The Sabbath Recorder.

"THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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the "great and dreadful day," when all the nations of the earth shall be gathered before him in judgment. He speaks first of separating the good from the evil, and placing the good on his right hand, and the evil on his left. Then, he says, the King will say to them on his right hand, "Come, ye blessed of my Father." After he has clearly set before the assembled thousands the justice of his rewarding them, by telling what they had done for him, he turns to those on his left hand and says, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire." He then gives the reason why they must depart, and they ask when they saw *him* in the destitute and suffering condition of which he speaks. He replies to them, saying, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not to me." Then he says, "These shall go away," meaning those whom he had declared to be cursed.

It seems, from the language used, that the individuals were cursed previous to the time that Christ said to them, "Depart from me," for he speaks of it as a condition in which they are already; and then goes on to tell them what shall be their condition in the future.

As proof that they were already cursed, we read in Gal. 3: 10, 13, "For as many as are of the works of the law, are under the curse; for it is written, Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them;" and in the thirteenth verse, "Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us." Therefore we conclude, that those who are represented in the text as going away into everlasting punishment, were those who had rejected Christ. The word punishment means pain, or suffering, and we argue, that there can be no pain or suffering without existence, for it is an axiom, that there can be no suffering without sensibility, and where there is sensibility there is existence. Neither can I see how it helps the case, to say that a being is to suffer a while, and then be annihilated; for the very prospect of soon being freed from suffering would give pleasure rather than pain.

And again, wherever the Bible speaks of punishment, in this life, there is always suffering. Instance, 2 Cor. 2: 5-7—"But if any have caused grief, he hath not grieved me, but in part; that I may not overcharge you all. Sufficient to such a man is this punishment, which was inflicted of many. So that, contrariwise, ye ought rather to forgive him, and comfort him, lest perhaps such an one should be swallowed up with overmuch sorrow." This man was suffering from sorrow because he had grieved his brethren, and Paul exhorts his brethren to forgive and comfort him, for he thinks his punishment sufficient. We get the idea of suffering, also, from Heb. 10: 28, and 1 Peter 2: 14.

The punishment of the wicked lasts as long as the reward of the righteous; as proof of which, let us read in the prophecy of Daniel, (12: 2,) "And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt." Now, if everlasting is a limited term, as some teach, the life of the righteous, according to the passage, is limited; at any rate, when applied to the righteous, it cannot mean any more than when applied to the wicked. Also, we will find by examining the following texts, that the same term is used to express the duration of the life of the righteous in the world to come; Matt. 19: 29; Luke 18: 30; John 3: 16; 4: 14; 5: 24, and 6: 27, 40, 47; Acts 13: 46; Rom. 6: 22; Gal. 6: 8; 1 Tim. 1: 16.

Both the reward of the righteous, and the punishment of the wicked, are eternal. The text with many others, proves the reward of the

But those who profess to believe in the annihilation of the wicked, seem to lay the burden of proof upon the meaning of the term death, and other words, such as destroy, perish, etc., which they interpret to mean the same thing. They quote Webster as authority for the meaning of these words as they give them; but I find him saying, in his Unabridged Dictionary, that "death in theology means perpetual separation from God," and he quotes from the second chapter of Revelation. His second theological definition is, "alienation from God," and he quotes 1st John 3: 14, "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren. He that loveth not his brother abideth in death." Now, if Webster did not give any other definition for the word death than that which annihilationists quote, it should be remembered, that the general definitions which he gives are those which are in common use at the present time, and may, or may not, be the correct definitions of the same words as used at the time the Bible was translated; hence we would naturally look to writers on theology for the meaning of such words, as used in the Scriptures. I therefore quote the Rev. B. B. Edwards, author of the Bible Dictionary, published by the American Tract Society. Mr. Edwards says, it generally means the separation of the soul from the body. It is styled in Scripture language, a departure out of this world to another. (2 Tim. 4: 6.) The Bible Dictionary gives three different meanings for death—1st. Separation of the soul from the body, Gen. 25: 11. 2d. Alienation from God, and exposure to his wrath, 1 John 3: 14, etc. 3d. The second death, that of eternal damnation. We find, also, in Gen. 2: 17, something beside physical death, for God said to Adam, "But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it; for in the *day* thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die," (margin, dying thou shalt die.) But did Adam die a physical death the day he ate of the forbidden fruit? We find them in the evening, after they had eaten of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, seeking to hide themselves from God, showing that they feared to stand in the presence of so holy a being. And in Gen. 3: 4, we read, "And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die." If, therefore, the word die, in Gen. 2: 17, meant physical death, then it must be that God deceived Adam, and the serpent told Eve the truth.

And again, Christ says, John 8: 51, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, if a man keep my sayings, he shall never see death." According to this passage, Christ meant something beside physical death, or else there have been none who have kept the sayings of Christ.

If death, in Scripture, means cessation of being, or annihilation, as some teach, those persons who are represented, in the text, as going away into everlasting punishment, cannot be those who have lived and died upon the earth; for annihilation means to reduce to nothing; and if they are reduced to nothing, it would require a new creation to bring human beings into existence again; and if a new creation, those created would be new creatures, and not those who had lived before.

From these evidences, and others that might be brought, we are led to conclude that all mankind will exist throughout eternity.

I now proceed to examine some of the principal texts of scripture which those who believe in annihilation bring forward to prove their doctrine.

The first that we will notice is Psalms 37: 10. It reads as follows: "For yet a little while, and the wicked shall not be; yea, thou shalt diligently consider his place, and it shall not be." They claim that this passage of scripture refers to what shall become of the wicked after death. But the text just as plainly says the place of the wicked shall not be, as it says the wicked shall not be; therefore, according to their interpretation, those places in the earth which are now and have been occupied by the wicked, shall be annihilated, while those parts of the earth occupied by those who wait upon the Lord, shall be preserved. See 9th verse. And if this passage is to be understood literally, why not understand the second verse of the same Psalm literally? By referring to it you will find it to read like this: "For they shall soon be cut down like the grass, and wither like the green herb"—a curious state, for men to shrivel up, and become dry.

In the 20th verse of the same Psalm, they claim that they have a strong hold. But if that is to be literally fulfilled after the judgment, it will be all there will be of it, for we

livered against the Edomites, (see first verse,) on account of the manner of their treating the children of Israel, in the day of their calamity. In the 12th, 13th, and 14th verses, the prophet tells the Edomites what they ought not to have done; and in the 15th and 16th verses, he tells them what the Lord will do to them. We read in the 15th verse, "As thou hast done, so it shall be done unto thee." Therefore, if they had not annihilated the children of Israel, they were not to be annihilated, unless God did more to them than they had done. How this passage of scripture can in any way be made to apply to the future punishment of the wicked, I confess I am unable to see.

I refer you next to Mal., 4: 1, 3, "For behold the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble; and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch. And ye shall tread down the wicked; for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet, in the day that I shall do this, saith the Lord of hosts." If in the first verse the burning means annihilation, the wicked, by some mysterious process, are to be changed into stubble, and then burned up, root and branch. I understand the prophet here to be speaking of the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, and to use a field of grain as a figure by which to impress the minds of those to whom he spake the more deeply with the solemn truths. As the good part of the grain is preserved, and what is left upon the ground is worthless, so God, by signs in the heavens, gathered all the Christians out of Jerusalem previous to its destruction, and sent them to the mountains, and then in the form of the Roman legions burned up, root and branch, all those wicked rejecters of our Lord and Saviour. Ever since that time, the righteous who have visited the once beautiful city of God's choice, tread their ashes under their feet.

Thus I have presented some of those passages that are most frequently quoted by those who favor annihilation; and had I time, I would present more; but I think these sufficient. To any who have been thinking that their suffering under the wrath of God, when it is poured out without mixture, will be of short duration, let me say, Do not, I beseech you, go on in sin, thinking thus any longer; for God, by inspiration, has declared that the smoke of the torment of all such who neglect his salvation shall ascend up forever and ever. But, says one, they shall be burned up, and their smoke will keep going up forever and ever. I ask, then, where is the torment? Let such an one beware, for it is written, "And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book." Let him who searcheth the hearts of men, uphold his own truth, till the kingdoms of this earth become the kingdoms of the Lord and of his Christ. Amen.

CHURCH MUSIC.

It is not the office of the choir to add music to divine service as an embellishment. It would seem that a view so absurd could not be entertained. Yet it is practically held by many who are not conscious of its absurdity. They regard reading the Scriptures, prayer, preaching, as the elements of the service. The music is intended to relieve the tediousness of the service and enliven it. Such as hold this view do not scruple to attend church for the very purpose of hearing music, to select among churches one as a favorite resort on account of the character of its music. It is known that congregations hold out as an attraction to the church the style of music they cultivate. People organise their choirs and conduct the music as an instrument for filling pews and providing means for the support of the church. There is even rivalry between choirs and churches in the preparation and performance of music. There could not be a more horrible perversion of sacred things. To turn the solemn words of our psalmody into unmeaning utterances is sufficiently sacrilegious. But to use addresses to God, intercities to the sinner, as means of pleasing those who go to church as they go to a concert, and for the purpose of making a church the popular resort of paying pew-holders, is blasphemy. No wonder God is so often absent from our sanctuaries, when they are thus transformed into concert rooms. No wonder the preaching of the gospel is so powerless for good.

Ah! not alone where battle's thunder roars,
And o'er the field the death-rain many pours,
Where to the breach again and yet again,
Press with bold, steady front, our dauntless men,
Careless of aught save failure—not alone
In these wild scenes is loftiest courage shown.

Here is a mother, who, with steady hand,
And heart that quailed not, sent a little band
Of sturdy sons. They sat upon her knee,
In the sweet innocence of infancy,
And played around her in fair childhood's glee.
How tender she hath been! The winds might not
Too roughly visit them. Hath she forgot,
This mother-love, and care, that she doth send
Them forth to toil and danger, where no friend
Can always shield or care for them? Ah, no!
Her heart yearns o'er them still, as mothers only know;
But she hath sent them forth with smiling eyes,
Bidding them seek for glory's highest prize,
The consciousness that in their country's need,
They gave *themselves*—this is true glory's meed.

There is a girl, who, with untrembling heart,
Hath given him who of her soul is part;
When would have been the bridal's bright array,
May be the fallen hero's burial day;
But still she shrinks not, tho' without him life
Would be for her one long and weary strife.

There is a wife, alone amid a band
Of helpless little ones. Where is the hand
That hath so gently led her down life's ways,
That in a golden mist went by the days?
Where the familiar voice, whose lightest tone
Was sweeter than the spells by music thrown?
That gentle hand now grasps the deadly gun;
O'er the wild fight that voice rings out a tone
Of fierce defiance, as the battle-shout
Swells o'er the onset or the foeman's rout.
When to the wars her husband marched away,
And she smiled bright adieu to cheer his way,
Did she forget when she, a timid bride,
Stood full of trembling happiness at his side?
Does she forget that now she stands alone,
While he to danger, pain, and death is gone?
No! she hath heard her country's trumpet-call,
And on its altar gladly laid her all.

And when the bloody battle all is done;
When booms no more the sullen-throated gun;
When glutted are no more the thirsty, blood-stained sword,
And silent is command's quick-ringing word;
When the shout dies along the smoky air,
And rings no more the drum's defiant blare;
Ah! think not all the suffering is there.
What pen can picture all that ghastly sight—
The awful wreck of the long bitter fight!
What heart but e'en in fancy shuddering turns
From where the baleful torch of battle burns!
But, for each mangled soldier that here lies,
The heart of some sad woman bleeds and dies.
Who that has felt it not can well portray
The fearful hope, slow dying day by day,
The long suspense, the agony at last,
The dull despair of wo when all is past!

Thy triumphs are most dearly bought, O! War!
In the red track of thy slow-rolling car,
How many homes, once fair, lie desolate!
How many victims dost thou immolate!

But, tho' thy pomp and glittering pageantry
Lead captive every heart, and charm each eye,
There's One to whom thy glory is but shame—
The God of Battles is his dreadful name;
He holds thee in his hand, and sets thy bound,
And when thou hast run thro' thy appointed round,
And done His work, thy triumphs then shall cease,
And thou shalt see the mightier reign of Peace.

Thou hast been mighty—thou hast made our name
A mocking, a reproach, a word of shame;
The land groans 'neath the burden of our slain,
The wind is heavy with our sighs of pain.

But thou, O! War, as with thy shadowed face,
Though'st goest forth to thine appointed place,
Shalt see us from thy horrid nightmare start,
And spring forth on our way with proud exulting heart.
No brand upon our brow! No chains to bind,
We shall be free!—free as the chainless wind!
The gathering of the nations then shall be
Unto our borders, for we shall be free!
Our stars shall glow with luster caught from Heaven,
The richest gifts of God to us be given;
Science, religion, learning, have new birth,
Our glory lighten all the ends of earth!

O brothers! will ye not still do and dare—
O sisters! will ye not still hope and bear,
In such proud glory worthily to share?

POLISH HOSPITALITY.

In Poland, not only will the master of the house, as a matter of course, turn out of bed to bid you welcome, but the chances are that his wife will get up to superintend the preparation of the stranger's supper. Before you also get to take the thing as a matter of course, which you do unfortunately before you have been long in the country, there is something surprisingly charming about the way in which your entertainers put themselves out to accommodate you, a perfect stranger. The result of this universal hospitality is, that you feel at home and at ease in Poland in a very short time, from feeling sure that you are not considered as an intruder anywhere. While travelers of all other nations may make certain of a kind reception, Germans and Russians would find a journey in Poland a most painful experience, and, on their return home, would have a very unfavorable account to give of Polish manners and customs. This is only the natural but unfortunate result of every German and Russian being included in the original guilt of the partitioning governments.

The mere fact that the Poles are a tea, and not a coffee-drinking people, brings them near to us. The music of the kissing of the urn—even under the name of "sam-ovar," or what-ever else they may call it—falls most gratefully on the ear, and seems to bring with it a message from home. The pleasure of lingering over his second or third glass—for tea is served throughout Russia and Poland, as most of our readers are aware, in glasses—is one which may be indulged to the heart's content in Russian How many hundred times has not this sociable tea been served up to me, at all hours of the day or night. I hardly know whether it was more refreshing and restoring, if one arrived well nigh struck down with the heat, or perishing with the cold. Sometimes, alas, it was prepared by wives and mothers, with their eyes brimming over with tears, set flowing afresh by the mere arrival of the stranger. For might it not, perchance, be the lost one come back? Such is the fate of these poor women who are now mourning for husband, home and brothers, whose now to have perished, more pitiable is the agonizing uncertainty of those who know their loved ones went forth to the battle, but know not what may have become of them! These cases, alas, are sadly numerous. Yet, on the whole, it is surprisingly rare to see Polish women weeping.

CHRISTMAS IN STATE PRISON.

The festival at the Massachusetts State Prison was one of unusual interest. It had been announced on Thanksgiving day, that two of the most deserving men would be pardoned at Christmas. The inmates all gathered at noon in the chapel, and, as might naturally be expected, all were on tiptoe to learn who would be the favored ones. The Governor and a large number of visitors were present. After singing, Scripture-reading, prayer and remarks by the chaplain, the Hon. Gideon Haynes, the Warden of the prison, read a letter written by Isaac Leavitt, who had been pardoned a year ago, in which he gave an account of his success in the world since leaving the prison. His case was brought forward as an example to those who were now confined to begin the work of reform. He then spoke of the care the government took that justice be done to the criminal; that every provision was made and every inducement was offered to incite him to reformation. If a man, he continued, has committed a great crime—a murder, for instance—his trial is delayed, and if he is convicted and sentenced to be hung, his execution is delayed and an abundance of time allowed for his friends to present the case to the Governor. If his case is then commuted to imprisonment for life, he has an opportunity, by superior conduct, and continuous good behavior in every respect, to win the admiration of the officers of the prison. Such a man, he said, had been found among them, and that man was Milton W. Streeter. This announcement caused an indescribable emotion among the prisoners, and the eyes of all were turned upon the fortunate man. Streeter was convicted of murdering his wife in Worcester, and was sentenced to be hung, which sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life; and now, after serving fifteen years, his exemplary conduct in every particular has secured his freedom. Mr. Haynes then stated that the Governor had allowed two pardons, and the other would fall upon Adolph Dessordly, the announcement of which caused another thrill of emotion among the prisoners, and the fortunate man was at once the observed of all. The Warden said that he had been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, three of which had been passed, and the crime was one which, in his mind, should never have been regarded as more than petty larceny. He came to this country a stranger and without friends; was unable to speak or understand the English language, and failing to obtain work, he committed a robbery, the result of which is known by his presence here. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Haynes said that some might think they had made a mistake in the award of these pardons, and that many would have felt better pleased if the Executive clemency had come nearer home, but he knew they would, nevertheless, all rejoice over the good fortune of their fellow-prisoners, and wish them a merry Christmas. The approbation of the men at the result was manifested by hearty cheering at the conclusion of the address.

Gov. Andrew then addressed the prisoners. He introduced his remarks by saying he had not come simply in his official capacity, but as a man, to witness the effects of this act of grace. He next expressed his conviction that they would be satisfied with the decision, and then alluded to the administration of justice in the State, and said that it is so sifted that there is but a very small percentage of error. As a magistrate and as a citizen, he desired that the people should feel that there is but very little error in the doings of the courts, and yet necessarily some, and it is the aim of the magistrates to rectify these errors. He hoped that exertions to administer justice, not without certain severe sternness, and yet modified by human tenderness, might not be without their usefulness and effect upon the hearts and minds of the prisoners, and upon all thoughtful men in the community. He hoped the prisoners would feel a sense of gratitude that an act of kindness had been done to their fellows, and hoped that in the selection of the men no mistake had been made. He hoped that all the experiences of life, whether of satisfaction or sorrow, would conspire to work within them all the peaceable fruits of good living, so that some day or other, when they shall all stand in the bright sunlight of eternity, they shall find that the good and ill, and the joy and suffering of this mortal state shall have helped them on to enjoy the fullest fruition of promised happiness. At the conclusion of the Governor's remarks, the prisoners cheered him heartily, and the exercises were then closed by the benediction.

This scene had a direct moral influence on the prisoners. It was calculated to stimulate them to reform, and strengthen any good resolutions which had sprung up in their minds. As the prison doors again closed upon the inmates, they must have felt, at least, a desire to do and be better. Grant if you will that this out of these moods come the first promptings of a new life. Then, too, the pardoned men must have been encouraged, as, when they came into the hall, the Governor and others present met them with congratulations. A rush of tumultuous feeling almost overpowered them. After fifteen years of prison life, in the case of Streeter, and with no expectations of ever coming again in contact with the outer world, the sudden announcement of liberty was well calculated to excite feelings of unbounded joy and gratitude. In the case of the young Frenchman, who had served three years, and was expecting to remain a dozen more, the announcement was to him equally surprising and gratifying. Streeter is a man apparently about fifty years of age, and Dessordly has the appearance of being about twenty-two. —*Boston Christian Register.*

ONE BRICK WRONG.

Not long ago some workmen were engaged in building a large brick tower, which was to be carried up very high. The master builder was very particular in charging the masons to lay every brick with the greatest care, especially in the first courses, or rows, which had to bear the weight of all the rest of the building. However, one of the workmen did not mind what had been told him. In laying a corner, he very carelessly left one of the bricks a little crooked, out of the line; or, as the masons call it, "not plumb." Well, you may say, "it was only *one single brick* in a great pile of them. What difference does it make if that was not exactly straight?" You will see directly. The work went on. Nobody noticed that there was one brick wrong. But as each new course of bricks was kept in a line with those already laid, the tower was not put up exactly straight, and the higher they built its the more insecure it became. One day, when the tower had been carried up about fifty feet, a tremendous crash was heard. The building had fallen to the ground, burying the workmen in the ruins. All the previous work was lost, and the materials were wasted; and worse than this—valuable lives were sacrificed—and all because *one brick had been laid wrong* at the start. The workman who carelessly laid that brick wrong, *little* thought what a dangerous thing he was doing, and what terrible harm would result from his neglect.

My dear young friend, you are now building up your character. In the habits you now form you are laying the foundation of that character. One bad habit, one brick laid wrong *now*, may ruin your character by and by. Remember what you are doing, and see that *every brick* is kept *straight.*—*Rev. Z. Newton, D. D.*

SHOW FURNITURE.

Furniture too good to be used is a nuisance. What can be more unpleasant, than the aspect of a room, or suit of rooms, where everything is bagged up? Chairs and sofas in pinnafores, mirrors in muslins, a ruggeted carpet, a hearth-rug wrong side out, and a chandelier in a sack, seen by rays of light that struggle in sideways through the shutters, and exhaling that peculiar brown Holland fragrance which belongs to drawing-rooms in masquerade dress, form one of the most cheerless, dispiriting, unhuman-like spectacles in the dioramas of human life. We would as leave be ushered into a vault as into such an apartment.

Why do people buy magnificent furniture to clothe it in hideous disguises? Does the glory of exhibiting the articles undressed half a dozen evenings in the year pay for the cost and trouble? The miser enjoys the flashing lustre of his gold every time he lifts the lid of his strong box, but what pleasure can there be in possessing a species of property that is invisible to the owner three hundred an fifty days out of every three hundred and sixty five?

Give us furniture that is made for wear—tables upon which you can bring down your fist with an emphasis without throwing the lady of the house into hysterics—chairs that you can lean back in; in a word, give us comfort, and let us wear things out. It is provoking to see chairs and sofas preserved for years with not spot or blemish, while the wrinkles are multiplying in the face and the grey hairs on the head of the proprietor. For these and sundry other reasons, we have an especial spite against show furniture.

COST OF MAKING A NEW SAINT.—When a new saint is to be made the person most nearly interested in [illegible] the case to the Sacred Con-

gregation, and if they think it worthwhile, they appoint a day for the proceeding, and the cardinals assemble in full force. The case is then opened and your children are bound to please your servants, if you expect them to please you. Some men are pleasant enough in the household, and sometimes good fathers and kind husbands; but if you had seen them in their own house, you would have thought they were angels, almost; but if you met them in the street, or in the market, or anywhere else outside the home, you would have thought them clowns, to [illegible] say the least. But the opposite is apt to be the case. When we put on our company manners we [illegible] ourselves with [illegible] and endeavor to act with propriety; but, when we get home, we say to ourselves, "I have played the fool long enough, and can now [illegible] be natural." So we sit down, and are ugly, and unpolished, and blunt, and disagreeable. We lay aside those thousand little courtesies that make life pleasant. We expose all our poverty in places where it can be profitable, in places where it will bring silver or gold. [illegible]

DON'T WRITE THERE.—"Don't write there," said one to a lad who was writing with a diamond pin on a pane of glass in the window of a hotel.

"Why?" said he.

"Because you can't rub it out."

There are other things which one should not do, because they can not rub them out. A heart is broken by sympathy, and a cold, careless, or heartless word is spoken. The impression may be more durable than that of a diamond upon the glass. The inscription on the glass may be destroyed by the diamond of the glass, but the impression on the heart may last forever.

On many a mind and many a heart sad inscriptions are deeply engraved which no effort can erase. We should be careful what we write on the minds of others.—*Mary's Magazine.*

NOTICE.—The President's emphatic denial of statement was happily illustrated in his remarks to the [illegible] when a prisoner on Johnson's Island, [illegible] over for his last appeal, he said:

"You say your husband [illegible] prisoner; and I am sorry for it; but, when I see you, I can not [illegible] judge of religion, but [illegible] opinion, the religion that [illegible] to steal and [illegible] cannot [illegible] some time, to [illegible] of [illegible] the religion [illegible] get to heaven."

When a [illegible] fruit, the [illegible] warm weather [illegible]

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Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE SABBATH.

PART II.—HISTORY.

CHAPTER II.

Testimony of the Apostolic Fathers.

The "Catholic Epistle of Barnabas," time of writing unknown, claiming to have been written by the companion of Paul, but first known in the second century, next claims attention. It is a book of vague mysticisms, allegorical interpretations, and unmeaning nonsense, in no way comporting with the known character of the companion of Paul. The only allusion claimed, if one to the keeping of the "eighth day," and occurring in a highly mystical interpretation of the account of the creation, the millennium, &c. This interpretation claims that, as God created the world in six days, he will bring all things to an end at the close of six thousand years, and that the seventh thousand will be a millennium. Then comes the passage quoted, (chapter 13 : 9–11,) "Lastly, he saith unto them, Your new moons and sabbaths, I cannot bear them. Consider what he means by it. The sabbaths, says he, which you now keep, are not acceptable unto me, but those which I have made; when resting from all things, I shall begin the eighth day, that is the beginning of the other world. For which cause we observe the eighth day with gladness, in which also Jesus rose from the dead, and having manifested himself unto his disciples, ascended into heaven." Notice now the reason given. It is not that Christ or his disciples thus did or commanded. It is predicated upon no authorized change of days, under the new dispensation; but wholly upon a mystical interpretation concerning the millennium. Even the reference to the resurrection is merely incidental, and is not offered as a reason for such observance. Such is the true character of the passage; and yet those who claim it as authority for Sunday, paraphrase rather than quote it, or else quote only the last sentence, and thus convey a false idea of its real meaning.

But let us look at the character of the book as a whole. In the ninth chapter, he interprets the Mosaic laws against the eating of unclean beasts, in the same vague manner, and sometimes in language too objectionable to be quoted. In the eighth verse of this chapter, he says, "Neither shalt thou eat of the hyena; that is, again, be not an adulterer, nor a corrupter of others, nor be like to such. And why so? Because that creature every year changes its kind, and is sometimes male, and sometimes female." The reasons for not eating the hare and the weasel, will not bear quoting. Any one having the Apocryphal New Testament, can read the whole book, and judge for himself.

But let us see what others say of it. Neander, a standard Church Historian, speaks of the writings of the Fathers as follows: "The writings of the so-called Apostolic Fathers are, alas! come down to us, for the most part, in a very uncertain condition; partly, because in early times writings were counterfeited, under the name of these venerable men of the Church, in order to propagate certain opinions or principles; partly because those writings which they had really published were adulterated, and especially so, to serve a Judeo-hierarchical party, which would fain crush the free evangelical spirit. We should here, in the first place, have to name Barnabas, the well-known fellow traveler of St. Paul, if a letter, which was first known in the second century, in the Alexandria church, under his name, and which bore the inscription of a catholic epistle, was really his composition. But it is impossible that we should acknowledge this epistle to belong to that Barnabas who was worthy to be the companion of the apostolic labors of St. Paul, and had received his name from the power of his animated discourses in the churches. * * * * We find, also, nothing to induce us to believe the author of the epistle was desirous of being considered Barnabas. But since its spirit and its mode of conception corresponded to the Alexandrian taste, it may have happened, that as the author's name was unknown, and persons were desirous of giving it authority, a report was spread abroad in Alexandria, that Barnabas was the author." Rose's Neander, pp. 407 and 408.

Milner says, "Of the apostle Barnabas, nothing is known except what is recorded in the Acts. There we have an honorable encomium of his character, and a particular description of his joint labors with St. Paul. It is a great injury to him, to appropriate the epistle which goes by his name to be his." Vol. 1, p. 126, Church History.

Mosheim says, "The Epistle of Barnabah was the production of some Jew, who most probably lived in this (the second) century, and whose mean abilities and superstitious attachment to Jewish fables, show, notwithstanding the uprightness of his intentions, that he must have been a very different person from the true Barnabas who was St. Paul's companion." Vol. 1, p. 113, Maclaine's Mosheim.

Eusebius, the earliest of the church historians, writing at the beginning of the fourth century, says: "Take these which follow for forged works—*The Acts of Paul*, the book called *Pastor*, the *Revelation of Peter*; moreover, the *Epistle* fathered upon *Barnabas*, and the *Doctrine* called *The Apostles*." *Hamner's translation of Eusebius*, liber 3, chap. 22, page 49, London, 1650.

Prof. Hackett, in his Commentary on Acts, page 251, says: "The letter still extant, which was known as that of Barnabas, even in the second century, can not be defended as genuine."

Kitto (Cyclopedia Biblical Literature, article Lord's day) says: "The so-called Epistle of Barnabas, probably a forgery of the second century."

More testimony, of the same character, might be adduced, if our space would permit. But this is sufficient to show that the best historians and scholars, ancient and modern, pronounce it a forgery. It therefore proves merely this, that some "Jew of mean abilities," at some time, in the second century, gave such a reason for some sort of observance of the "eighth day;" and yet this is a boasted passage with many. The public only needs to know the facts concerning the *whole* passage, and the general character of the book, and the opinions of authorities concerning it, to set the matter right, and gain a verdict against it.

GLEANER.

SUGGESTIONS—NO. 5.

The success of the gospel has never depended upon the favor of those in power. But a small portion of the rulers of the world have been pious, while many have given no countenance whatever to religion. But against the utmost efforts of their opposition, the cause has steadily advanced. The arm of persecution has been raised in power to crush out Christianity; dungeons have opened their portals to enclose within a living tomb those who would not deny their Saviour; the glare of the funeral-pile has been the witness of their fidelity; but "the blood of the martyrs has been the seed of the church." The fires of Smithfield burnt out many a life ere they flickered to extinction, but they kindled a flame of devotion that shall light the world while ages roll their rounds. By wicked hands our Lord was crucified and slain; yet Christianity was not extinguished then, but in that dread hour received its inauguration. So has it been since then. Like an elastic ball, the harder it is driven to the earth, the greater has been the force with which it has rebounded, and the higher has it arisen. At times, tyrants have thought that they have accomplished its destruction, but like the fabled bird of old, from its ashes it has risen to life, with new power and beauty. England's persecutions eventually secured religious liberty at home, as well as planted a more vigorous offshoot in this western world. Under similar influences, Christianity took firm hold in the lowlands of Germany, and sheltered itself securely in the fastnesses of Switzerland. The Inquisition might bury within its remorseless grave the bodies of those that would own no allegiance to the papal power, but a purer form of religion would rise, as from their graves, to bless the world with its holy light and life-giving power. Let tyrants seek to deprive men of their God-given rights; let them forbid the worship of the Most High, except in the empty forms or mockeries of an established creed; let them seek to crush out a living religion by slaying its followers; yet Christianity shall live and triumph—from each repulse shall rise to victory—and the banner of Jesus, whom they represent, set up in every land, shall shake from its mighty folds blessings for man throughout the world. Religion is the offspring of God, and is itself immortal, and its own life-power will develop in the world, notwithstanding all the efforts of arrogant monarchs or their degraded minions.

X.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT died at his residence in Boston, at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, Jan. 15th, of apoplexy, in the seventy first year of his age. On Saturday evening he was about as well as usual, and at three o'clock Sunday morning seemed to be sleeping naturally. An hour later he was heard to fall upon the floor, and he expired before a physician could be called. The event was announced in the Boston churches on Sunday morning, and caused a profound feeling of sadness. After the morning service, the church bells of the city and suburbs were tolled. The funeral will occur on Thursday noon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

Having been for a few days in Washington, and it being very stormy this morning, so that one cannot well go out, I propose to pen a few thoughts for a place in your paper.

Washington has many attractions to a stranger, especially to one who has a love for what is great, noble and imposing. The first thing that attracts attention, is the Capitol building. It would be impossible for me to give anything like a correct description of the massive structure. You look at it with wonder and surprise. It is impossible for a stranger to go through it, and see one-half of it, unless accompanied by a guide who understands it. Through a friend, we obtained a pass from Mr. Walters, the Chief Architect, and were furnished with a guide to any part of the building. It is always open, and free to visitors, with the exception of the unfinished parts, and one of those is the cupola, where none are allowed to go, except by a permit from Mr. Walters. We ascended some of the way on narrow wooden steps, and some of the way on a ladder, until we stood upon the top of that vast structure, from which we could see the country around. One of our company assured us, that if he got down safely, he would not venture there again. Though from my childhood I have been familiar with the history of this building, yet I had no conception of its vast dimensions or its greatness.

Congress being now in session, we were interested in the deliberations of that body; and yet, our patience was severely tested by the confusion and inattention on the part of Congressmen themselves. There were but few of the speakers whom we could hear; so much talking, laughing, reading, writing, and walking about, going out and coming in. The subject of altering the Consitution being under consideration, the visitors were interested in hearing, but it was in vain to listen, unless some few individuals were speaking whom the people delight to honor. Winter Davis, of Maryland, was listened to with more attention than many others were. In advocating the bill, he presented some of the advantages that the abolishing of slavery had secured to his own State, (Maryland.) The subject has been a long time under discussion. The vote will probably be taken to-day in the House.

I have been more interested in visiting the Senate Chamber, as there is less confusion, and better order, and the most of the speakers can be heard with distinctness. Yesterday, the bill to give freedom to the wives and children of our colored soldiers, was discussed by that body, with a great deal of earnestness. A Senator from Ohio, and one from Kentucky, became very much excited, and spoke with great earnestness. A Senator on that floor stated that he had always believed, and now believed, that God had made the black man to be a slave to the white, and that condition was the best calculated to promote the social, intellectual and moral condition of that race. At the close of the session, the vote was taken, and the bill was passed.

The galleries of both the Senate and the House were well filled with listening spectators, yet much time was lost in the long, written, prosy speeches, that no one hears so as to appreciate the arguments. But that body of honorables are holding in their hands the future destinies of this nation, and there are honest men among them, who will do their duty faithfully, in the fear of God.

A stranger can have no conception of the labor connected with the different departments of our governmental operations. Having been introduced to one of the managers of the patent-office department, he very kindly offered his services to conduct us through and show us everything of interest, and took unwearied pains, giving us a full history of all the old relics that have been deposited there.

We formed a brief acquaintance with a Mr. Young, who has been a clerk in the posto-ffice department twenty-five years. He was very attentive, and seemed to be happy in taking us through the building, and showing and explaining to us all its workings. As this is the head of the post-office department, a movement here is felt at the the extremities of the nation. The vast extent of those buildings, their massive structure of granite and marble, the numerous departments, and the army of men therein employed, the perfect order in which they all operate, is a matter of wonder and surprise. Long may it remain and prosper.

The next place of interest which we visited was the Smithsonian Institute. The Chief Secretary here is a Baptist deacon, with whom we became acquainted. A stranger can walk through and see it, and be interested and instructed; but it assists us very much to have one who knows its history, and can explain to us all its departments. He took us into the Regents' room. This is not open to visitors. There we saw the portrait of Smithson, the founder of the Institution, his cabinet of minerals that he had carefully collected, and his household utensils. It is known that he was a bachelor, and lived alone; his wants were few and easily supplied. They are all of the plainest and most primitive kind.

More anon. W. B. GILLETTE.

VINELAND.

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 4th 1865.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

Thinking a few items concerning this place might not be wholly uninteresting to your readers, I take the liberty to write to them.

It is now about three years since this settlement was founded, and we have now a large and thriving town, of some three or four thousand inhabitants. The village is one mile square, and is laid out with streets sixty feet wide, and is also crossed by Landis avenue—one hundred feet wide—from east to west, and by the Railroad Boulevard, two hundred feet wide, running from north to south. At their intersection, in the centre of the town, is a large square, in one corner of which is built the Stone Depot.

In the village, are three handsome churches—an Episcapal, a Methodist, and a Presbyterian. These are all well attended every week. There is a fine hotel near the station, under the charge of Col. Hoard, which is generally full.

Outside of the village, is the town, extending a mile each way, and beyond this are the farming lands. We soon expect that the town will be incorporated as a city.

Schools are established in the several districts, and near the center is situated the Vineland Seminary, an institution which, though young, will compare favorably with more established institutions of the kind in the State. Mr. Landis, the founder of the settlement, has on foot a truly magnificent project; it is that of establishing in Vineland an extensive College, at which the children of our patriot soldiers, from all parts of the Union, may receive a thorough course of instruction.

The weather now is quite pleasant, and not very cold. The winters, for the most part, are mild and open. In the summer the delicious sea-breeze, that we have nearly every day, renders the heat quite tolerable.

There was a sad accident here a few days ago. A man by the name of Davis was digging a well, and had got about twelve feet deep, when the well caved, and before aid could reach him, he was smothered. This occurred in a part of the town near the Maurice river, where the land is quite sandy; but in many places the quality of the soil is such that wells have been dug twenty feet deep, without putting in a curb, and there was no danger from caving.

I must not forget to mention the holidays, which passed with more than the usual eclat. A Festival was held on Christmas Eve, in the large Methodist Church on Landis Avenue. The building was decorated with evergreens tastefully arranged. The fancy articles occupied two very large tables, and there was also a bountiful supply of refreshments. The Fair was continued through the week.

But the crowning glory was the New Year's Reception, given by Mr. Landis, on Monday evening, Jan. 2d. The evening was very lovely, and every thing conspired to make it a pleasant occasion. At a very early hour, the Magnolia House and Union Hall were brilliantly lighted, and soon thronged with the "wealth, beauty, and intelligence" of Vineland. The Millville Brass Band graced the occasion with their presence, and charmed the guests with their music. From seven to nine, the reception room was filled with a crowd of people, who entered at one door, passed and exchanged the compliments of the season with their host, and then passed out at another door. After that, Mr. Landis was requested to go to the hall, and make a speech for the benefit of those who could not obtain an entrance at the Magnolia. He consented, and after entering the Hall, was surprised by being presented with nineteen volums of of the American Cyclopedia, in behalf of the citizens of Vineland, as a testimonial of their esteem. He accepted it, in an elegant and appropriate little speech, after which supper was announced. From that time until nearly morning, the company were engaged in partaking of refreshments, for there was not an opportunity for many to be served at once—and it is estimated that between two and three thousand persons were present—most of them citizens of Vineland.

M. E. M.

DEDICATION IN MINNESOTA.

The Meeting House of the Trenton Church, Minnesota, was dedicated on Fifth day, Dec. 15th, 1864, with appropriate and interesting exercises. We were congratulated by friends as erecting the first church in the county, and in this section of Minnesota. The brethren and sisters expressed a deep gratitude for their comfortable house of worship. One brother said that he had lived in seven pioneer societies of ours, and none gave him a chance of worshiping in a house dedicated to God before. During the four days' meeting, several members were added to the church, two by immersion. The concluding exercise, on First-day, was a marriage. On Second-day, Dec. 19th, Miss. L. Burdick, of Wisconsin, opened a Select School in the Church, which is highly appreciated by the youth of our society.

The next enterprise for the benefit of our community, is that of a Grist Mill. We held a meeting this week in Freeborn, where the necessity and the advantages of a wind power grist mill were presented. A constitution was adopted, and nearly two thousand dollars of stock taken at the meeting. Books are still open for stock, and another meeting takes place next week. It is determined to start on a capital of ten thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each. By a careful estimate, such stock will pay a dividend of from fifteen to thirty per cent. Yours truly,

J. C. WEST.

A FAMILY REUNION.

At the residence of Joseph Champlin, Perryaville, South Kingstown, Dec. 25th, 1864, there was a grand family reunion. A family of thirteen children, all (save two who were necessarily absent) met at their father's residence, to partake of a Christmas dinner, and enjoy a family chit-chat; the eldest child being fifty years of age, and the youngest twenty five. Death has never removed any of the members of this family who lived to grow up. Thus for more than twenty years have they been preserved in an unbroken circle, and in the declining years of their parents, returned home to cheer them, and receive their blessing, and join around an established family altar, in returning thanks to Him who had mercifully watched over and kept them. These parents have lived to see all of their children grow up respectable men and women, and connected with some Christian body. There were present seven sons, four daughters, two sons-in-law, three daughters-in-law, and three grand-children. Well may these aged parents, who have both passed three score years and ten, rejoice, and feel that their prayers have been heard, and their toils blessed, and that it is theirs to reap the rich rewards of promise contained in the words of the wise man, when he says, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

AN OUTSIDER.

"RESOLUTIONS."

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

I am sorry to see that Bro. J. R. Irish has attached so much importance to the article of Anti-A. as to write a reply. However I may differ with him or brethren Todd and Tomlinson, in my estimate of the article alluded to, I thought, and still think it a waste of ink, to answer or keep up the notice of productions of that character. By-and-by the article in question may be exhumed to prove 1864 an age of barbarism.

J. SUMMERBELL.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HOBART COLLEGE.—The Christian *Times* says that the library of Hobart College has within the past year received a valuable addition by bequest of the late Rev. William Horton, D. D., of Newburyport, Mass., who bequeathed his entire library, consisting of about eleven hundred volumes, with a large collection of pamphlets, to the College. A valuable collection of coins and medals has been presented to the College by the Rev. Chandler Hare, of Pittston, Pa., amounting to four hundred and three. The coins are mostly European, and of a date within the last one hundred years; but some were dug up among the ruins of ancient Rome. The collection was made chiefly by the late Wm. G. Hobart, M. D., son of Bishop Hobart, and at his death bequeathed to his nephew, with the expression of a desire that if he did not wish to retain it in his possession he would give it to Hobart College. A reflecting telescope has been presented to the College by the family of the late Dr. Throop, of Palmyra, N. Y.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The New York weekly papers are very generally increasing their prices. The *Albion* has raised to twelve cents per copy, the *Leader* to ten, the *Sunday Times* to seven, and one or two of the pictorial papers to fifteen. It is thought that the dailies also will shortly increase their rates by a concerted movement.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN TURKEY.—According to the Turkish correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, Sir Henry Bulwer, who, our readers will remember, was accused of complicity with the Porte in its persecutions of the English and American Protestant Missionaries, last summer, has been obliged to return to England to explain his conduct, and there is a probability that he will be superseded. The writer thinks that if such is the result, the persecutions will in the end be productive of a still more perfect religious liberty than has hitherto been enjoyed in the dominions of the Sultan. He states also that he is credibly informed that the Russian Government improved the opportunity to re-open the Eastern Question, and has informed the Porte that it will no longer consider itself bound by the Treaty of Paris, if the rights of conscience are not respected.

EMANCIPATION JUBILEE AT NEWBERN, N. C.—The anniversary of the issue of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was celebrated at Newbern, Jan. 2d, in a very enthusiastic manner. There was a procession of the military, State Leagues, and Schools, and on its arrival in the Park, a meeting was held, at which speeches were made by Bishop Clinton, A. H. Galloway, and others. In the evening, meetings were held in the various colored churches. One of the most pleasing occurrences of the day was the presentation of an elegant silk flag to the 1st N. C. Heavy Artillery, colored, by the scholars of the Palmer school.

"POLITICAL EDUCATION."—More than once, within the past week, we have been questioned as to the authorship of the very able article we recently published on "Political Education." It did not occur to us, in preparing the article for the compositor, to add the name of the author; but probably most of our readers, from their memory of our recent report of a meeting of the teachers of Wisconsin, or from the style of the article itself, had no difficulty in attributing its authorship to Rev. D. E. Maxson, of Milton, Wis.

RETIRING FROM THE WORLD.—A letter from Toulouse, France, gives an account of the retirement from the world of an officer of the Chasseurs at Cheval. The young captain had become a Carmelite, and assumed that livery of woe in the place of his gaudy uniform. His final act, as far as worldly affairs were concerned, was to give up his sword and the Cross of the Legion of Honor, which he gained for distinguished conduct in the field. As he kissed these loved relics of the life he was about to quit, and gave them to his father, the whole congregation were affected to tears.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We have to record another terrible disaster at sea. The steamship Melville, which left New York Jan. 5th for Port Royal, encountered a severe storm on the 7th, having her bows stove in by the sea, and about noon the next day she suddenly went down. Thus far only four are known to have been saved, two passengers, the mate, and third engineer. She had 50 passengers and 23 officers and crew.

REBEL CONGRESSMAN UNDER ARREST.—On Friday last, Jeff. Davis sent a message to the House of Representatives, announcing the arrest of H. S. Foote while trying to escape to the enemy. The arrest was made without authority, and the officer making it paroled him until word could be received from Richmond. Foote said he was going to Washington to open peace negotiations.

FREEING THE SLAVES.—President Lincoln's reply to the petition of 250 young people of Concord, Mass., under 19 years of age, for the freedom of all slave children, is as follows:

"Tell those little people I am glad their young hearts are so full of just and generous sympathy, and that while I have not the power to grant all they ask, I trust that they will remember that God has, and that, as it seems, He wills to do it."

NEW JERSEY AND MISSOURI.—One of our exchanges mentions as curious facts, the almost unanimous vote of Missouri, on the 11th of January, to abolish slavery, at once and forever; and the statement to the Legislature of New Jersey, by Governor Parker, that "the great obstacle in the way of peace is the determination of the administration to insist on the abandonment of slavery."

GREENMANVILLE.—The resignation of Eld. S. S. Griswold, made a year ago to the church in Greenmanville, Conn., and conditionally accepted, but which was afterward suspended by his consenting to serve the church another year, is now to take effect whenever the church can obtain a pastor to supply his place.

FREEDOM IN MISSOURI.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11th, the Constitutional Convention of Missouri passed an ordinance abolishing slavery throughout that State—to take effect immediately. On Saturday night St. Louis was brilliantly illuminated in honor of Gov. Fletcher's proclamation declaring Missouri a free State.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITARIAN DENOMINATION.—The *Monthly Journal*, published by the American Unitarian denomination, gives the following in formation of the number of ministers and societies belonging to that body: The whole number of societies is 250, an increase of three over last year. In 1830 there were 125 societies; the increase for thirty-five years has therefore been about thirty per cent. Of these 250 societies, 57 have no pastors. The whole number of ministers is 229. That including professors in colleges, chaplains, &c., 180 of these are unsettled; 130 settled. Last year there were 343 ministers; loss 17. There are two theological schools in the denomination; in Cambridge and in Meadville, Pa.

TORN OR DEFACED GREENBACKS.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers, credited to the *U. S. Mail*, to the effect that the law governing currency obliges postmasters to receive all Treasury notes for stamps and postage, if clearly genuine, no matter how torn or defaced they may be, provided *one-twentieth* part thereof be not missing; and fractional currency, if not *one-tenth* part be missing. Such notes and currency received as are unfit for re-issue should be kept separate and distinct, and returned, as occasion requires, to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, in sums of not less than three dollars, to be exchanged for new.

CONGRESS was occupied much of last week on the proposed amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, but a vote on it was not reached in the House of Representatives. Both the Senate and the House of Representatives have passed a resolution to notify Great Britain of the termination of the Canada Reciprocity Treaty.

HON. GEO. THOMPSON, the British anti slavery lecturer, late a member of Parliament, addressed the people of Westerly, on Sabbath and Sunday evenings last—the former evening on the contrast between the past and present in America, and the latter evening on the state of feeling in England towards this country.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named Harris was killed on the railroad about one mile east of Westerly, on the evening of Jan. 14th. It seems that he had spent the day in Westerly, drinking quite freely. Near evening, he started for Dorrville, in company with a companion, and was run over by the accommodation train from Providence.

THE PROSPECTUS of the *New York Tribune* will be found in our columns to-day. The general character of the paper is well known, and needs no commendation from us. It keeps up with the times, and by doing so has become a power in this country.

A DONATION was held on Jan. 3d, 1865, at the house of Mrs. C. Jones, in Verona, which resulted in "benefiting" Eld. J. B. Clarke to the amount of about $220.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pope Pius IX. has addressed to "the church throughout the world" an encyclical letter denunciatory of what His Holiness is pleased to term the progress of radical ideas, loose notions of civil government, demoralized and demoralising literature, disrespect for ecclesiastical authority, and a vast variety of other grievous things which distinguish the "evil days" on which we have fallen.

Rev. Mr. Greene's congregation in Hatfield, Mass., made their pastor surprise visits on Christmas evening and on New Year's, and left him five hundred and eight dollars in money, a barrel of sugar, a barrel of flour, fifty pounds of butter, and wood enough to supply him for a year, besides many other articles for family use. This was in addition to many other valuable presents in money and family supplies during the year.

Bishop Thomas C Brownell, of Connecticut, the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., on Friday morning, Jan. 13th, in the 66th year of his age.

Rev. S. W. Magill, formerly a resident of Georgia, but more recently of Connecticut, has gone to Savannah as agent of the American Missionary Association, to look after the wants of the colored people freed by the march of Gen. Sherman through Georgia.

The wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin has presented her beautiful state chariot, horses and harness, to be raffled for in aid of the fund for the building of a Catholic Female Blind Asylum.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society has a collection of six thousand seven hundred and eighty six bound volumes, and twenty thousand two hundred and forty-two pamphlets.

The new constitution of Missouri is not to be submitted to the people, but is to go into effect immediately. Slavery is therefore a dead institution in that State.

Boston has 104 churches and halls opened on Sundays for religious worship, and the average attendance is found to be 68,615.

Rev. Brown Emerson of Salem, Mass., has been in the ministry sixty-one years.

A man named Scott recently died in Kingstown, Upper Canada, at the age of 116 years.

General Intelligence.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AROUND RICHMOND.

The only matter of interest from the Potomac Army is an account of a rush recently upon our pickets, and the capture of nine of them by the rebels in front of the Sixth Corps.

In the Army of the James, the principal topic of discussion is the removal of Gen. Butler from command, and the placing of Gen. Ord in temporary charge. Various and conflicting reasons are given for this change, which is said to have originated in a request of Gen. Grant to the President. Probably the hasty withdrawal of Gen. Butler's troops from the attack on Fort Fisher is the real cause of removal.

SAVANNAH.

Savannah dates to Jan. 8th are received. Affairs in the city are reported as remaining quiet and unchanged. Very exciting stories had come in, to the effect that in a number of the interior counties of Georgia a majority of the citizens had proclaimed, at elections held for the purpose, in favor of the United States government, and raised the national flag; that Governor Brown had disbanded the State militia, and was heading this Union movement, and that war of the most relentless character between the loyal and secession inhabitants was imminent. These stories, however, need confirmation. Nearly all the traders in Savannah had taken the oath of allegiance. There was still great suffering for necessary provisions among the poor of the city, as well as to a considerable degree among the wealthy. General Sherman's etnire army were being re-clothed and re equipped as rapidly as possible. The Fifteenth Corps had already donned its new habiliments, and had had a grand review, presenting a fine appearance.

THE SOUTH-WEST.

The latetst reports from the Southwest indicate that Gen. Thomas is meditating active and continuous operations. Charged by Gen. Sherman, when the latter abandoned Atlanta, with the defense of the country he left behind him, Gen. Thomas has completely and gloriously fulfilled his instructions. His army, now separated from the command of Gen. Sherman, will probably enter upon an immediate aggressive campaign, under the direction of Lieut.-Gen. Grant alone. Gen. Thomas's present headquarters are at Eastport, Miss., a little town on the southern bank of the Tennessee, just at the Alabama border. Thither has been concentrated the larger part of Thomas's infantry, while the cavalry under Wilson are at Florence, at Bainbridge, eight miles above, and covering a good deal of the adjacent country. The main body at Eastport is to be re-enforced by 12,000 men from Memphis, which will augment the number of Thomas's command to more than 50,000 bayonets. The positions now held at Eastport and Florence will probably be permanently held; serving equally as bases of supply for the forces operating south, and as frontier garrison-posts for Tennessee. It is freely stated in the Western papers, that Gen Thomas contemplates a gigantic expedition across Alabama or Mississippi, or both, and that eventually he will not stop short of Mobile.

RUMORS OF PEACE.

For a week past, rumors of peace have been plenty and plausible. These rumors are based partly upon what the rebels are doing, and partly upon what loyal men at the North are doing. From rebeldom, there is a report that the Confederate Congress has appointed fifteen Commissioners, to confer with an equal number from the North, on the subject of peace; also, that a Convention of rebel States has been called, which looks to the displacement of Jeff. Davis, and as one of the rebel papers says, "perhaps surrender to the enemy." From the North, two or three peace missionaries are said to have gone to Richmond, recently, on their own individual account, but with enough confidence of those in authority to secure passes through the military lines.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Two young ladies, residing in the vicinity of Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md., having been informed that a gang of Mosby's men had crossed the Potomac and were then in the vicinity of Sugar Loaf, procured a couple of horses and rode to one of our picket posts of the First Delaware Cavalry and notified them of the fact. The commanding officer of the First Delaware at once selected a party and started in pursuit. The result was the capture of the entire party.

About 100 of the Poles and Germans in the vicinity of Paris, Huron Co., Mich., united a few days since to resist the draft by armed force. The special Provost Marshal and Sheriff of the county arrested two of these men, who lived alone in the woods, and were taking them along the road in a sleigh, when they were met by twenty-five men armed with rifles, who demanded the prisoners. The sheriff had no alternative but to surrender them, and he did so, but on leaving three volleys were fired at them, fortunately without effect.

Great suffering exists in Richmond, among the lower classes, from the want of facilities to supply fuel and food, the state of the roads being such as to limit the quantity brought in from the adjoining country, and the papers complain loudly of the want of ability and bad management of the Danville road, the only avenue on which they at present rely for what supplies they get.

Peter M. Cox, of the 4th New Jersey regiment, was shot for desertion, in front of Petersburg, last Friday. He was a re-enlisted veteran, and for some time had been a sergeant, when for some reason he was reduced to the ranks. This angered him, and he deserted, escaping first to Canada. Subsequently he ran the blockade at Wilmington, joined the rebels, and a few weeks since he was captured in Western Virginia. He is said to have been a man of intelligence. Before his execution he was completely broken down by his impending fate.

The *Herald's* Shenandoah correspondent says the inhabitants of the Shenandoah Valley are suffering from a scarcity of food, and the rebel troops quartered upon them render their condition still more deplorable. New and active military movements, of importance, have taken place recently in the Valley.

The Controller states that the debt of the County of New York, incurred for the purposes of volunteering under former calls of the President, is about $8,000,000, and an additional amount of $1,000,000 authorized, but not yet raised, will make an aggregate of $9,000,000.

Rev. J. Hill Rouse, chaplain U. S. A., writes from Newbern, that the proper authorities have decided that the bodies of yellow fever subjects will not be allowed to be disturbed. Persons at the north who desire to remove the remains of such deceased soldiers cannot be gratified.

The loaded shell fired into the rudder post of the Kearsarge by the pirate Alabama, has been sent from Boston to Washington, as a present from Captain Winslow to Mr. Lincoln, the latter having expressed a wish to have it as a trophy.

The brave Gen. Weitzel, who recently took part in the Wilmington expedition, has gone to Cincinnati to marry a young and beautiful lady. The first wife of the General met with a tragic death at West Point, several years ago, which was caused by her dress taking fire.

A scouting party from Clarksville, Tenn., recently captured, south of Cumberland River, the notorious guerrilla leader Jake Sly. Sly and four of his men were executed on the spot in retaliation for the murder of Union prisoners.

A meeting of prominent citizens of the State was recently held at Columbus, Ohio, to take measures to present Gen. Sherman a testimonial of one hundred thousand dollars in United States stocks.

Gen. Sherman is sending the negroes who followed him into Savannah to Beaufort. With the first ship load he sent this message to General Saxton: "Please find inclosed 700 contrabands—the first installment of 15,000."

Some of the leading corporations in New York are making applications for book-keepers, and will accept none but those who have been disabled in their country's service.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York *Times* says that the losses of General Hood in his recent campaign was not less than 20,000 men, while our loss was only 7,000.

Ohio has furnished 211,500 men to the army and navy, of whom 16,500 have died in service, and about 8,000 have been disabled.

The colors of the Tenth New York regiment, captured at the first battle of Bull Run, were found during Sherman's recent march at Milledgeville.

Of forty thousand men from the State of Louisiana, enlisted in the rebel army, it is estimated that only fifteen hundred are now living.

Colt's armory in Hartford has just filled an order for one hundred thousand muskets for the army, the cost of which was two million dollars.

There are 205 captured rebel flags stowed away in the War office at Washington.

A Mobile paper, date not given, announces the presence of about four thousand Yankees in an unassailable position on Dog River, at Franklin Mills.

It is reported that four hundred prisoners were taken in the rebel surprise of the garrison at Beverly, West Virginia. Half of them have escaped.

The destruction of important salt works in southern Georgia, by a naval expedition, is officially reported.

The rebel papers report that Grant has been reinforced.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Montreal *Gazette*, of Jan. 9th, learns that Mr. Potter, U. S. Consul General in that city, has given notice to the managing director of the Grand Trunk railway, that a file of federal soldiers will be placed at Rouse's Point, and another at Moor's Junction, to see that passport regulations are strictly enforced, and that all passengers not properly supplied will be sent back into Canada. The transit of Americans through Canada, says the *Gazette*, is now completely stopped.

A man in West Hartford saw a crow on a tree near his house, and taking a large sized Colt revolver, fired from the window at him. The ball went through the crow's head, killing it, and passing on, entered the window of the dwelling house of Mr. J. M. G. Brace, a quarter of a mile distant, struck a lady on the arm, and dropped harmlessly to the floor. The blow was felt, when the ball bit, but its force was so far spent that it did not penetrate her dress or inflict the slightest injury.

The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the law requires the income lists to be kept open for the purpose of public inspection.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cram, of San Francisco, was recently robbed of $550 in gold, and a watch and chain worth $100. She telegraphed the facts to her son residing in New York; he procured two detectives to watch the California steamers, and on the arrival of the Golden Rule at New York, the thief was found on board, with a portion of the money and the watch and chain in his possession.

The New York Commercial *Advertiser* says that in view of the fact that the 1st of January occurred this year on Sunday, precluding the inauguration of the new Governor until the 2d, to be on the safe side, the oath of office was administered to Gov. Fenton several days before by Judge Potter, and Mr. Fenton became the legal Governor when the midnight bells chimed in the new year.

A very extensive fraud upon bankers in Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota and the Canadas, involving large sums of money, has just come to light. The fraud was perpetrated by means of drafts purporting to be drawn by Rodney, Stowell & Co., bankers, of Hornellsville, N. Y., on the Ninth National Bank of New York, and representing sums of from $500 to $1,000.

On the 7th Jan., a party of Indians attacked the Overland Mail Coach near Julesburg, Colorado, robbing the express mail. They also attacked a mule train near by, killing one man The troops at Julesburg went at once in pursuit, and a fight ensued, in which 35 Indians and 19 whites were killed. The Indians finally retreated southward.

A bill in chancery against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, has just been filed in the U. S. Circuit Court in Chicago, seeking to set aside the consolidation of the Galena and Chicago, and Chicago and Northwestern Railroads. The capital and bonded debt of the consolidation is about $35,000,000.

The new seal of the state of Nevada is nine inches in circumference—too large for any practicable use. The design represents the sun rising over mountains, a railroad train, a quartz mill, a tunnel, a man dumping ore, and a six mule team hauling rock. The motto is, "All for our country."

The Calais (Me.) *Advertiser* says that recently at Hammond Vale, in one family of seven children, six died suddenly with diphtheria. In another instance the mother and her four children fell victims to this alarming disease. Two other families, four each, died by the same fatal malady.

Maria Coder, a young woman 18 years of age, residing in Beale township, Pa., died recently from the effect of swallowing a pin. It appears that she had a pin in her mouth, and, falling asleep, awoke to find it lodged somewhere in her throat. Medical aid was summoned, but in vain.

It is proposed by some English capitalist to go into the business of raising ostriches, at the Cape of Good Hope, for the sake of the feathers, which may be plucked every six months. Each plucking of feathers will be worth from £10 to £15 for each bird.

One firm in St. Louis has purchased of the Chief Commissary at Louisville the grease and lard product of government hog-packing operations at Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville, paying for the stock about three hundred thousand dollars.

The mail steamer Georgiana, running between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, ran into a schooner near Fortress Monroe, Jan. 10th, and was badly damaged. Six or eight lives are supposed to have been lost. The morning was densely foggy. Gen. Meade was on the Georgiana.

Butter is accumulating at New York. It don't pay to export it at present prices. Exporters can't afford to pay more than 50c. The ordinary season for export closes with this month.

The number of houses pulled down in Paris during the year 1864 was 256, and the number built 2781; since 1852, 12,596 houses have been removed, and 63,925 new ones erected.

The new bridge of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, across the Mississippi River at Clinton, and connecting their Galena air-line division with their Iowa lines, was completed on the 7th Jan.

A Connecticut man has invented a watch which is simpler in its mechanism than ordinary watches, and will run three hundred and seventy-eight days with once winding.

Hon. Henry Wilson was recently re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Massachusetts for six years from the 4th of March next, by a substantially unanimous vote.

The population of Wisconsin, according to the new State census, is as follows: Milwaukie, 44,700; Madison, 9,072; Fond du-Lac, 8,864; Racine, 7,212.

It is stated that there are a thousand persons in Bonavista, Newfoundland, in a starving condition. They have no flour, no bread, no meal, no molasses, no tea.

Gov. Andrew says in his message, that Rhode Island makes the largest proportional contribution to the internal revenue of the government, and Massachusetts the next largest.

Two of the large cotton mills in Woonsocket, R. I., are soon to change their machinery and make woolen goods.

Counterfeit five hundred dollar bills on the North Bank of Boston, are in circulation. They closely resemble the genuine.

Counterfeit $5 U. S. Treasury Notes are in circulation, but the engraving is so coarse that they can be easily detected.

Sophia Kittler, of New York, has just recovered $3,000 damages of Wm. Walsh, for breach of promise and seduction.

Forty thousand Circassians have reached the shores of the Black Sea in a state of utter destitution.

A whale was caught in September in Davis Straits, and in its body was found imbedded a large piece of a harpoon, on which was engraved, "Traveler, Peterhead—1838." This was the name of a vessel lost about eight years ago in Cumberland Straits.

The amount of capital invested in petroleum stocks in this country is estimated at near $275,000,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—Whereas, a valuable communion service has been presented to the Wasioja Seventh-day Baptist Church by some unknown hand; therefore, *Resolved*, That as a Church we make grateful acknowledgment of the same, and pray that the reward of "Him who sees in secret," may rest upon the donor.

Wasioja, Minn., Dec. 10th, 1864.

This resolution was passed on the day of the presentation of the service by Dea. L. T. Rogers, and the occasion was made the more interesting by the presence of Elders C. M. Lewis and Hiram W. Babcock, and it happening to be on our communion day. But while waiting to learn (if convenient) the name of the donor, it was picked from my pocket, with other valuable papers, while riding from Mantorville to Wasioja, in a crowded stage at night. O. P. Hull.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.—The Ministerial Conference of the Western Association will hold its annual meeting, for the election of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the body, with the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Scio, Allegany Co., N. Y., commencing on the evening of the first Third-day of February, (the 7th,) 1865. The following is the programme of exercises for said session:

1st. Introductory discourse by T. B. Brown.

2d. Regeneration—What is it, and in what sense is man affected by it? Stephen Burdick.

3d. The Scripture Sense of the terms Life and Death. J. R. Irish.

4th. Essay—Harmonizing the Bible terms in relation to the Time our Saviour lay in the Tomb. Leman Andrus.

5th. The connection of the Law and Gospel in the government and salvation of man. N. V. Hull.

6th. The Teaching of Scripture and Reason on the subject of Temperance. H. P. Burdick.

7th. The Scripture Doctrine of Sanctification. G. J. Crandall.

8th. What is our duty to our young men who are called to the ministry, and how shall we fulfill that responsibility? T. R. Williams.

Come out to the Conference, brethren, ministers, deacons, laymen! all who can attend, come out, that we may have a blessed session. ETHAN LANPHEAR, Sec'y.

Nile, Jan. 5th, 1865.

CHURCH IN SIBLEY CO., MINNESOTA.—The brethren and sisters in Sibley county, Minnesota, will meet at the New Auburn School House, on Sunday, Jan. 22d, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Seventh-day Baptist Church. Sister churches that can consistently do so are invited to send a council to meet with them.

In this connection, allow us to urge those intending to move to this locality, who are members of sister churches, to procure letters of their standing before leaving their homes, and bring them with them.

By order of the Committee.

B. F. ROGERS, Chairman.

FROM the army hospital—the bloody battle-field—the mansion of the rich, and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain top, distant valleys and far-off islands of the ocean—~~from every nook and corner of the civilized~~ world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office:

Redsbury, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

"* * * * I have been in the army hospitals for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * * C. A. FLAUTE."

South Warsaw, O., July 28, 1863.

"* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $150 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your Bitters. EDWARD WOUNALL."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

Havemeyer Mansion, Fifty-seventh-St., New York, August 2, 1863.

"DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well. * * * * Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life. REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house. SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington."

"* * * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati."

"* * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business. H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

"* * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Person of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and imposter. It is put up only in our patent log cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel plate side label.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe. P. H. DRAKE & Co., 202 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK MARKETS—JAN. 16, 1865.

Ashes—Pots, $11 75. Pearls nominal.

Flour and Meal—Flour, 9 70@10 00 for superfine N. Y. State, 10 40@10 70 for fancy State, 10 35@10 65 for the low grades of Western extra, 11 10@11 35 for shipping Ohio, 11 35@12 00 for trade and family brands, 11 40@15 00 for St. Louis extras. Rye Flour, 8 25@9 00. Corn Meal, 8 15 for Jersey, 9 00 for Brandywine.

Grain—Wheat, scarcely anything doing. Oats, 1 08@1 09. Rye 1 70 for Western, 1 80 @1 85 for Jersey and N. Y. State. Corn, 1 80 @1 90.

Hay—1 40@1 70 ℔ 100 lbs.

Hops—25@55c. for common to prime.

Provisions—Pork, 42 50 for old mess, 45 00 for prime mess. Beef, 22 00 for plain mess. Beef Hams, 26 ℔ for Western. Dressed Hogs, 16½@17½c. Lard, 20@23½c. Butter is accumulating, and prices are rather falling off; Chicago and North-western, 35@42c., 50@52c. for good to choice New York in firkins and tubs. Cheese, 19@22c. for N. Y. State, 23c. for factory-made.

Potatoes—3 00@5 00 ℔ bbl.

Seeds—Clover, 26c. Timothy, 6 00@7 25 ℔ bushel. Rough Flaxseed, 3 85@4 00 ℔ bushel.

Tallow—17@17½c.

Wool—1 00@1 08 for Native and quarter Merino, 90@1 10 for Saxony fleece.

MARRIED.

In Greenmanville, Conn., Jan. 10th, 1865, by Rev. S. S. Griswold, at the residence of the bride's father, Thos. S. Greenman, Esq., T. EDGAR STILLMAN, Esq., of New York city, and Miss ELIZABETH C. GREENMAN, of the former place.

In Groton, Conn., Dec. 11th, 1864, by Rev. S. S. Griswold, ALEXANDER M. CLARKE, of New London, and Miss MARY E. HOLDREDGE, of the former place.

In Stonington, Conn., Dec. 21st, 1864, by Rev. S. S. Griswold, ISRAEL CHAPMAN, of Westerly, and Miss HARRIETT E. STILLMAN, of the former place.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Wellsville, N. Y., Dec. 26th, 1864, by Rev. Mr. Scofield, Mr. A. STEWART STILLMAN, late of the U. S. Army, and Miss NETTIE M. JACK, of Wellsville.

In Plainfield, N. Y., Jan. 2d, 1865, by Eld. James Summerbell, Mr. STEPHEN RILEY CLARKE and Miss LUCY ANN WHITFORD, both of Plainfield.

At Allowaystown, Salem Co., N. J., Dec. 24th, 1864, at evening, by Rev. W. B. Gillette, Mr. SAMUEL H. MARYATT, of Bridgeton, and Miss HARRIET M. GIFFORD, of the former place.

At the house of the bride's father, in Milton, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1865, by Rev. D. E. Maxson, Mr. HENRY A. DRAPER and Miss PHEBE BOND, daughter of Dea. Jonathan Bond.

In Clifford, Pa., Jan. 9th, 1865, by Rev. A. W. Coon, ALSEN H. BURDICK and ANN F. FINN, all of Clifford.

In Wasioja, Minn., Jan. 1st, 1865, by Eld. O. P. Hull, Mr. JOHN M. SEVERANCE and Mrs. RUTH A. HASKINS.

In the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Trenton, Minn., Dec. 18th, 1864, by Eld. J. C. West, Mr. E. D. ROGERS and Miss ROSA BROMWICH, both of Freeborn.

In Troy, N. Y., Jan. 3d, 1865, by Rev. G. C. Baldwin, D. D., Mr. D. EUGENE POTTER, of Berlin, and Miss HANNAH E. BALDWIN, of Troy.

DIED.

Wounded, June 17th, 1864, at the battle before Petersburg, Va., and died June 21st, Mr. MARSHALL N. PHILIPS, of Alma, Allegany Co., N. Y. He enlisted February, 1864, into the 179th Reg. N. Y. State Volunteers, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

In Andover, N. Y., Jan. 1st, 1865, Mrs. BETSEY M. PERKINS, wife of Maxson Perkins, in the 47th year of her age.

In Hartsville, N. Y., Jan. 6th, 1865, Mr. J. SMITH AMIDON, in the 60th year of his age. N. V. H.

In Verona, N. Y., Dec. 19th, 1864, of fever, Mr. EDWARD S. REMICK, aged 28 years. He was sick about three months, in which time he sought Christ, and gave comforting evidence of conversion.

Near Shiloh, N. J., Jan. 2d, 1865, Miss HANNAH H. THOMAS, daughter of Ezekiel Thomas, after a protracted illness of three years, testing the hope she had entertained from her youthful days. Her age was 23 years. W. B. G.

In Albion, Wis., Dec. 24th, 1864, of diphtheria, EMMA ADELIA, daughter of Horace and Mary Crandall, aged 10 years. Emma Adelia was a child of unusual promise. Her sweet disposition and quiet demeanor endeared her to all who knew her. Her memory is sweet; but while we mourn the early death of one so full of promise, we rejoice that she loved Jesus, and that her removal was but an early transplanting to the genial soil of the better land.

"So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail, smiling solace of an hour."

D. E. M.

In Walworth, Wis., Oct. 22d, 1864, of consumption, Mrs. MARY MAXSON, widow of the late Dea. Alfred Maxson, in the 78th year of her age. Sister Maxson was long widely and favorably known for her domestic tranquillity, retiring modesty, and unbounded hospitality. It was not till late in the afternoon of life that she gained confidence to confess her Saviour before the world, and follow his example in baptism; but through grace she finally performed that duty, which almost all her Christian acquaintance thought she ought to have done at an earlier day. She has gone, we trust, to join her beloved kindred in Christ, where parting will be no more; and has left a numerous family connection and Christian friends to mourn, though not without hope. S. COON.

In Leonardsville, N. Y., Dec. 29th, 1864, Mrs. SARAH WEBSTER, wife of Dea. James Webster, aged 83 years. Sister Webster lived to a ripe old age, and passed away after a brief illness of only three days, so gently that it seemed more like falling asleep than the stroke of death. Born in Hopkinton, R. I., 1781, she moved with her father's family to the State of New York in 1795, and was married to Reynolds Greenman in 1800. Soon after, she moved to Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where she was baptized by her father, Eld. Clarke, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Berlin, then under the pastoral care of Eld. Wm. Satterlee. In June, 1805, sister Webster removed to Leonardsville, and united with the 1st Brookfield Church, and at the time of her death had been in uninterrupted membership of this Church over fifty-nine years. Her Christian character was a life law, leading her to find her pleasure in doing the will of Him in whom her soul found delight. She was remarkable for her acquaintance with the Bible, and her familiarity with the general teachings and histories of that blessed book. Aside from her more casual readings, she had read the Word of God through thirty-four times. Her funeral was held in the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Leonardsville on the first day of the New Year, 1865, when a sermon was preached from Isaiah 33: 17—"Thine eyes shall see the king in his beauty; they shall behold the land that is very far off." J. S.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Mystic River, Conn., Nov. 12th, 1864, Col. HENRY POTTER, aged 74 years and 8 months, more than fifty-eight of which he was a professed disciple of Jesus. His death was most peaceful and triumphant. Born at Potter Hill, Westerly, R. I., March 12th, 1790; he was converted in 1806; united with the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, R. I., then under the pastoral care of Rev. Abram Coon, of precious memory, where he retained his membership for several years after his removal to Waterford in 1820. He subsequently united with the 1st Baptist Church in Waterford, then under the pastoral care of Eld. Francis Darrow, and there retained his membership until his death. That he was regarded as a pillar in God's house, while his health enabled him to attend, his surviving covenant brethren will unitedly attest. He was always punctually in his place in all the regular meetings of the church, whether for business or worship; and promptness in the performance of duty was a characteristic of his life. Conference and prayer-meetings were ever his favorite place of resort. In seasons of revival he was in his element, and for these precious outpourings he labored and prayed. About eighteen months since, he lost his only daughter, the widow of Mr. Thomas Carey Potter of New London, which was to him a heavy affliction. Some two months after this bereavement, his health was greatly shocked by an acute swelling on his hand. From this he never recovered, his health and strength gradually sinking in consumption. About six weeks before his death, he went to Mystic to die in the bosom of his son's family. He was fully conscious of the near approach of death, and often bade it welcome in God's time. He seemed sometimes to fear a hard struggle, but prayed, if it was God's will, that his last moments might not be spent in agony, but that in a peaceful slumber he might be carried home. His prayer was answered; he seemed to fall asleep, and doubtless awoke to consciousness in the city of the Great King. In his last weeks he often expressed his love for the cause of Christ, and for the old Church in Waterford in particular, where he enjoyed so much. With great tenderness he would be remembered to his brethren and neighbors, saying, "I shall never see them more." Sometimes his soul would break forth in exultation at the prospect of going home, to see the Saviour and the saints of all ages, and particularly the *dear departed saints* he had known. "Glory to God in the highest," he would sometimes utter in a transport of joy. He leaves a bereaved widow, and son, and grandchildren, to mourn his loss, but not as those who mourn without hope. He had several offices of honor and trust, and discharged them with ability. He was also successful in winning disaffected brethren. Bro. Potter has left a spotless reputation, both for manly honor and Christian fidelity. He sympathized most deeply with his country in its struggles for self-preservation, the overthrow of despotism, and the liberation of captives, according to the Scriptures. "The memory of the just is blessed."—*J. S. S. in the Christian Secretary.*

LETTERS.

N. V. Hull, Richard Stillman, W. H. Webb, George C. Butler, C. S. Cleveland, A. Stewart Stillman, J. B. Clarke, J. C. Green, R. J. Yearance, S. S. Griswold, George Greenman, L. Browning, H. B. Lewis, Geo. A. Babcock, J. Knight, Daniel Stillman, D. K. Davis, A. W. Coon (paid to Vol. 2, No. 6,) H. P. Burdick (lives in Wisconsin—not the one you inquire for,) O. P. Hull, Oliver Maxson, J. C. West, L. A. Truman, Davis Rogers, 2d, B. G. Stillman, J. B. Whitford.

RECEIPTS.

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

	Pays to	Vol.	No.
P L Berry, Westerly,	$2 50	21	52
Libbeus M Cottrell, Rockville,	1 00	21	52
Nancy Crandall, "	2 50	21	52
Clarinda Barber, "	2 50	21	52
Chapman Mattison, "	2 50	21	52
Catherine Wells, "	2 50	19	52
Eliza A Champlin, Potter Hill,	2 50	21	52
George A Babcock, Woodville,	2 50	21	52
Amos Langworthy, Hopkinton,	2 50	21	52
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D K Davis, LeRoy, Kansas,	5 00	21	52
O P Hull, Wasioja, Minn.,	2 50	20	52
John Ellis, Ashland, Minn.,	2 00	21	8
Abram Allen, Albert Lea, Minn.,	6 25	21	26
E S Dunn, Freeborn, Minn.,	3 00	19	52
Dan'l Sheldon, Forestville, Iowa,	1 25	21	52
Davis Rogers, 2d, Sycamore, Ill.,	5 00	2.	52
Stephen Thomas, Scio, N. Y.,	2 50	21	
Edm'd Livermore, Independence,	2 50	21	52
Mrs Martha Maxson, Richburg,	2 50	21	52
Geo C Butler, Clarence,	2 50	21	52
Albert Clarke, Brookfield,	2 50	21	52
S D Clarke, "	2 50	21	52
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THE TRIBUNE FOR 1865.

PROSPECTUS.

The Military and Naval [illegible], with the auspicious result of our Presidential contest, have lifted a heavy [illegible] from the breasts of the Loyal Millions [illegible] countrymen. It is now felt, even by those who have been distrustful and faint-hearted, that the Union is to emerge triumphant from the deadly strife whereinto she was so wickedly precipitated by her assailants, and that Slavery, her relentless foe, is to encounter the fate of Haman. The perils of foreign intervention and of Western insurrection are safely passed; Abraham Lincoln, no longer assailable as the choice of a minority, holds the helm of State for four years longer; the Rebellion, palpably weakened by its defeats and losses during the year now closing—with its credit so reduced that its purse-bearer officially declares that its Treasury Notes can only be exchanged for coin at the rate of twenty-five for one, while its bonds command but six cents on the dollar—but awaits the blow which shall soon strike the sword from its parricidal hand and remit its [illegible] spirits to the justice, or it may be to the clemency, of a sorely wronged and justly incensed but forbearing and magnanimous People. Such are the auspices which justify our faith that the year just opened will see the Stars and Stripes float unchallenged from every battlement in the Republic, and the perfect law of Liberty for All immovably imbedded in the Constitution of our Union.

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THE TRIBUNE has for the last year been published with but small profit to its proprietors, when compared with the enormous labor and outlay devoted to its publication, solely because of the depreciation of our Currency below the specie standard, compelling us to buy paper and other materials at a cost considerably above the full amount received from our subscribers. On our Weekly edition, the net loss has amounted to many thousands of dollars; while our large receipts from Advertising have been absorbed by the extraordinary expenses for Correspondence, Telegraphing, &c., devolved on us by the War. As we do not suppose our patrons desire that we should work for them at our own cost, and prefer not to be patronized by any who may desire it, we have somewhat advanced for the ensuing year the prices of our Semi-Weekly and Weekly, as we have already done with those of our Daily editions. This increase is purely nominal: there never before was a time when the farmers of our country could buy THE TRIBUNE for so little of their own products or labor as they can by the following

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Analysis of the Massachusetts State Assayer, January 25, 1858.

When evaporated through clean linen it left no oil or offensive matter. In every respect it is a pure spirituous liquor. The Oil which gives to this Brandy its flavor and aroma, is wholly unlike fusil, or grain oil. Its odor partakes of both the fruit and oil of grapes. With acids, it produces ethers of a high fragrance. The substitute of this Brandy for Cognac Brandy will do away with the manufacture of *fictitious* spirits, sold under this name both at home and abroad.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayer to State Mass., 16 Boylston-St.

By the same, in 1864.

I have analysed "L. LYONS' PURE CATAWBA BRANDY," with reference to the composition and character, being the same as that produced in past years. A sample taken from ten casks afforded the same results with regard to purity; a slightly increased amount of the principle on which its flavor depends was determined by comparison with former samples.

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Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, 16 Boylston-St.

Boston, July 20, 1864.

Manufactured only by [illegible]
(To whom all orders should be addressed) [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

GREAT GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from on board one of Commodore Porter's ships, gives the following account of the great gunpowder explosion before Fort Fisher:

The explosion of a vessel loaded with two hundred and fifteen tons of gunpowder, in front of Fort Fisher, took place between one and two o'clock in the morning, Dec. 24th. This novel and hazardous experiment was successfully accomplished; that is, so far as the explosion was concerned. It was directed by Captain Alex. C. Rhind, of the gunboat Agawam, and Lieut. S. W. Preston, of Admiral Porter's staff, assisted by the following officers: A. J. Muller, Engineer of the Agawam, and Master's Mate Paul Bryder, of the Louisiana, with a crew of seven men from the Agawam.

The vessel selected was a small gunboat, the Louisiana, a vessel purchased some time ago for operation on the inland waters of North Carolina, and set down in the naval register as fourth-rate. She was prepared for the purpose by removing her guns, adding a sham funnel, and painting her white, so as to conceal her movements from the enemy in approaching the beach at night, and in order that, if observed, she might be taken for a blockade-runner. She was stored with two hundred and fifteen tons of powder. The powder was arranged in the following manner: Upon the berth deck was stored a tier of barrels, with the heads out; over this were piled up in layers, 60 pound bags of powder up to the top of the deck, and a house was constructed on the after deck, filled in the same manner. All were connected by fuses penetrating the mass, and uniting it at main points; every precaution having been taken to ensure, if possible, the instantaneous ignition of the whole mass.

A simple method of firing these fuses by clock-work, timed as desired, was arranged; three machines having been provided to secure an explosion in case one should fail. As a further precaution, in case the stack fuses should miscarry, the ends of the fuses were united at another point, and brought beneath a perforated framework of wood, in which were set lighted tapers, the lower end of the wicks penetrating the quick of the fires. Five of these tapers were provided, to secure success if other means failed; and as a last precaution, it was arranged to fire the ship at a point remote from the powder at the moment of leaving it.

These arrangements being known, there seemed to be no reason to apprehend a failure; and our only anxiety was that it should accomplish the result hoped for, and that the officers and crew engaged in the perilous enterprise should escape safely.

About one o'clock the sentry announced to Captain Glisson that a light could be seen on shore, due west; and we were all speedily on deck. The light, as announced, was evidently very distant, and being in the right direction, we felt no doubt as to its meaning. The fire itself was evidently below the horizon, and the lurid glare we saw could only be the refracted light of a burning vessel. For more than one hour we expectantly watched it. Occasionally it would seem to diminish, but in a moment more regain its former appearance, which was doubtless mainly owing to the rising and falling of our ship on the waves.

The night was, as the day had been, piercing cold, with a smart breeze from the westward. Finally, after gazing till our eyes ached, and we were about to give it up as a failure altogether, at a few moments before two o'clock, the grand explosion came. From the dull, lurid point of light, there suddenly shot up a broad, fan shaped sheet of dazzling brilliancy, casting momentarily a red glare over the ocean, and lighting up the fleet. The light was but momentary, and then all seemed darker than before. We listened in some apprehension for the sound. Such an unheard-of amount of explosive material must surely, it was thought, produce an extraordinary concussion, even at the distance of fifteen miles. We listened thus in expectancy, while one might count twelve or fifteen; then it came. What a disappointment! A mere dull, rumbling sound, as if two light pieces of artillery had been fired in quick succession; the second report seeming merely the echo of the first. A very slight tremor was felt throughout our ship—and that was all.

A few moments after the explosion, a dense black cloud of smoke rose up rapidly on the horizon, and stood out in sharp, well-defined outlines against the clear starlight sky. This cloud was of huge proportions, and as it rose rapidly in the air, and came swiftly towards us, presented a most remarkable appearance, assuming the shape of a huge waterspout, with a tapering, spiral base, resting seemingly on the sea. In a very few minutes it passed us, filling the atmosphere with its sulphurous odors.

This passed off and vanished in smoke this anxiously looked for event, which many had so earnestly hoped was to prove an important auxiliary in the work of subduing the rebel defences at New Inlet. Of course we have no means of determining accurately what effect the explosion may have had; but, whatever the result, the gallant men who so nobly risked their lives in the performance of this service merit and must receive the highest praise of their fellow-countrymen.

WONDERS OF CALIFORNIA.—The natural wonders of California, which have attracted the attention of the world, and surpass in interest and grandeur anything before known, have been extended by recent discoveries in the same region. These newest, rarest wonders lie farther south in Tulare county; they include mountains 15,000 feet high, the highest in the limits of the whole United States territory, and higher than the king of the Alps, Mont Blanc; also perpendicular walls of rock 7000 feet high, or twice as high as those that give such grandeur and fame to the Yo-Semine Valley, and a grove of big trees—bigger than those into whose hollow trunks three horsemen ride abreast—which is twenty-five miles in extent. These new discoveries are in the valley of the Kern river.

THE DEAD OF 1864.

The following is a list of the distinguished dead of 1864:

Authors—W. M. Thackeray, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Walter Savage Landor, George P. Morris, Park Benjamin, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Thomas Colley Grattan, Alaric A. Watts, Charles Sealsfield, John R. McCullock, Ampere, Catherine Sinclair, Mrs. E. W. Farnham.

Clergy—Archbishop Hughes, Thomas Starr King, Daniel Waldo, Hubbard Winslow, Miron Winslow, Peter Bullions, George Potts.

Soldiers—Generals Wadsworth, Sedgwick, Rice, McPherson, Stevenson, Birney, Totten, Ransom—Union. Generals Stewart, Polk, Morgan, Jenkins, Jones, Gist, Cleburne, Ramseur—Rebel.

Sailors—Admiral Storer, Com. W. D. Porter, Com. McCluney, Capt. Craven.

Statesmen and Diplomatists—Joshua R. Giddings, Owen Lovejoy, Chevalier Hulseman, Wm. S. Thayer, Wm. L. Dayton, Gov. Fairbanks, Caleb B. Smith, Smith O'Brien, Joshua Quincy, Andrew H. Reeder, N. P. Tallmadge, Gov. Gamble, George M. Dallas.

Artists, Musicians and Actors—David Roberts, Giacomo Meyerbeer, Frederick George Robson, James W. Wallack, William Hunt, Aristide Husson, John Leech, Samuel Cowell.

Science—Struve, astronomer; Benjamin Silliman, Edward Hitchcock, Eben Meriam, Dr. Franklin Bache.

Kings and Nobles—King Kamehameha, King of Bavaria, King of Wurtemberg, Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Malakoff, Earl of Carlisle.

Travelers—John Speke, Jules Gerard.

Jurists—Chief Justice Taney, Judge Hornblower, James M. Porter, Wm. Curtis Noyes.

Leading Rebels (Civilians)—James H. Hammond, Thomas Butler King, James B. Clay. W. R. W. Cobb, Thomas F. Marshall.

New York Merchants, and others—Peter A. Hargous, Nathaniel Marsh, Isaac Varian, John Hopper, John Clancy, Alexander Vattemare, Pere Enfantine, William D. Ticknor, John C. Rives.

HOW TO FALL ASLEEP.

The great point to be gained in order to secure sleep, is to escape from thought, especially from that clinging, tenacious, imperious thought which in most cases of wakefulness has possession of the mind. I always effect this by the following simple process: I turn my eyeballs as far to the righ or left, or upwards or downwards, as I can without pain, and then commence rolling them slowly, with that divergence from a direct line of vision, around in their sockets, and continue doing this until I fall asleep, which occurs generally within three minutes—always within five at most. The immediate effect of this proceedure differs from that of any other that I have ever heard of to procure sleep. It not only diverts thought into a new channel, but actually suspends it.

Since I became aware of this, I have endeavored, innumerable times, while thus rolling my eyes, to think upon a particular subject, and even upon that which before kept me awake, but I could not. As long as they were moving around, my mind was blank. If any one doubts this, let him try the experiment for himself. I wish he would; let him pause just here and make it. I venture to assure him that, if he makes it in good faith, in the manner described, the promise of "a penny for his thoughts," or for each of them, while the operation is in progress, will add very little to his wealth. Such being its effect, we cannot wonder that it should bring sleep to a nervous and watchful man at night. The philosophy of the matter is very simple. A suspension of thought is to the mind what a suspension of travel is to a weary body. It enjoys the luxury of rest; the strain upon its faculties is removed; it falls asleep as naturally as the farmer in his chair after toiling all day in the fields.

LOCK-JAW CURED.

The following remarkable case of the cure of lock-jaw is related by the Italian *Medical Gazette* of Milan:

"A hair-dresser of that city accidentally received a cut with a scythe on the palm of his left hand, near the wrist. This occurred about the beginning of March, 1861. The wound healed in six days, and it was not until the 30th following that, on rising from his bed, he felt some difficulty in opening his mouth, besides contraction in his left hand, which he could not stretch out, and pains in the right hip and thigh. During the first days, these phenomena disappeared on going to bed, but commenced again as soon as he arose and exposed himself to the open air. On the 10th of April, the symptoms becoming more intense, he was taken to the hospital. On the following day, a spasmodic contraction of the lower jaw and rigidity in the muscles of the neck were observed; the left hand experienced a contraction every time it was taken from under the bedclothes, and the pain in the right side continued; the pulse was very slightly agitated. Sixteen ounces of chloride of baryles, dissolved in a pound of distilled water, were prescribed, to be taken in the course of twenty-four hours. This treatment was continued until the 21st, when the symptoms of lock-jaw having nearly or entirely disappeared, the dose was reduced to eight grains a day, and the remedy was entirely left off on the 26th. Two days later, the patient left the hospital in perfect health.

STORY OF A GOTHIC ARM-CHAIR.

A Paris journal publishes a strange history of an old Gothic arm-chair, which was sold recently at the public auction rooms in the Rue Drouot. The article in question, at first richly ornamented, was presented by the maker to Maria Theresa, and figured in her boudoir. After the death of the Empress of Austria, it was sent, in conformity with her desire, to Queen Maria Antoinette of France, and was subsequently used by Louis XVI. during his imprisonment in the Temple. After the King's tragical death, Clery, his valet-de-chambre, became its owner, and took it to England, where it successively became the property of the Prince Regent and afterwards of the Duke of Cumberland. The latter took it with him to Berlin, and there sent it to an upholsterer for repairs. The workman to whom it was entrusted found in the stuffing of the seat a diamond pin, the portrait of a boy, and several sheets of very closely written manuscript. The man sold the pin, and gave the portrait and papers to a watchmaker of his acquaintance. Some years later, the watchmaker, whose name was Nandorff, endeavored to pass himself off as Louis XVII., and produced the papers and portrait in support of his pretensions. After making some noise in France, and then in Belgium, where he lost his son, who called himself the Duke of Normandy, he went to Java in 1853, and died there. The workman who found the portrait and documents kept his secret till just before his death, when he revealed the whole to his family. One of his relatives, having ascertained that the chair was still in Berlin, purchased it, and sold it to a French traveler, who carried it to Paris, where it ultimately came into possession of an old woman, the inmate of an asylum for the aged, lately deceased. It has now been sold at auction with the rest of her effects.

A REMARKABLE VISION.

A solicitor, resident in the Isle of Wight, had business at Southampton. He stayed at one of those hotels for which the town of mail steamers is famous, and after dinner he was looking over his law papers while he sipped his port. He was aroused from his foolscap and red tape by the opening of a door. His wife, whom he left at home in the Isle of Wight, entered and gazed at him steadfastly, and passed out at the opposite door. He naturally thought that it was a hallucination, and resumed his reading with a wondering smile at his own weakness. But within a quarter of an hour the same thing occurred again, and there was on the countenance of the spectre an imploring look which terrified him. He at once resolved to return home; with some difficulty he got a boatman to take him across; and when he reached his house, was struck by the ghastly, alarmed look of his maid servant, who opened the door. This woman was so frightened by his unexpected return, that she spontaneously confessed her intention to murder her mistress; and her confession was confirmed by the fact that she had concealed a knife under her pillow. This is a very perplexing case for those who think spectral phenomena can be philosphically explained. Here you have the phantom of a living person projected entirely without that person's consciousness. Let it be assumed that a person in extreme peril can, by intense volition, act on the nervous system of the universe, so as to influence his dearest friend; but here, the person whose likeness appeared, was entirely devoid of apprehension, while the servant, who alone knew what was likely to happen, would naturally exert no volition towards revealing. — *Dublin University Magazine.*

HOW BODIES ARE EMBALMED.

A correspondent of a Philadelpia paper writes from City Point, Va., as follows:

"Among the curiosities in the rear of our great armies, none more attract my attention than embalming tents, and the amount of business they do. The process of embalming is very simple, and easily comprehended. When the subject is laid upon the operating table, a slight incision is made in the neck, from which as much of the blood as can be is withdrawn; and then an incision in the femoral artery admits the metal end of a rubber tube, through which, by a force pump, the preserving fluid is driven into the entire arterial system, and thus into the venous system, expelling in the course of its progress what blood had yet remained in arteries and veins. The material used, the embalmers attempt to conceal. It is said that arsenic is a principal one. This is especially important in warm weather. After the process is complete, the form of the face and general expression of the countenance remain unchanged, except a good deal darker in color. At the end of a few months, an embalmed body would not be very different in appearance, perhaps, from the Egyptian specimens, though less repulsive."

NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON.—A most important discovery, far more so than that of the alleged source of the Nile, has just been made in South America. It is that the great river Amazon has been found to be navigable from one end to the other; that, in fact, a new route has been opened between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Morona, a Peruvian steamer, which was sent to explore the Amazon, has arrived from Mayes, about 200 miles from Lima. The Morona navigated more than 2000 miles of the Amazon proper, and 600 of the Yemali and the Pachitea rivers, which, until then, had seen only Indian canoes. The country is, of course, inhabited only by savages, but it is of wonderful fertility.

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT. — The fumes of burning coffee have long been known to act as a powerful disinfectant. Experiments have recently been made in Paris to prove this. A quantity of meat was hung up in a closed room until decomposed, and then a chafing dish was introduced, and five hundred grammes of coffee thrown on the fire. In a few minutes the room was completely disinfected. In another room sulphurated hydrogen and ammonia were developed, and ninety grammes of coffee destroyed the smell in about half a minute.

TRAGIC EVENT.—A tragic event has taken place at Pesth. The wife of a swing master in that town, having lately lost seven of her children, leaving her only the youngest, a few months old, and that one showing symptoms of the disease which had carried off the others, lost her reason. The poor woman, in her frenzy, broke every article of furniture, and when the neighbors, alarmed by the noise, broke open the door, they found her with the child dead in her arms. On her husband returning home and finding what had taken place, he also became a lunatic. The woman has been sent to an asylum.

STATE STATISTICS—The debts of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Illinois and Michigan, as stated in the annual messages of the Governors, are as follows: Maine, $5,337,000; Massachusetts, $22,893,000; Illinois, $11,178,000; Michigan, $5,541,000. The same States have furnished the following number of troops to the army since the outbreak of the rebellion: Maine, 61,000—one-tenth of her whole population; Massachusetts, 156,486; Illinois, 197,269; Michigan, 86,000.

DEFERRED ITEMS.

George G. Ferguson, a Boston lawyer, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the House of Correction for swindling a poor woman out of $13. It seems he met her at the Court House door, where she had gone to pay the fine and costs imposed on a boy who was her relative, and Ferguson, ascertaining her errand, pretended that he was the proper person to receive it. After paying the money over, she saw no more of him until she discovered him sometime afterwards in the court room.

On the 17th of September, Owen Thompson, a drover, was murdered and robbed of a large sum of money in West Albany, N. Y. The day before, another drover saw a man in Thompson's company, who said to him: "Have I not seen you behind a bar somewhere?" Four weeks after the murder, the same drover again met this man, who addressed to him the same question. The drover caused him to be arrested, and he has been convicted of the murder, and sentenced to be hanged. His name is Geo. E. Gordon.

The work of double tracking the Erie railroad from Corning west to Salamanca, is now being pushed, and workmen are engaged at different points along the road. The freight and passenger business brought to the Erie railroad by the Atlantic and Great Western at the Salamanca Junction, render more than ever necessary the improvement of a double track between Salamanca and Corning.

The St. Joseph *Herald* says there is in that city a victim of Indian cruelty who has just arrived from the Plains. The person is a boy of about seven years of age, the son of a frontiersman. The Indians shot five arrows into his body, of which one struck one lobe of his lungs. He was then scalped and left for dead, but was found in time to bring him back to life.

An infant was abandoned at the residence of John Pardee, of Watertown, Conn., nearly a year ago, and was finally taken in and cared for. A few days since, in the absence of Mr. Pardee and his son, three men and two women entered the house, and forcibly took the child away from Mrs. Pardee, and it has not been heard from since.

Charles Windsor, the absconding Teller of the Mercantile Bank of New York, is said to have been arrested in London, and is expected to arrive in New York soon. The missing funds, amounting to $207,000 in currency and $34,000 in gold, have, it is reported, been recovered in large part.

Mr. George Beard, a young man in the employ of C. J. Delehanty & Co., of Fitchburg, caught the skirt of his coat in the gearing at their mill, and was drawn in, breaking his neck, wrenching one arm from its socket, and horribly mutilating his body. He had been married but a short time.

An iron letter has been sent by mail from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to England. The iron was rolled so thin that the sheet was only twice the weight of a similar sized sheet of ordinary note paper. It is supposed to be the thinnest iron ever rolled in the world, and was manufactured by the Sligo Iron Works.

In New York, Mrs. Dorephus Tuttle discovered that her husband was not legally divorced from his former wife, and that she had been deceived by forged papers. She thereupon decided to leave, when the exting husband shot himself dead.

A wife in New York, who had deserted her husband, and was living with another man, bought furs at a Broadway store for $385, and had the bill sent to her husband, and the court made him pay it.

Nathaniel Bean, of Warner, New Hampshire, cut his foot while at work in the woods a few days since, and bled to death before he could reach his home.

A. T. Stewart, the New York dry goods man, lately paid an income tax of $250,000 upon a net income of $5,000,000. He does a business of $30,000,000 a year, has $14,000,000 invested in real estate, and is one of the richest men in the world. Indeed, it is doubtful if anybody is richer than he.

The Swedes in Minnesota manufacture their own dry goods, raising wool and flax in sufficient quantities to supply them for their present wants, and also to lay away for the future.

ODDS AND ENDS.

On the field of Gettysburg, 27,574 guns were picked up, and of these 24,000 were found to be loaded, and half of them were double loaded. One fourth had from three to ten loads in, and many of them had five or six balls to one charge of powder. In some cases the powder was above the ball; in others, the cartridges were not broken at the end; while in one musket twenty-three balls, sixty-two buckshot, and a quantity of powder, were all mixed up together.

Miss Wealthy Ann Kibbe, aged 16 years, was burned to death in Otis, Mass., on Dec. 30th. She was engaged in some work near the fire, when her dress swung into the blaze, and she was almost instantly wrapped in flames. Her hoops greatly facilitated the flames in running over her person, and prevented others who ran to her assistance from smothering the fire.

Mrs. Jennie L. Tolman, of Richmond, New Hampshire, committed suicide on the 2d of January by taking strychnine. She was the young wife of Alfred Tolman, who was murdered recently in a bowling alley in Keene, and excessive grief at the untimely death of her husband produced an aberration of mind which led to this fatal result.

While Dr. Samuel Johnson was courting his intended wife, in order to try her, he said that he had no property, and once had an uncle that was hanged. To which the lady replied, that she had no more property, and although she never had a relative that was hanged, she had a number that deserved to be.

During the past twenty-five years, A. C. Raymond, Esq., of Bath, Me., has watched with the sick 799 nights, laid out 511 persons, put 395 in their coffins, and accompanied 297 bodies to the cemetery. The total time employed in this charitable work has been 1,183 days, or 3 years and 88 days.

It is estimated that the present number of petroleum companies in the United States is three hundred and fifty, with capitals ranging from $60,000 to $10,000,000 each. One company, proposing to consolidate several others with it, has a capital of $15,000,000.

George Davis, of New Haven, lost both of his eyes a few days since. He had drilled a hole in a stone sill, to receive an iron staple, and poured in the melted lead without first clearing the water from the hole. The consequence was, it flew back with the force of steam, into his face, burning him terribly.

Advices from Yokohama, Japan, to Nov. 30th, report the murder by Japanese of two British officers. The British Minister demanded the arrest and punishment of the assassins, and would take measures to compel it. Japanese authorities show a disposition to comply with the demand.

The steamer Potomac, from New York for Portland, took fire around her boilers at four o'clock on the morning of Jan. 5th, off Cape Elizabeth, and burned rapidly. The officers, crew and passengers were taken off by a fisherman. Four lives were lost.

On the 17th of December was begun the coiling of the Atlantic cable from the manufactory at Greenwich, to the ship Amethyst, lent by the British Admiralty for conveying the cable to the Great Eastern at Sheerness. The coiling was proceeding at the rate of two miles per hour.

Secretary Fessenden has been nominated for re-election to the Senate, by the caucus of Union members of the Maine Legislature. Of course this foreshadows his resignation of the Secretaryship of the Treasury. He will, without doubt, be elected.

An old actor, Louis Kramer, has just died at Geneva, Switzerland, in a singular way. He was playing *King Lear*, and in his excitement swallowed a portion of his artificial beard, which stuck in the windpipe and choked him.

Mr. J. Brown, in England, lately drove his aged bay mare 100 miles on a wager. His bet was that she could accomplish the distance in 12 consecutive hours. The mare did it easily, having nearly 44 minutes to spare.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will commence the building of the bridge across the Ohio river, at Belair, early in the spring. It is estimated that it will require 2,600 workmen for three years to complete the job.

North China advices announce the wreck of the British gunboat Racehorse, on the 24th of November, in the Bay of Hangman, with the loss of eighty-nine of her officers and crew.

The *Maine Farmer* records that Mrs. C. B. Merrill, of Windham, Me., has woven seven hundred yards of domestic cloth since last June, besides doing the work for a family of four.

A serious railroad accident took place last week in the Bergen Tunnel, on the New York and Erie Railroad, resulting in the killing of one person, the serious wounding of several others, and the demolition of two cars.

As Henry Ward Beecher lauded the apple, some of his friends gave him, on New Year's day, an apple pie two and a half feet in diameter.

A girl died recently in London from swallowing two dress-steels,

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The attention of the public and trade is invited to our New Scale 7 Octave Rosewood PIANO FORTES, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, *French, Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, Over-Strung Bass, &c.*, and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair,

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-room.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

Prices.—No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rose wood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood, Louis XIV style, $325.

TERMS: NET CASH, IN CURRENT FUNDS.

Descriptive Circulars sent free.

"A GLORIOUS INSTRUMENT." [*N. Y. Observer.*

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

CABINET ORGANS,

and to the fact that they excel other Instruments of their class. Annexed are extracts from a few Notices of the Press:

"THE HIGHEST ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF INDUSTRY IN THIS DEPARTMENT."

"Foremost among all American makers stand Messrs. Mason and Hamlin, whose CABINET ORGANS now represent the highest accomplishments of industry in this department. Taking for their starting point, more than ten years ago, the remembered melodeon, with its thin, sharp tone, they have gone on, step by step, until they have reached a position beyond which the enlargement of Reed Organs cannot, for the present, be advantageously continued. Leaving to others the manufacture of instruments of smaller compass, they have given all their energies to producing the best possible specimens of the class they advertise, and it is nothing more than truth to say they have succeeded. This is not only our opinion, but the unanimous verdict of the Organists and Musicians who have examined these Organs, and have often subjected them to long and severe tests, and whose names have been signed by scores to the testimonials of favor which have been freely given."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

THE UNIVERSAL OPINION OF THE MUSICAL PROFESSION."

"That Messrs. Mason and Hamlin have succeeded in making a better small instrument—from little handbox-like things to those which, though portable, and not larger than a piano, can make themselves felt in a church—is the universal opinion of the musical profession. They agree that no such mechanical works of the kind can be found in equal perfection in Europe. The tone is pure and full, and with an immense body for so small a provocative force. They stand rough traveling, bad usage, and will live in climates that kill American missionaries."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"NEARLY EVERY ORGANIST OR PIANIST OF NOTE."

"The instrument known as the CABINET ORGAN is quite as great an improvement upon the Melodeon, introduced some twenty years ago, or its successor, the Harmonium, as a concert grand piano-forte of to-day is over the imperfect Pianos in vogue a quarter of a century since. The melodeon lost favor from lack of capacity for expression. Its music was monotonous to a degree annoying to cultivated ears. The harmonium was an improvement upon the melodeon, but still failed to satisfy to the extent demanded by its use in chapels, school-rooms or halls, as a support to choral singing. Within a couple of years, Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, who have always taken the lead in this country as manufacturers of reed instruments, have succeeded in largely overcoming the defects noticed in instruments of this class. An important modification introduced in the Automatic Bellows Swell, by which the performer is enabled to produce the softest tones, or to awaken a volume of sound only to, and in point of musical quality fully as fine as, that derived from superior church organs. * * * The favorable testimony of nearly every organist or pianist of note in this country, together with that of certain distinguished foreign authorities, has forestalled our appreciative comments upon the excellence and value of these carefully made instruments."—*New York World.*

"SO EFFECTIVE AND BEAUTIFUL AS TO MEET THE DESIRES OF THE MOST REFINED AND FASTIDIOUS."

"A glorious instrument for the temple service, so readily secured as to be available for any congregation, and so effective and beautiful as to meet the desires of the most refined and fastidious admirers of appropriate music. * * * With your eyes shut, you cannot distinguish its sound from that of the pipe organ; and the advantages that commend it are; its price—for it can be had for one, two, three, or four hundred dollars, according to the size you wish; it is not affected by heat or cold, by any change of temperature; it remains for a long period in good tune; and lastly, it can be sent by express or otherwise any distance, with safety."—*N. Y. Courier.*

"SINGULAR UNANIMITY."

"Induced by these considerations, we have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument, of the many now soliciting the public favor, combines the greatest amount of real excellence. We have prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the most eminent writers, composers and performers, have been obtained; reports of experiments in churches, schools, and families have been examined; all of which, with singular unanimity, consent in assigning the first place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—a decision that corresponds with our own previously formed conclusions, resolved from personal observation." *New York Journal of Commerce.*

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.

ANTI-FREEZING, DOUBLE-ACTING, FORCING AND LIFTING.

These pumps have now been in extensive use a number of years, and give better satisfaction than any other, and are recommended as

THE BEST!

by Capt. Ericsson, and other eminent engineers. We can refer to thousands who use them, and guarantee that all will recommend them. They are more simple in construction, and work easier, and cost less, than all others.

"Our readers will find the double-acting, improved Pump of J. D. West & Co., one of the best in the market. It is very simple, works to a charm, so that any child may use it; throws a steady, continuous stream, and does not freeze in the coldest exposures, and is unusually cheap. We say this knowingly, and give the testimony of our own accord, without the knowledge or request of the proprietors."—*N. Y. Rec'y Post, July 1st, 1863.*

This may certify that I have been using, at my manufactory, for the last four years, "West's Improved Pumps." I now have in use three of said pumps, one of which is kept constantly at work, 24 hours each day, (save Sundays) and has been running for the past two years. I pronounce them, unhesitatingly, the best pumps that have been brought to my notice, having used many others previously. They are simple in their construction, and not easily disarranged.

JAMES A. WEST.

New York, Oct. 10th, 1859.

Solon Robinson to the Farmer's Club, January 23d:

"No farmer who owns a well or cistern can possibly afford to be without an iron pump. It should be at once a suction and force pump—a perfect little fire engine—such a one known as 'West's Improved Pump.' I speak of this pump because I happen to know it * * * to be very simple, durable, powerful and cheap, and it don't freeze up, nor get out of order once a year. * * * I know this, and think I may be doing the farmers good by speaking of it. * * * A boy 10 years old can work it, and throw a continuous inch-and-a-quarter stream. * * * It can be made to work in deep wells as well as in shallow ones."

From the New York Observer.

We have had in use for months past one of West's Pumps, which has given us more satisfaction as a force and lifting pump than any we have ever used. It is one of great power, and well adapted for ship's decks, mines, factories, green-houses, graperies, &c., &c. The *Mining Chronicle and Railway Journal* says:

It is recommended for its extreme simplicity of construction, great strength, and consequent durability and cheapness of repair. There is no stuffing box—the pressure being held by a cup packing, like that upon the working-piston, working in a cylinder, fitted for the purpose within the upper air chamber—which we think a great improvement, as stuffing, is so liable to be deranged, and leak under strong pressure, to say nothing of the loss by friction incident thereto. It has also two air chambers; thus the action of the valve is cushioned upon both sides by air—preventing water-hammer, and vacuum-thump. The valves are very accessible, and simply and cheaply repaired. They work much easier than any pump we have ever seen; the 4-inch cylinder being worked by children in wells 100 feet deep, and as they are extremely cheap as well as simple and strong, we freely recommend them.

Great Neck, L. I., 1860.

I have used this pump for one summer and winter, exposed to the North-West wind coming over Long Island sound, being the coldest possible exposure; and at no time did it freeze, nor were we unable at any time to pump water with great ease.

H. B. MCILVAIN.

The undersigned, having to use "West's Improved Pumps," cheerfully recommend them as simple, durable and powerful in raising and throwing water, and for their ease of action, security against frost, and low price, we believe them superior to all others.

WARREN LELAND, Met. Motel, N. Y.
J. W. POMEROY, Yonkers, N. Y.
JOHN MESSERSEAU, New York.
DOMINICK LAWRENCE, Westchester.

Cambridge Mine, N. C., June 15, 1863.

J. D. WEST & Co.—*Gents:* The pump which I ordered for our Mine is received and put to work in our underlay shaft, which we are sinking. We find that one man will with ease lift 50 gallons per minute. We lifted in three and a half hours all the water in the shaft, which measures seven by twelve feet, and 50 feet deep, and it was full when we commenced. It answers our expectations in every respect, and our workmen are highly pleased with it. It will do great service with but trifling expense for repairs.

Yours, respectfully, BUNK HIGGINS.

We have plenty more such certificates, but think these are enough. For Pumps, Hose, Pipe, &c., address or call upon

J. D. WEST & CO.,
179 Broadway, N. Y.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave, via Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers street, New York, as follows, viz.:

7.00 A. M. Express for Buffalo and principal intermediate stations.

7.00 A. M. Express, for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8.30 A. M. Milk, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10.00 A. M., Mail, Buffalo and intermediate stations.

3.30 P. M. Way, for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5.00 P. M. Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6.00 P. M. Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Ry.

8.00 P. M. Emigrant for Dunkirk and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

Trains leave the following stations at the times indicated:

HORNELLSVILLE.

Going East:	Going West:
6.25 a. m.	9.20 a. m.
1.10 p. m.	9.50 p. m.
6.10 "	12.45 p. m.
9.43 "	6.30 "
10.22 "	9.00 "

ALFRED.

12.45 p. m.	1.12 p. m.
7.17 "	9.44 a. m.

GENESEE.

7.33 a. m.	10.28 a. m.
12.02 p. m.	11.04 "
6.30 "	1.57 p. m.
8.41 "	9.28 "
9.28 "	11.30 "

FRIENDSHIP.

11.16 a. m.	11.15 a. m.
3.53 p. m.	2.39 p. m.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—From Pier 2 North River, N. Y.—Connecting at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad, and its Connections, forming a direct line to PITTSBURG and THE WEST, without change of cars.

GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Two Express trains daily for the West, except Sundays, when one evening train.

Sixty Miles and Two Hours saved by this line to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with but one change of cars.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1864. Leave New York as follows:

At 6 A. M., for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, &c.

Mail Train at 9 A. M., for Flemington, Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Pittston, Binghamton, &c.

9 A. M., Western Express, for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and the West, with but one change of cars to Cincinnati or Chicago, and but two change to St. Louis.

11.00 A. M., 3.30 and 9.00 P. M., for Elizabeth.

12 M. Train, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.

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

4.30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

6.00 P. M. for Somerville.

8.00 P. M. Western Express, for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West. Sleeping Cars from Jersey City through to Pittsburg.

ELIZABETHPORT AND NEW YORK FERRY.

Leave New York from Pier No. 1 North River, at 9.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.00 and 6.00 P. M. The boats stop at Bergen Point and Marriner's Harbor.

Tickets for the West can be procured at the Office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Pier 2 North River, at No. 1 Astor House, at 271 and 529 Broadway, and at the Principal Hotels.

JOHN C. STEVENS, President.