

The Sabbath Recorder.

Published by GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 18, 1866.

WHOLE NO. 1095.

NOTHING IS LOST. Where is the snow? It covered the earth with a veil of white; We heard not its footsteps soft and light, Yet there it was the morning after, when it melted away from sight. Not a trace remains, In fields or lanes.

THE SUNDAY IN SCOTLAND. We are indebted to friends in Scotland for copies of the North British Daily Mail, and the Glasgow Daily Herald, giving in full the speeches on Sunday observance, delivered at meetings of the Established Church Presbytery, held on the 10th and 21st days of November.

and the God of peace shall be with you. Beloved brethren, suffer this word of exhortation from those who watch for your souls as those who have to give an account of their stewardship to God, and may the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

From the North British Daily Mail. Amidst the wilderness of speeches on the Sunday question, with which our pages are now crowded, numbered, that of Dr. Norman Macleod is certainly the most remarkable, not from containing anything new on the subject, but as he himself said, would be impossible—but from the fact that the sentiments it expounds are those of an eminent divine of the Established Church of Scotland, and that they were publicly endorsed by at least one eminent brother of the cloth.

Beloved brethren, we have deemed it necessary to state some of the reasons that induce us to attach so much importance to the observance of the Lord's-day, and to watch with so much jealousy over it. We are aware that you yourselves know all these things; we address you only by way of remembrance, to show our care for you, and that you may be ready, when required, to give a Scriptural reason for your observance of the Christian Sabbath.

Beloved brethren, having been called in the Providence of God, to watch over your spiritual welfare, we desire to address a few words of counsel to you in regard to the observance of the Lord's-day. In addressing you, we assume no dominion over your faith; our desire is to discharge a duty laid upon us, and to be helpers of your joy in the Lord.

Very lax, and as we consider, unscriptural views, seem to be held by some in regard to the nature and purpose of the Christian Sabbath. The young in your households are, from their inexperience, especially exposed to the danger of imbibing these unscriptural views, and of acting upon them. Many temptations are put in the way of the young and the thoughtless for turning the Lord's-day into a day of mere worldly pleasure and amusement by excursions on Sunday trains, steam-vessels, and other public conveyances.

This primeval and divine institution of one day in seven as a day of holy rest was recognized in the subsequent promulgation of the law from Mount Sinai, being enacted by the same authority, and with the same obligation to observe it as in all ages. Our Lord Jesus Christ, in declaring himself to be Lord of the Sabbath, indicated, as we think, not the intention to abrogate that portion of the law, but to fill it by freeing it from those Jewish peculiarities which, by restoring it to its original position, rendered it a fitting institution for the New Testament church. We believe that one day in seven as a

day of sacred rest accords with the spirit of the original institution; and we infer from the practice of our Lord's apostles, that the first day of each week, commemorative of the completed work of human redemption, is the appointed day of rest for the Christian church. This day, even in the apostles' times, was called by way of eminence, and to distinguish it from other days, the Lord's-day. Moreover, if the rest of the Sabbath on earth be, as many understand it, a type and pledge of the rest in heaven, it must necessarily continue till its fulfillment in future glory. If it began as a type in the earthly paradise, we must look for its antitype in the heavenly paradise. The apostle saith, 'There remaineth a rest (the keeping of a Sabbath) to the people of God.' It grieves us, dear brethren, to hear of any who can not enjoy the rest of the earthly Sabbath, lest they should be found unfitted at last for the rest of the heavenly Sabbath.

We consider it necessary, brethren, to remind you that we do not look on the commandment, 'Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy,' as of more obligation in itself than any other of God's commandments, but we think that the due observance of the Lord's-day is inseparably connected with the due observance of the other commandments. Its very position in the Decalogue, occupying as it does, by the mere arrangement, the middle place between our duty to God and our duty to our neighbor, seems to indicate its special use as the link connecting reverence towards God with truth, justice, and charity towards man. We are fully persuaded that, were the Lord's-day to sink, in our estimation, to the level of ordinary days, the public worship of God would cease, religious and moral ignorance prevail, and men, amidst the uninterrupted round of worldly business, cares, and pleasures, forget God and the interests of eternity. It appears to us that this important use of the Sabbath-day, in preparing men for the proper discharge of all the moral and religious duties, is the main reason why God's ancient people were so often reminded of its obligations by the Prophets; and so often nationally chastised for neglecting or profaning it. Many Christian men arrange that similar providential arrangements extend also into Gospel times.

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part and parcel of the Fourth Commandment as delivered to the Jews, and surely no one will contend that Christians in the nineteenth century are under exactly the same obligations, and liable to the same penalty for disobedience. All this, we are told by the advocates of the perpetual validity of the Fourth Commandment, is what is specially Jewish in the Law, and has therefore been abolished; but if we abrogate all these particulars, what, pray, have we left? We have simply a Day of Rest, which Christians keep not under the requirements of the Jewish law, but according to the spirit of the Gospel, and in accordance with the dictates of their conscience. If this is not the abrogation of the Fourth Commandment, what is it?

It is quite true that the physiological laws of our being teach us that we require one day in seven as a period of repose for the body, and we also require an opportunity for the exercise of our moral and religious nature. In so far as the Fourth Commandment required this of the Jews, we acknowledge its universality; but when from this admission we are asked either to subscribe to strict Sabbatarianism—the Sabbath of the Jews—or give up the Day of Rest altogether, we absolutely deny the logic of the conclusion. We say, it is you who are illogical who insist upon the binding character of the commandment as given to the Jews, and yet play fast and loose with its requirements. You abrogate that part which binds the conscience of other people who take a different view of what has been the history of this Sunday question in Scotland? Why, as Dr. Macleod showed, it is not much more than thirty years since the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland issued a pastoral against walking on the Sunday as a sin against the Fourth Commandment. Now, divines who still speak of the binding character of the command, see no harm in parents and their children breathing the fresh air after sermons. Year after year some little portion of the letter of the Law has been quietly rescinded, till now the Fourth Commandment in all its integrity cannot be defended, except by a shuffling and inconsistent species of reasoning which has made us the laughing-stock of our neighbors.

THE DYING YEAR. BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Now doth the huddling sun, Tardier to rise, and earlier to set, More gorgeous with gleaming gold the west, When the race is run with the many-colored leaves, Are sweeping o'er the earth with rustling sound, And swallows empty and deserted nests are Beneath the eaves; The frequent blast Grows through the night, and moans in lash, Bends the dead limbs, and leaves the rilled Skeletons of the past. The winds that moan, The leaf that withers, and the limas that fall, The light of birds, but dying years recall, These life do typify; Misfortune is the blast, and treasured joys The leaves, And friends the birds that fly the wintry leaves. When comes adversity.

ALOISE SENEFELDER. At Munich, in the year 1795, a new comedy was acted one night at the theatre. The part of one of the characters, whose duty it was to keep the audience in a perpetual roar of laughter, was sustained by a young man whose mournful actions and spiritless gestures were strangely at variance with the drolleries he uttered. He seemed to be about seventeen years old; his figure was tall and slender, his countenance was pale, and his large blue eyes wore an expression of profound melancholy. The piece was unmercifully hissed; and as soon as it was over, while the young actor was changing his dress, one of the attendants made his appearance. "Mr. Aloise Senefelder," said he, "the manager wishes to speak to you, sir, immediately."

THE OUTCAST RECLAIMED. A volley of awful profanities, in the tone of a child's voice, arrested our attention and chilled our blood, as we were passing down a side street in the south end of the city. We discovered a little Irish boy, smeared with street filth, and looking like a locomotive engine of rage, who was pouring out his wrath against another boy who had displeased him in some way that did not make itself immediately obvious. Despite his dirty and neglected condition, there was something about his eye that revealed the presence of unusual intellect, and there was a kind of grotesqueness and originality, even in his fearful cursing, which confirmed the promise of his eye, and declared him capable of a nobler life. Dubious of any success in our attempt, I was feeling strongly desirous to call forth his confidence and put him in a way of better things, we approached him for a palace. As soon as he saw our intention he seemed to anticipate reproof, and looked as if he were summoning all his stock of natural and acquired sagacity to his help for resistance; so we changed our method of attack, in hope to put him off his guard: "Do you know if a gentleman by the name of O'Doherty lives in this neighborhood, my lad?"

Never heard of no such man. "He is a fine, large man, and usually smokes a pipe; and I think his little boy named Pat." Heaps on 'em here has that name. "Your name isn't St. Patrick, is it?" "Niver a bit of a saint, I'm sure." "And what is a saint, do you think?" "And sure, a saint, I expect, is a mighty fine kind of a jentleman, and may be better than a prast."

"You mean he don't swear, I suppose?" "Well, you see, Johnny stole my kite, and he made me swear, but I don't do it no ways common."

"What did you say your name was besides Pat?" "I didn't say—but it's Maloney." "Your father is dead, isn't he?" "Yes, he's dead." "And whose mother?" "She's to South Boston." (Meaning in the House of Correction.) "For how long?" "For six months." "And who takes care of you?" "I take care of myself." "How old are you?" "I don't know. What business is it of yours?" "I want to give you a new jacket." "I should like one first rate; but you don't mean that, old fellow?" "Yes, I do; and I think you'd look better with a new pair of pants."

Why, yes, I'm a sort of moral policeman; but I never carry boys to the stocks. The ten minutes were

mother's lodging. Fitz took him and returned to the theatre. The widow Senefelder, a miserable creature, in a part of the city, was one of the stampt on the innocent. One of the little ones who sat towards Aloise, as he entered the door.

The eldest, a pretty girl about ten years old, drew them back, and putting her lips close to her brother's ear, whispered— "Have you brought his any supper, Aloise?" "Here," said he, giving her the silver he had received.

"So much as that?" said the sister; "they must be much pleased to give you so many crowns." "So much pleased, Marianna, that they have dismissed me." "Then you are no longer an actor?" "Yes, I rejoined, another child, "but how shall we get money to buy bread, if Aloise does nothing?" "Hush, hush," said Maloney; "don't let our dear mother hear this bad news to-night. We will pray God, who has taken papa to himself, and perhaps He will send us some consolation."

Aloise was silent. He watched all night by his father's corpse, and the next morning followed it to the grave. Instead of returning home, he wandered idly through the streets, pursued by the still recurring question, "What can I do?" Night approached. He thought of returning to his mother, recalling how uneasy his absence would make her; but when he looked around he knew not where he was. In absence of mind he had wandered far into the country, and the rushing of a river struck his ear. He approached its bank, and sat down upon the grass. For some time he watched the flowing water, fill a dreadful idea entered his poor, harassed brain.

"Beneath that quiet way," he thought, "all woes will soon be ended. I am no longer good for anything. I am only a burden to my mother, giving her another month to feed. I will therefore die, and all will be over."

Aloise had been educated in the sentiments of Christian piety; and now, like a ray of light from heaven, the thought struck him, that he was meditating a fearful crime. He shuddered, and kneeling down, prayed fervently to God for pardon. While on his knees his ideas became gradually confused, the water ceased to flow and the stars to shine. Aloise slept.

When I opened his eyes, all was daylight. The scene around was glided by the rising sun. He heard the pleasant singing of the birds; and his heart expanded with joy. He was still among the living—he had not accomplished his wicked resolution; and falling again on his knees, he thanked God for his mercy. Notwithstanding his bodily weakness, he felt refreshed, and sat down for a few minutes on the grass, to collect his thoughts, ere he set out on his return to the city.

While thus resting, his eyes fell on the smooth white chalk-stone, on which was traced the delicate semblance of a sprig of moss, with its minute flowers and tender fibres. He then remembered that the evening before his tears had fallen on this stone, and mentioned the spring moss, which had probably fallen from some one who had been wandering there. Now the moss was no longer there, the wind having blown it away, but its impress remained so exquisitely traced on the smooth, white surface of the stone; that the young German could not help being struck with the phenomenon.

"This means something," thought he. "I may have been led in error to this spot. I am a bad actor; a bad singer—but who knows? I may be reserved for something better." Taking the stone in his hand, he rose up and turned his steps homeward.

At the gate of the city he met his little brother, whom his mother had sent to seek him. The child told him that an old uncle of the mother had come to see her on the morning of the burial, and had given her some money to relieve her wants. "My God, I thank thee!" said young Senefelder, mentally; "He did not then know that the stone which he held in his hand would cause him in a few days still greater emotions of thankfulness." At first he employed his discovery only in ornamenting the covers of books, and boxes, &c. but one day it occurred to him to take off an wet paper picture drawn on stone. The experiment succeeded, and lithography was discovered.

WASOJA, MINNESOTA. A letter was read from the Church at Wasoja, Minnesota...

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE

IN accordance with our intimation last week, we proceed to give extracts from the balance of the missionary letters read at the late meeting of the Board.

WASOJA, MINNESOTA. A letter was read from the Church at Wasoja, Minnesota...

CHARLESTON, MINNESOTA. The Board was notified, by letter from the Church at Charleston, Minn...

TRENTON, MINNESOTA. Under date of Nov. 21st, Eld. J. C. West, our missionary at Trenton, Minnesota, reports as follows:

"Since my last report, I have occasionally dropped a line to the Recorder, reporting incidents of Home News. Some of them may receive notice in this connection.

"At the opening of spring, our Church harmonized beautifully with the joyful season. Those families returned who had been laboring in the fowler during the winter. Feelings of hardness, of long standing, between members and others, were harmonized, giving those disaffected a freedom to unite with the Church, and we received additions by immersion...

"In the summer, there were four schools sustained in our community, in which our youth were favorably taught.

"In order to enjoy a better acquaintance, and a nearer relation as churches and members of the household of faith, a meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist churches in the State was called here the first of June...

"Our Church numbers, sixty-one members, showing a gain of thirty-three (seventeen by immersion and sixteen by letters) during the last two years. The society was increased from fifteen to forty families.

"We were cordially welcomed by the brethren and sisters, who, I was glad to learn, had during my absence, though not privileged to listen to the preached word, kept up the Sabbath-day meeting, and the Sabbath-school regularly.

HOLIDAYS AT ALFRED CENTER. The afternoon and evening of Christmas, were most appropriately celebrated by a Donation Party for the benefit of Rev. N. V. Hull.

"The afternoon and evening of Christmas, were most appropriately celebrated by a Donation Party for the benefit of Rev. N. V. Hull. It was designed that the meeting be not only a 'donation,' but also an occasion where all the society, old and young, living childhood, blooming youth, sturdy manhood, and silver-haired old age, might meet as one great family, around one common board...

"On the evening of the New Year, the Orphanical Lyceum held a public session. This Society has a name and a history that will live for ages, and of this session we would say that there was much to commend. Many of the Orations, and the Poem, were talented productions.

"On the same evening, there was an Oyster Festival at the hotel, under the auspices of the Ladies, for the purpose of raising funds in the behalf of an organ for the church. Net proceeds \$137.75.

"Tuesday evening, Jan. 2d, the Ladies' Aid Society held their public session, and in every respect it was well worthy of the Society that gave it being. The productions were all high-toned, full, and concise. The Paper was really first-rate, and the Poem a most beautiful gem.

SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY.

"An Address, delivered at a Donation for the benefit of Rev. N. V. Hull, held in the First Church of Alfred, N. Y., Dec. 25th, 1865, published by request of the audience. That those who preach the gospel should live of the gospel, is one of the most clearly taught sentiments of the New Testament. When Christ sent out his disciples to preach, he gave them a special charge, that they should take nothing for their support; and assigned as his reason, that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire.'

"The language of Christ is peculiar. He says, 'Provide neither gold nor silver, nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves; for the workman is worthy of his meat.' (Matt. 10: 11.) However much they might have wherewith to supply themselves, (and we cannot suppose that every one who became his disciple was penniless,) they were to leave all and go out perfectly destitute, and trust themselves in the hands of God.

"In Christ's charge to them, three leading thoughts are brought to view. 1st, That his ambassadors were to go forth in his name, trusting in him for temporal as well as spiritual

"Donation Visit.—The church and congregation of Sabbath-keepers at New Market, N. J., on the afternoon and evening of Jan. 3d, gave their pastor, Rev. L. C. Rogers, a Donation Visit, at his residence. The evening was unfavorable; but the almost impassable roads did not prevent the assembling of a large company, and a good time. Besides other valuable gifts, a donation of money was given, amounting to two hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

"The sermon on the Sabbath, at New Market, N. J., was preached by Rev. L. C. Rogers. It was a most timely and interesting discourse, and was well received by the congregation. The Sabbath-school was also well attended, and the exercises were of a most profitable nature.

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CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 18th.

In the Senate, the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce for legislation to protect Northern creditors against Southern statutes of limitation was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was adopted, inquiring of the President concerning the prohibition to export arms from California to Mexico, and whether it was not a violation of neutrality; and another resolution calling for information as to the non-investigation of commissioners to inquire into claims of loyal slave-owners for compensation.

In the House, bills were introduced to appoint a Commission to purchase a post-office site and erect a building thereon in New York; to grant pensions to soldiers of 1812; to build a military and postal road from Washington to New York; and to authorize the issue of six per cent bonds for funding all the obligations of the United States. Several resolutions were passed, including one against polygamy and pledging the whole power of the Government to suppress it, and another, "that in order to the maintenance of the national authority, and the protection of loyal citizens of the seceded States, it is the sense of the House, that the military forces of the Government should not be withdrawn from those States until the two Houses of Congress shall have ascertained and declared that their further presence there is no longer necessary."

In the Senate, a petition from the State Department clerks for increase of pay, was presented and referred. Memorials were presented, asking lands for educational purposes in the Rebel States, and from the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, asking an appropriation to support the Freedmen's Bureau. A resolution was adopted, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what further legislation is needed to prevent kidnapping of freedmen and the renewal of the slave-trade.

In the House, the Speaker announced a Select Committee on the Military Railroad from Washington to New York. A resolution was adopted concerning the conversion of Arlington Heights into a soldiers' home. A discussion arose on the resolution endorsing the President and his policy, and it was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10th.

In the Senate, the petition of the colored citizens of Savannah for suffrage was presented and referred. Some time was spent upon a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Internal Revenue officers. A bill was discussed and referred, to regulate the telegraphic lines of the District of Columbia. It gives the ballot to every male of 21 years of age, who is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have resided six months in the District. Wilson introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Regular Army.

In the House, the Naval Appropriation Bill for the ensuing fiscal year was introduced. Resolutions were adopted concerning the tax on tobacco; directing an inquiry into the feasibility of deepening and widening the East River channel; instructing the Ways and Means Committee to consider the expediency of abolishing or reducing the tax on incomes; concerning the injustice of South Carolina planters toward the freedmen; and to a removal of the tax on stock gambles; asking the President of Jefferson Davis to be confined in a military prison, and calling for an investigation into a Mexican Imperial Express Company organized for a contraband trade between Maximilian and the United States. Bills were introduced to punish counterfeiting with death and to build a jail in the District of Columbia. The closing hour of the day was taken up in discussing a bill to extend suffrage to the colored people in the District of Columbia.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11th.

In the Senate, petitions were presented from citizens of Michigan against renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and from a colored Baptist Convention for universal suffrage. The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint assistant assessors of Internal Revenue was called up and passed. Resolutions were offered asking volunteers; asking information about marching U. S. troops through Mexican territory; inquiring as to printing official advertisements in the Washington papers, how much it costs, and what law is for it; and providing for printing 10,000 copies of the diplomatic correspondence. The first was laid over, and the last two adopted.

In the House, resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report how much money had been spent on the Philadelphia Navy Yard; to provide the Committee on Militia with a clerk, and inquiring into the expediency of fiscal and distributive that territory under other governments. Mr. Stevens moved the army appropriation bill to be the ensuing fiscal year, and it was taken up and passed. Thursday, Jan. 18th, Mr. Morrill introduced a bill, "an increased tax on cotton, which was referred. The bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia was taken up and debated by Messrs. Rogers, Kelly, Pillsbury, and Marshall. Without concluding, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12th.

In the Senate, petitions were presented from citizens of Arkansas, Territory of a wild district of country lying west of that State, and from the American Free Trade League, asking for the abolition of protective tariffs. Resolutions were adopted instructing the Finance Committee to report on the propriety of a committee to investigate the conduct of the departmental supervising agents of the Treasury, and authorizing the joint Committee on Reconstruction to send for persons and papers. Bills were introduced and passed to the Secretary of War upon the operations of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

regulate the sale of postage stamps and envelopes, and to amend the Postal laws. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, as reported from the Judiciary Committee, was taken up, read, and then postponed. The bill to guarantee protection to the Southern freedmen was made the special order for Monday.

In the House of Representatives, a bill extending the time for the withdrawal of goods from public and private bonded warehouses was passed. The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to report on the expediency of taxing all horse races, and of exempting from internal revenue taxation carriages worth less than one hundred dollars, and all Bibles, Testaments, and other religious works and school books, used in colleges and academies. A resolution reasserting the Monroe Doctrine was introduced and referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee. Resolutions were adopted requesting the President to furnish copies of all official executive and legislative papers connected with the provisional governments in the lately rebellious States, and instructing the District of Columbia Committee to report on the propriety of transferring the municipal government of Washington city to a commission to be appointed by the President. Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to increase the pay of Congressmen, which was laid on the table, and for tabling being one hundred and forty-seven to five. The bill to extend the suffrage, under certain conditions, to the negroes of the District of Columbia, was then taken up and debated to the close of the day's session, several members participating in the discussion. Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

THE GREAT EXPRESS ROBBERY.

On Saturday night, Jan. 6th, Adams' Express was robbed, between New York and New Haven, Conn., of some three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold, greenbacks, and government securities. Three of the robbers have been arrested, and nearly three fourths of the money recovered. The following particulars in regard to the course of the robbers after they had done their work, are furnished by the New Haven Journal of Jan. 11th:

Three persons have been thus far arrested—two at Norwalk on Tuesday, and the other in New York on Wednesday morning. The detectives believe that these three men got out of the express car at Coscob Bridge; that two of them then took seats in the passenger cars, as they were seen on that train, and rode to Stamford, where they got off, while the third man, with some part of the treasure in a carpet bag, walked from Coscob to Stamford, and put up at the same hotel where the others were stopping. They remained in Stamford until Monday morning, when they returned to New York, in the meantime, they veined to go to South Norwalk, leaving in addition to ten dollars, to lease a watch as security. On Monday morning they took passage to Norwalk—one of them stopping at Darien, and going on to Norwalk by the next train. One of them here disappears, and turns up next in New York city, where he was arrested. The other two hired a carriage during the day at South Norwalk to go to Stamford; they drove thither and back Monday, and late that night, or morning, they drove to New York, and on the morning of Tuesday they were seen in a very heavy carpet bag, at Tristram's house, a mile and a half west of South Norwalk. One of them had his ears and face frozen in his exposure. Of these two men, one was named Tristram, and was a cousin of the old shoemaker; the other called himself Lookwood. They told old Mr. Tristram that they were substitute brokers, and had got into some difficulty with the government, and wished him to take their carpet bag morning, and leave it with young Tristram's sister, giving him twenty-five dollars in gold to take care of him where he would find a hack on his arrival, which would take him to the right place. Tristram, wholly unaware of the part he was playing in the affair, agreed to go, and started early in the morning for the railroad depot with the carpet bag, which proved pretty heavy for him to carry, as he was lame. In order to facilitate operations, he took a hand-sled, and drew it down into the village. The thing, however, slid off frequently, and seeing a Mr. Ferris, a young passing near by, he asked help to carry his bundle to the depot, which was given, and the old man was sent in the cars, with the richly laden pet bag by his side. Arriving in New York, he found a hack as was agreed upon, and was set down at the place where Tristram's sister was living, and delivered the bag to her. He then took the cars back to Norwalk, arriving there in the afternoon.

Meanwhile the robbers had attracted attention and excited suspicion in South Norwalk, and had been watched. The man from whom they hired a team had sent his son, a young man about twenty, with another carriage, to follow them. At Stamford he met Mr. Brown, of whom they had previously tried to hire a lively team, Sunday, and with him followed these fellows back to Norwalk again. Notice was then sent Mr. Spooner, and the next day Mr. Spooner, Superintendent of the Express Company, Mr. Beardsley, and Sheriff Barnum, arrived at Norwalk, and after consultation with the detectives there, made the arrest, on Tuesday afternoon, at Tristram's house. Young Tristram is represented as being a fine looking fellow, of good size and build, and when informed by the officers that he had a warrant to arrest him, he replied, "Show your warrant with a great deal of assurance. They were taken to Norwalk, where they had a partial hearing. One of them refused to give his name. After a partial examination, the matter was postponed for ten days.

On Friday, Tristram's arrival home from New York, a warrant had been issued for his arrest, but upon Mr. Spooner assuring the officer of Mr. Tristram's innocence in the matter, it was not served, and he was allowed to go at liberty. He is a Methodist class leader, and has always been considered an honest and upright man.

MARINE DISASTERS.—Accounts of extensive marine disasters in foreign waters, attended with loss of life, are furnished in European newspapers.

The ship Casilda, from Liverpool for Boston, was burned at sea in the early part of December. Her passengers and crew were rescued. The steamer Borystene, of the French India mail steam line, running up the Mediterranean from Marseilles, struck on a rock on the night of the 15th of December, and, with her cargo, sank, and it was supposed, a total loss. Thirty-four of her passengers were washed overboard and drowned. The steamship Pennsylvania, from New York on the 16th of December, struck a rock near Queenstown on the 21st, and arrived at Liverpool on the following day with thirteen feet of water in her hold.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER WAS ON FRIDAY LAST ISSUED BY LIEUT. GEN. GRANT, DIRECTING THE COMMANDERS OF MILITARY DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS TO AFFORD PROTECTION AGAINST ALL CIVIL PROSECUTIONS WHICH MAY BE BROUGHT IN ANY OF THE LATELY REBELLIOUS STATES AGAINST NATIONAL SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHER LOYAL PERSONS FOR ACTS DONE EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, IN OPPOSITION TO THE REBEL FORCES OR THE OPERATIONS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

Gen. Grant expresses the opinion that the necessity of maintaining a large military force in the South no longer exists, and while he desires to keep there an army sufficient to quell all outbreaks that may occur. He believes that a material reduction can be made with safety.

By an order of the War Department a large number of Major, brevet Major and Brigadier Generals of the volunteer service are honorably mustered out, and the officers so discharged, who hold commissions in the Regular Army, are ordered to return to their former commands.

Brig. Gen. Reed, from Philadelphia for Boston, anchored inside of Sandy Hook on Tuesday night, Jan. 10th, with colors down. The chief officer and four seamen left the vessel in a boat, to procure assistance, and were all drowned by the swamping of the boat in the breakers.

On Friday last, the ice in the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis, broke, in consequence of the late mild weather, and an immense mass of it moved down the stream with irresistible force, doing great injury among the steamers and other vessels. The amount of damage is estimated at over a quarter of a million dollars.

The number of railroad accidents in this country during the past year was one hundred and eighty-three, against one hundred and forty the year previous. The fatality, however, was in favor of 1865, the number of lives lost during the year being three hundred and thirty-five, against four hundred and four in 1864.

The custom of selling colored people in Delaware for a term of years, as a punishment for crime, is still kept up, though it does not amount to much in these latter days. Four persons were sold a few days since, and brought from twelve to fifteen cents each, and their purchasers immediately let them go.

The gas monopolists of Chicago are now coming to grief, as a new gas, made from crude petroleum, is being introduced there. The Chicago Post says that the light of the petroleum is fully four times greater than that of the coal gas, and that it can be made at a very much less cost.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A young man named Julius Merritt, of Cambria, Mich., accidentally shot himself on Friday night, while blowing into the muzzle of his gun. The charge passed into his mouth and out of the back of his head, killing him instantly. Mr. Frink, a neighbor, aged about sixty years, who was sent for to come to Merritt's, was so overcome by the occurrence, that he dropped dead at the gate, just before he reached the scene of the accident.

Brig. Gen. Mumford, late agent for the exchange of prisoners, has returned from Richmond. He has turned over to General Hitchcock, formerly Commissioner of Exchange, all the property forwarded to the Union prisoners during their incarceration, including boxes and money amounting to about \$40,000. The money will be restored to the original owners, and the express boxes turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau.

A stepmother in Marengo, N. Y., lately crowned a long career of shocking abuses perpetrated upon her six-year-old boy, by locking him in a room for three days. When she returned with her husband, the boy was dead. The neighbors went in and found the little creature on his pile of rags, nearly naked, and frozen quite stiff.

The last span of the new iron railroad bridge across the Connecticut at Warehouse Point, except a short span at the eastern end of the bridge and the span for the drawbridge, was put in place on Sunday, Jan. 7th. The severity of the weather made the work peculiarly difficult and dangerous, and every one of the men employed was frost-bitten.

It is stated in a Mobile paper of the 8th inst., that General Thomas, commanding the Military Division of the Tennessee, has given official information that all the national troops are soon to be withdrawn from Georgia and Alabama, that arms and ammunition will be furnished to the State militia, and that the State will be promptly furnished with provisions for its destitute families.

The U. S. Pay Department accomplished an extraordinary amount of labor, principally during the months of June, July, and August of 1865. From January to October of last year, \$270,000,000 was paid to 800,000 officers and men.

The production of pepper in the State of Michigan is getting to be a very considerable branch of business, as it appears from the Internal Revenue Department that \$90,000 worth of that article was manufactured during 1865.

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A man in Indiana, while hauling a hog upon a platform, preparatory to scalding it, fell back into the tub of hot water, receiving scalds from hours of intense agony.

Gen. Spitzer, Treasurer, says it is the policy of the government not to establish any more depositories than the necessities of the government demand, and he will oppose the establishment of any more National Banks.

The money sent to the Union prisoners at Richmond, amounting to be worth \$30,000, \$40,000, and is to be returned to the original forwarders.

The American Bank Note Co. have been printing three dollar national bank notes. President Lincoln reading the Emancipation Proclamation, forms the back decoration of the note.

A convention of three hundred persons interested in the shad fishery, was held in Harrisburg, Penn., last week, at which Hon. Simon Cameron presided.

The judges of election in St. Louis refused to allow Gen. Frank Blair to be sworn in, and he was sworn by the judges, and has been used by him for \$10,000 damages in consequence.

A firm of distillers, of Maitland, Canada, are on trial at Toronto on a charge of swindling the government out of \$180,000, by smuggling whiskey into the United States.

The Commissioners appointed to select a location for an Asylum for the Blind in the western part of the State of New York have fixed upon Batavia.

The capital of the banks and insurance companies at Hartford amounts to \$13,781,000, and the dividends lately declared amount to \$620,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Monday, signed a warrant in favor of Mrs. Lincoln for the sum of \$25,000, less the amount Mr. Lincoln had drawn for his salary in March last.

The Interior Department has just issued to the State of Iowa a swamped land patent of upwards of 30,500 acres.

The N. Y. Times says that accurately kept records show no weather so cold as that of Sunday night, Jan. 7th, since 1806.

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Miscellaneous.

THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

If the following account is true, London is no longer the metropolis of our planet. The distinction belongs to the Japanese city of Jeddo, which a correspondent of the Boston Herald thus describes: "But what shall I say of this greatest and most singular of all cities? I cannot give you an idea of it; it is so unique, so unlike every thing except itself, and so impossible, as to let you think."

baswood is equal to good pine, and sometimes greatly superior to it. We have built two houses for our own occupancy within sixteen years past, in which more baswood was used than in any other kind of lumber. In one instance, a few planks of white pine were used in connection with baswood and butternut planks, in finishing a parlor; and for ten years after, and even now, every piece of pine or of the paint, the gum of the pine having struck through every coat of white paint, while that on the baswood and butternut is to-day as white as the uncolored snow.

Some persons object to using baswood, because "it will shrink and swell far more than other wood." When it is not covered with paint, this affirmation is true. But, when casings, door stiles and panels are covered with a coat of good paint, and dry weather, any more than white wood and pine.

Carriage makers employ this baswood for panels in making swelled bodies for cutters, pleasure sleighs, and elegant wheeled vehicles, because "such timber is better to paint on" than pine. - N. Y. Observer.

After all that has been done for the improvement of fowls, not more than one-half of those who keep hens succeed in having them lay through the year. There are some who reap large profits. What is the secret of success? It is neither difficult nor beyond the reach of every family who occupy a few rods of land. The hen house need not be expensive, but should be so constructed as to be neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter. It should be washed with a mixture of lime and salt on the inside.

Select the best breeds, and put several breeds together; feed regularly, and let them always have sufficient clean water. They should always have both animal and vegetable food, plenty of pounded mortar, brick, burned bones, &c. Bones not burned and pulverized make a most excellent food for laying hens. Give them peppers and pickles. They need acids to prevent their becoming too fat. Pickled peppers are better than cayenne. A slight seasoning of salt in their food is good.

Sand or ashes should be provided for them to dust themselves in. If they wish to set, let them stand in a tub or barrel with one or two inches of water for a day or two. Above all, they should have regular attention every day. In this way some do succeed in having their hens lay the year round. We should be glad to find more accomplishing the same thing; as it would contribute not only to the health of the family, but of great advantage to the pocket. - N. E. Farmer.

WHERE FAT AND FLESH COME FROM. They come from the earth and the atmosphere, collected by vegetation. Grass contains flesh; so does grain. The animal system puts it on from these. Vegetation, then, is the medium through which the animal world exists; it can exist in no other way. When grass or grain is eaten, the flesh constituents are retained in the system; so also the fatty substance - that is, the starch and sugar from which fat is made.

AGRICULTURAL.

Now back to the timber for boards, or for rails. To have it unshaken and ready for poles; to have it and stick it, and to have it in May to be ready for plumb.

A CHAPTER ON TIMBER.

After an experience of more than thirty years in the management of various kinds of timber to insure durability, by felling it at different seasons of the year, the best time appears to be in the winter months. The trees that are cut and split out of good timber in December, January, or February, will outlast those split at any other season of the year. And the same is true of all other timber that is split out, or sawed immediately after the trees are cut down.

At the ratio which obtained from 1850 to 1860, the aggregate wealth of the whole country will be \$24,216,000,000 in 1870, and \$48,236,000,000 in 1880, and \$51,516,000,000 in 1890. The ratio of the last named period to the ratio of the first is capital will be reduced to four per cent, and that of annual interest to annual income to 1-1/2 per cent. That the increase in the capital of the country will be in the ratio supposed, there can hardly be a doubt. The increase in the value of property in the nine North-Western States and Territories from 1850 to 1860 was at the rate of 411 per cent, the amount going from \$152,500,000 to \$1,862,000,000.

USES OF WHISKEY.

Dr. Guthrie has little sympathy with the love of whiskey, so prevalent in Scotland, and we are sorry to add, in this country also. He expresses his opinion in the following energetic language: "I have heard a man with a bottle of whiskey before him have the impudence to say, 'Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving;' and he would persuade me that what was made in the still-pot was a creature of God. In one sense it is so, but in the same sense so is arsenic, so is oil of vitriol, so is prussic acid. I think of a fellow tossing off a glass of vitriol, and exclaiming himself by saying that it is a creature of God. He would not use many such creatures, that's all I'll say. Whiskey is good in its own place. There is nothing like whiskey in this world for preserving a man when he is dead. But it is one of the worst things in the world for preserving a man when he is living. If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whiskey; if you want to kill a living man, put the whiskey into him. It was a capital thing for preserving the dead animal when they put him in a rum punchon, but it was a bad thing for the sailors when they tapped the cask and drank the liquor; till they left the admiral, as he had never left his ship, high and dry."

THE important point to which I would direct attention, is the production of a little mould, without which it is almost impossible to produce clover. But, as soon as we can accumulate enough to produce one crop, we have a good beginning; and by working at that the ground produces into manure, and returning it to the soil, mould will accumulate very fast. But it must be kept near the surface. There is nothing like red clover to commence a renovating system with, when a farmer has no manure.

RENOVATING BARREN SOILS.

At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club in New York, a letter from E. Rose, Otsego Co., N. Y., was read, inquiring how he could renovate his land so as to make it productive. He has little or no fertilizing material, and wants to know "how to begin with nothing." Mr. S. Edwards, Todd, of the American Agriculturist, made the following remarks upon the subject: "The true way to start crops from nothing, on a barren soil, when a man has no manure, is, to get a crop of red clover as soon as practicable. When land can be made to produce a crop of clover, one has a good beginning. But, before we can make clover seed, or any grass seed, vegetable on a barren soil, there must be a little vegetable mould. Now the question is, how shall we get this sprinkling of mould? In the first place, plow the soil well in autumn or winter; and drain it, if wet. The next spring, pulverize thoroughly, and sow three or four bushels of Indian corn per acre. As soon as it has blossomed, if it is not more than one foot high, plow it under as shallow as possible and cover it. This crop will make mould enough to cause clover seed to vegetate the next season. Plow the ground shallow the next spring, and keep this mould near the surface, and sow one peck of red clover seed per acre. Mow and make hay of it. Purchase a few sheep and a hundred bushels of Indian corn, and feed out the clover and one pound of grain per head daily to the sheep. This practice will make a lot of nice mutton and a large quantity of excellent manure, which should be applied to the soil, and Indian corn planted. Then feed the stalks and grain to sheep and make more manure, and raise clover and Indian corn; and in a few years, barren fields that would not produce white clover will surely become productive." - Mr. Ely, the Pre-

BUCKWHEAT CAKES. - A lady of culture, refinement and unusual powers of observation and comparison, became a widow. Reduced from affluence to poverty, with a large family of small children dependent on her labor for daily food, she made a variety of experiments, to ascertain what articles could be purchased for the same time "go the farthest," by keeping her children longest from resorting to anything to eat. She soon discovered that when they ate buckwheat cakes and molasses, they were quiet for a longer time than after eating any other kind of food.

STAGGERS IN HORSES.

Staggers is a general term applied to several diseases of horses. Mad or sleepy staggers is inflammation of the brain, a rare but fatal complaint, marked by high fever, a staggering gait, violent convulsive struggling, usually terminating in stupor, and treated by bleeding, full doses of physic, and cold water to the head. Grass or stomach staggers is acute indigestion, usually occasioned by overloading the stomach and bowels with rough hard grass, vetches, or clover, or a full meal of wheat, or other indigestible food. It is most common in summer and autumn; is indicated by impaired appetite, distended abdomen, dull aspect, unsteady gait, and is remedied by full doses of purgative medicine, such as six drachms of aloes and a drachm of calomel rubbed down together and given in a quart of thin, boiled gruel. Frequent clasters, with hard rubbing and hot water to the belly, are likewise useful. When the dullness increases Stimulants should be given. - British Agriculturalist.

Gen. Grant was recently riding fast from Georgetown to Washington, when he was overtaken by a butcher's cart, which passed him. Caught unawares, he put "Cincinnati" to his mettle, but the butcher whipped up his nag, and soon completely beat Gen. Grant on that line, leaving Cincinnati far behind. The General determined to own that butcher's nag, and his friends at last succeeded in finding the owner, who sold him to Gen. Grant for \$850 cash. It was one he had bought for a trifle, at a sale of condemned army horses, and with care will be worth \$1000.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A curious discovery has been made at Vancella, a small village in Belgium. Some laborers in a stone quarry, in making excavations, suddenly found that their instruments ceased to meet with any resistance. The orifice made was enlarged, and a passage was found to a lofty grotto, formed by nature. The men, entering themselves with lights, entered and found themselves under a splendid roof, with numerous stalactites. The cave is at least 150 yards in depth, but with the width variable. Some of the petrifications are exceedingly beautiful.

THE WATCHMAN AND REFLECTOR FOR 1866. The paper, established in Boston in the year 1819, enters upon its FORTY-SEVENTH VOLUME, on the 1st of January, 1866. It is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published by W. W. LITTLE & CO., No. 25 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.

It is a powerful solvent of the most difficult to dissolve matters. It is a new discovery in medicine, which strikes at the root of the disease, by supplying the blood with its vital principle, or the alkaline element. It is the most powerful remedy in the world for all the diseases of the blood, and for all the diseases of the system, and for all the diseases of the organs. It is the most powerful remedy in the world for all the diseases of the blood, and for all the diseases of the system, and for all the diseases of the organs.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE. Cures Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, &c. It is the most powerful remedy in the world for all the diseases of the skin, and for all the diseases of the system, and for all the diseases of the organs.

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NEW YORK AND BOSTON. The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF BOSTON, will sail from New York to Boston, on Monday, 15th inst. It is the most powerful and comfortable steamer in the world, and is the most powerful and comfortable steamer in the world.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Its object is to produce and circulate the most faithful versions of the Sacred Scriptures in all languages throughout the world. It is the most powerful and comfortable steamer in the world, and is the most powerful and comfortable steamer in the world.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

THE SECURITY IS AMPLIFIED. \$30 in U. S. Currency will buy a 7 per cent Bond of the Republic of Mexico. \$50 in U. S. Currency will buy a 7 per cent Gold Bond of the Republic of Mexico. \$100 in U. S. Currency will buy a 7 per cent Gold Bond of the Republic of Mexico.

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