

The Sabbath Recorder

Published by GEORGE B. UTTER.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 5, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1000.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.
THE SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Thankful for the continued mercies of God to us as a people, and for the return of peace to our country, we submit this Report, feeling that these blessings should inspire Seventh-day Baptists with more zeal for the truth, which it is the especial object of this Society to vindicate and promulgate.

We give the proceedings of the Board for the past year in the following order:

There has been an active demand for tracts during the present year. This fact the Board looks upon as an encouraging omen for the future; for while the public mind was so generally absorbed in our country's warfare, such an interest was not anticipated.

The following report of Bro. Geo. B. Utter, the Society's General Agent, shows the amount of tracts sent out by him, and the condition of the Society's Depository, which is now at Westerly, R. I.:

"The General Agent has been called upon, during the past year, to furnish tracts for gratuitous distribution in nearly every part of our country. The ministers and missionaries of the denomination, and not a few lay members who have occasion to travel extensively, have acted as volunteer distributors of the Society's publications. Availing himself of all such opportunities, the Agent has been able, with small outlay, to send the leaves of truth into widely separated districts.

"Within the past year, new editions have been issued of several of the Society's publications, among which are Tract No. 4, on the History of the Sabbath; Tract No. 16, the Appeal for the Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptist Denomination from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference; and the tract written by Edward Stennett, entitled, 'The Royal Law Contended for.' The matter of 'Sabbath Vindication' No. 1, is now being printed in tract form, and will soon be ready for distribution. With these additions to the Society's stock of publications, the Depository is now in condition to respond to any drafts which may be made upon it."

It is the opinion of the Board, that efforts in this direction should be increased the coming year, and that it would be advisable to add new tracts to those already published, whenever suitable manuscripts can be obtained. Let these silent messengers of truth continually go forth, convincing men of the great error of neglecting the Sabbath, and some honest hearts will yield submissively to the law of God, and many may be enlightened, and cease to teach that which is false.

At a Board meeting, held Jan. 16th, the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That we are desirous of employing suitable traveling agents, to labor in behalf of the claims of the Bible Sabbath, by conversing, distributing tracts, lecturing, preaching, or discussing, as circumstances may require, outside of fields occupied by our churches.

"Resolved, That we request Elds. N. V. Hull, J. Summerbell, A. H. Lewis, and D. E. Maxson, to travel as our agents for six weeks or less, as circumstances in their judgment may justify, to carry out the above resolution."

All except Eld. N. V. Hull accepted the invitation, and have labored to some extent for the Society. Yet, from various reasons, the first plan of laboring outside of our churches, has not been adhered to, and most of the labor has been performed within the bounds of seventh-day churches. One very strong reason for this was, that some of the agents felt this to be our first work, and the Board was not inclined to send them where they had but little faith in their own labors. We give the reports of these agents in full, that the Society may clearly understand what has been done. Eld. Summerbell says:

placed in their mind, are now required to 'keep holy the Sabbath of the Lord,' which 'was made for man, and the Lord being Lord also of the Sabbath-day.' I had the encouraging satisfaction of being heard throughout with the most candid attention, and felt that I was not left alone by Him who said, 'Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world.' At the conclusion, I was informed by leading and official men, that they would like to hear more on the subject; a well-known deacon remarking, that they had heard the truth. A point of interest developed at this meeting was the general desire to know how Sunday became substituted for the Sabbath. Having no tracts, I made no distribution, which I am sure would have been thankfully received. Being now supplied, I am waiting for the long evenings, and reasonable release from home labor, when I hope to go forth with our printed witnesses, and to arrest the attention of some who are not already under the influence of bigotry, or the world, to obey the truth."

Eld. A. H. Lewis reports as follows:

"To the Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society:
"Brethren, in accordance with an invitation extended by you some months since, and in keeping with the advice of your Corresponding Secretary, at a subsequent date, I left home on the evening after the fifth of June, for the purpose of laboring under your direction in preaching the gospel, as opportunity might offer, and especially to lecture on the subject of the Bible Sabbath, and distribute Sabbath Tracts, &c. Proceeding to DeRuyter, N. Y., I attended the association meeting of our churches in Central New York, during which, as I had opportunity, during that meeting, to forward the interests of the Society, and the cause of truth. Consulting with members of the Board, and other brethren present at that meeting, it was determined to remain at DeRuyter during the next week, and deliver a course of lectures.

"In pursuance of this conclusion, I commenced on the evening after Second-day, June 12th, and delivered five lectures, closing on the evening after First-day, the 18th. On the intervening Sabbath, June 17th, I preached two sermons to our people, on the subject of Sabbath observance, and our present relation, as a people, to the work of promulgating Sabbath truth. On First-day I preached twice, by invitation, in the Baptist church at Woodstock, near DeRuyter, choosing such themes, and methods of treating them, as would suggest and enforce the sacredness of God's law, and the eternal nature of each command of the Decalogue. These, with one sermon preached before the Association, made five sermons and five lectures at and near DeRuyter. I distributed tracts at each lecture, and on the day preceding my first lecture, distributed them in the places of business about the village, and invited men to come out and hear. The attendance throughout the course was good, and the attention all that could be asked. I think an average of one-half of those in attendance were First-day people. In speaking to our own people, I endeavored to press earnestly the truth, that we ought to be much more strict in the observance of God's day, and more earnest and aggressive in promulgating the truth on this point of Christian doctrine.

"On Second-day morning, June 19th, I left DeRuyter for Leonardville, and arrived there at 9 P. M. On the day following, I went to West Edmeston and Clarkville, consulted with officers and members of the Board, and determined to preach at the latter place on the evenings after June 21st and 23d, also at West Edmeston, June 23d, and at Leonardville on Sabbath, the 25th. I spoke upon the same themes here on Sabbath as at DeRuyter. On the evening after First-day, June 26th, I commenced lectures at Clarkville, continuing for five successive evenings. The attendance of First-day people was large upon the first evening, but through the course was not comparatively as large as at DeRuyter. On Sabbath, July 1st, I preached twice—at the North church in the morning, and at the village in the afternoon. On First-day, July 2d, in the forenoon, I preached at Unadilla Forks, in the 'Free-will Baptist Church,' and lectured in the afternoon. The attendance and attention at the lecture were good, the hearers being mainly First-day people.

"I had planned to visit Verona and Scott; but advice from home, and the fatigue of my labors up to this date—I had spoken twenty-four times within twenty-one days—led me to conclude otherwise. I therefore, on Second-day, July 3d, I went to Utica, thence to Verona to take up an appointment already out, and then, at midnight, took the train from Rome for Westerly, where I arrived on the evening of July 4th.

"In lecturing, I aimed to canvass every point, pro and con, relative to the subject, and always gave full opportunity for questions or replies. In preaching to our own people, I labored to impress the necessity of a stricter observance of the Sabbath, and to awaken them more fully to the work of promulgating the truth upon all points relative to the Sabbath and first day of the week.

Board inquire of those living where the labor was performed, as to its probable result. I can not judge of this. I have labored as I was able, feeling that 'duties are ours, while results are God's.' Collections were taken at DeRuyter, Leonardville, and Clarkville. At the last two places, the money was taken charge of by members of the Board; the other will appear in the account annexed. All of which, praying that God will bless your efforts to sub- mit his truth, I beg leave to sub- mit as my report.

WESTERLY, R. I., July 6th, 1865.
Eld. D. E. Maxson reports as follows:

"MILTON, Aug. 11th, 1865.
"To the Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society:
"In accordance with my engagement with your Board, I have begun the work I undertook, but regret that pressure of home duties has, up to this time, prevented me from entering more fully upon it. The want of tracts to distribute has also been a hindrance. But I have arranged home affairs so as to devote some time to the Sabbath cause, and within a few days have received 12,794 pages of tracts, a part from the President of the Board, and a part from 'somebody' unknown.

"For the beginning of my labor, and its result so far, I refer you to an article published in the SABBATH RECORDER. Since then, my labors have been confined to tract distribution. I have put our published views on the Sabbath into the hands of the ministers and leading members of the three First-day churches here, and also left them in the post-office and stores for casual reading. The immense travel on the railroad near this place also affords a fine opportunity for sending the little messengers of long-neglected truth home to some thoughtful minds. I deem tract distribution one of the very best means of disseminating Sabbath truth. Tracts will find their way where the lecturer can not go, and men will read them with less pugnacity than they will listen to the living speaker. Rev. Mr. Potts has purchased a volume of our Sabbath Tracts, and places a high value upon them. He is mastering our arguments, and using them among his brother ministers. Mrs. Potts is firm as the hills, and happy as a new convert in the truth she has found. She and her five girls make a valuable addition to our Sabbath-school and society. She is a little afraid of close communion; but I guess a dose of Prof. Allen will cure her. She has gone North among her friends, but took along a set of Sabbath Tracts, and will work faithfully for the cause. Yesterday, a Methodist lady from West Milton called to get our Sabbath views explained more fully. I supplied her with such tracts as I thought would best suit her case. I have learned that the Methodist minister at Edgerton has got aroused to defend the Sunday. I intend to pitch my tent over against him shortly. I have made no expense yet that I care to report.

"Brethren, our cause is holy, and we must never suffer our banner to trail in the dust. God, in his good time, will prosper every well-directed effort to advance his truth.

"Yours in Christian bonds."
The following is the article referred to from the SABBATH RECORDER:

"Agreeable to an appointment by the Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society, as well as to my own conviction of duty as a gospel minister, I have presented the claims of the Bible Sabbath to my own congregation, and such others as were pleased to listen, in six consecutive discourses on the Sabbath day.

"Besides the ordinary congregation, a goodly number of students from the Academy were present. The Congregational minister of this place, Bro. Smith—the Methodist, Bro. Farnham—and the United Brethren, Bro. Potts—with Bro. Payne, Presiding Elder of the last mentioned order—were in attendance most of the time, by invitation. Besides these, several First-day brethren gave me a hearing. The subject was treated under the following headings:

"First discourse—Nature and obligations of law.

"Second discourse—The Sabbath law.

"Third and fourth discourses—The Sabbath day.

"Fifth discourse—The Sabbath unchangeable.

"Sixth discourse—The Sabbath in history.

"Supplementary to these, and especially for the encouragement and admonition of my own congregation, I gave two discourses, entitled—1st. Christian growth, based on Isa. 40: 31. 'But they that wait on the Lord, shall renew their strength.' &c.; 2d. Perseverance under difficulties, Matt. 5: 10—'Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake,' &c. In this last discourse, I endeavored to make the Sabbath appear sacred by the memory of what it tries to preserve it against the persistent and almost fiendish assaults of the papal power, ever its most implacable enemy. It would be a profitable chapter, this chapter of 'Martyrdom for the Sabbath,' to our invertebrate Sabbatarians, who skulk the duty on the flimsy plea of 'inconvenience.'

"The above I deem to be a logical mode of procedure, and one which the claims of the Sabbath may be made to appear in the strongest light.

"I fear the major proposition of my argument, viz., 'The nature and obligations of law,' is not thoroughly enough understood by us as a people. This is not strange, when our whole nation is scarcely through its first lessons of law. When we once fairly comprehend the high origin and immutable nature of law, our task as Sabbatarians is more than half done; for our minor proposition, viz., 'There is a Sabbath law,' is easier of comprehension. Right here is our labor. Henceforth we have not so much to combat the Sunday dogma, as the no-Sabbath dogma. The fact is, few remain to do homage to Sunday, or claim divine authority for it. But failing to maintain that point, the majority of Christians now chime in with infidels, and declare there is no Sabbath, rather than accept the only Sabbath of the Bible, the Sabbath of Eden, of Sinai, and of Calvary.

"The Sabbath in History, is alike damaging to the Sunday, and the no-Sabbath dogmas. Here is a broad and inviting field for our scholars and reading men, and most confidently we challenge the advocates of either theory to enter that field.

"Of the effect of these discourses, I can only judge as they develop. I think, as regards our own people, they were strengthened in their conviction of the unanswerable arguments which sustain our cause, and encouraged to ply more faithfully that most unanswerable of all arguments, viz., consistent Sabbath-keeping by all those who profess to honor the Bible Sabbath. One good-natured Methodist said, 'Maxson had got him behind the fence, but the Methodists had him by the coat-tail.' The Presiding Elder of the United Brethren, on being earnestly urged by one of his flock to show some Scripture for Sunday, very adroitly replied, 'There was not so much as he wished there was.'

Elder Potts candidly concedes the unanswerableness of our arguments, in reading our tracts, and already sees light ahead. Mrs. Potts, his wife, a most excellent woman, and devoted, praying Christian, has come to the light, clear as day, in the truth which has set her free. She is a faithful attendant of all our services, and brings five bright-eyed, intelligent girls to our Sabbath-school. We hope this may be but a beginning of success in our efforts to vindicate the long-neglected Sabbath of Jehovah. I hope before long to report successful labor elsewhere."

As to the result of these labors, very little can be judged at present; and indeed we should not be too hasty to reap the fruits of our toil, but labor on, doing duty faithfully, and trusting in God for the consequences. The interest at Milton, Wisconsin, affords good ground for encouragement; and may the day speedily come, when not only one, but many, shall forsake the error of Sunday-keeping, and rejoice in the Sabbath of the Lord.

The Board are inclined to the opinion, that it would be advisable for the Society to keep an agent in the field for the whole year, and that he should be an able defender of Sabbath truth. Let his work be done mainly among First-day people, distributing tracts, preaching the gospel, lecturing, and possibly discussing, should opportunity occur, and we think his labors would amply pay for the outlay.

Eld. Nathan Gardner, in declining an invitation of the Board to act as traveling agent, gave as one reason why he could not comply with that request, the following:

"Last year I delivered to my congregation a series of sermons upon the following points: a. An examination of the Sabbath question, as based upon the Old Testament Scriptures. b. The theory of a change of the Sabbath. c. The no-Sabbath theory. d. How Sunday came to be observed in the place of the Seventh-day, as shown by history. While delivering them, and since, quite a number expressed themselves as very anxious that I should commit them to writing, and prepare them for publication. Since the present year commenced, I delivered the same series in Independence, and the people there are pleading with equal earnestness to the same effect. One man offered ten dollars towards defraying the expense of publishing them in a book or pamphlet form, convenient for circulation. I had no thought of having any of them published when I commenced the series, but prepared them in reference to some in my congregation who were being tempted to abandon the Sabbath, and were not sufficiently informed to be able to meet all the subtleties and sophistries of their tempters. But when I saw the earnestness manifested, especially on the part of some, whom I deemed most competent to judge of their adaptedness to produce conviction, I finally consented to enter upon the task of preparing them, as time and strength will permit, and leave the question as to the form of publishing, for after consideration. This reason I would not have mentioned, had it not been needful to explain fully why I do not accept your invitation, and at the same time show that I am not prompted by in-

difference to the interests of the cause in doing so."

This suggested to the Board the propriety of the Society's publishing the work of Eld. Gardner, and a letter was addressed to him to ascertain his views in regard to it. In reply, he expressed his willingness to send his discourses to the SABBATH RECORDER for publication, that the Board might be able to decide upon putting them in tract form. This suggestion was favorably received by the Board, and Eld. Gardner was informed to that effect, and it is expected that its publication in the RECORDER will soon commence.

REQUEST OF GILBERT STEWART.
Eld. Nathan Gardner forwarded a letter which he had received from Gilbert Stewart, of Painesville, Ohio, to the Board, with his recommendation for consideration. He was requested to lay the matter before the Missionary Society, but deeming this more properly the business of the Tract Society, it was sent to this Board. The following extract from Mr. Stewart's letter of June 10th, gives his request in his own language:

"I commenced to deliver a discourse, a few weeks ago, in the Disciple's Church, upon the subject of the Sabbath; but the leading members of the church raised so much disturbance, that I was compelled to bring the meeting to a close, or end in the midst of a tumult. There are several here who say that they would keep the Sabbath if there was a church started in Painesville. Besides myself, there is one other Sabbath-keeper here, and one has just moved away. And now, Bro. Gardner, I have one request to make of you. You know where I agree with you, and where I differ; and in this I will be bound by no chain other than this, to proclaim the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. But if, with this pledge, the Missionary Society will appropriate \$100 for the use of a hall in Painesville, and look to God for his blessing on the result, I will then see what I can do for a cause."

In a subsequent letter, Mr. Stewart said the proprietor of the hall had offered to take \$50 for the use of it for one year, and he thought part or all of the money could be raised there, but wanted the Tract Society to pledge that amount, that it might be used if necessary. The Board still felt that they knew too little of the appropriation, and referred the matter to the Society.

EVERYTHING WORN OUT.
A correspondent who has been traveling through the South since the war ended, gives the following picture of affairs:

"The dwelling-houses of the South present a strange appearance in their furniture and household equipments. Everything has been mended, and generally in the rudest style. Window glass has given way to tin boards, and these are in use in railway coaches and in cities. Furniture is marred and broken, and none has been replaced in four years. Dishes are cemented in various styles, and half the pitchers have tin handles. A complete set of crockery is never seen, and in very few families is there enough to set a table in a manner approaching gentility. A set of forks with whole tines is a curiosity. Clocks and watches have nearly all stopped. Carpets were gone for army blankets. Pianos, where they are owned, are terribly out of tune. Clothing, including hats, bonnets, and ladies' and children's shoes, are nearly all home-made. Hair brushes and tooth brushes are all worn out, combs are broken and are not yet replaced. Pins, needles, thread, and a thousand such articles, which seem indispensable to housekeeping, are very scarce. Even the best substitutes for spoons have been substituted for spoons. Few have pocket-knives. In fact, everything that has been an article of sale at the South, is wanting now. At the tables of those who were once esteemed luxurious providers, you will find neither tea, coffee, nor spices of any kind. Even gaudies, in some cases, have been replaced by a cup of grease, in which a piece of cloth is plunged for a wick. The problem which the South has had to solve has been, not how to be comfortable during the war, but how to live at all. The state of things which this indicates will not disappear rapidly. Neither this season nor the next can bring the era of comfortable living. All are reduced to the same level; all are poor together."

AN UNCHANGEABLE LAW.
Things do not change in the East. As Abraham pitched his tent in Bethel, so does an Arab build his tent up his camp; as David built his palace on Mount Zion, so would a Turkish pasha now arrange his house; in every street may be seen the hairy children of Esau, squatting on the ground, devouring a morsel of lentils like that for which the rough hunter sold his birthright; along every road plod the sons of Bechah, whose fathers one thousand years ago bound themselves and theirs to drink no wine, plant no tree, enter within no door, and their children have kept the oath; at every train young men sit around the pan of parched corn, dipping their morsel into the dish; Job's plough is still used, and the seed is still trodden into the ground by asses and kine; olives are shaken from the boughs as directed by Isaiah; and the gnawing of trees is unchanged since the days of Saul. The Syrian boy is still, as formerly, only a stone tent, and his temple was but a marble tent. What is seen in Bethany may be taken as the exact likeness of the house of Lazarus, where Mary listened and Martha toiled, and as the house of Simon the leper, where the precious box of ointment was broken, and whence Judas set out to betray his master.—All the Year Round.

HOW WORDS ARE SOMETIMES DIVIDED.
The way in which words are sometimes divided when set to music, sometimes produces a rather ludicrous effect. A stranger who once dropped into a singing-school, was much surprised to hear the girls singing:

"O for a man!
O for a man!
O for a man—on in the sky!"
But was thunderstruck on hearing the boys strike in immediately, with "Send down fall!
Send down fall!
Send down fall—on on on high!"
While on another occasion a choir sang out to the best of their ability:

and a regulating power. The moving power was a weight hanging to a cord, wound around a barrel, and the unwinding of which, by the fall of the weight, gave motion to a train of wheels that moved the hands around the dial. The regulating power was a balance wheel, springing backwards and forwards after the manner of the watch balance, so familiar to us all.—The Shipping Magazine.

GOD'S LIGHTNING-ROD.
Prof. Cooke shows how God had made lightning-rods ages before Franklin thought of them:

To guard his roof from the destructive action of electricity, man invents the lightning-rod, whose leading points quietly drain the clouds, or failing to do this, receive the charge and bear it harmlessly to the earth. But ages before Franklin pointed the first rod to the storms, the merciful Parent of mankind had surrounded the dwellings of his children with a protection far more effectual than this; for since the creation of organic life, every pointed leaf, every twig and every blade of grass have been silently discharging the clouds of their destructive weapon. It is difficult to improve upon nature, and man constantly finds that in his best inventions he has been anticipated from eternity by a greater inventor than he. So, not long after Franklin had discovered the efficacy of metallic points in dissipating a charge of electricity, and had applied the principle in constructing the lightning-rod, it was found that a common blade of grass, pointed with nature's exquisite workmanship, was three times as effective as the finest carbide needle, and a single twig far more efficient than the metallic points of the best constructed rod.

When, now, you reflect how many thousand of these vegetable points every large tree directs to the sky, and consider what must be the agency of a forest with its innumerable twigs, or of a single meadow with its countless blades of grass, and then when you remember that these are only subsidiary to those vast lightning conductors, the mountain chains, whose craggy summits pierce the clouds themselves, and still farther, when you learn that the rain-drops and snow-flakes have been made good conductors, so that during the storms a bridge for the lightning is thrown across from the clouds to the earth, you will see how abundant the protection is, and with what care Providence has guarded us from the destructive agent. It is only under unusual circumstances, when electricity is developed more rapidly than it can be dissipated through these numberless channels, that a violent discharge takes place, and if then it tears down hills, it also reveals the Merciful Hand which constantly spares.

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While on another occasion a choir sang out to the best of their ability:

"We'll catch the sea!
We'll catch the sea!
We'll catch the sea—ing bear!"

That church and society are in a bad state, who have among them some half a dozen or a dozen members, who have learned to pick at a minister, and have once carried their place of picking at him. They have done so on a former occasion, they will do again, after the novelty and interest of a new face and voice are worn off; and that church and society have either got to obtain a minister, with the hide of a minister, or have him perpetually annoyed, or lose him.

General Intelligence.

RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina, in its reconstruction efforts, has taken up a remarkable position. The people of that State, in convention assembled, acknowledge that they have been twice defeated, once by political majorities, and once by the sword, and therefore conclude that it is neither wise nor politic for the South to continue the contest.

Accordingly they have resolved that the Union is the first and paramount consideration of the American people; that all sovereignty resides solely in the American people, and that the authorized representative of that sovereignty, within the limits of the constitution, is the federal government.

They further conclude, that the late war was not one of an oppressed people against tyranny, but arose simply from an apprehension on the part of the weaker section of possible tyranny in the future. The war, therefore, not having been strictly in the nature of a rebellion, they suggest to President Johnson the justice and wisdom of not enforcing the penalties affixed to the crime of rebellion by the laws of the United States.

INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Information has been received from Gen. Conner's right column, under Col. Cole, to the 21st Sept. It has been encamped near Fort Conner since the 20th. He had lost 600 horses and 200 mules, which were frozen to death in one night. On the 1st of September he was attacked by a party of Sioux, Cherokee and Arapahoes, on Powder River. They were repulsed with heavy loss, our loss being only four killed and two wounded.

On the 3d the Indians appeared in force, and were driven ten miles. The next day, the engagement was renewed, and lasted until noon. The Indians were again defeated with great slaughter, their loss being from 200 to 600 killed and wounded. The Indians fled in every direction; our troops were unable to pursue them on account of the poor condition of the stock. Our loss was one killed, and one officer and two men wounded. The Indians lost a large number of horses. The Indians again attacked our troops on the 8th, and after a short but spirited engagement, were totally routed and cleaned out. Their force is estimated at 3,000. They lost many of their principal chiefs. Our total reported loss in the three engagements was seven killed, one officer and two men wounded.

Blossomed in Georgia.—On the 27th of August, two citizens of Pickens County, Georgia, went to church during service, and called for two men against whom they had some grudge. The men refusing to go out, they went in, and at once commenced firing, killing one man and mortally wounding a lady. On Wednesday following, Dr. L. Harper went, with three citizens and three soldiers, to arrest them; found them with three other men in a house, armed and doors barricaded. Two citizens approached the house to entreat them to surrender, when they were shot dead. A general fight ensued, lasting half an hour, two desperadoes being killed and a third mortally wounded. The other two rushed out of the house and attempted to escape by running. One was immediately killed, and the other said he would surrender, when he was dispatched by bayonets.

WHAT MAY BE DONE WITH WORTHLESS LAND.—A gentleman in Middlesex county, Mass., had eighteen acres of worthless land. A few years ago he resolved to reclaim it, which he did at an expense of three thousand dollars. He then put the entire lot to cranberries. The land lay conveniently to be overflowed whenever it was desirable to flow it. The vines grew and flourished beyond expectation. The grower picked his cranberries by hand, never suffering a rake to be used for that purpose. His crop some years has been one thousand barrels; he estimates it this year at six hundred barrels. Some years cranberries are worth nine dollars a barrel. The value of the crop any year is greater than the original cost of reclaiming the land.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—Additional intelligence from Ireland states that the Fenian excitement increases, and grave apprehensions are entertained. It is reported that men in the English army are boasting of the connection with the Fenians, and the signs of disaffection in the army cause the English papers to demand the rigid enforcement of discipline. Fenians are entertained that soldiers from the United States will be landed on the coast of Ireland, and a report had gained credence that a body of disbanded United States soldiers had already landed near Galway. Nightly drillings were frequent over all parts of Ireland; the conspiracy was rapidly spreading, and finding friends and sympathizers wherever it went.

STORMS AT THE SOUTH.—A dispatch from New Orleans, Sept. 27th, says: The equinoctial storm is severely felt along the Gulf coast. Several boats have been blown ashore and others damaged. A terrific storm passed over Grand Cheniere, Louisiana, a day or two ago, which did im-

mense damage. People in adjoining counties are preparing to rescue the victims. It is supposed that the inhabitants of the place, numbering several hundreds, were submerged by back water from the gulf. Fragments of furniture, houses, &c., were found adrift along the line of the river. A report from Niblet Bluff, on the Sabine river, says that place was visited by a tornado, and all the houses were capsized but two or three.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.—The experiment, so long prosecuted, of setting type by machinery, seems likely to prove successful. A company in New York are reported to have a machine completed which will do the work of six men. It sets and distributes type at the same time, and is managed by two girls. The machines will cost \$2,000 each. The Herald is reported to have ordered twelve of these machines, and the Tribune and Times ten each.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The situation, politically and socially, in Mississippi, is bad enough. The corn and cotton crops of the State are a failure, and the people of Mississippi will have to draw rations from other States for another year. The Mississippi river levees are washing away, and the stream threatens to flood the whole country adjacent to it. The railroads of the State remain unrepaired, and the whole country is devastated. The social condition is no better, and the people remain idle and thriftless as formerly.

A little speck of war has appeared in Morgan county, Ky. A man named Williams, with about forty followers, has arrested the United States collector of internal revenue, and compelled him to desist from his business. He has also arrested every man who has brought a suit against any rebel, and compelled him to withdraw it. A company of United States forces attempted, without success, to drive this gang from the county. More troops have gone to the scene of action.

As the wife of John MacKenzie was drawing water from a well in Northbridge Centre, her little son Walter stepped too near the well, lost his balance in some way, and fell head first into the well, which is about twenty feet deep. Mrs. MacKenzie, finding the means at hand inadequate to the rescue of her son from his perilous situation, descended into the well, without any ladder or help, and brought her son up safely.

Leonard McCandles, a merchant in Fayette county, Pa., who was quite wealthy, while about to start for Pittsburg to be married, one week ago, took a slice of cake and some lemonade from his brother James, and was immediately taken sick, and died in half an hour. There is no doubt of his having been poisoned, and James, after obtaining possession of some of his property, has run away.

An auction sale of rare plants from the conservatories of the late James Dundas took place in Philadelphia recently, the net proceeds amounting to about \$9,000. Among the articles sold was a huge Ficus Elasticus (India rubber tree), thirty feet high, with its natural lankness growing down from the top-most branches, and fastening it secure over its base, as the mainstay fastens a mast.

A building formerly used as a powder mill, near Marshall, Texas, was recently blown up, and with it four men belonging to the 8th Illinois regiment, who were terribly burned and wounded. Two of them, named Davis and Little, lingered in excruciating pain until the following morning, when they died. The other two, named Grate and Algood, will recover.

A train, consisting of 250 army wagons, 2 ambulances, and 6 forges, under the direction of Capt. Manderville, Quartermaster of the Fifth Corps, passed through Columbus, Ohio, recently, on the National Road, en route for Leavenworth, Kansas. Each wagon was drawn by six mules, and in addition there were five extra mules for every 25 teams, making in all 1,550 mules.

Generals Grant and Sherman were lately in danger of life and limb by railroad accidents. On the 27th of September the former was on a train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road, which was thrown from the track, but no one was injured. A similar accident to General Sherman's train on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad had a similar fortunate result.

As the propeller Buckeye was on her way with freight and passengers, from Ogdensburg to Toledo, she struck a sunken rock near Crossier Light, in the St. Lawrence river, and sunk in 70 fathoms of water. Three light passengers were drowned, and three men are missing, supposed to be lost. Only twenty minutes elapsed between the striking and sinking.

In less than twenty-four hours after the fire in Augusta, Me., every lot in the burnt district which the owners could dispose of was purchased by parties in the city, and work was at once commenced in clearing away the rubbish, preparatory to laying new foundations on which to raise new structures immediately.

The other day, three soldiers in Memphis, Tenn., while running away from the patrol guard, leaped from the Susquehanna Bridge into the river, a distance of sixty feet, and swam the river, making good their escape. This is the best jumping since Sam Patch went over Niagara Falls.

It is thought that the National Soldiers' Home will be located at Mount Vernon. A large party of New England and New York ladies visited that place recently, and found it in charge of a single lady, who has been so annoyed by visiting depredators that she had come to look upon and treat all visitors as marauders.

Forty admiralty suits, most of them growing out of cotton seizures in the rebel States, chiefly during the Red river expedition, and involving property valued at one million seven hundred thousand dollars, are now pending in the District Court at Springfield, Illinois. Most of the cotton was seized by the navy, sent to Cairo, and sold by order of the court. The question now is, whether the proceeds belong to the government, the navy, or the claimants who have appeared since the seizure.

The tanning mills in Massachusetts are now in full operation, and some kinds of leather cannot be prepared fast enough to meet the wants of the shoe manufacturers. The tanners are believed to have made large profits the last two or three years. At present they are paying high prices for materials, and we understand that hemlock bark, which is yearly becoming scarcer in the market, is now worth seventeen dollars per cord in Boston market.

In answer to numerous inquiries about the burial of the Union dead at Salisbury, N. C., Brovet Brigadier General Heath, Commandant at that point, has written that all who died there were buried in trenches, and it is therefore impossible to distinguish them. There are fourteen trenches, which contain no less than ten thousand bodies of dead Union soldiers.

The Gloucester Telegraph states that a manufacturer in Manchester, Mass., has been heavily mulcted for making false returns of the amount of his business. An investigation showed conclusively that some eleven months returns did not show a true statement of his business, and he was assessed \$1,200 extra, to cover the deficiencies, and fined \$1,200 for making fraudulent returns.

A long-lost Madonna of Raphael was lately discovered at Mantua, covered with dust, and in the hands of an old clothesman. When cleaned, it proved to be a painting of exquisite beauty, and Professor Bias, after a minute examination, declared it to be not only an original Raphael, but one of the best preserved productions of that great master.

The Proprietor and bar-keeper of a New Orleans beer-garden have been prosecuted for refusing to allow negroes to drink in the place, and ejecting them after they refused to leave.

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The receipts from the Internal Revenue, Sept. 25th, were one million nine hundred thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars.

Wisconsin has a population of 868,847, an increase of 93,227 since 1860, when it was 765,620. The State debt is less than \$2,000,000.

M. M. Bacon, of Hartford, was seriously injured by the bursting of a soda bottle. He will probably lose one eye.

In Cochiti, all races are very much in vogue. The bulls are harnessed in chariots, and run with great speed.

Sixty pounds of limestone were found packed in the middle of a bale of cotton at Eastfield, N. H., a few days since.

There are said to be more office-seekers in Washington at the present time than ever before.

Queen Victoria has taken a fancy to a spinning-wheel, and ordered one for each of her palaces.

Beauregard is said to have become a sad, quiet citizen of New Orleans.

Gen. Curtis Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, is to be a Professor in the Virginia Military Institute.

Internal revenue receipts still amount to upwards of \$1,000,000 a day.

The population of Chicago is 178,539.

The taxable property in Brooklyn, N. Y., is valued at \$133,311,633.

A famine is anticipated in China.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at the Society's room in Westbury, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 11th, 1865, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—The Anniversary of the American Bible Union will be held Wednesday and Thursday, October 25th and 26th, in the church corner of Broome and Elizabeth Streets, New York, commencing at half-past 9 o'clock A. M.

THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION will hold its next session with the Hartsville Seventh-day Baptist Church, commencing on the fourth Third-day of October, (the 24th day of the month) at 7 o'clock P. M. The following programme was adopted for said session:

1st. Introductory Discourse, G. J. Crandall. 2d. Registration of what is in the what sense is man affected by it? Stephen Burdick. 3d. The Scripture sense of the terms Life and Death. J. R. Irish. 4th. The Teachings of Scripture and Reason on the subject of Temperance. H. P. Burdick.

What is our duty to our young men who are called to the ministry, and how shall we fulfill that responsibility? Thos. B. Williams. 6th. Were Moses and Elias resurrected to immortality before the death of our Saviour? N. Y. Irish.

THE TRUSTEES OF DEBUYER INSTITUTE representing the respective churches of the Seventh-day Baptist Church Association, is hereby given, that the committee appointed for that purpose, on the 25th of July last, is vigorously prosecuting the work of repairs on the buildings, preparatory to the re-opening of the School, and reported, at a meeting of the Board held on the 28th inst., an expenditure in that direction of about \$750, and estimated that it would require the sum of \$750 more to complete the work.

Mr. Curtis, the U. S. Consul at St. Petersburg, writes that no plague or epidemic disease has existed in that city during the past year, the so-called plague being nothing more nor less than the typhoid fever.

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KING'S PORTABLE LEMONADE IS the only preparation of the kind made from the fruit, has an aromatic purity and deliciousness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by physicians for invalids and family use. It will keep for years in any climate, and is a most desirable form for travellers. All who use lemonade are requested to give it a trial. Retailers are requested to send for a list of the most reliable dealers for sale by all Druggists and First-class Grocers. Manufactured only by J. W. BRADLEY, No. 645 Pearl Street, New York. Also Agent for King's Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c.

NEW SKIRTS FOR 1865. THE GREAT VARIETY OF THE AGE IN HOOP SKIRTS. J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELIPTIC HOOP SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) fillets of Fine corded wire, one of three and three fourths and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Springs ever used, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single Spring Skirt that ever was or can be made.

WANTED, A TIN SMITH.—A good, honest, capable workman, an expert in the use of the tin, and a desirable situation by application to O. D. SHEPHERD, Alfred Center, N. Y.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief, Rhode Island Militia, Providence, Sept. 25th, 1865. ORDERED: That the commission of Brigadier General Edward C. Mearns as Adjutant General of this State is hereby revoked.

H. T. ANTHONY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PACIFIC HOTEL. 170, 172, 174 & 176 GREENWICH-ST., (ONE SQUARE WEST OF BROADWAY.) Between Courtland and DeWitt-sts., New York. JOHN PATTER, Jr., Proprietor.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY AND ALFRED ACADEMY. The Fall Term opens the Fourth Wednesday of August, 1865. The Winter Term opens the Second Wednesday of December, 1865. The Spring Term opens the Fifth Wednesday of March, 1866.

UNION ACADEMY. The Fall Term opens Sept. 18th, 1865. The Winter Term opens Dec. 15th, 1865. The Spring Term opens March 15th, 1866.

MILTON ACADEMY. The Fall Term of this Institution opens Tuesday, August 1st, 1865. The Winter Term opens Tuesday, November 14th next, the session continuing eleven weeks.

DENTISTRY. DR. JOSEPH FORBES. Announces to his old friends, and everybody else, that he has at last got out of Ansonville Prison, has a brain more sound than the best kind, and has acquired the practice of his profession at Alfred. He fills teeth just as good as anybody, extracts them carefully, without the use of any force, or any other sort of gas. If you need any ARTIFICIAL TEETH, He can make them to fit you exactly. Post Office address, ALFRED, Allegany Co., N. Y.

PENDLETON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY. No. 6 GREENWICH ST., Between East Broadway and Division Street, New York. Wm. S. Pendleton respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his beautiful style of

NEW MUSIC BOOKS FOR CHOIRS AND SCHOOLS. NEW SACRED SONGS. For the use of Choirs, Singing Societies, Conventions, Musical Associations, &c. By Leonard Marshall. The long experience of the author of this book with Choirs, Schools and Societies, has enabled him to prepare a Collection of Music uncommonly well adapted to the wants of the Public, and which will give Elementary Lessons and Exercises which will prove highly acceptable to Singing Schools and to all persons who would improve their vocal abilities and become good singers. Price, \$1 38 per copy, \$13 00 per dozen.

