

The Sabbath Recorder.

Westerly, N. Y., Fifth day, April 5, 1866. GEORGE B. CUTLER, EDITOR.

WHAT IS TRUTH?

Thus Pilate interrogated the Saviour; not, it would seem, to know the truth, for he stayed for no reply, but went and delivered up Jesus to a Jewish mob, to do with him as they pleased, notwithstanding his convictions of his innocence, and the fear of his own mind, that he was doing an act of injustice. So many, in the present day, ask the same question, not with a desire to know the truth, but frequently to justify their rejection of it. Men are very willing, and often anxious, to know the truth in common affairs, especially if any worldly advantage, or gain, can be acquired by their knowing it. The truths of religion, however, are a very different thing; and ungodly men question them in order to shake off the claims of truth on themselves. No wonder that skeptical minds should ask the question, when they have before them the controversies and endless disputations of the professed Christian church. Volumes have been written on the cardinal doctrinal points of Christianity, enough to confound any common mind, and almost enough to make them think there is no defined religious truth at all. This conflicting opinions of theologians; the attempts to explain unexplainable things; the labor bestowed by curious minds to unfold future events; and to tell us what God only can know; the concentration of the mind, among religious teachers and preachers, on points uncertain and obscure, so as to excite the public thought, and especially the weak and unstable—are all matters of regret. It might be well, both for the church and the world, if nine-tenths of what has been said and written, could be sunk into oblivion. An old minister once said, that he supposed those who had written so much on theological points, might think, now they are in heaven, that it was a very small business to spend their time and talents in that direction. It is true, we have had good and great men who have stood up in the defence of the gospel, and to whom the church of Christ will be indebted to the end of time. The most useful books, however, that have been sent out into the world, are those on experimental and practical religion, together with the biographies of Christian men and women, who have exemplified the Christian character, and labored to bring mankind to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus.

The natural mind is opposed to the truth; not scientific or artistic truth; not truth in the management of domestic and business affairs; but divinely revealed truth. This strikes at the sin of men; it exposes the abominations of the human heart; it brings them face to face with the divine law; it presents man to public view in all his depraved principles and character; it points him out as a condemned criminal, lost without remedy in himself, degraded, polluted, without the power of restoration in himself. Then the divine remedy provided is pure, gratuitous mercy. It offers pardon to us on the ground of Another's merits—acceptance before God through Another's righteousness—a cure for the soul's maladies by the renewing influences of divine grace, and the Spirit of God. It ascribes our salvation, entirely, without any work or merit of our own, to the work, death and merit of the Crucified; and when it directs the thoughts to the final result—the final blessedness, and exaltation of the Christian—that is all ascribed to the Blood of the Lamb; and the anthems of praise are to Him that sitteth on the throne, and to the Lamb, for ever and ever. Thus proud man is laid low; his imagined excellence rejected; his supposed righteousness seen as filthy rags; and his salvation, if saved at all, made dependent on the sovereign grace of God, through faith in Christ Jesus.

This is the truth we have to preach, and men to believe. Let us carry out faithfully our mission; and declare the truth, whether men will hear or forbear. Let us make it our business, in the public labors of the ministry, so to preach, that all who hear us may know the way of life, lest we meet some at the judgment, who will reproach us for our neglect. Every man must give account of himself to God; let that great day of reckoning. GEO. B. CUTLER.

RENEWING THE COVENANT.—The Congregationalists of Boston have lately held meetings similar to those held among us preparatory to each celebration of the Lord's Supper. They are notified in the N. Y. Observer as follows:

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Council, the fourteen Congregational churches of Boston, on a recent Sunday, each in their own sanctuary, after appropriate services, made a solemn renewal of covenant, in the solemn and, in many cases, the exact form of words employed by the Mothers more than 200 years ago. In the evening, as many hundreds of the members, as could be gathered in to the spacious Park street church,

met for a joint communion. Six pastors and twenty-three deacons had been appointed to officiate. The church was crowded with communicants. The galleries, pulpit stairs, and every available spot being occupied, the vestry was opened and speedily filled. Interesting addresses were made by Drs. Adams and Kirk, and the vast body of believers separated at a late hour, with consciousness, it is hoped, of reconciliation, and a purpose of renewed and active fidelity in the Master's service.

COMING HOME OVERLAND—No. 5.

The next morning, the Marseilles steamer was quite out of sight, and we could not know whether it had fallen behind, or was in advance of us. We were both steaming as directly as possible for the Island of Malta, and on Monday morning, May 23d, we awoke to find ourselves casting anchor before its capital, Valetta. As usual in such cases, the passengers were treated to an early breakfast, that they might enjoy the luxury of a whole day ashore. We were in luck, being invited to join Major General Brown's party, consisting of himself, his young nephew and niece, and a lady friend. The lady had engaged a carriage for the day, and the General was better than a guide-book, so it proved a case of sight-seeing made easy. From the ship's deck, as we look around, we seem to be enclosed in a basin of solid wall. On every side, rocks rise abruptly out of the sea, on which are built up the high fortifications of hevn stone, of a cream color, and bristling with guns in all directions.

Geographers will tell you, this Island of Malta is the ancient Malta, on which St. Paul was shipwrecked. Historians will add that in modern times it was given by Charles the Fifth to the Knights of St. John, (Knights of Malta,) that it was long under the protection of England, but was treacherously given up to the French, in the time of Bonaparte, which was one cause of a war between the two nations afterwards. It is now under British government.

The ship's boat landed us at the foot of a long and very broad flight of stone steps. Ascending these, we find ourselves in the streets of the town, which, like the fortifications surrounding it, is founded upon a rock. After looking about, and admiring the solid masonry, of which every thing seems to be built, we entered the carriage, and drove first to the Governor's Palace, where were guides in readiness to show us over the whole. The halls, the stair-cases, the balconies, the reception room, were noble and grand, as in duty bound to be. The dining hall was a very long, uncarpeted room, the walls hung with splendid paintings, and adorned with vases, and statuary, and works of art, which would require a catalogue to enumerate. This was the grand room for all great occasions, and we were told in strict confidence, but I may mention it to you, as a secret between us, that there was to be a grand ball given here to-morrow, in honor of the Queen's birth-day. They told us, too, some of the great people who were to be there; but as I have forgotten their names, I am not likely to betray confidence on that point. From the lofty windows, we looked out upon courts filled with flowers, and fountains, and statuary; but the drawing room had for me greater attractions than all these. Its walls were hung on all sides with the celebrated Gobelin tapestry; about which I had read much, but had never seen it. It seemed as if fitted to the room, reaching from floor to ceiling, and extending the whole length of the spacious walls, covering them as entirely as walls are papered at home. This tapestry exceeded in brilliance the richest paintings, and was equally perfect in its designs and figures. These were mostly hunting scenes, with men and animals, large as life, and even an elephant seemed scarcely diminished in stature; so lofty was the ceiling, and so extensive the walls.

Then we went to the Exhibition Building, whose great attraction was its deposit of Maltese manufactures, mostly in silver, in lava from Vesuvius, and the world-renowned laces of its native looms.

Our next visit was to St. John's Church, almost remarkable edifice, and very ancient, having been built by the Knights of Malta, about the time of the crusades. The floor is a solid pavement of inimitable mosaic, laid in large squares, each square being a prostrate monument to the memory of a fallen knight. Many of these are actually buried beneath, while others, sleeping in distant graves, have only an honorable memorial here. In the crypt, beneath, are shown the marble sarcophagi of several dignitaries of their order, with an effigy of the Knight in armor, reclining on the lid; and many marvelous things were told me there, in that deep vault, of these dead heroes, which I made no effort to remember. I was, in fact, too anxious to get out of this haunted chamber, having gone down alone with the guides, and soon wearying of these ghostly wonders. Most of our party had thought there was enough of the marvelous about Malta, and indeed, this was, in many respects, the most

remarkable building we had ever seen. The roof is one vast arch of hevn stone, painted in fresco, with scenes from Scripture history. The walls are hung with Gobelin tapestry, but it is time-worn and faded, and the designs are all of a religious character. Surrounding the choir, or central part of the transept, are chapels for various nations, all opening out of the main body of the church, and joined to it by lofty arched passage ways. There is the French chapel, the Italian chapel, &c. for the church is intensely Romanish in all its parts. In the Portuguese chapel sat a priest in his confessional, listening to the whispers of a lady penitent, who, entirely shrouded in a cloak, was making her confession through the lattice at his ear. His attention seemed too much divided between her and the visitors to allow the latter much faith in the earnestness of his work for the former. Others were kneeling in various parts of the church; yet evidently more engrossed with things "seen and temporal," than with the invisible and eternal. And all this was passing on the very island where the Apostle Paul labored, and suffered, and wrought miracles, and was "honored with many honors," by a grateful though a "barbarous people." There were monuments in marble, and bronze, all over the edifice, the most remarkable of which stands just behind the great altar. It is a sculptured group, of life size, cut from one single block of marble, and represents the baptism of our Saviour, by John the Baptist, who, however, is pouring the water upon the Saviour's head, from the pilgrim's scollap shell. The great altar is said to be built entirely of precious stones, onyx, and agate, and topaz, and lazuli. The candlesticks on the altars are all of silver, and some of them are at least six feet tall. One chapel is called the Silver Chapel, from its furniture being all made of that precious metal. While looking about, we met a party, a gentleman and two ladies, dressed in the Egyptian style, only that the garments of the latter were of the richest fabric, and of an ashy whiteness. The elder of the ladies, whose eyes only were visible, seemed disposed to be sociable, but, alas, she spoke to us in an unknown tongue. The gentleman came to the rescue, and told us she was saying they were Jews from Bagdad, traveling to see different places, and so had come to visit this great Maltese Cathedral. We reciprocated her frankness and departed. Presently we encountered some of our late shipmates, and enjoyed the re-union very much for a season. They had arrived a few hours later than ourselves, having fallen so much, in point of time, behind our good ship "Ripon." A final separation soon came, the course of the two steamers diverging from this point.

The streets of Valetta are narrow, scarcely wider than you might find in a Chinese city, and some of them are steep; yet all are comparatively clean. The houses are three or four stories high, and handsomely built. The natives are of fine looking, and there are many Spaniards, on the island. The dress of the ladies is very peculiar, in fact, entirely unique. They are always enveloped in a long black cloak, generally of silk, finished up with a hood, which entirely does away with the use of hats and bonnets. This cloak is made like a plain skirt, with this odd feature, that the fullness is all gathered into small plaits on one shoulder, and the residue passes smoothly around over the other, when the corner, on this opposite side, is brought up and carried over the head, where it is held in shape around the face, by a wire or steel hoop, which fastens under the chin. At first we supposed this cloak was the insignia of a class, as Sisters of Mercy, or some other holy order; but such is not the fact. It is as purely a nationality, and more exclusively so, than is the plaid in Scotland, the turban in Turkey, the high cap in Persia, or—but there it has its parallel; the little shoes in China.

Busy as was our one day on shore, we left much unvisited. Only three or four miles away, on the other side of the island, was the spot where St. Paul was shipwrecked, and near it the cave in which, tradition says, he sojourned for a season. There, too, is shown the grotto of Calypso, where that "great-hearted man,"

Weighted down by many sorrows, in the late dwelling of Calypso, who so long constrained his stay.

But our day was ended, and at 8 o'clock in the evening we were once more afloat on the blue waters of the Mediterranean.

Tuesday morning we were before Pontaloria, a convict island, belonging to Italy. It is said there is not a woman on the island. But this bachelor community, sinners and soldiers though they are all reputed to be, have at least the art of making their penal settlement look very inviting. The dwellings are picturesque, and the land cultivated in high broad terraces, far up the slope, mostly with vineyards. About noon we were close to Cape Bon; in fact, were in sight of land nearly all day, Tunis, on the African coast. This was the Queen's

birth-day, and its celebration on board, I have already mentioned. Yet the very next day came death into our midst, "so swift treads sorrow on the heels of joy." A lady passenger, a beloved wife, and the fond mother of three little ones, the youngest an infant of three months, was taken from among us. They had only joined us at Alexandria, going home for her health, but too late. The bereaved husband felt his sorrow greatly increased by the dread of burying her in the depths of the sea. But we were still two or three days from Gibraltar, and even then, there might not be time to bury her on shore; so, yielding his own feelings, he saw her next day committed to the keeping of the sepulchral deep, to rest till the sea gives up its dead.

As we neared Gibraltar, head winds prevailed; but that only gave us more time for a very imposing view of the Sierra Nevada, in Spain, whose snowy tops glittered in the sunshine; and knowing how far inland they are, we can have some idea of their great height, which enables them to be so clearly seen. One more night on the "Great Sea," and then the first streaks of daylight went to us the approach to Gibraltar. From my window I could see the light-house on the point, still glimmering over the water, like a candle in the distance, just showing the dim outline of the objects by which it is surrounded, yet growing every moment nearer and more distinct. The houses and trees grew larger and lighter, and then the little taper went out, or was lost in the approaching beams of the promised sun. There were green terraces, and vineyard and orange groves, far up the heights, and then these grew more rugged, and steep, and then we swept around a point, and stood still in front of the town, which still rested in the grey shadow of its overhanging Rock. The town, which is a mile long, is built at its base and up its steep sides, very much after the fashion of Hong Kong, only this Rock grows more and more abrupt, until, at its western side, it is entirely perpendicular, and its top seems to touch the sky. In the parts less steep, batteries are built into the excavations, where guns are placed, so as to command the whole bay, and the low sandy plain on the Spanish coast. This plain, oddly enough, is known as neutral ground, and in time of war, is a sort of city of refuge for repentant belligerents. Beyond are green fields, and mountain heights, on one of which stands conspicuous a monument erected there to mark the spot known as "the Queen of Spain's Chair." The story concerning it, as told to me there, runs thus: That when the last great conflict for this Rock was in progress, the Queen of Spain ascended to this summit, to watch the battle, and took her seat, with an oath, that she would never leave it, until the English flag was hauled down from the heights of Gibraltar. She remained twenty-four hours, but the flag still waved triumphant, and was likely to remain so. Then an appeal was made in her behalf, some say by herself, that the flag might be lowered, to allow her to descend, without violating her oath. The English General at first absolutely refused to do any such thing; but his gallantry finally prevailed, and he decided, that as it was near one o'clock, and quite in accordance with military etiquette to lower it at that hour, he would do so; and thus was the poor Queen relieved from her self-imposed, but fruitless infliction of forty hours, or, as some say, thirty-six, and others, thirty, of "durance vile."

Near to this are two Spanish villages, each very pretty in its own way. One is Algezaris, looking like fairy land, with its deep sea frontage, and its back ground of green hills, and lovely shade trees. The other is St. Rague, high in its location, and abounding in monuments and towers. Our stay was brief; only a few of the gentlemen passengers went ashore; several new ones were added to our number; and once again the anchor was lifted, and our backs were turned upon the Rock of Gibraltar. L. M. CARPENTER.

A DONATION VISIT.

Notwithstanding the awful condition of the roads, and the dreary darkness of the night, rendering it not only very unpleasant, but almost unsafe, to travel with teams, a good number of the friends of Rev. G. E. Tomlinson assembled in Union Hall, Adams Center, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, March 14th, 1866, for the purpose, as was evident from the manner in which the exercises were conducted, of showing their esteem and love for their fellow citizen and pastor. And we are glad to know, that not only the church, but the community, have perfect confidence in Eld. T. as a Christian and a man. Those present enjoyed themselves, if smiling faces and cheerful conversation are an evidence of this. They desired to have a good visit, and were successful. The ladies gave ample proof of their ability and good judgment by preparing—but my pen is unable to do justice in praise of that supper; therefore, if you wish to realize the skill which the ladies

of Adams possess, for "fixing up good things to eat," you must come to our next donation.

As the closing exercises of an evening well enjoyed, as all will testify, Dr. E. R. Maxson delivered a short but able and interesting presentation speech; subject—the Gospel Ministry. The speaker gave a brief history of the ministry, showing that they who had consecrated themselves to that work, had generally been men possessing not only moral, but great intellectual power; and that they were therefore capable of filling the highest positions of worldly honor; but having refused the offers of fame, they had dedicated themselves to the labors and trials of God's servants. Hence, of all men, they had made the greatest sacrifices, and deserved our sincere gratitude and respect. He then presented Eld. Tomlinson with money and articles to the value of \$164 50; for which the receiver expressed, in a few pertinent remarks, his thanks; and not only for this, but for many other kind acts, by which the people had manifested their friendship. The people then went to their homes, having, with willing hearts, given of their abundance to one they knew to be worthy of all they could bestow.

We believe that the influence of that gathering was good; that it assisted to develop the powers of our social natures in the right direction; and that, taking into consideration the very bad weather, it was a complete success.

But we are happy to say, that during the year, our pastor has received other gifts—a horse \$180, a cloak for his worthy wife \$16, and a family Bible costing \$6.00; all amounting to \$316 50. Besides these, there have been many smaller tokens of the friendship existing between people and pastor.

BRETHREN AND SISTERS, LET US EVER AID, BY EVERY MEANS IN OUR POWER, THE MINISTER OF JESUS CHRIST; FREELY GIVING AS WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM OUR BOUNTIFUL BENEFICATOR; FOR "HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE FEET OF THEM THAT PREACH THE GOSPEL OF PEACE, AND BRING GLAD TIDINGS OF GOOD THINGS!"

ADAMS CENTER, N. Y., March 29th, 1866.

NATURE AND DESTINY OF MAN.

ELD. R. F. COTTRELL.

Dear Brother,—When I wrote my last article on the nature of man, I did not expect to return to that theme again. Nor even now do I propose to offer an added argument, but only to reply briefly to your criticism upon my form of argument. You charge me with an inconsistency in requiring First-day observers to defend their practice by the Bible, and then, in the defense of my doctrine in the matter of our discussion, I introduce other and foreign testimony. Are you not in error upon this matter? I hold that, could First-day keepers show from any source, that the observance of Sunday was favored by Christ and his apostles, as a Christian institution, I should be obliged to conduct myself accordingly. To do otherwise, would be unreasonable and a wickedness. The only question is, Was this really the position of Christ and his apostles? The competency of a witness introduced to prove a question is of course a vital point. If, then, I have introduced an incompetent witness on any point, that is in so far fatal to my cause. This I have not intended to do. Let us see, I said so; and thus was the poor Queen relieved from her self-imposed, but fruitless infliction of forty hours, or, as some say, thirty-six, and others, thirty, of "durance vile."

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ROLL OF HONOR.

As it may be interesting to the readers of the Recorder to know what the Seventh-day Baptists have sacrificed for the suppression of the rebellion, I send you a list of the names and casualties of the Third Seventh-day Baptist church and society of Genesee:

J. M. Crandall, M. M. Crandall, F. M. Crandall, G. B. Brown, E. P. Brown, A. B. Brown, A. P. Champlin, John Champlin, Lewis Champlin, Z. P. Maxson, S. G. Burdick, Lavern Burdick, E. W. Irish, G. H. Irish, H. A. Adams, Marjon Maxson, J. M. Keller.

Of the above, ten were church members. The casualties were as follows: M. M. Crandall, killed at the battle of Seven Pines. J. M. Crandall and G. H. Irish, died in Andersonville prison. F. M. Crandall and Marjon Maxson, died at Florence, S. C.

E. W. Irish was a prisoner about a year in Andersonville. H. A. Adams and S. G. Burdick were prisoners ten months in Andersonville and Florence, and came out mere skeletons. There died in hospitals, E. P. Brown, A. B. Brown, and Lewis Champlin. G. R. Brown died of small pox, at home, contracted at Elmira, while there to get his discharge. Wounded before Petersburg, J. M. Keller, by rifle shot.

Those living are at home, honorably discharged from the service. There were six who served their country by substitutes, four of whom were church members, viz: A. K. Crandall, C. M. Crandall, D. E. Yapp, James Young, J. A. Crandall, E. K. Burdick.

Respectfully yours, S. N.

MILTON ACADEMY.

We find in a Wisconsin paper the following account of the exercises in Milton Academy at the close of the Winter Term: The exercises began on Sunday evening, March 11th, with a sermon by the Principal, Rev. W. C. Whitford. Subject—Christ the Student's Model—a thoughtful and timely discourse.

This was followed on Monday evening by the rehearsal of the class in instrumental music, under the direction of the accomplished teacher, Miss Alicia F. Wells. The public session of the Philomathean Society came off on Tuesday evening, before an overflowing house. The music at this session was furnished by Williams & Severance's Band, and by the Glee Class of the Young Men's Association of Whitewater. It cannot easily be surpassed. The literary exercises of the society were by no means up to the mark of previous sessions, but this was as yearned to be owing to want of time for preparation. The Valedictory, by Wm. Kennedy, was well received, as were in fact all of the exercises.

The Ladies' Literary Society held its public session on Wednesday evening. This was indeed a rich treat, and spoke loudly for the talent of the ladies of the school. "The Old and the New," an essay by Miss Lizzie A. Thayer, and "The Literary Star," a paper edited by Miss A. M. Fenner, were especially worthy of remark. The music was furnished by members of the school, which seemed more consistent and creditable than the employment of professional musicians, however superior. The Orophian Lyceum, which was discontinued for seven or eight years, owing to the enlistment of all but three of its members in 1861, has lately been revived, and held its public session on Thursday afternoon. It was generally conceded, that this society outstripped both of its competitors in the literary merit of its exercises. The Salutatory, by T. W. Saunders, and the Valedictory, by H. J. Ferris, were both fine efforts, and do credit to the society and the school.

Thursday evening was set apart for the "Soldiers' Reunion"—a gathering of the old students, and especially those who have been in the army. A table of literary exercises was also presented on this evening. It was introduced with prayer by Prof. N. C. Twining, formerly Captain in the 40th regiment. The Salutatory, by A. Salisbury, lately of the 13th regiment, was followed by an address on "The Results of the War," by Capt. Pliny Norcross, of the same regiment, who, by his captivating delivery and pointed thought, won the hearty applause of the intelligent and appreciative audience. The address was really one of the finest efforts to which it has lately been our privilege to listen.

After it, came an address by the Principal, setting forth the part taken by the school in the war. A list was read of those who have been students here and have since been in the army, from which it appears, that the school has furnished three hundred and ten men for the war, and that these were distributed among sixty different regiments. Of these, one was a Brigadier General, two Colonels, four Majors, twenty-five Captains, and fifty Lieutenants. Of these, forty lost their lives in the war, and some are still in the service.

The Valedictory was delivered by A. R. Crandall, formerly of the 23d New York regiment, and since 1861 Lieutenant in the 40th Wisconsin. The entertainment was enlivened by music from a Glee Class and band belonging to the school. After the exercises, a committee was chosen to make arrangements for commemorating the names of those fallen in the war, by tablets to be placed in the chapel of the Academy. The committee consists of Capt. Pliny Norcross, 13th Wisconsin; Capt. Samuel Bond, 2d Wisconsin; Lieut. A. R. Crandall, 40th Wisconsin; Capt. H. R. Stetson, 22d Wisconsin; and Capt. W. R. Taylor, 49th Wisconsin. It was decided that a fund should be raised among the former

STUDENTS AND THEIR FRIENDS, FOR THIS PURPOSE.

Then social chat and music whiled away the time, till "the wee sma' hours ayeant the twal."

The term closed on Friday morning with brief addresses from the Faculty. This winter term has been a most prosperous one. Two hundred and thirty-three students have been in attendance, and the earnestness manifested by them has been truly gratifying. The present accommodations prove to be altogether too small for the growing needs of this institution, so the school building is to be greatly enlarged the ensuing season.

We also learn that a most gratifying feature of the term has been the high degree of religious interest manifested. A fruitful revival has been going on, daily prayer meetings being held in the chapel, and a goodly number of promising students have found Christ.

The labors of the Principal have been very arduous, and well merit the reward they have met.

The spring term opens March 28th, with the same earnest and efficient corps of teachers.

In conclusion, let me say, that whoever missed the closing week at Milton Academy knows not what he has lost. NESCOQUIS.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

The fund for the endowment of DeRuyter Institute is now so nearly subscribed, as to leave no doubt that the project initiated at the last anniversary of the Central Association will be carried out, and the Institute become the School of the Association. The calls of the Agent of the Association have been most generously responded to. DeRuyter Institute has now an able board of instruction, and its prospects are very encouraging. It is hoped that this enterprise will increase the zeal of the Association, and be a pledge to sister Associations of our willingness to cooperate in training the rising generation for usefulness in this life, and happiness in the life to come.

The General Agent desires to tender his grateful acknowledgments to the many friends who have so generously assisted him in the discharge of his duties. To those whom he has not yet seen, he gives notice of his intention soon to call upon them, and give them an opportunity to aid in completing the work so nobly begun. Subscribers to the Endowment Fund can pay their subscriptions to the General Agent, who has made arrangements for investing the money in United States bonds. To those churches which have not paid their proportions of the fund for repairs, the agent would say, that it is important the work should be attended to at once, as the money is needed by those who have made advances to secure the object. H. A. HULL, General Agent of the Central Association.

ANOTHER VETO.

We intimated last week, that President Johnson would probably veto the "Civil Rights Bill." He has done so, and given his reasons at length. The following extract will indicate their general drift: "I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill are fraught with evil. The white race and black race of the south have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now that relation is changed, and as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself in this new relation, one being necessary to the other; there will be an adjustment which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in setting the terms; and left to the laws to regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to know its own interests; and not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. The bill frustrates the adjustment. It intervenes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous offices, whose interest it will be to foment discord between the two races; for as the breach widens, their employment will continue, and when it is closed, their occupation will close."

CHURCH ACTION ON CHEESE-MARKING.—The Vermont Chronicle says that the Congregational Church of Enosburg recently passed the following:

Resolved, That carrying milk to the cheese factory on the Sabbath is a violation of the command to "sanctify the Sabbath."

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND ADJOURNED ITS JANUARY SESSION ON THE LAST DAY OF MARCH, AFTER DEVOTING THE LARGEST PART OF THREE MONTHS TO PERSONAL AND POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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The Royal Georgian, published at Atlanta in the interests of the freed men, claims to have among its class regular readers and subscribers to the extent of twenty thousand.

Thelate Dr. Jayne, of Philadelphia recently deceased, left by his will \$15,000 for the erection of a Baptist church in the western part of Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia, the horses on a street car travel twenty-two miles each week day, resting Sunday in Boston they travel fifteen miles a day, including Sunday.

A Western paper suggests an improvement in Bibles, the preparation of a 16 or 20 in the Family Record, for persons

SOLOMON FOOT, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM VERMONT, DIED AT WASHINGTON, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28th, AFTER AN ILLNESS WHICH HAD BEEN FOR SOME TIME CONSIDERED FATAL. THE FOLLOWING IS AN OUTLINE OF HIS PUBLIC LIFE:

He was born at Cornwall, Vermont, the 19th of April, 1802. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1826, was principal of Castleton Seminary in 1826 and 1828, and 1827 was tutor in the University of Vermont. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar, and settled in Rutland where he has resided ever since. In 1836, '37 and '38, and in 1847, he represented Rutland in the Vermont Legislature, acting as Speaker of the House during the last three years of his service. In 1835, he was a delegate from Rutland to the Constitutional Convention. In 1842, and again in 1844, he was elected a Representative in Congress. In 1846 he declined re-election and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1850, and again in 1856, he was chosen to represent the State in the Federal Senate. In 1854-5, he was chosen President of the New Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company, Ga., and during the Congressional recess he visited England, negotiated the bonds of the Company, and purchased the iron for the road. Shortly after that transaction, we believe, he resigned the Presidency of the concern.

A SUBSTITUTION FUND, to be used in supporting the entire ministry of the Old School Presbyterian Church, has been proposed, and is very likely to be adopted. Nearly the same plan is in operation in Scotland, with results indicated in the following extract:

"The Free Church of Scotland now numbers 870 communities, who have raised by voluntary subscriptions and contributions £6,000,000 in twenty-three years. It is now raising at the rate of £300,000 per annum—a sum equal to the fee simple of all the revenues of the Church of Scotland! But this wonderful work was mainly done by organization—the weekly offering, the seat-rose, the monthly collection, and the district subscription; the seven elders attending to spiritual things, and the seven deacons to temporal things, constituting the greatest fact on record in the history of Christian organization."

THE LIQUOR LAW has been extensively discussed in Massachusetts, and an important decision upon it made in the Supreme Court of the United States. It seems that the State law was very rigid, and the State constabulary force was brought into requisition to enforce it. But their operations were blocked by a decision in one of the State Courts, that the State had no right to interfere with a business transacted under a United States license. This decision has been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, which affirms the right of a State to pass prohibitory laws, and decides that a license from the United States does not give permission to violate the laws of the State.

CHURCH ACTION ON CHEESE-MARKING.—The Vermont Chronicle says that the Congregational Church of Enosburg recently passed the following:

Resolved, That carrying milk to the cheese factory on the Sabbath is a violation of the command to "sanctify the Sabbath."

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Miscellaneous.

OUR FLAG. All nature sings with the song of the free. The white, and blue, that breaks o'er land and sea...

INSIDE A PRINTING OFFICE. It is not alone compositors who will enjoy the following. It is a capital and very forcible illustration of a printing office dialogue.

FOREMAN - "I'm setting a house on fire, almost done." COMPOSITOR - "What is Smith about?" FOREMAN - "He is engaged on a 'Horrid Murder'."

FOREMAN - "You chap on the stool there, what are you now?" COMPOSITOR - "I'm out of sorts."

FOREMAN - "Well, throw in this 'Million of California gold,' and when you get through with it, I'll give you some more."

TRANSFERRING VITAL POWER. A not uncommon cause of loss of vital power is the young sleeping with the aged.

TRAINING HEIFERS. It is a very easy matter to train heifers to stand quietly to be milked, but it is an easier matter to train them to jump, kick, and run.

EVERY GIRL SHOULD KNOW HOW - 1. To sew and knit. 2. To mend clothes neatly. 3. To make beds.

THE MANAGEMENT OF WOOD LOTS. The "constant readers" of the Rural have received many timely hints from its columns, bearing on this important branch of farming.

FARMERS NOT AT HOME. It seems strange that so many farmers are of the opinion that their is about the poorest business that a man is employed in.

THE EARLY NEWSPAPER PRESS OF AMERICA. From the report of a lecture on this subject, recently delivered by W. L. Stone, at Bergen, N. J., we make the following extract:

LAWYERS OF RHODE ISLAND. An Act to Revise, Consolidate and Amend the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the City of Providence," and the several acts in addition thereto and in amendment thereof.

A LADY'S WARDROBE. There was recently an interesting jury trial in Cincinnati. The action was brought by Mrs. Jane L. Long against the steambath General Bunn.

GOOD ADVICE - Professor Silliman closed a recent Smithsonian lecture by giving the following sensible advice to young men:

TO KEEP HAMS IN SUMMER. One good way is to put a layer of coarse salt in the bottom of a barrel, then lay in a ham and cover it with salt, and then another, and so on till the barrel is filled.

IRON WOOD - The iron-wood tree of the Fiji Islands and New Caledonia, though producing wood valuable for its highly dangerous properties when used in a living state.

ODDS AND ENDS. A band of about one hundred gypsies are located near East Cambridge, Mass. The band is regularly organized, and governed by a queen, who was appointed some two years since for a term of seven years.

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