

The Sabbath Recorder

Published by GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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VOLUME XXI.—NO. 7.

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1047.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

MY HEART'S GUESTS.

BY MRS. S. S. SOUWELL.

Gather them in, O longing heart,

Gather the circle of loved ones in!

There is room for all—not one can part

The magic dipole, tho' shame and sin

Should set their seal on a darling's brow;

And seat the soul with a burning brand;

Come, O! believe around me now,

Some where New Jersey, home of my heart,

Lies fair on the hills which start

Case wistfully over the sunset sea,

On whose shores lies the land which shel-

lards still.

Add dream of the brightness of days of yore,

When the voices now hushed in the church-

ward still.

And those which on strangers' ears now thrill,

Swelled the home chorus in one full tone.

Oh brave boy on the war-trail is gone!

Like score of battles his laurels are won;

Through the no-man's-land, thro' the desert

one.

Love hath guarded him, love hath kept

Watch and ward, he waked or slept;

O! my soul, be not thou dismayed;

Love is a tallman—love is his mail;

On fields where the fate of the world was

weighed.

His good right arm hath helped turn the

scale;

Where death swoops by on the suburban

side.

And the screaming missiles fall like hail,

My brave, true soldier, stands undimmed;

Patron of the pestilence—safe from the foe,

God shields my darling where'er he may go.

Some where the churchyard shadows sweep

Under no moon's brightness a wave of gloom,

Lies with hands folded in quiet sleep;

Open wide, O, doors of my heart!

At the summons of Love to the sleepers

will start.

My soldier-boy, with his swarthy cheek,

Came from his camp on Potomac's shore;

And she who died where the Chesapeake

Chans her dirge in his solemn roar;

And those whose hearts drifted slowly away

From the clasp of so many loving hands,

And who were laid in the cold earth's arms;

And little ones, whose innocent eyes

Are full of the light of Paradise;

And those whose hearts can never grow cold

For the one who hath left the home-fold;

All, all are here, and their voices fill

My soul's still halls with a musical thrill.

And the father, growing old and worn,

Renews his youth as he joins the choir;

And childhood's grace and joy are borne

On my sisters' brows as they touch my

hand.

And thus I dream, while the evening blows

Thro' soft, dream, while the evening blows

And the blushing sunset fairer glows;

Neath the mild calm eye of the Evening

Star;

And o'er mountain, and river, and plain,

Floating soft on the scented breeze,

Catch the echo of some home strain;

Gentle and sweet as the summer rain,

Or the south winds whisper among the

trees.

Striving my heart with a sad sweet pain,

And those whose voices will join

In the dear home-songs at eve's sweet de-

lance.

And those who sing with regretful pain,

That their voices swell in no glad refrain.

LAWN RIDGE, Ill., April, 1864.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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by the living teacher, as well as by

the distribution of tracts, wherever

circumstances might demand. The

Board have not been informed of op-

portunities to do anything in this di-

rection. The missionaries sent out

by the Seventh-day Baptist Mission-

ary Society, have doubtless, in their

labors with feeble churches and oth-

ers, done very much to sustain and

promulgate Sabbath truth.

3d. In accordance with the third

suggestion, the Board issued a cir-

cular, which was sent to all the church-

es, asking stated contributions to the

tract cause. Some of the churches

have responded by sending in to the

treasury their contributions, while

many have not been heard from.

There is not that interest felt by the

churches, and that promptness of

action, which we are confident the

tract cause is entitled to, and it is

hoped that renewed efforts will be

made by our people, so that the

treasury will be fully supplied with

all necessary means to carry out the

plans of the Society, and meet the

demands of the cause upon us. The

fact that the Treasurer's report shows

an increase of receipts over expendi-

tures, during the present year,

should in no wise disparage an in-

creased effort in this direction. The

fund on hand is small indeed, com-

pared with the demand for the spread

of Sabbath truth; and the work which

the American Sabbath Tract Society

has set its hands to, should not fail

nor falter until the Sabbath of the

Fourth Commandment shall be recog-

nized by all who profess to love the

Lord and keep His law. Even the

present plans of the Society are such,

that if carried out, the fund on hand

will only commence the work, and

they will have to depend on the be-

nevolence of our people in the future

for their support and execution. A

constantly sustained and increasing

treasury would encourage the Soci-

ety's Board to more extensive plans

and labor, and give them confidence

that their efforts would be crowned

with success. But while less than

one half of the churches are so void

of interest, or so unconcerned for

this great cause, as to fall from year

to year in furnishing any pecuniary

aid, confidence in its sustaining pow-

er is lost, and work narrowly and

reluctantly laid out. Yet we trust

that the fault is not entirely in our

people, and urge especially that those

who have the care of churches, shall

see that those in their several charges

shall have opportunity to contribute

according to the importance of this

work.

In accordance with the suggestion

of the General Agent last year, "Sabbath

Vindicator, No. 1," has been or-

dered to be revised and stereotyped,

and the supply of tract No. 4 re-

plenished. These additions place

the Society's depository in good con-

dition as regards the publication of

its tracts; yet the supply on hand

is somewhat less than at the com-

menicement of the year. At the high

rates of paper and labor, it has not

been deemed best to increase the

publication of tracts any farther

than the present demand required.

The following extract from a letter

of the General Agent, shows what

are the wants of the Society in this

direction, and also the progress of

stereotyping and other labor:

"There is now on hand, at the Soci-

ety's depository, a supply of the

Society's stereotyped publications,

with the exception of Tract No. 4,

on the History of the Sabbath, the

Address to the Baptists from the

mending the same thing. A meeting

of the Board was soon after held,

mainly to consider the subject, and

it was very fully discussed. Such a

history was deemed desirable, if it

should come from our own denomina-

tion. But to adopt any history, in

whole or in part, now published, as

a standard work for this denomina-

tion, would be unworthy of a people

who have as much talent as the

Seventh-day Baptists. Besides this

it is expected that a more compre-

hensive and better work than any

now extant on this subject, would be

the result, if undertaken by the Soci-

ety. Such a work will doubtless

require much time, labor, and thor-

ough research. The following resolu-

tion was unanimously adopted by

the Board, at the meeting above re-

ferred to, and is inserted here to

show their view of the matter:

"Resolved, That the Executive

Board of the American Sabbath

Tract Society are disposed to publish

a standard History of the Sabbath,

provided a suitable manuscript can

be obtained; and having means that

might be applied toward such a work,

we cordially invite proposals for

writing it, and we will cheerfully

attend to any communication ad-

ressed to our Corresponding Secre-

tary."

The above action of the Board was

made public through the columns of

the SABBATH RECORDER. One commu-

nication only has been received in

response. That one was from Eld.

A. H. Lewis, of Westerly, R. I., and

intimated that he might be willing

to undertake the work, under certain

circumstances, out made no definite

proposition. As to the employment

of an agent to write a book, the

Board are of the opinion, that it

would not be best for the Society to

employ any one to write a history,

but to pay liberally for a suitable

manuscript, as soon as it can be ob-

tained. This idea was very fully

considered at the late and last meet-

ing of the Board; and that their po-

sition might be understood, the fol-

lowing resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Board still

regard the writing and publication

of a standard History of the Sabbath

as of paramount interest; and that

we invite the attention of our breth-

ren to this subject, and pledge our-

selves to compensate liberally the

author for his manuscript who shall

produce such an acceptable history."

The attention of the Board has

been called to the fact, that men of

capital who profess to keep and love

the Sabbath of the Lord, do not al-

ways use that capital as will best

promote the interests of Sabbath-

keepers, or even to enable them to

keep it without greater sacrifices

than are able to be borne. It is

hoped that particular regard to this

interest will be had by all our breth-

ren who employ labor, and especially

by our capitalists, who are able to

have much controlling influence in

our several societies.

The Board respectfully suggests to

the Society the importance of a day

of fasting and prayer, with special

reference to the spread of the Sab-

bath truth all over our land.

In conclusion, we add, that gener-

al harmony, and a good degree of

interest, have been manifest in all

that the Board has done; and as we

now submit to the Society this our

final work, we pray the God of the

Sabbath to bless the efforts of this

organization, and to hasten the day

when all his commandments shall be

acknowledged as His Law.

IRA J. ORDWAY, Cor. Sec'y.

her purest soul she knows that the

spirit of her girlhood is gone.

—Timothy Ticom.

THE CAUSE.

BY JOHN W. WEAVER.

God mend his heart who cannot feel

The impulse of a holy zeal,

And sees not with his sordid eyes

The beauty of self-sacrifice he stands,

Uplifting consecrated hands,

Upworthy are his lips to tell

Of Jesus' martyr's miracle.

The Sabbath Recorder.

WEEKLY, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, FEB. 16, 1865. Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE SABBATH.

PART II.—HISTORY. CHAPTER VI.

The Gleaning Materials.

Several writers have quoted from Irenaeus, Bishop of Lyons, about the year 167, as follows: "On the Lord's day, every one of us Christians keeps the Sabbath, meditating on the law, and rejoicing in his works."

Gurney, an English writer, and Dr. Edwards, in the "Sabbath Manual," quote as above. But neither of them quote directly from Irenaeus. Ed. wards, as is usual with him in the Manual, gives no authority, (see page 107,) while Gurney says, in a note, (page 90,) "Quoted by Dwight, Theology, volume 4, page 26."

On this ground there is great chance for mistake, when we consider that Dwight was so nearly blind, that most of his reading for forty years, after he was twenty-three years of age, was done at second hand; that his works were written by an amanuensis; and that he did not live to superintend the publication of his "Theology." The great liability to a mistake, under such circumstances, is apparent, and of itself argues nothing against the honesty of Dr. Dwight.

The quotation is made from one of his sermons, in which neither the original nor the place where it may be found in Irenaeus is given; and, as we shall see by the following, no such passage occurs in Irenaeus. (The quotation may be found on p. 242, vol. 3, of an American edition of Dwight, N. Y., 1830.)

Sir William Domville bears the following testimony: "But, although not to be found in Irenaeus, there are in the writings ascribed to another father, namely, in the interpolated Epistle of Ignatius to the Magnesians, and in one of its interpolated passages, expressions so closely resembling those in Dr. Dwight's quotation, as to leave no doubt of the source from which he quoted."

After comparing the English of Dwight, and the Latin of the interpolated epistle, Domville further says: "Dr. Paley also (vol. 2, p. 93) quotes as from Irenaeus a similar passage, which is evidently derived from the same source as the interpolated Epistle of Ignatius, and being in Latin, the resemblance is the more striking." After comparing Paley and the interpolation, he adds: "The reader may perhaps wish to see the whole passage from Ignatius. It is as follows, (he gives the Latin, which we translate: "Let each of you sanctify spiritually, by meditating upon the law joyfully, not by a resting of the body, admiring the work of God; not eating food cooked the day before, nor drinking tepid drinks, nor walking a prescribed distance, nor delighting himself in foolish dancing and clapping of hands. And after the Sabbath, let all who love Christ celebrate the dominical day, consecrated by a lordly resurrection the queer and highest of all days." (Interpolated Epistle, c. 9.)

Here Domville has a note as follows: "Unwilling to rely merely upon the identity of the passage in Ignatius with the quotations made as from Irenaeus by Drs. Dwight and Paley, I have carefully searched through all the extant works of Irenaeus, and can with certainty state, that no such passage, or any one at all resembling it, is there to be found. The edition I consulted was that of Massuet (Paris, 1710), but, to assure myself still further, I have since looked to the editions by Erasmus (Paris, 1653), and Grabe (Oxford, 1702), and in neither do I find the passage in question." Examination of the Six Texts, pp. 130-133.

Concerning this very passage, then, there seem to be, 1. That only two writers in favor of Sunday are quoted to quote it. 2. That they do not give us authority at all, or merely that of Dwight, from a posthumous publication, prepared under circumstances unfavorable to strict accuracy. 3. Said publication gives neither the original, nor the place where it may be found. 4. A thorough investigation of the subject reveals the fact, that no such passage exists in the writings of Irenaeus; that the nearest approach to it, is one somewhat similar, in an interpolated passage from one of the Epistles ascribed to Ignatius, (there is no such passage in the present received editions of Ignatius,) and written, doubtless, after the time of Irenaeus, who at the earliest did not write before the latter part of the second century. 5. That the passage, if genuine, would teach that they to whom it was addressed, were to keep the Sabbath (seventh day) spiritually, &c., and after sanctifying, to celebrate the dominical day, a distinct thing, with no claim to notice, only as it was claimed to be the resurrection day. For this does the quotation come when

sifted, and yet the unblinking assurance of those who quote it, and the garbled manner in which the language is presented, leads the general reader to think that it is the most direct of testimony. The other misstatement will be considered next week. GLEANER.

SPIRITUALISM AND MATERIALISM.

1. Is spirit the originator of matter? or is matter the originator of all spiritual phenomena? Does life lie back of matter, and in some way take it on, and organize it into bodies, as thought takes on and embodies itself in words, controlling it for its own ends? or is life the result of organization—life manifestations being produced only when material elements have in some way been organized into bodies? Is there an essence, or power, with its activities manifesting themselves in self-conscious thought, feeling, action, living on beyond and independent of the organization it may crystallize around itself? or is all of the phenomena of mind but functional action of organized matter, or, according to recent theories, is all the result of correlation of forces, wherein light, heat, or electricity, is transmuted into vital, and this again is transformed into mental force or mind, hence at death mind ceases to exist?

2. Such are some of the great and fundamental questions that have agitated and divided humanity through most of its history. An affirmative answer to the first, or spiritualistic member of each of these questions, is the one returned by the primary and spontaneous faith of humanity. An affirmative answer to the second, or materialistic member to each question, is given as an after-thought, to meet a doubt, perhaps. It is the labored argument that has given birth to materialism, as the history of beliefs and doctrines abundantly proves. Materialism is the child of doubt, the offspring of skepticism, ending in atheism as to God, in annihilation as to man. It is not the fruitage of simple faith, or of intuitive knowledge, those divine spontaneities of humanity; but comes of argument, as an after-thought, developed by slow degrees, through the uncertain and erring processes of human logic. The first and natural impulse of man is to ascribe spirit to everything, or spirit lying back of and energizing and giving life to everything. This is affirmed by the history of all nations and all religions.

3. Not only this, but likewise the highest and noblest in human civilization, all that is freest and most progressive in government, the divine aspiration and achievement, springs from, and is nourished by, a living faith in the spiritual. The faith that "God is a spirit, and we too are of His genus," is the faith that elevates the world. That noted saying of Chrysostom "The true Shechinah is man," of which the pillar of cloud with its "unwrapped inner splendor of the divine glory and presence, manifesting itself to the Hebrews, and speaking forth the divine oracles, was a most fitting symbol," or, with Novalis, that faith which accepts and treats the human body as the holiest temple on earth, enshrined within which is the image of the divine—such is the faith that is leading humanity by slow degrees to recognize the true manhood of man, before whose dignity and worth all outward conditions sink into insignificance. With the inspirations of such a faith, materialism can have no sympathy. Through its whole history materialism has ever been the father, or efficient, of "atheism in the religious sphere, selfishness in morals, despotism in government, and demoralization in society."

READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A notice by James E. N. Backus, Agent "American Tract Society," &c., in your last issue, attracts my attention. I heartily endorse the idea of sending reading matter to the soldiers, and hope our people will do all they can in that direction. But I must protest against giving our funds into the hands of a Society, many of whose books we cannot endorse, in order to do this.

We have a "Tract Society," with officers, and books, and means to send them; books designed to aid in doing the special work which God has called us as a people to do, and which, if placed in the hands of the soldiers, would be read with quite as much interest as those of the "American Tract Society." The sending of our own books would accomplish all which duty demands, by way of giving reading matter, and much besides for God's truth on the question of the Sabbath. Many men would read a discussion of the subject in the leisure of camp life far more eagerly than under ordinary circumstances, and reading thus would be made better. Or, if we desire to send other books, published by any other Society, let a judicious selection be made, and our own added to such a selection.

For, while the "American Tract Society," has many books which we might with propriety spend our means to circulate, it has others which we are not at liberty, in the light of duty, to circulate, or aid in circulating. Dr. Edwards' "Sabbath Manual," or the work of Gillilan on the Sabbath, lately republished by that Society, for instance; works which, by sophistry, by garbled quotations, by wholesale declarations, and specious insinuations, aim to cast down God's holy day, and make void the law through their traditions, teaching of doctrines of God the commandments of popes and councils. I speak advisedly concerning these works, especially their treatment of the historical argument, and the perpetuity of the law of the Sabbath.

I do not doubt the honesty of the motives of Bro. Backus; but I think he has made a serious mistake, and I trust that all the means we possess may be wisely expended in this, and every other humanitarian work, always keeping in view the fact, that we have an especial work, which demands all our resources and zeal to accomplish. GLEANER.

QUARTERLY MEETING, AT LINCOLN.

A Quarterly Meeting convened with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Lincoln, Chenango Co., N. Y., on Sixth day, the 6th of January, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Introductory Discourse was preached by Eld. A. A. Lewis, of Preston, from Psalm 85: 6—"Wilt thou not revive us again, that they may rejoice in thee?"

After the discourse, Eld. Halsey Stillman was appointed Clerk pro tem. The pastor and deacons of the Lincoln Church were constituted a Committee of Arrangements for future meetings. During the absence of the Committee, a covenant meeting was held. The Committee returned, and reported a plan for the religious exercises during the Quarterly Meeting. The meeting was then dismissed.

Sixth-day Evening—A deeply interesting season of prayer was held at half-past 6 o'clock; after which Eld. Halsey Stillman preached from the 8th chapter of Acts, the 5th, 6th and 8th verses, (omitting the 7th.) "Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria, and preached the gospel unto them," &c. Although Bro. Stillman was suffering from the effects of recent physical prostration, he was enabled to preach the word with power, and the effect produced upon the congregation was good. In the conference meeting which followed, a large number of brethren and sisters took part. The general desire was, "O Lord, revive thy work."

Sabbath Morning—At 9:12 o'clock, a prayer meeting was held, conducted by Eld. Thomas Fisher. At 10:12 o'clock, Eld. Russell G. Burdick, of Wisconsin, preached from Matt. 6: 10—"Thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." A collection was taken up for the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, amounting to \$4 37. Communion followed, administered by Elders Russell G. Burdick and James E. N. Backus, assisted by Deacons A. C. Stillman, Arza Muncy, and John Maxson.

Sabbath Afternoon—Eld. Wm. M. Jones preached from Luke 6: 46-49—"And why call ye me Lord, Lord?" &c. Evening after the Sabbath—Prayer meeting at 6:12 o'clock, conducted by Wm. M. Jones. At 7 o'clock, Eld. James E. N. Backus preached from 2 Timothy 2: 13—"If we believe not, yet he abideth faithful; he cannot deny himself." After the discourse, interesting remarks were made by Elders Wm. M. Jones, A. A. Lewis, and others.

FIRST DAY MORNING.

At 10:12 o'clock, by previous appointment, Eld. A. A. Lewis preached a discourse upon the Bible Sabbath, taking for his text, Mark 2: 27—"The Sabbath was made for man."

The afternoon and evening of First-day were devoted to a Sabbath Converts' Convention, which was deeply interesting, and we trust resulted in some good.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The usual business meeting was held on First-day morning at 9 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by Eld. A. A. Lewis, Chairman of the last meeting. Prayer was offered by Eld. James E. N. Backus. On motion, Eld. A. A. Lewis was chosen Moderator. The minutes of the last Quarterly Meeting were read and approved. On motion, Eld. James E. N. Backus was elected Treasurer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Deacon D. Deloss Wells. Eld. Wm. M. Jones, in behalf of the Scott Church, requested that the next Quarterly Meeting be held with that Church. Eld. Backus requested the next Quarterly Meeting to be held with the Church in Cuyler. On motion, Scott was designated as the place, and the last Sixth-day of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., as the time, of holding the next Quarterly Meeting. Eld. Thomas Fisher was appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse, and Eld. H. Stillman alternate. Eld. A. A. Lewis was appointed to preach upon the subject of the Sabbath on First-day morning. On motion, Dea. Jason B. Wells was appointed to write an essay on "Personal Piety," to be presented at the next Quarterly Meeting.

On motion, the Clerk was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this Quarterly Meeting, also of the Quarterly Meeting held at Preston, in September last, for publication in the Sabbath Recorder. On motion, the meeting then adjourned. A. A. Lewis, Moderator. JAMES E. N. BACKUS, Clerk. LINCOLN, Jan. 8th, 1865.

CHURCH ORGANIZED.

NEW AUBURN, SHELBY CO., ILL., Jan. 27th, 1865. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: The brethren and sisters of New Auburn and vicinity, assembled at the appointed time and place, for the formation of a Seventh-day Baptist Church. Eld. J. C. West and Dea. Maxson Crandall, delegates from the Trenton church, also Eld. P. S. Crandall, were present and participated in the deliberations.

Eld. J. C. West preached the introductory discourse, from Ephesians 2: 19—"Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints, and the household of God; and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone."

After the discourse, a friendly and interesting letter from Dea. L. T. Rogers, of West Milton, Wis., addressed to the brethren here, was read, which, we trust, will have a salutary effect upon those to whom it was addressed.

The following named brethren and sisters joined—by letter and otherwise—the church, which for the present assumes the name of New Auburn Seventh-day Baptist Church: Eld. B. F. Rogers, Rosina Green, Wells C. Green, Phoebe A. Coon, A. G. Coon, Abigail Champin, H. Champin, Rozella Stillman, N. R. Stillman, Julia E. Crandall, R. A. Crandall, Eunice A. Crandall, L. S. Crandall, Lucy A. Crandall, W. C. Crandall, Marion Coon, G. C. Coon, M. Euphemia Coon, C. A. Coon, Emma Burdick, E. Burdick, Elsie Green, Z. W. Burdick, Lucy A. Burdick.

Bros. W. K. Green and A. G. Coon, both of whom have acted as ordained deacons, were constituted as such in the new church organization.

The whole of the proceedings were characterized by a remarkable degree of interest, and union of feeling. We will take the liberty to say a word in favor of him who left home, friends, and the companion of his life, to toil and struggle with and for us. We have every reason to believe that he is earnestly and sincerely endeavoring to do his whole duty. In short, he is the right man in the right place. Our prospects are indeed encouraging with regard to our church and society. Taking into consideration the healthfulness of the climate, location, &c., this is indeed a desirable place to make a beginning. In fact, we doubt if there is a more inviting spot west of the "father of waters," upon which to plant the standard of the Cross of Christ. We feel that we ought to express our thanks to the Missionary Board, and above all our gratitude to God, for sending a shepherd to watch over us. We desire to be remembered by all our sister churches. Pray for us, that we may remain steadfast in the faith of Christ.

The several churches of which these brethren and sisters were formerly members, may consider this an official notice, and can correct their statistics accordingly. Z. W. BURDICK, Church Clerk.

OUR TRACT SOCIETY.

For a period of time, our Tract Society's operations have been measurably suspended. Little has been done of late, by its managers, to inspire confidence in its efficiency, or by the churches, to increase its power, by supplying it the means of doing good. We hope the darkness which speaks of the coming day is passing, and activity and effort shall again be the glad prophecy of success, to cheer the hearts of God's saints, who delight in spreading the truth.

The following, from the minutes of a meeting of the Board, held at the house of Bro. Ira J. Ordway, in West Edmeston, N. Y., Jan. 16th, will show that the Tract Society still lives. There was a full meeting of all the members, and a good number of visiting brethren, all of whom were hopeful and earnest: On motion, Eld. Geo. B. Utter was appointed General Agent of the Board.

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. Hall, James 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.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary notify the above named brethren of their appointments, by forwarding a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and that he ascertain upon the amount of compensation which will be required.

Resolved, That the General Agent be requested to complete the stereotyping of Visitation No. 1, as soon as practicable, and that he in-

structed to replenish the supply of Tracts, and make such revisions as he may deem necessary, and expedient to keep the Society's depository in good condition.

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary publish the above proceedings in the Sabbath Recorder. A. B. SPALDING, President. JAS. SUMMERBELL, Rec. Sec.

HOME NEWS.

PAWCATUCK. Seven persons were baptized and became members of the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist Church on Sabbath, Feb. 4th.

WESTERLY.

On Sabbath, Feb. 11th, four persons were baptized by Eld. Christopher Stillman, and connected themselves with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Westerly, (four miles east of the village,) where meetings have been held nearly every evening for some time past.

ROCKVILLE.

We learn that Eld. L. M. Cottrell, in compliance with the generally expressed wish of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Rockville, has concluded to waive his resignation, and continue the pastoral care of that church.

NEWPORT.

The Seventh-day Baptist meeting-house in Newport has been repaired since the visit to it noticed by us last fall, and is now rented to a congregation of colored people.

GENESEE.

The people of Genesee, N. Y., made an unostentatious visit to Eld. Thomas B. Brown, pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church, on the evening of Feb. 4th, leaving cash and valuables to the amount of \$175.

SOUTHAMPTON, ILLINOIS.

The Southampton Church has been holding, for the past three weeks, a series of meetings, in which a good religious interest was manifested. The congregations were quite large, and the people were much revived and encouraged. Thirteen have already been baptized, and several others will soon offer themselves for baptism. In all these meetings, the exercises were marked with calm and deliberate thought, while the feeling was earnest and determined.

SOUTHAMPTON, ILL., Feb. 7th, 1865.

RICHMOND.

On the eve of First-day, Feb. 5th, 1865, the seventh day people of Richmond and vicinity met at the residence of Mrs. L. R. Babcock, for the purpose of showing their respects by giving her a surprise donation. In this way are the friends thus helping one another. May God, in his infinite goodness and mercy, crown all those with a blessing who possess such feelings, and in whose bosoms throbs such generous hearts. During the evening, the friends enjoyed themselves to the utmost, after which Eld. Andrus was invited to make a few remarks, and the aged gentleman, with silvered locks, calmly arose, and addressed those assembled around him, in a tone that caused all in the sound of his voice to pause, and listen to the words of a kind and worthy adviser. The friends then listened to some beautiful music by the reverend gentleman and others, after which all were soon returning to their several places of abode, feeling, undoubtedly, that the evening had been spent both happily and profitably.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

The people of Allegany, and the surrounding country, are blessed this winter with all the snow that is desirable. About the first of January, we had a fall of snow to the depth of eight or twelve inches, making excellent sleighing, which the people have used to very good advantage. The snow gradually increased in depth through January to about eighteen or twenty inches, keeping the sleighing in excellent condition up to the 7th of February, when an unusual snow storm set in, which lasted most of two days, increasing the depth to at least two and one half feet, which now makes it quite difficult to get about in the woods, or away from the main track. We have not had so great a body of snow before since the winter of 1856. We have had some quite severe wind storms, which have completely blocked many of our hill roads with drifted snow. The weather has been unusually steady for six weeks past, thawing but very little in the time; yet it has not been severely cold. The mercury has run below zero several times, but no time, I think, more than 10 or 12 degrees below. It has thus far been a remarkable winter for keeping stock. Stock never looked better at this season of the year; especially sheep, in which our country is well supplied. NILS. FEBRUARY 10th, 1865.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY.

The famous Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., which was destroyed by fire not long since, is to be rebuilt on a new site. A meeting was lately held at Andover to take measures for this purpose, at which Judge Huntington, of Salem,

presided. A resolution was passed to the effect that \$30,000 be raised, by application to the Alumni, for the purpose of erecting a stone building for the institution. The institution already has funds to the amount of \$10,000, to be applied to the same purpose. Judge Huntington, in his opening remarks, dwelt upon the importance of making the building fire proof. The old building cost \$11,000—but was too small to afford the necessary accommodations. A subscription paper was circulated at the necessary accommodations. A subscription paper was circulated at the necessary accommodations. A subscription paper was circulated at the necessary accommodations.

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK CITY.

The New York Observer says that there are but 306 church edifices, great and small, including all names, in New York. In 1785, there were nine only; and the increase has been very gradual. The table below shows the places of worship of each of the denominations in 1845 and in 1865:

Table with 3 columns: Denomination, 1845, 1865. Rows include Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Catholics, Dutch Reformed, Jews, Lutherans, Congregationalists, Friends, Unitarians, Universalists, Miscellaneous, and Total.

This table is an interesting study. The Roman Catholics have more than doubled in number of churches; the Jews have more than trebled; the Lutherans have trebled; the Friends and Universalists and Congregationalists have decreased; the Baptists have gained six churches; the Methodists, less than is generally supposed; the Episcopalians and Presbyterians had the same number twenty years ago, and now the former have four more than the latter.

LARGE PEW RENTAL.

The amount collected for the rent of pews in the Unitarian Church, San Francisco, California, of which the Rev. Mr. Stebbins is pastor, as announced by telegraph to the Christian Register, of Boston, was \$27,000 in gold, equal at the time the bids were made to \$70,000 in currency. This exceeds by \$2,000 in gold the amount realized under the late lamented Rev. Mr. King's preaching, and is altogether larger than that realized at any other church, not excepting Rev. Mr. Beecher's. The building is the largest church edifice in San Francisco, is entirely out of debt, and every pew is let, except three hundred seats reserved for strangers.

CLERGYMEN AND THE DRAFT.

The Provost-Marshal General reports that he knows of no instance where Boards of Enrollment have exempted preachers of the gospel belonging to churches whose religious tenets do not bring them within the scope of the act of February last for enrolling and calling out the national forces; nor does he know of any privileges having been granted to the preachers of any denomination professing Christians which have been denied to others.

GIFTS FOR EDUCATION.

James Lawrence, of Boston, has given two thousand five hundred dollars for the additional equipment of the laboratory of the scientific school at Harvard College, which is, in addition to the sum of fifty thousand dollars, as a permanent fund for the benefit of the chemical and engineering departments. Mr. Lawrence's father, Abbott Lawrence, founded this school by the gift of fifty thousand dollars, and added a bequest of fifty thousand more at his death.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

It has been rejected by Delaware, by a three-fourths vote in the Senate, and a two-thirds in the House. Pennsylvania ratified it by a vote of 14 to 8 in the Senate, and 56 to 23 in the House.

PETROLEUM OCCUPIES SOME SPACE.

Our columns to-day, and our readers will do well to read what the representatives of the Ohio company have to say on the subject.

JONATHAN RUSSELL BULLOCK.

was confirmed last Saturday as Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island.

A COLORED CLERGYMAN.

conducted the religious services in the Hall of the National House of Representatives last Sunday.

THE WORK DONE.

The Anti-Slavery Standard recommends the dissolution of the anti-slavery societies, on the ground that slavery is dead.

A SUBSCRIPTION.

A subscription has been raised in London for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Cardinal Wiseman on the 8th of June next, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his episcopal consecration. The idea is to present him with a splendid gold altar service.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE PEACE BUZZ.

On Friday last, President Lincoln sent to Congress a complete account of the peace negotiations, showing that the main thing wanted by the rebels was an armistice, and that the President informed them that there could be no suspension of hostilities till the rebels had disbanded their armies and acknowledged their allegiance to the federal government. Since the rebel commissioners returned to Richmond, public meetings have been held, and new attempts made to "fire the Southern heart." The indications are not favorable for Jeff. Davis and his coadjutors.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

On Sunday, Feb. 5th, an important movement was commenced by the Army of the Potomac towards the Southside Railroad. There was severe fighting on Sunday and Monday, as the result of which Gen. Grant's lines were extended about four miles. Our casualties numbered a little over one thousand, while those of the rebels exceeded that number, and included two generals—Pegram and Sorrell—who were killed. The ground gained has been made sure by intrenchments.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. Sherman was expected to reach Branchville on the 6th of February. The Richmond papers have a report that he has effected a lodgment on the railroad between there and Augusta. They also speak of "rumors" that Charleston has been evacuated.

Rebel dispatches, telegraphed to the papers of Monday morning, show conclusively that Gen. Sherman has occupied the South Carolina Railroad, thus cutting off communication between Charleston or Richmond and Augusta. On Thursday, the federal forces were on the Edisto, near Branchville, and within fifty miles of Columbia, the capital of the State. There are rumors that Branchville has been occupied by our troops, and that Charleston has been evacuated. Both reports are plausible, but are not confirmed.

WILMINGTON.

Operations are said to have commenced again in the vicinity of Wilmington, but the particulars are not received.

MOBILE.

There are reports from New Orleans and Richmond, that Mobile has been evacuated by the rebel.

CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

A Washington dispatch, published in the New York Times of Feb. 11th, says that a great cavalry campaign, consisting of an extraordinary force, is to move immediately through the cotton Gulf States. Gen. Thomas and Wilson are to command the force, which will be ample for the purpose. Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, are to be visited, and there will be co-operation from Gen. Canby. The expedition will start from Eastport. The opening of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, and the occupation of Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, will virtually complete our military work in the cotton States of the Gulf.

THE PETERSBURG MINE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have made a report on the failure of the Petersburg mine. They say that the mine and the assault which followed its explosion would have succeeded had its direction remained with Gen. Burdick, who superintended it from the beginning. That General Meade put his colored troops in the van. Gen. Meade objected. Gen. Grant says, "Had they made the assault, I have no doubt it would have succeeded." And the Committee say generally, that but for the interference of Gen. Meade at the end, who from the beginning had disbelieved in and contemptuously criticised the project of the mine, it would have accomplished its object. But when Gen. Meade came to understand that the explosion and assault had a probable chance of success, he assumed the direction of it, and by his discouragement of Gen. Burdick's plan, he became responsible for the resulting failure.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Twenty-third Army Corps (Gen. Schofield's) has been transferred from the Upper Tennessee to City Point, Virginia. The fact that this vast army, estimated at 80,000, with all its arms, munitions and equipments, including artillery and eight hundred horses, has been transported some fifteen hundred miles, by river and rail, and across mountains, in mid-winter, within the short space of ten days, without accident, is certainly both fortunate and remarkable.

Orders were received at Camp Douglas, Chicago, a few days ago to prepare to send away 8,000 of the rebel prisoners to be exchanged. Of 3,223, who were called out by more than one-fifth, refused to be exchanged. Nine hundred and thirty-one applied during the month of January for leave to take the oath of allegiance. They are now offering at the rate of about 40 per day.

Our Consul at London informs our government that the rebels have bought the Bordeaux ram of the Danish government, and that fifty British sailors have been shipped from England to man it.

THE SABBATH RECORDER. An amateur performance took place at Pike's Opera House, in Cincinnati, last week, for the benefit of soldiers' families. An immense audience was present, and the receipts amounted to between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

Brig-General Hayes, United States Volunteers, reports from Richmond to the War Department, that he has been paroled and appointed as agent to receive and distribute supplies for the Union prisoners. He reports that the supplies, 650 private packages, and 50 bales of blankets, have been transferred to him. A warehouse has been provided for storing the supplies, and he is assured by Mr. Ould that every facility for this transportation will be provided.

THE SENATE. An amendment to the Constitution was proposed, which provides that representatives in Congress shall be appointed according to the number of male citizens qualified to vote for representatives in State Legislatures. The Enrollment bill was passed, with a provision that recruiting agents shall not operate in rebel States.

Among the bills recently passed by the Missouri Legislature was one providing that any person whose husband or wife has been engaged in the rebellion against the United States, shall be entitled to a divorce on proper application to the Courts. A poor girl employed in a paper mill at Westville, Conn., saw a few dollars, found \$90 in greenbacks in a lot of old rubbish.

THE SABBATH CONVENTION. An adjourned meeting of the Sabbath Convention will be held with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Scott, N. Y., commencing on Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock P. M.

NEW YORK MARKETS—FEB. 13, 1865. Gold has fluctuated from 220 down to 200, touching the latter price on Saturday when it was reported that Sherman had taken Savannah. Flour and Meal—Flour 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 for superfine N. Y. State, 10 to 12 1/2 for fancy N. Y. State and low grades of Western extra.

PLEASE READ ENTIRE. A RIGID SCOUTING IS ASKED TO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES OF THE OHIO OIL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Marietta, Ohio.

SELECTED OIL TERRITORY. Not in one compact body without regard to quality, but in some 20 carefully selected and separate farms, in choice localities, viz: No. 1—Hart Farm, on Mile Run, half a mile from Marietta, 340 acres; has one well down 150 feet, with good show of oil and gas; have just commenced putting down the second well.

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ANTIPATHIES AND FEARS.

It is a difficult matter to account for the dislikes some persons have been known to entertain. Yet many instances are upon record of unaccountable antipathies, so deeply rooted that no exertion of the mind was capable of eradicating them.

Cardinals Cordona, and Caraffa, a Venetian nobleman of the name of Barba, and Lady Henage, one of the maids of honor of Queen Elizabeth, swooned at the mere sight of a rose.

We are informed by Bartholomew, that he knew a man of a bold, courageous disposition, who could not see a dog, no matter how small, without being immediately shaken with apprehension, and being seized with convulsive trembling in his left arm and in his hand.

Augustus was so much alarmed at meteors, that he carried about him the skin of the calf, then thought to be an excellent guard against lightning, and during a thunder storm, according to Suetonius, he sought refuge under ground, in vaults and cellars.

Weinathus mentions a person of noble family who was not able to bear the gaze of an old woman; and being once drawn out by force from his supper into the presence of one, what was only intended as merriment for his friends ended in death for him, for he fell down and died on the spot.

The terrors felt by some persons at the various phenomena of nature are not less unaccountable. Caligula, who labored under similar fears whenever it thundered, wrapped his head up in some covering, or, if he was in bed, leaped out of it, and hid himself underneath.

A bishop of Langres, Charles d'Acars, always fainted at the beginning of a lunar eclipse, and remained insensible as long as it lasted. This weakness proved eventually fatal to him, for when old and infirm, having fainted as usual at the time of an eclipse, he was too weak to recover, and expired.

DEATH OF AN OLD PATRIOT.

Isaac Funk, senator in the Illinois legislature, died at his residence in Bloomington, January 29th, of erysipelas. Four hours later, his wife died of lung fever. Mr. Funk went to Bloomington, with the earliest settlers in that region, forty years ago, and has always taken an active part in public affairs.

Mr. Funk delivered a speech in the Illinois Senate, the intense patriotism and broad humor of which caused its extensive publication, and made him generally known. We give one or two characteristic passages, as his last oratory:

"I say that there are traitors and secessionists at heart in this Senate. Their actions prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their big words and their big names, when they are put to the test, will be found to be empty shells."

"I can sit here no longer and not tell these traitors what I think of them. And who so telling them, I am responsible, myself, for what I say. I stand upon my own bottom. I am ready to meet any man on this floor in any manner from a pistol's point to the mouth of a cannon upon this charge against these traitors."

"I have made a little something for myself and family. I pay three thousand dollars a year in taxes. I am willing to pay six thousand, aye, twelve thousand, [great cheering, the old gentleman striking the desk with a blow that would knock down a bullock, and causing the inkstand to fly in the air.] aye, I am willing to pay my whole fortune, and then give my life, to save my country from these traitors that are seeking to destroy it."

"Mr. Speaker, you must please excuse me; I could not sit longer in my seat and calmly listen to these traitors. My heart, that feels for my poor country, would not let me. My heart, that cries out for the lives of our brave volunteers in the field, that these traitors at home are destroying by the thousands, would not let me. My heart, that bleeds for the widows and orphans at home, would not let me. Yes, these traitors and villains in this Senate [striking his clenched fist on the desk with a blow that made the senate ring again] are killing my neighbors' boys now fighting in the field. I dare to say this to these traitors right here, and I am responsible for what I say to any one or all of them. [Cheers] Let them come on now, right here. I am sixty five years old, and I have made up my mind to risk my life right here, on this floor, for my country. [Mr. Funk's seat is near the lobby railing, and a crowd collected around him, evidently with the intention of protecting him from violence, if necessary.] The last announcement was received with great cheering, and I saw many an eye flash, and many a countenance glow radiant, with the light of defiance."

"These men sneered at Colonel Mack a few days since. He is a small man. But I am a large man. I am ready to meet any of them in place of Colonel Mack. I am large enough for them, and I hold myself ready for them now and at any time. [Cheers from the galleries.]

THE GREAT WEST.

A trip of four thousand miles through the heart of the West awakens a kindling thought of the greatness of the Republic. The West is the empire; a fact unacknowledged at the East, because the East knows not the West. But an impartial traveler soon perceives that the East is not the country. New York and New England are but the thumb and forefinger; the West is the rest of the hand.

A Western visit in summer is best for seeing the country; in winter, best for seeing the people. And are they not the heartiest, friendliest, most hospitable of the human race? What a "Scotch welcome" may be, we know not; but if better than a Western welcome, it is better than a plain man deserves. Jostle a Westerner in the street, and at once you are acquaintances; meet him the next day, and you are old friends. A shake of the hand in the West has more grip in it than between New England and Bangor. Child of the East, the West is the chief crown of the parent. The universal New England element westward is not only the best part of the West, but the best part of New England; for only the courageous, the energetic, and the conquering, have had the will to quit Eastern homes for Western prairies.

Thus the early Pilgrims to New England have from their truest sons in the later Pilgrims from New England. A Yankee, therefore, does not come to his fullest stature in Yankee land; the grown Yankee is the Westerner. At the East, he is a geranium in a pot, thifty and prim; at the West, a geranium in a garden, where he grows rank, exuberant, and generous. New countries greater men's souls.

Does the West seek a heraldic sign? Let it choose a shock of corn. O bounteous land of small houses and big barns! So fertile is the Great Valley that, as Jerrold said of Australia, "Only tickle the earth with a hoe, and she laughs with a harvest!" Though beaten down from their full height by snows, corn stalks are yet standing in January, so high that one riding among them on a tall horse, and rising in the stirrups, cannot reach the tops! The prairies—common-places, sad and sublime—are the garden of the world. May they ever make farmers rich, and cattle fat!

Trade, the maker of cities, has magnificent opportunities in the West. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield forty-eight thousand miles of waters engaged by steamboat wheels—a channel of navigation long enough to twice gird the globe. Already the great lakes are partners with the Atlantic in a direct trade with Europe. The railroads are wearing out their tracks

with hard work, and paying State debts with their profits. Chicago counts 250 trains coming and going daily at her depots, and says to a New Yorker, "Sir, you have not half so many." And a New Yorker must say to this wondrous water-hilly of Lake Michigan, "All hail Chicago—bazaar of the West, and miracle of cities!"

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

ends of my hair. That is the reason I speak as I do. I cannot help it. I am bound to tell these men to their teeth what they are, and what the people, the true loyal people, think of them. [Tremendous cheering.] The Speaker rapped upon his desk, apparently to stop it, but really to add to its volume, for I could see by his flushed cheek and flashing eye that his heart was with the brave and loyal old gentleman.

"Mr. Speaker: I have said my only; I am no speaker. This is the only speech I have made, and I do not know that it deserves to be called a speech. I could not sit still any longer and see these scoundrels and traitors work out their hellish schemes to destroy the Union. They have my sentiments; let them one and all make the most of them. I am ready to back up all I say, and I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pistol's point to the mouth of a cannon. Tremendous applause, during which the old gentleman sat down, after he had given the desk a parting whack, which sounded loud above the din of cheers and clapping of hands."

UNDERGROUND BROADWAY RAILROAD.

We have received, says the N. Y. Evening Post, the preliminary report of the engineer, Mr. A. P. Robinson, upon the contemplated Metropolitan Railroad. This document gives an interesting and complete description of this important enterprise, whose promoters will in a few days apply to the legislature for a charter.

About the necessity of such a road there can be no doubt. The prosperity of the city and the comfort and health of our citizens demand this convenience. The present horse railroads will be continued, but they are already inadequate to the uses of our population, which at present numbers a million souls, but in 1870 will number 1,272,000, and in 1880, fifteen years from now, two millions. We must have steam communication with the upper end of the island, or else the Central Park will never be central, except in name, and the most beautiful and healthful part of the city will remain inaccessible to any but a few wealthy men of leisure.

It is proposed by the Metropolitan Railroad Company to run a double track from the South Ferry, by way of Bowling Green, under Broadway to Fourteenth-street, under Union Square, through Broadway to Twenty-third-street, under Madison Square to Fifth avenue, and through that to Fifth-street. Of course, when this line is once laid, it will soon require to be extended farther up. The sewerage system of the city interfered at present, it appears, only to an unimportant extent, with this project; and by changing the direction of a few of the great sewers, and making Broadway the backbone of the island, a water-shed from which the sewerage shall be diverted to each side, which can be done at comparatively little expense and with positive benefit to the city, every difficulty is removed. The gas and water mains present no obstacles.

The company's engineer recommends that the tunnel be made twenty-five and a half feet wide in the clear, at the level of the window-sills of the cars, and sixteen feet high in the center. This will give room for two lines of cars, each nine feet wide, with proper space between and at the sides. It is proposed to have stations half a mile apart. This would give, between the Bowling Green and Fifty-ninth-street, eight intermediate stations, which, with the two terminal stations and the station at South Ferry, would make eleven in all.

A platform, one hundred and fifty feet long and flush with the floor of the cars, will receive and discharge passengers at each station. The tunnel will be ventilated by means of iron tubes, reaching above the pavement fifteen feet, and placed one hundred feet apart. The principal cars to seat eighty persons, and to be divided into compartments holding ten each. Trains are to run every two minutes from every station. The doors of all the compartments of a car are to be opened and shut simultaneously, by machinery in the hands of the brakeman or engineer. It is calculated that in this way 51,250 persons can be carried through the tunnel each day. The rate of speed is to be twenty miles per hour; and the time from the Bowling Green to the Central Park twenty minutes. Passengers will pay their fare before entering, and no conductors will be required. It is proposed to run passenger cars only during eighteen hours of the twenty-four, and in the remaining six hours, ten thousand tons of freight per day can be transported through the tunnel the whole length of the road.

LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND.

AN ACT to establish a harbor line in the harbor in the city of Providence between Fox Point and the Railroad Bridge at India Point. It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. The straight lines in red ink containing points A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, on a plan showing the proposed harbor line from Fox Point to the Railroad Bridge at India Point, Providence, May 28th, 1864, surveyed and plotted by Cushing and De Witt, all now recorded in the City Clerk's office, the city of Providence in book of plate number five, page forty-seven, are hereby established as the harbor line in the harbor of said city of Providence, between said Fox Point and said Railroad Bridge at India Point.

Section 2. The City Council of the city of Providence shall have all the power and authority now possessed by the General Assembly, to make provisions, terms, and conditions, in relation to filling the land, and the building and extending of wharves and harbor lines, in relation to the mode and manner of constructing the same, wharves, the material of which the same shall be composed, and the keeping of the same in repair, in relation to the laying out, building, and extending of highways, streets, gangways, and culverts thereon, and generally to make such provisions relative to the filling the land, the building, and extending of wharves to said harbor lines, as it shall deem best for the public interest and convenience.

Section 3. If any person shall violate any of the provisions, terms and conditions prescribed by said City Council, by virtue of the power and authority given by this act, or shall erect or create any obstruction in said harbor beyond said harbor lines, he shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, to be recovered by the city of Providence, or after conviction to remove such obstructions at the expense of the person erecting or creating the same.

AN ACT in addition to Chapter 273 of the Statutes entitled "An Act relative to Banks and Institutions for Savings," in repeal of Title XIX, Chapter 126, of the Revised Statutes. It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. Every person, not under guardianship, who heretofore has made or hereafter may make a deposit personally in any savings bank or institution for savings in this State, may control, transfer or withdraw, either personally or by written order, the money deposited, and the dividends or interest that have or may accrue thereon, notwithstanding such person at the time of exercising such control or of making such transfer or withdrawal, may be a married woman or a minor.

Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage. AN ACT to grant to the United States concurrent jurisdiction over Dutch Island. It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. Jurisdiction over all the lands at the entrance of Narragansett bay known as Dutch Island, purchased by the United States, is hereby ceded to the State of Rhode Island, and all civil and criminal processes, in that all civil and criminal processes, in use under the authority of this State, shall continue to run into said ceded land, and all parts thereof, in the same manner as if the jurisdiction had not been granted as aforesaid.

AN ACT for the free Education of children of disabled and deceased officers, soldiers and other persons belonging to Rhode Island in the Army and Navy of the United States. It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. All the public schools in the State, including the State Normal School, shall be opened to the children of officers and soldiers belonging to the State of Rhode Island, mustered into the service of the United States, and of those persons belonging to the State of Rhode Island and serving in the Navy of the United States, who have died in said service or have been discharged therefrom in consequence of wounds or disease contracted in said service, or who have been killed in battle, without any cost or expense for taxes, rates or other charges imposed for purposes of public education.

Section 2. In presenting and selecting the names of candidates, under the resolution providing for the nomination of State beneficiaries to be educated at Brown University, passed at the session of the General Assembly, January, 1863, children of such officers, soldiers and other persons as are designated in the first section of this act, shall, in all cases, have the preference. AN ACT in amendment of Title XXV, Chapter 164, of the Revised Statutes—"of the Supreme Court." It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. The terms of the Supreme Court shall be held yearly and every year, at the times and places following, to-wit:—At Newport, within, and for the county of Newport, on the third Monday in March and September; at Providence, within and for the county of Providence, on the fourth Monday in March, and the first Monday in October; at East Greenwich, within and for the county of Kent, on the second Monday in March, and the fourth Monday in August; at South Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the third Monday in February and August; and at Westerly, within and for the county of Westerly, on the first Monday in March, and the first Monday in October; and all processes which shall have been made returnable to any of the terms of the said Court shall be and remain in force and be returned at the term of such court next to be held in the county where such process was to be returned had not this act been passed. Section 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof. Resolution to adopt an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Whereas, Both Houses of the Congress of the United States have proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the words and figures following, to-wit: ARTICLE XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. It is therefore Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island do hereby ratify and confirm the said thirteenth article of amendment to the said Constitution of the United States, and do hereby assent thereto. A true copy, attested. JOHN R. BARTLETT, Sec. of State.

GOLD PENS FOR THE MILLION.

THE BEST GOLD PENS IN THE WORLD! GOLD PENS IN SILVER PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH FENCIBLES. For \$1 No. 2 pen; for \$1 No. 3 pen; for \$1 No. 4 pen; for \$2 No. 5 pen; for \$2 No. 6 pen. These pens are stamped THE IMPERIAL PEN, and are well finished and fine writing GOLD PENS, with gold nibs, points, although they are unwarranted, and cannot be exchanged.

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