

Wednesday, E. I. Fifth-day, May 3, 1866.

GEORGE B. UZZE, EDITOR.

ATONEMENT.

By an atonement I understand some expedient introduced into the administration of the divine government...

Here let it be remarked, that when the design of the atonement is said to be "to enable God to be just while he justifies the ungodly," the meaning is not that the atonement enables him to be just to the ungodly...

If the atonement means any thing more than what is set forth in the above definition, I confess I do not see it. Other ideas have been supposed to be comprised; for instance, that it is the literal payment of our indebtedness to the law...

Such being the nature of an atonement, and it being impossible for sinners to be saved without such an arrangement, the question recurs, whether it was necessary that this atonement be accomplished by the blood of the Son of God?

The only difference of opinion between us, he thinks that running lumber and making cheese on the Sabbath are works of necessity; and I think they are not. As a starting point, Bro. Niles puts three questions into me. He asks: "Can the ocean be successfully navigated, lumber run down our rivers, milk saved from our cows, without work being done on the Sabbath?"

To the first of these questions I answer, No; for, on the ocean, men are liable to be overtaken by storm, and the work necessary to keep the ship in running order must be done; for the lives of our fellows would be in danger, if these things are not attended to. Then they are so far from land that they cannot lie over till the next week.

To the second question my answer is, Yes; for the lives of men are not in danger if they do not navigate the raft, for they can "tie up" and wait till after the Sabbath. But perhaps our brother will say, "The water may go down and leave them." Very true; but there seems to be very little fear in this respect when the wind blows strong, for they can "tie up" and stay a day or two as well as not.

In regard to the third question, to milk the cows is a relief of suffering, and therefore right. The next point made is, that he may plead running lumber on the Sabbath a work of mercy, if his creditors were depending upon the avails of it for the necessities of life, and his reputation as an honorable man depended upon his fulfilling his promise to pay. We think our brother is mistaken here, for he has ample time beforehand to lay his plans to fulfill his obligations; or, if he has not, he has voluntarily laid himself under these obligations; therefore, if there is any suffering caused, it will be by what he might have avoided.

tis of the College has been greatly enlarged, and improved by the purchases of Dr. Torrey's chemical, mineralogical and geological cabinets, and specimens of natural history, fossils, &c. These latter include over 5,000 specimens of Alpine rocks presented by Prof. Guyot; 300 species of fossils collected in the State of New York, through the liberality of Mr. Caleb H. Shipman, formerly of this city; and nearly 1000 specimens, with numerous casts of large and rare reptiles, presented by Ex-Gov. Olden. The libraries, altogether, include 24,000 volumes. A fund of \$10,000 having been given by Gen. N. Norris Halstead, for the purpose of building an Astronomical Observatory, the Trustees have purchased a site for the building, at an expense of \$4,500. Beside the endowment of a large number of scholarships by private individuals (at a cost of \$1,000 each, enabling the founder to select the student to employ it), the Professorship of Geology and Physical Geography has been endowed by the donation of \$30,000 from John I. Blair, of Warren County; a family, whose name is modestly withheld, has contributed \$35,000 as a fund for the support of the President; and over \$50,000 more have been added to the Sustentation Fund, by donations from other friends of the institution. These amounts, with the scholarships, raise the entire fund, to more than \$125,000, thus insuring the stability of the College.

"BAPTISMAL VOWS." In the Recorder of April 19th, I find that Bro. J. Niles has reviewed my article, published in the issue of March 29th, and seems to find many very serious objections to the doctrine taught therein. I now propose, so far as I am able, to answer those objections.

His first objection is in regard to works of necessity and mercy. We wrote, our first article for the purpose of enforcing the truth; and as the word of God, is truth, we expect to decide the questions at issue by its teachings. The Sabbath command teaches that "in it (the Sabbath) thou shalt not do any work," and this was the understanding with the Jews, and I know of nothing, only what Christ has taught upon this subject, that gives us liberty to do any work upon that day. So far as I have been able to understand his teachings upon this point, those and those only, are works of necessity and mercy, which come upon us suddenly, and which we have no opportunity to guard against by our plans;—those which will alleviate the sufferings of ourselves, our fellows, or our animals, and also those which we do in following Christ, who is "Lord of the Sabbath-day." Anything that can be brought under either of the above, in my opinion, would be works of necessity or mercy.

Then our brother says, "If it is right to save the milk on the Sabbath-day, for the profits arising therefrom, our view is, that it is right to take it to the factory." Our view in regard to that is, that it is not right to save the milk for the profits arising therefrom; but we milk it from the cows to relieve them from suffering; we save it because it would be wrong to waste it; we save it at home in pans, because it requires less work to be done on the Sabbath-day than it would to take it to the factory.

Niles says again, "In carrying the milk to the factory, the community is relieved entirely from all house labor, in taking care of it." Is it any worse to do this work at home than to hire some one to do it away from home? He thinks, too, "the people can go to church, and enjoy the Sabbath, much better than they would if they knew their milk must be seen to immediately on the close of the Sabbath." Perhaps our brother did not think, provided they did enjoy the Sabbath better (but I do not believe they should)—that they are doing it at the expense of another. Those servants of yours have spiritual powers to be cultivated as well as you; but while you are in church taking in spiritual food, the minister of God deals it out, those servants are toiling over their cheese-vats, starving their spiritual powers, for they are confined all days, from early dawn till two, three or four o'clock in the afternoon, their physical powers are taxed to that extent that when they sit down they feel dull and languid; and they are perfectly unfitted, after their work is done, to feed the spiritual; so that you not only deprive them of Sabbath privileges, but of all opportunities for spiritual development. Their lives, during the cheese-making season, to say that best we can, are almost wasted; so far as the great object of life is concerned. The Sabbath is to a man's spirit what the night is to his body;—a time of appropriating the elements of strength; not that he is to be inactive; any more than God is inactive; but that time should be devoted to thinking about and communing with God. So that, while you put money in your servant's pocket on the Sabbath, you take food from his soul; and not only this, but you also become the violators of God's law in the person of your servants. If we have men of principle, as our brother thinks, who carry milk to the factory, and run lumber on the Sabbath, I think they violate their principles and their baptismal vows in so doing.

Then, Niles brings up a minister of the gospel, and a deacon as examples to follow; but I am of the opinion, that it is not always safe to follow the examples of ministers and deacons; for such have been known to work in their gardens and fields on the Sabbath, and do not suppose our brother

similar to the one we are discussing. Bro. A. has a saw-mill, situated upon a small stream of water, and he cannot saw except when there is a flood; he is owing, and his debts are about due, and he has no way to meet them, except from the earnings of his saw-mill. On Friday morning it begins to rain, and by the time the Sabbath commences, he has water enough to saw; so he takes his hands into his mill, and works all night and all next day. Would that brother be justified in the sight of his brethren or of his God?

Bro. "Nile" tries to fasten his argument on this point by supposing that God should cause the wind to blow down our fences on the Sabbath, and let our cattle into our grain fields; and asks what we should do? Any one, who is willing, can see that this is not a parallel case with the one he is trying to make out. But, as he asks what I would do, I answer, I believe it would be my duty to do that which, under the circumstances, would take the least of that time which God had given me for spiritual improvement. If the wind had blown down but little fence, so that I could remedy the evil quickest by putting it up, then I would do that; but if it had blown down a large amount, then I would drive my cows to the barn-yard, or some other field; or, if my fences were blown down, so that I had no such place, then I would shut them in the barn till the Sabbath was past.

Bro. "Nile" sees great difficulties in the way of setting the milk of our cows at home, on the Sabbath, and says, "It would be poor economy." Are we to be governed by what men call "economy," rather than the laws of God? According to his argument, had he lived in the time of Daniel, he would have preferred to have closed his windows and prayed to himself for the thirty days that all the people were forbidden to ask anything of any God or man save the king, rather than to have been cast into the lion's den. Or, had he been one of the three Hebrew children, he would have fallen down and worshipped the "golden image the king had set up," rather than be cast into the burning fiery furnace; or if his article expressed his real feelings, he is more inclined to bow to the golden image set up at this time, than to speak out in favor of obedience to God's Word.

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ther would therefore think it right for Seventh-day Baptists to do so. Again, he tells us that they thought it for their "interest" to go down the river on the Sabbath, and seem to conclude that it was therefore right. But we most solemnly inquire how far this "interest" is to extend? If it is right to go down the river on the Sabbath, because it is for a man's interest, then it is right for a man to work in his hay-field, when he happens to think it for his interest. One of the members of our church may think it for his interest to work every Sabbath; and how can you discipline him for it, if you think one's interest is to be his guide? Who made your interest of greater importance than your obedience to the law of God?

any portion of his estate; real or personal, any existing act or statute to the contrary notwithstanding." Mr. Daniel Drew, of St. Paul's Methodist church in New York, whose former home and present country residence is at Carmel, has endowed the Seminary by the gift of a quarter of a million of dollars.

LIQUOR SELLING IN NEW YORK. From the first of May, a new license law will be in force in New York city, the effect of which will be regarded with much interest. Under it the Commissioners of the Board of Health are constituted a Board of Excise, who shall have the exclusive power of granting licenses for the sale of liquors in quantities less than five gallons at a time. The licenses do not authorize selling liquors on Sunday, or on election days, within a quarter of a mile of the election. No liquor is to be sold to an apprentice without the consent of his master or mistress, nor to any person under eighteen years of age without the consent of his father, mother or guardian. None is to be sold to an habitual drunkard, nor to an intoxicated person; nor against the request of any wife, husband, parent or child, to the husband of any such wife, wife of any such husband, parent of such child, or child of such parent. Liquor shops are to be closed between midnight and sunrise, and on Sundays. No person who trusts another for liquors can compel a criminal offence, subject to a fine of \$10 and costs. Adequate fines and penalties are provided for all the specific offences, and the act is drawn throughout with evident care and thoroughness.

REVIVALS IN COLLEGES. It is common to have reports of revivals in Colleges, soon after the Concert of Prayer for Colleges, on the last Thursday of February. This year the number and character of such reports is unusually encouraging. Speaking of the revival in Williams College, the Berkshire Eagle says: "The work of grace still continues. Some twenty-seven are already rejoicing in a new found Saviour. The Sophomore class has been blessed more than the others. When this class entered college it had but four or five Christians; now only nine or ten remain who have not expressed a hope."

President Merrick, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, says: "The revival with which we were recently visited was one of unusual interest. We reckon one hundred and ten converts among the students. Of the Senior Class, all but two are members of the Church; of the Junior, all but one; of the college classes over eighty per cent. are professors of religion. Truly God is putting the seal of his approbation upon our literary institutions."

A PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.—The members of Congress from New York have agreed to favor the following plan of reconstruction, which will probably be urged for adoption: First.—The Constitutional amendment basing representation upon population; and when the State denies suffrage to any class, except for participation in the rebellion, the disfranchised portion should be deducted from the basis of representation. Second.—The constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of the rebel debt, and providing that there never shall be any compensation for emancipated slaves. Third.—When the amendments are ratified by a sufficient number of States, then the rebellious States may be admitted to representation in Congress on taking the oath of office. Fourth.—Prohibiting from ever holding office any leading civil and military officer of the Confederate States.

SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY SOUTH.—The Southern Presbyterian announces that a meeting of the Committee of Domestic Missions has just been held, at which it was found that they were able to make a liberal distribution of funds to the ministers of the Southern Presbyterian Church:—"The means used for this purpose were derived from the contributions of our Christian friends in Louisville and Baltimore, and from collections taken up in our own churches on the second Sunday in February, the day recommended by the Assembly for that purpose. More than \$20,000 have been devoted to this object, and about one hundred and forty ministers' families have already been aided, or will be in a week or two, by sums varying from \$50 to \$300."

NO PUNISHMENT AGAINST COLOR.—The Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, recently in session in Washington, Bishop Payne presiding, decided to ordain a white candidate who had for two years preached to a colored congregation. Some of the deacons in the conference were opposed to the candidate on account of his color, but others hailed it as a happy omen that a white man, educated and with an untarnished reputation, should seek ordination from colored men. "Let us," said Rev. James Reed, "show that we don't disrespect a man for his color."

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—A letter from Rev. Mr. Dean gives intelligence of the death of Mr. Chilton, which occurred Dec. 30, 1865, after an illness of three weeks. He graduated at the University of Rochester, and at the Theological Seminary at that place, and sailed from New York in August, 1864, for Bangkok. Mr. Dean writes:

"On Friday morning, the day before he died, he gave us his parting address, stating the motives which led him to Bangkok, that he had been happy in his work, and hopeful of the prospect of death, he had not the least regret that he came here; and turn the poor heathen to Christ, still he was happy and quite ready to go to the Master's call. He said, 'Tell my friends that I die happy; not having the rapturous ecstasy which attends some death-bed scenes, but my heart is full of heavenly peace.' After a pause, he took a smiling farewell of the members of my family, and invited the boys, Willie and Freddie, to come and see him in his new home in the happy land."

A GREAT AND PROTRACTED REVIVAL.—The Christian Advocate says that the revival interest in the Emory M. E. church, Philadelphia, which commenced about five months since, is unabated. Persons are found nightly at the altar for prayer, and thus the work goes on. The converts average at least one hundred per cent since the meeting began, five hundred and thirty-five souls, who have made profession of religion. The converts are of ages ranging from the Sunday-school child to men and women of sixty years. The mode of conducting the meeting has been a brief exposition of a passage of Scripture, personal experience, with an urgent appeal, taking up in minutes for this part of the service. The meeting has not flagged for two evenings together during the entire hundred and fifty nights.

THE MORAVIAN MISSIONS.—The Foreign Board of the Moravian Church has under its care 15 missions, with 87 stations and 307 preaching houses, in Labrador, Greenland, among the North American Indians, the British and Danish West Indies, on the Mosquito Coast, Surinam, Australia, and in the Himalaya, India. The Church at home has sent out 309 missionaries, of whom 148 were ordained, and 146 senior assistants. The whole number of laborers, native and foreign, is 1,142. The whole number of schools is 275, with 28,733 pupils, and of adult converts 48,294, making the whole number in connection with the Moravian Church 173,774 souls.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May is an exceedingly interesting number. It opens with three of its usual well illustrated articles—"Galena and Lead Mines," "The Yosemite Valley," and "Livingstone's Last African Expedition." The last is a fine condensation of the new work published by Harper & Brothers of Livingstone on the Zambesi; it contains nearly all the illustrations that are found in the large volume. "Armadale," by Wilkie Collins, has reached book fifth. "Tom Lodowick" is the name of a play, very well done, on the late war, its before us contains also the following articles:—"Cast Away;" "The Flag on the Snow;" "Marriage a la mode;" "The American People Starved and Poisoned;" "Queen's Good Work;" "The Y. O. C. Editor's Chair;" "Monthly Record of Current Events;" "Editor's Drawer."

WORTH RECORDING.—Benedict Merwin and his wife, of Milford, Conn., recently celebrated their golden wedding. This is the fourth wedding of this kind that has been celebrated in this family. There are now living two hundred and twenty-one of the two hundred and eighty-eight descendants. Of these and their connections, ten are ministers of the gospel. During the past year a photograph was taken in our branch of the Merwin family representing five generations; the aggregate ages represented in the picture being two hundred and six years. At the wedding the health of the heir of the estate was drank from a wine glass used at a wedding in the family one hundred and forty years ago, and the last song, "Auld Lang Syne," was sung around this ancient fire-side, where the ember fires on the old hearth-stone had been kept glowing day by day for over two hundred years.

NEW STYLE OF ACCOUNT KEEPING.—A singular incident has just taken place at Neuchatel, in Switzerland. At the death of a merchant of that city, on the credit side of his books the name of "God" was found to be inscribed for a considerable sum. No one knew of such a creditor, and on investigation evidence was obtained that deceased, who was a man of great piety, had opened an account with the Father of All, and entered to it each year a share of his profits. The clergy have claimed the sum, on the ground that they represent God upon earth, while their demand is opposed by the authorities of the canton. The affair will probably be brought before the tribunals.

A HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION, written by J. T. Headley, and published by the American Publishing Company, at Hartford, Conn., has reached us. The work is bound in two volumes of about 600 pages each; and also the two volumes in one, making about 1200 pages. It is profusely illustrated with steel plates, giving portraits of the principal civil and military leaders on both sides, and battle scenes from the most important fields. The work of the publishers throughout is done in a most creditable manner, while the work of the author is so done as not to detract from the reputation established by his "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Washington and his Generals," "Sacred Mountains," &c. We have no hesitation in recommending this History of the Rebellion as fulfilling all that was promised in regard to it.

SHORTENING RIVERS.—The Mississippi, during the high water recently prevailing, is reported to have broken through Terrapin Bend, near Vicksburg, which Gen. Williams wasted much labor in attempting to cut through, without success. Gen. Grant afterwards made a still more earnest effort, which was also a failure. And now the Mississippi has shown herself superior to these both. This cut shortens the river fifteen miles, and will leave Eagle Bend a lake fourteen miles long. The James is taking advantage of Gen. Butler's "Dutch Gap Canal," below Richmond, and so enlarging and completing it, that small craft now pass through it at high stages of water, saving several miles by a cross-cut of less than one. Ten years hence, when Richmond has 100,000 inhabitants, this will doubtless be the main channel, though it may cost something more to make it so.

COMMON SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PEOPLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Savannah Republican reports that a few days since the Episcopal clergy of Charleston, accompanied by several prominent citizens, visited the free colored schools of that city, among whom was Gov. Orr, Wm. Trenholm, the Secretary of the Treasury of the late Confederacy; and we are informed that the distinguished visitors were favorably impressed with all they witnessed, so much so that they suggested the necessity of taking immediate steps for the organizing of a common school system for the colored people. This is good news; it shows that the good sense of northern men is showing them already the benefits of educating all classes.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.—In August, 1864, as the Salem and Lowell railroad train was coming into Salem, Mass., it was stopped by a load of hay which had got fast upon the track at the Fry's mills crossing. In a few moments after, the train from Lawrence came along on the same track, and ran into the train from Lowell. The wives of George Pope and Wm. Symonds, were injured, and they sued the Boston and Lowell road (to whom the Salem and Lowell is leased), for damages, and recovered \$1,200 for Pope, and \$250, and Symonds and wife \$350.

THE DEATH OF THE WAR.—The Provost Marshal General has completed a careful compilation, from the muster rolls, of all the deaths in battle, from wounds and from disease, in every regiment and company of every loyal State, from the beginning to the close of the war. From this it appears that 280,739 officers and men have lost their lives in the service. Of this number, 5,221 commissioned officers and 90,886 enlisted men have been killed in action, or died of wounds, and 182,929 commissioned officers and 1,323 enlisted men, have died of disease, or in a few cases from accident.

FLEEING FROM THE CHOLERA.—It seems that it is needless to fly from the cholera, unless very unfavorable circumstances impel the act. Last year there were in England two or three trifling outbreaks of cholera; one was at Southampton, and another at Liverpool—but the third was a firm of a man whose habits of cleanliness and order, as also those of his family and servants, were exemplary, and whose premises were well known to be situated in a healthy region and with healthy surroundings. The mortality in this last case was more rapid and extensive than in either of the two others.

A DRASTIC FIRE occurred at Detroit, on Thursday night, April 26th, when the depots of the Detroit and Milwaukee and of the Michigan Southern Railroads, and the ferry-boat Windsor, were destroyed, involving a loss of over two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. A lamentable loss of life occurred on the boat, twenty-eight persons being missing, who are supposed to have been burned or drowned. The fire was occasioned by the ignition of a barrel of kerosene oil. THE CHOLERA SCARE IN NEW YORK city is having a most happy effect in leading to a thorough cleaning of streets, sinks, &c. The quarantined passengers by the steamships Virginia and England, still remain in the Lower Bay. Several new cases of cholera occurred there last week, and several deaths; but at last accounts the disease was abating. SNOW was two or three inches deep at Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 24th of April, after a long spell of

TRAGIC FATE OF A FAITHFUL CLERK.—A few nights ago a fatal case of ship lying, at a pier in New York, was aroused by a woman saw a man standing over him with a revolver, saying if he moved he was a dead man. The captain by and the fellow backed out of the cabin. As soon as he reached the deck, the captain sprang forward, and seizing his revolver, fired up stairs. The man was about climbing up the wharf, when he fired, shooting him dead on the spot. An examination of the body proved it to be that of a clerk in the bank where the captain was in the habit of depositing his funds, and the day of the attempted robbery was known to the clerk, and to him his life, was attempted.

THE MEETINGS AT LEONARDVILLE, N. Y.—A letter from Eld. J. M. Summerbell says: "Our meetings which began the middle of February continue, though now we hold them only three evenings in the week. I baptized last Sabbath day-two, making since the meeting twenty thirty-five; and there can go forward next Sabbath."

SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE RECORDER who have not paid for the current volume, should remember, that in order to secure the paper at the lowest price, they must pay before the 1st of July; now only a few weeks ahead.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS MONDAY, APRIL 30. In the Senate, a resolution adopted directing an inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting importation, &c., of nitro-glycerine. The bill to reorganize the Department of the Navy was passed. In the House of Representatives several resolutions of inquiry were adopted. A resolution for the immediate trial of Jeff. Davis (came) and went over. A joint resolution to provide and enforce quarantine rules against the cholera was passed. The Army bill was taken up and debated at length. Messages were received from the President regarding the collection of the remains of soldiers at Atlanta, and concerning the evacuation of Mexico by the French.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30. In the Senate, resolutions were adopted requesting the Secretary of the Navy to report on the Navy orders forbidding officers to go to Washington without leave; and asking on the Secretary of War for information as to the rewards for the capture of Jeff. Davis and other. The bill for the admission of Colorado came up as the special order, and was debated at length. In the House, the Army Bill was debated, particularly the section about Provost Marshall, and was voted to discontinue that office after six months. Several other bills were reported, and talked of to some extent, but nothing definite was done.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30. In the Senate, a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture was adopted. Bills were introduced for grand lands to the Kansas and New York Valley Railroad; and to authorize a draw-bridge over the Mississippi at Quincy, Ill. The bill to admit Colorado was then taken up, and after a long debate, the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill was adopted, 19 to 13. An amendment by Mr. Sumner to send the franchise to all citizens was rejected, 7 to 27, and the bill the passed, 19 to 13. In the House, after hearing and referring several resolutions, personal explanations were made by Messrs. Blaine and Conkling. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and a sharp and rather personal debate followed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30. In the Senate, a petition was presented for the expulsion of Gam Davis. A resolution appropriating \$2,100,000 for expenses of collecting the customs was passed. The bill to facilitate postal and military communication was taken up and debated. In the House, bills were passed to remit certain duties; to facilitate settlement of the U. S. Treasury accounts; to charter the West Indies Telegraph Co.; with amendments for the relief of paymasters; and to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. A bill was reported to appropriate \$25,000 for cleaning Washington City. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and debated at length, but no vote was taken.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30. The Senate refused to concur in the House amendments to the West Indies Telegraph bill, and called for committee of conference. The bill for the relief of certain naval officers was called up and after a refusal to recommittal to the appropriate committee, or postpone the consideration of it until December, it was passed. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Wilson for an amendment to the Constitution, providing that no payment on account of the emancipation of slaves or the United States, and that representatives shall be apportioned among the whole number of persons in each State, deducting proportionately all male inhabitants refused the franchise. The second clause provides that when a rebel State ratifies this amendment its Senators and Representatives shall be admitted. In the House, the time was taken up almost exclusively in the discussion of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. The question was "Resolved," that the bill should pass, "yea" 207, and "nay" 80, where a motion by Mr. Wilson to amend the bill, and to strike out all after the words "and to charter the West Indies Telegraph Co." was rejected, 195 to 174. On the 24th of April, after a long spell of

Miscellaneous.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed in recommending certain modifications in our system of Internal Revenue. Below we give from the New York Tribune of April 24th, the main features of their report.

The present condition of the public finances is such as to warrant, in the opinion of the Committee, a reduction of the burden of Internal Taxation now borne by the country to the extent of about \$50,000,000. The Committee, therefore, after mature deliberation, have agreed to recommend the following changes of rates and exemptions. A large part of the loss of income resulting to the Government from these modifications will be made up by an increase of the duties on certain sources of revenue herewith mentioned:

On Cotton the duty is increased from 2 to 5 cents per pound. On Ground Coffee and preparations of the same, a stamp duty of 1 cent per pound will be substituted for the present tax. On Peaches, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Fish, &c., a stamp duty of 2 cents on each quart can will take the place of the present tax.

On General Manufactures the tax is reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. On Salt the tax will hereafter be 3 cents per 100 pounds. On Incomes, instead of the present tax, there will hereafter be a uniform of 5 per cent. on all over \$1,000, not deducting rents.

On Brokers' Sales of Merchandise, produce, or other goods, a tax is proposed of one-twentieth of one per cent. instead of the present tax of one-eighth of one per cent. On Brokers' Sales and Contracts for sales of stocks and bonds on par value, the tax proposed is one-hundredth of one per cent. instead of the present tax of one-twentieth of one per cent.

On Brokers' Sales or Contracts for the sale of gold and silver bullion and coin, the tax proposed is one-hundredth of one per cent. instead of the present tax of one-tenth of one per cent.

In addition to the above recommendations of a reduction of taxation, it is understood that the Committee have agreed to advise that the entire tax on the following articles of production and raw materials be removed. In making up this Free List, the Committee's aim has been to simplify our system of taxation by abolishing the several taxes on the same articles in different stages of production, and thus benefit the producer as well as the consumer:

Alum. Animal Charcoal or Carbon. Aniline and Aniline Colors. Beeswax. Barrels and Casks, other than those for Fluids. Boxes of wood for packing purposes. Bristles and Curled Hair. Bleaching Powders. Blue Vitriol. Blooms, Slabs and Loops. Books, Maps, Charts, and all Printed Matter and Book-binding. Bicarbonate of Potash. Building Stone of all kinds, including Slate, Marble, Freestone and Sandstone.

Wares, Watches and Watch-Cases, and Watches prepared for Platers and Watchmakers. Burrstones, Millstones and Grindstones, rough or wrought. Brass and Copper, not more advanced than rods or sheets, and Yellow Sheathing Metal. Brick, Fire-Brick, Draining Tiles, Earthen and Stone Water-Pipes, Coffins and Burial Cases. Coppers. Copper, Lead and Tin in ingots, pigs or bars; Spelter. Flasks and Patterns used by foundries. Gold Leaf and Gold Foil. Hemp and Jute prepared for textile and felting purposes. Hulls of Ships and all other vessels. Iron Castings for bridges. Keys, Actions and Springs for musical instruments. Lamps and Lanterns, the glass and metal of which prepaid tax. Medicinal and Mineral Waters of all kinds sold in bottles and from fountains. Mineral Coal of all kinds. Malleable Iron Castings, unfinished. Metallic Nickel and Quicksilver. Metallic Zinc in ingots or sheets. Masts, Spars and Ship and Vessel Blocks. Monuments of all kinds not exceeding in value \$100. Moldings for looking-glasses and picture-frames. Oakum. Oxide of Zinc. Paper of all descriptions. Productions of Stereotypers, Lithographers and Engravers. Paints and Painters' Colors. Paraffine. Petroleum (crude). Paraffine Oil, the product of the residuum of distillation; and Crude Oil, the product of the first and single distillation of Coal, Shale, Asphaltum, Peat, and other bituminous substances. Paraffine. Pig Iron. Plow, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw and Hay Cutters; Seed Drills and Planters; Winnowing Mills; Hubs, Spokes and Felles; Wooden Handles for Agricultural, Household and Mechanical Tools and Implements. Quinine, Morphine, and other Vegetable Alkalies and Phosphorus. Repair of articles, of all kinds. Railroad Cars; Railroad, Ship and Boat Saws; Ax Fells; Shoes for

Nuts, Horse Nails, Washers and Bolts; Anvils, Vises, Iron Chains and Anchors, and all other articles made of Wrought Iron which has previously paid the tax or duty assessed thereon. Roofing Slate, Slate and Tiles. Roman and Water Cement and lime. Starch. Soap valued at not above 3 cents per pound. Soda, Saleratus, and Bicarbonate of Soda. Sulphate of Barytes. Slates of Tin. Spindles and Castings of all descriptions made for locks and machinery, upon which duties are to be assessed and paid. Stoves composed in part of cast-iron, and in part of sheet-iron, or of cast-iron or freestone, with or without sheet-iron or cast-iron, provided the cast and sheet iron shall have paid the tax or duty previously assessed thereon. Steel in ingots, bars, sheet or wire, and Steel-Springs made exclusively for vehicles. Sails, Tents, Awnings and Bags, made by sewing or pasting. Tin-Cans for preserving meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, jams or jellies. Tar and Crude Turpentine. Vinegar.

Vegetable, Animal and Fish-Oils of all descriptions, including Red Oil of Olive, and White Lead or Whiting. Willow-Ware, Crates and Baskets. Yarn and Warp for weaving purposes exclusively. Gross Receipts for Freights, exclusive of railroad and transportation companies, as well as of all water craft, stage-coaches, wagons, &c. Umbrellas and Parasols. Gloves, Mittens &c. All kinds of Slaughtered Animals. Carriages not exceeding \$300 in value. Pianos and other Musical Instruments in family use. Gold and Silver Plate kept for use. Yachts.

TRICHINE IN WESTERN PORK. A committee of the Academy of Sciences of Chicago, have made an examination of 1304 hogs, taken from the different packing houses and butcher shops of that city, to ascertain whether trichine actually exist in the swine brought to that market. The committee was composed of twelve physicians. They found trichine in the muscles of twenty-eight hogs. They conclude, therefore, that one hog in fifty of those brought to Chicago, is thus affected. The trichine was found in numbers varying from 48 to the cubic inch of muscle to 18,000. More than half of the trichinopis specimens were found in the spinal muscles. The physicians discussing the means of guarding against the danger arising from eating trichinous pork, say:

"All that is necessary is only to cook it thoroughly, so that every portion of the meat shall have experienced a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit. We cannot insist too strongly upon this point. Again, by properly salting and smoking the meat for a period of at least ten days, the trichine, should they exist, will be certainly killed." Simple desiccation of the meat, if continued for a period of sufficient length, will also kill them. They will never be found alive in old hams for instance. On the other hand, mere pickling appears to have very little effect upon these worms.

In conclusion, the committee remark: "The panic which now prevails is unfounded in reason, senseless, and greatly injurious. We do not allude to the commercial aspects of the question, a matter of small moment compared with the great importance of pork, as the kind of meat diet upon which nine-tenths of our agricultural population, North and South, mainly depend. In our view, it would be folly to discard this kind of meat from our list of articles of food, when all possibility of injury attending its use may be avoided by the most simple means. Let the people but understand that only one hog in forty-eight contains trichine at all; that only one in three hundred contains them in sufficient numbers to cause considerable danger; and that even in these cases the worms are rendered innocuous by proper smoking, drying, or cooking—and we imagine that few sensible persons will refuse pork as food if it suits their convenience to use it."

SELECTING GRASS. It is often important to select those kinds of grass that are adapted to the soil rather than to be at the expense of adapting the soil by the application of expensive fertilizers, to particular kinds of grass which do not readily accommodate themselves to the soil. It is fair to assume, that every variety of cultivated grasses was designed to subserve some good purpose in the agriculture of our country; and therefore it will be the business of the agriculturist to become familiar with their characters, in order to adapt different kinds to the different soils.

Prof. Gould has said on this subject. A portion of the meadow grasses will only grow on alkaline soils, and some of these demand an excess of potash, while others only put forth their full luxuriance where there is an excess of lime. Some grasses are adapted to the sunlight, while others love the shade. Some are valuable for hay but not for pasture, and some the opposite. Some kinds are forced into large and strengthened the muscles; muscular tissues, will lay on fat rapidly; while another, which is deficient in both these respects, is rich in those elements which support respiration and furnish the fuel for the production of animal heat.

When a farmer is about to introduce a new kind of grass, his first inquiry should be, "Will it be adapted to my soil?" or, "Will it flourish luxuriantly with the system of cultivation that I have adopted?" Certain soils on high table lands or

grass four or five feet high, which will make three tons or more of hay per acre, while the soil not half a mile from it may be poorly adapted to timothy, or any other grasses but red or white clover. On these points a little science and good common sense will often be of great advantage and profit.

Where the soil is not naturally dry, it will be utterly impracticable to produce a heavy crop of any kind of clover, either red or white, until the ground is relieved of its surplus water. Instead, therefore, of attempting to grow a crop of clover on such ground, seeding with red top will give eminently better satisfaction, as this kind of grass is better adapted to low and moist land than clover or timothy.

Where the soil is composed principally of a deep vegetable mold of a dark color, if pasture is the object, there are no other kinds of grass that will usually succeed better than orchard grass and timothy. The quantity requisite for an acre, where the soil is in a good state of fertility, is about six quarts of timothy seed and one and a half bushels of orchard grass seed. The last mentioned grass seed weighs, in this state, four or five pounds per bushel, and the first forty five pounds.

Every farmer should determine, if possible, by experiments and observation, what kinds of grass will succeed best on his farm, and give such the preference, whether grass is grown for pasture or for hay.

A PASTURE LOT. The Valley of San Louis is a famous one. It had been settled by the Spaniards for a hundred years up to 1760, when they were compelled to fly southward by an insurrection among the Indians, whom they had overtasked in their mining operations. Since our Government obtained possession, people have again flocked in, and about 24,000 white inhabitants now reside in the park. One half of this interesting region is in Colorado. This great pasture was once the bed of an inland sea, and is surrounded by lofty mountains. Into it flow thirty-four small streams, as well as the Rio Grande. Nineteen streams in the north part flow into a lake which apparently has no outlet. Abundance of salt is found on its borders. The park has 9,400 square miles of level land—nearly one-quarter of the area of Ohio. It is, at its extreme points, 200 miles long and 75 wide. On a clear day nearly half this whole park can be seen from one of the surrounding elevations. The mountains on its borders rise from 5,000 to 13,000 feet above the surface, and from 7,000 to 15,000, above the sea. The northern portion is irrigated in the Spring by high waters, and during the summer an immense quantity of hay can be cut. It is said that 1,000 mowing machines, kept busy during the season, would make scarcely an impression.

A NOVEL WAGER—An amusing story is going the round of the Paris clubs. It appears that a short time ago a foreign prince made a heavy bet that he would be arrested by the police without any offence whatever, or in any way provoking the authorities. The bet having been taken by a member of the Imperial Club, the prince went to one of the most aristocratic cafes in Paris, dressed in a battered hat, a ragged blouse, and boots all in holes, and sitting down at one of the tables, ordered a cup of coffee. The waiters, however, paid no attention to so suspicious-looking a customer, in whom the prince put his hand in his pocket, and showed them a bundle of bank notes. The proprietor then ordered the coffee to be served, seating meanwhile to the nearest police station for sergeant de ville. The prince was duly arrested and taken to the commissary of police, where he stated who he was, and afterwards taken to the gentleman with whom he made the bet, to prove his identity. A similar story was told at Vienna some time ago of a Hungarian Prince Scandar, M. de Metternich's son-in-law, who in order to make his arrest quite sure, took the bank notes out of his boots.

A LEGLESS AND ARMLESS MATHEMATICIAN—In the Department of the Loire, in France, there is a wonderful mathematician named Grandmange, who was born without arms or legs. At the age of four he was able to solve ordinary sums in his head; as he grew older, his mind became further developed, and he wished to learn to read and write. He was taught the letters of the alphabet in secret, for his father thought that the boy would be less of an object of pity if he possessed any instruction; the child, however, succeeded in his determination to learn. He writes a clear running hand, which he traces readily with a pen held in his mouth, directed by a fleshy appendage which nature has placed on his right shoulder. He answers without written calculations, very different arithmetical problems applied to commercial, financial and industrial operations; and recently at Compiegne several members of the University put him questions so complicated that to solve a single one would take an hour's work, and yet he gave the correct answer almost immediately. Fifteen medals have been awarded to him by learned societies.

Remains of lake dwellings have recently been discovered in the Lake of Zurich. Arms have been found in great quantities, tools from saws in flint to needles in bone, ornaments, children's toys, the remains of stored up fruits of various kinds—may, even a loaf or receptacle full of corn, and a cell of bread composed of bruised grain and preserved by carbonization. By the side of these relics are found the bones of animals, many belonging to species extinct before the rise of history.

An elderly lady, telling her age, remarked that she was born on the 23d of April. Her husband, who was present, observed, "I always thought you were born on the 1st of April." "People will might think so," replied the lady, "in the choice I made of a

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Augusta (Georgia) papers have flaming accounts of Miss Ann Eliza Leak, who was born in that state without arms. She is described as exceedingly attractive in her personal appearance, and as exhibiting the most wonderful dexterity in the use of her feet. She writes with her toes much better than most people do with their hands, besides knitting, sewing, embroidering, crocheting, and doing all kinds of needlework with astonishing ease and rapidity.

It is said that investigations into the nature of the potato rot have brought to light the fact, that it is created by insects imperceptible to the eye, but innumerable in quantity, which lay their eggs in the stem and sends the virus down the root. A little black speck the size of a pin-head, under the microscope, turns out to be full two hundred ferocious animals of the beetle form and shape.

A charcoal dealer in Cambridge, delivered some coal at a machine shop on Thursday, and while there drank a considerable quantity of solution of potash, supposing it to be water. His body immediately changed to a deep red color, and the entire flesh had been scalded. Remedies were promptly administered, and at last appeared there was some probability that he would recover.

Daniel Brown, of Providence, ten years old, was arrested in New Haven the other day for stealing a ride on the New York and New Haven Railroad. He was traveling from his native city to Washington, to Boston, to Hartford, to Norwich, to Worcester, to Springfield, and New Haven, passing over nearly all the routes several times, and always managed to steal his ride.

The manufacture of false eyes is a large business in Paris. The average sale per week is for a hundred. There are twelve establishments for this work, each employing twenty workmen. For the poor there are second-hand visual organs, which have been worn for a year by some eyeslucker, and exchanged for a new one after twelve months' service.

In boring for an Artesian Well, near St. Louis, a five-foot vein of coal was struck at a depth of 50 feet, and a bed of superior fire-clay, 28 feet thick, at 70 feet. Thus, our crazy oil-borings all over the West, will often prove successful in a way very different from that intended.

A South Pacific squadron and an Indian Ocean squadron are to be fitted out from this country. The foreign squadron will number 58 vessels and 686 guns, and the home squadron 36 vessels and 389 guns.

Miss Jane Ann Gleason has recovered a verdict of six cents in a New York court against Henry J. Schaeffer, for calling her a thief.

James M. Beebe, of Boston, has retired from the dry goods business with a fortune reckoned at something over \$4,000,000.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill of indictment against Antoine Probst for the murder of the Deering family.

An actor at the Grand Theatre at Bordeaux was so excited recently at being hissed that he was struck with partial paralysis.

John Goodwin, proprietor of the Goodwin House at Dayton, Ohio, was kicked to death, a few days since, by a horse which he was training.

A colored man in Georgia has made application for letters of administration on the estate of a deceased friend.

LAWYERS OF RHODE ISLAND. Passed at the January Session of the General Assembly.

An Act for the Adoption of Children. It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: SECTION 1. Any inhabitant of this State may petition the municipal or probate court in the town of his residence, to leave to the care of his wife, and, if desired, for a change of the child's name; and the prayer of such petition shall not be granted, unless the husband or wife joins therein.

SECTION 2. The said child, or the survivor of them, shall, except as herein provided, consent in writing to such adoption. If neither parent is living, the guardian of the child, or if there be no guardian, the next of kin in this State may give such consent; or, if there be no next of kin, the court may appoint some suitable person to act in the proceedings as next friend of the child, and give or withhold such consent.

SECTION 3. If either parent is insane, or imprisoned in the State Prison under a sentence for a term not less than three years, or has willfully deserted and neglected to provide proper care and maintenance for the child, for one year next preceding the time of filing the petition, the court may proceed as if such parent were dead, and its disclaimer in the proceedings as next friend of the child, and give or withhold the consent aforesaid.

SECTION 4. If a parent does not consent to the adoption of his child, the court shall order a copy of the petition, or other order to be served on him personally, if found in the State, and if not, to be published once a week, for three successive weeks, in such newspaper as the court may direct, for the last five days of the time appointed for the hearing. Like notice shall also be published when a child has no parent living, and no guardian or next of kin in this State. The court may order such further notice as it deems necessary or proper.

STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE STONINGTON AND NEW LONDON RAILROADS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Friday, Jan. 12th, 1886, trains will run as follows:

7:10 A. M. Accommodation Train for New London, connects with a train for Norwich.

12:35 P. M. Train arrival of Express Train from Stonington, connects with a train for New London, and with a train for Groton.

3:50 P. M. Accommodation Train for New London, connects with a train for Groton, and with a train for Stonington.

7:12 P. M. Express Train for New London, connects with a train for Groton, and with a train for Stonington.

10:00 P. M. Night Mail Train for New London, connects with a train for Groton, and with a train for Stonington.

12:30 M. Night Mail Train for New London, connects with a train for Groton, and with a train for Stonington.

7:30 A. M. Passenger Train, on Sundays, Mondays only, for Mystic, Noank, and Groton.

1:40 A. M. (Providence time) Night Mail Train for Providence and Boston.

7:00 A. M. Accommodation Train for Stonington and Providence, connects with a train for Groton, and with a train for New London.

10:40 A. M. Train for Boston, Taunton, and New Bedford.

2:00 P. M. Accommodation Passenger Train for Providence.

6:30 P. M. Train arrival of the 12:15 Express Train from New York, connects with a train for Providence and Boston.

10:00 P. M. Night Mail Train for Providence and Boston.

A. S. MATHWIS, Superintendent, Stonington, Jan. 10th, 1886.

FRENCH'S HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. OPPOSITE CITY HALL AND PARK. CORNER FRANKFORT STREET, NEW YORK.

SPACIOUS REFRIGERATOR, BATH ROOMS AND BARRIERS SHOPS. SERVANTS NOT ALLOWED TO RECEIVE VISITORS.

MEXICO! MEXICO!!! \$30,000,000 LOAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

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THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST. CONSUMPTION, which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physician, greater extent than any other malady, often YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY!

AS A MEDICINE, RAPID IN RELIEF, SMOOTH IN EFFECT, SAFE IN ITS OPERATION, IT IS UNSURPASSED!

INCORPABLE! and is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY. From REV. FRANCIS LORELL, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, January 31, 1864. Gentlemen,—I consider it a duty which I owe to your humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Cherry.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE. PREPARED BY SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE. Cures Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

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