering voice to this day. Sometimes it comes to us in the midst of care and sorrow, or irksome business, and then we turn away and listen, and hear it ringing throughout the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the evil spirits of the mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh? It turns prose to poetry; it flings showers of sunshine over the darkness of the wood in which we are traveling; it touches with delight even our sleep, which is no more the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are the shadows of immortality.

PAINTED DOGS.—Coming down Fifth Avenue a few days since, on the east or fashionable side, as is our wont, we saw a little ahead of us, a very fashionably dressed lady, green being the predominating color worn, and moving along at her side was what appeared an animated cabbage leaf with a red stem. Drawing near her, what was our suprise to discover that this object was a short-legged, long-haired poodle—its body, except the breast, which was left white, dyed a beautiful green, and his tail a firey red! We still thought it must be an animated vegetable, until we gave the little being—superior in intelligence, perhaps, to its mistress—a gentle kick, which caused it to give an unmistakably canine yelp, whereupon we were satisfied of its species. So here, then, is a new wrinkle, and we shall soon see an elaborate sign on the front of some stately brown stone mansion, "Dogs painted, tails dyed, and legs colored, on the shortest notice. Colors warranted not to run."—*N. Y. Corres.*

A STRANGE STORY ABOUT PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—A newspaper correspondent tells the following strange story about the late President, which he heard three years ago, but had not thought of since till now:

When Mr. Lincoln received the news of his first election, he came home to tell Mrs. Lincoln about it. She was up stairs in the bed-room, and after telling the news, in walking about the room, his eyes fell on the bureau glass. Immediately he threw himself down upon the lounge, and told Mrs. Lincoln he thought he must be ill, for he saw a second reflection of his face in the glass, which he could not account for. It was perfect, but very pale. "Oh," said Mrs. Lincoln, "that means that you will be re elected; but I don't like its looking pale," she added; "that looks as if you would not live through your second term." Mr. Lincoln himself told this to a friend, and this gentleman told it soon after the first Bull Run battle.

RULES TO OBSERVE IN HANDLING A GUN.—Whenever you take a gun in hand, inquire if it is loaded. Should there be no person to answer you, if the gun is a muzzle loader, place the butt on the ground, outside the left foot, having previously fixed the hammer at half-cock, and, holding the muzzle in a forward direction, clear of your person, draw the ramrod, and insert it gently into the barrel. If there is a charge in, you will feel the "thud" of the ramrod upon it, while the rod's upper end will project about three fingers' breadth above the muzzle of the gun. Should the piece not be loaded, the ramrod will sink right down, and the broad metal end will soon announce the empty barrel by the tap against the breech plug. Never handle a loaded gun except for the purpose of discharging it, and never, at any time, in jest or earnest, point a gun at any living thing you don't deliberately intend to kill.

RETURNING THE COMPLIMENT.—At the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Osborn Wilson, at Centre Falls, N. Y., the eldest son presented his father a new hat, and made this speech:

"My dear father: Allow me, on behalf of my brothers, to present to you this new and bright hat. It is an emblem of the affection you early inculcated in us. You taught us to be industrious; you taught us how to work. How well we have followed the instructions you gave, is for you, and not for us, to say. Years ago, when taking a departure for the far West, as a token of remembrance, you handed each of us a hoe, and said to each, in words too emphatic to be forgotten, '*Hoe your own row.*'"

RULES TO BE OBSERVED.—In order to secure a good and interesting newspaper at home, (or a paper of one's own denomination,) an obligation rests upon its patrons to a certain extent, as well as upon those immediately concerned in its publication. An exchange lays down these obligations in the following terse maxims, which may be said to cover the whole ground:

1st. Subscribe and pay for it.

2d. Get your neighbors to take it.

3d. Send printing and advertising to the office.

4th. Help make the paper interesting by sending local items to the editor.

TO RAISE MELONS.—Take a barrel with both heads out, set it up on the surface of the ground, and fill in as much manure as you please—it will do no harm to fill it full; then raise a mound of earth around it, and plant the seed on the sides of the mound. If too much rain falls, cover the barrel, but in dry weather turn water into the barrel, and it will soak out among the roots without baking the surface. A little old hay or straw should be placed in the top of the barrel.—*New England Farmer.*

ODDS AND ENDS.

If any of your readers need a sure remedy for bed-bugs, they can have mine, and cleanse the house of this troublesome vermin, with very little expense. They have only to wash with salt and water, filling the cracks where they frequent with salt, and you may look in vain for them. Salt seems inimical to bed-bugs, and they will not trail through it. I think it preferable to *all* "ointments," and the buyer requires no certificate as to its genuineness.

It was asserted in a memoir read before the London Statistical Society, at a recent meeting, that farm-laborers attain to the greatest longevity, and that even street-scavengers live long, owing to their constant occupation out of doors.

La Motte, who had lost his eyesight, being one day in a crowd, accidentally trod upon the foot of a young man, who instantly struck him on the face. "Sir," said La Motte, "you will be sorry for what you have done when I tell you that I am blind."

The poet Campbell, when urged to write in a lady's album, replied: "An original something, fair lady, you should win. Alas! I fear there is nothing original in me, excepting *original sin.*"

The total loss by death in the French army in the Crimean war has just been made public by a high military surgeon, greatly to the chagrin of the French officials, and is 95,615. There were buried under the walls of Sebastopol 48,000 bodies.

In the U. S. District Court, Boston, Judge Clifford sentenced George Cook Waterhouse to five years in the State prison for passing counterfeit fifty-dollar treasury notes.

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

HOOP SKIRTS!

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

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This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tight and Firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most Flexible Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They seldom Bend or Break like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

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They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable, and economical Skirt ever made.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

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75 Navy Officers,	[illegible] Women,
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[illegible] for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Pottsville, Williamsport, [illegible]

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