

A GRADLE HYMN. FOR SUNDAY MORNING. A Memorial her mother's words, "Teach me to love Jesus; I feel as if I wanted the first word she spoke to be 'Jesus'."

Published by GEORGE B. UTTER. "THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD." WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 1, 1866. VOLUME XXII.—NO. 9.

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It is that perfect satisfaction given to the law and justice of God, by the sufferings and death of Jesus Christ, on behalf of elect sinners of mankind, on account of which they are delivered from condemnation. The atonement substitutes Christ in the place of elect sinners, in such a way as that He suffered that punishment which those elect sinners would have suffered, had they been damned for ever.

"The one that is preaching in Charlestown?" "Yes. You have probably noticed that he is lame?" "I have noticed it," said Doring, "and asked him how it happened, and he told me he got hurt when a boy."

GOD KNOWS IT ALL. In the dim recesses of thy spirit's chamber, Is there some hidden grief thou may'st not tell? Let not thy heart forsake thee; but remember His pitying eye who sees and knows it all!

AN ELOQUENT FAREWELL. Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., of Boston, when about to leave for the Pacific shores—his future field of labor—preached his farewell sermon to an immense congregation.

THE POWER OF GOODNESS. The late Rev. Dr. Estlin was professor and Doctor of Divinity at Andover. He was a pious, holy man, with a spirit peculiarly gentle and guileless, and he at all times would have preferred to suffer injustice rather than to exercise it.

POLYGAMY IN AFRICA. The wealthy old men, who have plenty of cattle, marry all the pretty young girls. An ugly, but rich old fellow, who was so blind that every-thing had to lead him along the path, had two of the very handsomest young wives in the town; one of them, the daughter of Mokele, being at least half a century younger than himself, was asked, "Do you like him?" "No," she replied, "I hate him, he is so disagreeable."

DEAD LETTERS.—Looking over a Washington paper, we noticed a pleasant article on the Dead Letter Office, which called to mind some things we have never seen touched on.—we mean the letters for the dead.

THE ATONEMENT. "How shall I come before the Lord, and bow myself before the High God?" has ever been the deep inquiry of sinning humanity. To this profound inquiry of the human soul, "the atonement" has been put forth as the only satisfactory answer—the only plan that can relieve the sinner one from his fearful forebodings—the only foundation upon which justice and mercy can meet together—the only way by which God can be reconciled to man—his anger cooled, and his wrath abated.

THE JOB KING. From the North with hoary beard Came a bent old man whose aetna was wield. A staff of ice was in his hand Which he waved about like a mystic wand.

THE SHELL ON THE SHORE. "I had turned over the pebbles and the damp weeds, and sought for the bright shell among the waves for a home, but I could find none. Tired out, I sat down on a pile of stones to rest, and to watch the waves unroll themselves on the waiting sands. I heeded not the tide, but let it go and come without notice."

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RAILWAY. The New York and Boston Railway. The New York and Boston Railway. The New York and Boston Railway.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

Westerly, N. E. Fifth-day, March 1, 1866. GEORGE R. WHEELER, EDITOR.

THE VICARIOUS SACRIFICE.

Poor, sinful, lost man, where shall he find hope and peace? What will he—what can he—offer to his Maker, as a satisfaction for a broken law and insulted justice? Can God change? Can his government change? Can sin be anything but sin? Can all the compassion and sympathy in the universe, by all the highest intelligences, Divinity itself included, blot out one sin? Can any provision less than a full satisfaction by sacrifice, and that sacrifice divine, answer to God for a violated law? Paul says, "Without shedding of blood is no remission."—Heb. 9:22. Peter says, "For Christ also hath once suffered for sin, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God."—1 Pet. 3:18. By the teachings of the Spirit, the Prophet Isaiah, ages before the Messiah's advent, said, "But he was wounded for our transgressions, bruised for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and by his stripes we are healed."—Isaiah 53:5, 6. It would be tedious, and indeed superfluous, to cite texts in which a vicarious or substitutional sacrifice is clearly presented.

In Paul's time, there were persons coming under his observation; who tried to lay a foundation of their own invention to rest upon for salvation. The Jews required a sign, and the Greeks sought after wisdom; they stumbled over the cross, and perished. The Apostle held fast to a crucified Saviour, which was, and is now, the power of God in our salvation; and he determined to know nothing, save Jesus Christ and him crucified. In this great and grand provision of mercy, we have everything that a sinner can need, for time and eternity, as it relates to his immortal nature. On what shall a sinner rely, who has nothing of his own that is good, and can not possibly do anything that is meritorious—bankrupt, condemned, justice in pursuit of him, with its demands of recompense for a broken law? One hope, only one; for "other foundation can no man lay, than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."—1 Cor. 3:11.

Alas! for the opinions of men! Dr. Bushnell is no doubt a learned man, of strong intellect, and great research; but is it not strange that he should labor so hard to sap the only foundation of the life-boat ever sent out for the escape of the perishing? It would seem as if the simple and plain—though grand, as it is purely divine—way of salvation, was too much for the pride of men. They must philosophize and reason until they come to the conclusion that the way of life is in a very different direction from what the Christian world recognize. The inspired men, and those who have lived and labored for the diffusion of the great and glorious fact, that Jesus Christ died for sinners, that they might be saved, were all mistaken. These more enlightened men, living in the nineteenth century, have discovered something far more reasonable—that Jesus Christ came into the world to sympathize with human misery, and died a martyr to the cause of benevolence!—It is well to have a sympathizing friend in time of suffering and sorrow, and we have such an one in Jesus; but before we are in a position to share in his sympathies, we must be interested, through a living faith, in his atoning blood. Take away the death of Christ as a substitute for ours, his atonement as the ground of reconciliation, his righteousness as a ground of divine acceptance, and the last fragment of a sinner's hope is blasted.

Young men, who are either in the ministry, or are contemplating it, take care you do not get corrupted by such reasonings as those of Dr. Bushnell. Remember, the great facts of the gospel are unalterable, and woe to the man who shall preach another gospel. Paul says, Let him be accursed. The day is near, when we shall find ourselves on a wrong foundation, and the sandy one we have laid sinking beneath our feet, if we have not trusted to a crucified Saviour, who died for our sins, and rose again for our justification.

GEO. R. WHEELER.

ECONOMIC MISSION TO EASTERN ASIA.—We learn that the proposed enterprise of Dr. Macgowan for an industrial and scientific mission to various countries of Eastern Asia, has received the endorsement of the New York Chamber of Commerce. General Strong, when introducing a preamble and resolution on the subject, stated that Dr. Macgowan, having served in the army as a surgeon, was now on the eve of returning to China, where, in the opinion of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, a portion of his time might be profitably employed in promoting the industrial interests of the United States, and in order that he might be so employed, that body had appointed a committee, in connection with the New York State Agricultural Society, to promote the undertaking. The Chamber, after hearing a statement from Dr. Macgowan, appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions from public-spirited citizens.

THE ATONEMENT.

The Atonement is the subject of two communications in our paper of this week—by Eld. Geo. R. Wheeler, and the other by Eld. S. S. Griswold. We do not propose to comment upon either of them, being quite satisfied to allow our readers to judge for themselves of their respective merits, and their agreement or disagreement with Scripture. There is one thing, however, about Bro. Griswold's communication this week, as well as about some former communications from him, which strikes us as a great defect, and to which we are sure he will thank us for directing his attention. We refer to his habit of stating in brief the views of others, for the purpose mainly, as it would seem, of controverting them. It is not an easy thing, in a brief sentence or extract, to give an idea, which shall be unmistakably correct, of the views of a writer upon such a subject as the Atonement; and it is a very difficult thing, to express in the way named what may be called "the general views" on the subject. Among the writers on the Atonement will be found some of the ablest of theological essayists and disputants, with every shade of opinion, from "particular" to "general"—from Symington on one extreme, to Jenky on the other. Of course it is impossible, in a summary way, to outline the views of all of these writers, so as to justify a sweeping criticism upon them in the bulk. In such circumstances, it seems to us that the most profitable way to treat the subject in a newspaper, is for the writer to give his own views, in a didactic and positive manner. That method would tend to build up; the other tends only to pull down.

MISSIONARY MATTERS.

A special meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society was held in Westerly, on Fourth-day of last week. Present—J. D. Titworth, S. S. Griswold, George C. Stillman, A. H. Lewis, Jonathan Maxson, T. V. Stillman, P. L. Berry, W. L. Clarke, and G. B. Utter.

One object of the meeting was to consider a communication from Eld. James Bailey in regard to engaging in a general mission among the feeble societies and scattered families of Sabbath-keepers in the West. The subject had been before the Board ever since the meeting of the Missionary Society in September last, but no definite action could be taken, on account of a radical engagement of Eld. Bailey to preach for the church at Walworth, Wis. That engagement having been disposed of so mutual satisfaction, the Board appointed Bro. Bailey to labor on the field named, his labors to begin at an early day. The appointment is for a general western mission, embracing churches, settlements, and scattered brethren; and whatever is needful to build up the cause of the Sabbath.

Another item of business was presented in a letter from the Secretary of the North-Western Association. Last year the Executive Board of that Association, with the aid of \$100 from the Missionary Society, sent Eld. B. F. Rogers to labor as a missionary in Sibley county, Minnesota. The question for the Missionary Board to consider was, whether to continue the appropriation to the Executive Board of the Association, or to appropriate directly to the church in Sibley county, just as appropriations are made to the other churches in Minnesota. The latter plan was agreed upon.

Letters were read from Miss E. C. Hydon, who has been for some time laboring among the Freedmen at Norfolk, Virginia. The Board voted to request the pastors of our churches to do what they can to collect and forward to Miss Hydon supplies for the Freedmen, in accordance with the suggestions of her letter, from which we copy as follows:

TAYLOR FARM, Norfolk, Va., February 6th, 1866. I have now been here so long that it probably seems as if I ought to be able to give a good account of matters here. But news on the Farm is about as uncertain as war news used to be. Things we hear one day are contradicted the next; but the tale of want and suffering is a steady fact, varying only as ration day is just past or otherwise, and the weather warmer or colder. We are told now, that the farm has been restored to the pardoned rebel Taylor; the government retaining possession this year, as a military necessity, to provide an asylum for the poor, and paying a rent of two thousand dollars. This may or may not be the exact truth; but it is told us as such. A farm near here, belonging to Henry A. Wise, is retained for a similar purpose. Out of thirty farms confiscated in Norfolk and Princess Ann counties, only these two are retained at all. The others are in possession of their original owners.

The orders now are, to send off the farm all able-bodied men and their families. Soldiers' wives, aged and sick, are to be sent here instead. The changes are beginning to affect our school, in taking out the best quality of scholars. Several families formerly belonging in Middlesex county, have lately gone back. Some of the people have a fear of going back to work for their former masters; they say they shall slip back into the old ways, do just as the planters say, and work for just what they please

to give. I think Kitt Robinson and the families who left with him last week had no such fear; as I have none for them. They were noble specimens of manhood and womanhood.

Last year the people on the farm were allowed a little piece of land on which to raise something for themselves. The overseer had the land plowed, and they paid a small rent in corn. One woman told me she had an acre of land for herself and sister. Most of them say their corn was gone before Christmas. The overseer says he was here when I came, bought their corn for sixty cents per bushel, and charged them two and a half cents per pound for meal. I found one woman a few days ago, hauling corn, because she said it would go farther than to exchange it for meal. There is actual suffering for food. The rations furnished are insufficient, and besides, are frequently two or three days behind time in reaching here from Norfolk. An old man, badly crippled with a hip disease, and his boy, three years old, drew for a week, seven pounds of salt fish, four pounds of meal, and seventeen hard crackers. I had the figures for the meal and fish from the overseer. The old man said he went hungry a good many days himself. He is not one of the complaining kind; we found out his distress by inquiring. He seemed a devoted Christian; said he "held on to that staff," pointing upward. "He should soon be at rest." We found means to relieve his necessities for a time. Mr. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent of Negro Affairs, was here a short time since. He assured us that those unable to provide for themselves were to be taken care of. We have no doubt such is the intention, but there is Virginia mud and red tape to contend with. The people say that the old folks died here last winter from want and exposure. Most of them say they are seeing harder times than they ever did before, but their tongues can utter it, when asked if they would go back to the old condition.

We are well let alone by the white people. There is one white family living about half a mile from us. They have never been near us, nor concerned themselves about us, nor I have learned. I hear by the colored people who go out to find work, but I know nothing more of them. Such quiet contempt is rather aggravating; but when I hear of windows stoned and school-houses fired, as at Norfolk, I am thankful to be let alone.

Our school increased in numbers during the month of January. The number of names enrolled for that month was two hundred and ninety-five. This month it will be smaller. Some are moving away, the older boys are going to school, and many of the ill-died, miserably sick children, must stay at home.

Last Friday we had a carpenter at work all day in the school-room, making writing desks. The scholars paid no attention to him; perhaps took a little more liberty to make noise themselves. Mr. Bemis teaches writing in the night school, for want of time in the day!

The American Missionary Association forward articles sent to their rooms for teachers or freedmen. I am told they get most of their transportation from New York to Norfolk free. I have received a box from home, sent first to their rooms. It was a month coming—an unnecessary long time, I thought. I do not know where the delay was. Parcels, if sent directly to the farm, should be directed to Taylor Farm, care of H. C. Percy, Norfolk, Va. I cut an article from the American Missionary, part of which, I should think, might properly be put in the RECORDER.

We have started a sewing circle, but shall soon find ourselves out of material to work upon. More than anything else, which I dare ask for, we want something to sew. Pieces for patch-work will pay well for sending. And if we had several pieces of calico large enough for an apron, and of cotton large enough for a boy's shirt, there are little fingers here that would be swift to learn to shape them. Will not some friend who has the "faculty" of buying remnants cheap? help us in this thing? We have received a quantity of needles, thread and thimbles, for which we are very thankful, and invite a continuance of such favors. E. C. HYDON.

The following is the substance of the article referred to from the American Missionary:

WANTED NOW, AND THROUGH THE YEAR, FOR THE FREEDMEN: 1. Money, for heavy bills daily maturing in our schools and missions. 2. Clothing, of all kinds—quantity more important than quality, provided the holes are all stopped with substantial patches; five pairs of old shoes—not too old—keep out more frost than two pairs of new. Such contributions will save the Association large expenditures for new material. 3. Stationery and books—slates, pens, pencils, copy-books and paper, are always in demand. Also, good books for family reading—not the book on the shelf, high and dry, but the one which has made the name of the family—the one the children say they can't spare, that is the one for them to send, as a help and encouragement in the cabin, when father and mother and children are just now preparing to enjoy the luxury of books, and have no way to procure them. 4. Family provisions.—Whenever it can be done, our teachers are usually gathered into mission families. Any article of food in use in your homes—flour, vegetables, dried fruits, pickles of any kind, hams, smoked or salt meat—will be most useful. These should be packed in boxes, separate from the clothing and books, and marked "For Teachers." Send the money and boxes to The American Missionary Association, 61 John street, New York.

Rev. C. L. Woodworth, No. 13 Cornhill, Boston, Mass. Rev. E. P. Smith, Ohio Med. Col. Building, 93 West 6th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Rev. Wm. DeLoss Love, No. 78 Madison street, Chicago, Ill. Government will furnish free transportation from Cincinnati and Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO SEND RELIEF TO THE FREEDMEN THROUGH THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION. We try to do three things as your representatives: 1. Send your gifts without delay or loss to those for whom you give them—the suffering colored poor, and those who labor among them. 2. Present them in your name. 3. Inform you whom your gifts have relieved and gladdened.

In order to this, two things are necessary: 1. Write your post-office address in every book, and attach it firmly to every garment you make, adding a word of greeting and cheer. 2. Under the lid of every box you pack, put a list of articles, and an envelop addressed back to the Society or parties sending. If you send pickles, apple-butter, or grated horse-radish, among the family provisions, put your envelopes into sealed bottles, and expect to find them again, through your post-office, after many days.

MORE CHARITY. I am glad to notice the frank statements of "An Observer," in the RECORDER of Feb. 15th; not that I had in the least doubted the good intentions of the writer of the article on Charity; but because, in the last article, a point was reached which the first one did not so clearly manifest. We may, possibly, be too sensitive on the Sabbath question, or too exclusive in our notions of the right and wrong of Sabbath-keeping and Sabbath-breaking; but I apprehend the greater danger lies in not guarding well the approaches to Sabbath reversion. Knowing well that the plea of Charity has often been used to cover the inconsistent practices of many who acknowledge the obligation of the Sabbath Law, but find it more convenient to disregard its claims; and fearing one remark, at least, of "An Observer," might have an influence in the same direction; I was induced to raise an inquiry as to the logical consequences of that position. That the point may be made more clear, I will take the liberty to quote a passage or two from the article under consideration.

"Why should I call in question my brother's goodness, who differs with me in regard to the Sabbath? I have my views on this subject." "But what right have I to doubt the goodness of another, who makes who differ from me?" Now, if this position is good with reference to the fourth commandment, it will apply with equal force to the first, second, third, and so on. Such a rule, carried out, would produce disorder, and finally destroy the church itself. If a man's goodness consists in his obedience to God's law, and the harmony of his own spirit with the Gospel of Christ, then it follows that every act of disobedience must detract from his goodness. In proportion to his disobedience, he is a disorderly person. To the extent that a person is disorderly, we are to "question his goodness." On what other ground can we withdraw from those who walk disorderly? "Now we command you, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly, and not after the tradition which ye received of us. And if any man obey not our word, by this epistle, note that man, and have no company with him, that he may be ashamed. Yet count him not an enemy, but admonish him as a brother." 2 Thess. 3:6, 14, 15.

These reflections were occasioned more especially by that portion of "An Observer's" article above quoted. But there is no further ground for controversy in regard to the spirit of the article, as explained in the RECORDER of Feb. 15th. L. E. L.

BUSINESS FOR SABBATH-KEEPERS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: I have been pained, in years past, to learn that many of our young men have given as a pretext for leaving the Sabbath, that they cannot find employment among our people. Doubtless many of them think it a good and sufficient excuse, and one that the great Judge, in the day of final accounts, will accept for their disobeying God, and making shipwreck of faith. I have spent many a sleepless hour in considering this state of things. I remember, when a young man, of being tempted by the offer of what was then considered large wages, if I would go to the city of New York and take charge of an establishment in my line of business. The temptation was a powerful one, and had it not been for the small spark of grace in my soul, which led me to conclude that to obey was better than sacrifice, I fear I should have gone with the multitude. And now I can look back with the greatest confidence, and say that, had I yielded to the temptation, it would have proved my ruin. The Lord has taken care of me up to this time, for which I hope to be thankful, and will trust him for the future.

I have a proposition to lay before those to whom it may concern, viz: I have procured a sufficient quantity of land at the New Market Depot, with an assurance from the Railroad Company for ample accommodations

in the line of switches and sidings, for almost any amount of business. I propose to put up buildings with steam power, when the number of applicants will warrant the undertaking, of sufficient dimensions, to rent out to such mechanics and manufacturers, of our order, as may wish to avail themselves of the advantages such an opportunity may afford. I will name some branches of business that might be carried on here just as well as anywhere: carpenters, (and, by the way, there is a great opening here for good carpenters;) wheelwrights; boots and shoes by machinery; sash, blinds and doors; turning lathe machinery, iron foundry, &c. New Market is on the New Jersey Central Railroad, one hour and a half from New York City, four passenger trains each way daily, (except Sunday,) besides several express trains. It is the great thoroughfare from the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania. Coal can be bought for about one half what it costs in the Eastern States, and very much can be saved on the freight of iron. Now, I cannot see why business may not be done in New Market to advantage, besides the satisfaction of enjoying our own society and church privileges. At any rate, I am willing to invest some capital in this direction, as stated above. Any Sabbath-keepers (and none others need apply) who may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will find me generally at home, and glad to see them; my latch string always hangs out; or, address me by letter. Should there be any who may desire an opportunity to erect buildings of their own, on the unalterable condition that they must be Sabbath-keeping concerns, I shall be happy to confer with them on that subject. I. D. TRSWORTH. NEW MARKET, N. J., Feb. 15th, 1866.

A VETO BY THE PRESIDENT. On Monday, February 19th, President Johnson sent in to the Senate a message vetoing the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. He says it is with much regret that he is compelled to differ with Congress in withholding his signature from the bill, but that after careful consideration he is satisfied that it contains provisions which are both unconstitutional and inconsistent with the public welfare. He reiterates the expression of his strong desire to secure the emancipated blacks their freedom, and protection of their rights, but believes that the Bureau as it exists is, for the present at least, sufficient for the purposes which its establishment was designed to accomplish. He objects to the vast arbitrary and despotic power which the new measure gives to an immense number of officers and agents, its provisions allowing the civil law to be completely overridden by the military, the enormous expenditure which it will involve, and deprecates the natural inference from its adoption, that the country is still in a state of war; and thence proceeds to review the condition of the Southern States and his reconstruction policy.

The Veto Message of the President appears to have taken by surprise, not only the majority in Congress by whom the bill was passed, but a good many of the people at large. The subject came up in the Senate on Tuesday, when the question was raised and voted upon—"Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections?" The vote stood 30 for and 18 against its passage over the President's veto. Of course, as the affirmative did not include two thirds of the Senators present, the bill was lost.

In many parts of the country, the President's veto was received with demonstrations of satisfaction, such as the firing of guns, and the holding of public meetings to express approval. The most imposing demonstration was that made in New York, on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 22d, when an immense public meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, presided over by Hon. B. F. Cutting, assisted by a long list of Vice Presidents, including some of the leading men of the city, and addressed by Hon. B. F. Cutting, Hon. W. H. Seward, Gov. Denison of Ohio, and Hon. H. J. Raymond. The following extract from the closing part of Mr. Seward's speech, will give our readers a correct idea of the ground on which he stands: "I have refrained, thus far, from speaking of the exciting subject—a collision between the difference of opinion between the President of the United States and Congress, about the Freedmen's Bureau bill. I will say upon that subject, that, duly considered, and alone, it is not a matter of sufficient moment to excite the attention which it has received, or the interest which has been conveyed upon it. Both the Congress of the United States, and the President, know, that we are in a transition state from war to peace—that we have many freedmen and refugees—that they are destitute and suffering—and that it is the duty of a just people, in its triumph, to protect all those who were the victims in the attainment of its success. Both Congress and the President have agreed to provide by law for the protection of refugees and freedmen during the war, and one year thereafter. Both Congress and the President agreed,

that when we had passed from a state of war to peace, the maintenance of the Freedmen's Bureau would be unnecessary, unwise, unconstitutional, and therefore, neither Congress nor the President desire that that shall be the case. There is, then, this difference of opinion between the two: The President looks to the admission of the States into the Union according to their organization, and that their transition state has nearly passed. Congress is unwilling that they shall come in, and seeks to postpone, thinking that the transition period is to be protracted; therefore Congress thought it was wise to have the new bill containing the Freedmen's Bureau bill indefinite, as the President says, at least until Congress shall repeal it. The President thinks it is unnecessary. Now, if you will refer to the old bill creating the Freedmen's Bureau, you will find it is limited by the laws of enactment to the war of the Rebellion and one year thereafter. Is the war ended? Practically it is. Hostilities have ceased. Is peace restored? No; practically the States are still disturbed, and there is a necessity for military force. The peace has not absolutely come. Coming, but not come, the President says. The proclamation of 1861 announced civil war. A proclamation of the President will announce that the war is at an end. Now, if I am right in this, then peace in a legal sense will come to be in the United States just at the day when the President issues a proclamation, or Congress passes a law, declaring that peace has come, and not before. If the proclamation should be made to-day, then by the terms of the act creating a Freedmen's Bureau, we will have one whole year thereafter. At the end of that time, the President says, we shall have the benefit of experience. If we need the continuation of the Freedmen's Bureau, Congress will then be in session to enact a bill."

Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting at Cooper Institute, were the three following, which are worthy of consideration: Resolved, That we desire to see the restoration of practical and constitutional relations between all the States and the Federal Government at the earliest practicable period, and to that end we favor the admission into Congress of all loyal representatives from the States lately in rebellion, who were fairly elected and can take the oath prescribed by Congress as the condition of their admission to the rights of unsundering loyalty through all the pressure and peril of the rebellion. Resolved, That we approve the general principles announced by the President in his Annual Message and in his late Message explaining the reasons for withholding his assent to the bill for the continuance and enlargement of the Freedmen's Bureau; and while we express this approval, we give him our confidence, and promise him our continued support in all proper measures for the restoration of Constitutional government in all parts of the country. Resolved, That notwithstanding the failure of the bill lately passed through the two Houses of Congress for the protection of the freedmen, we wish it understood, that we claim for them the full possession and enjoyment of all the rights, equally with any other inhabitants of the country, by which we mean the rights of person and property, including the right to sue and to testify, and complete equality before the law—and we think that Congress and the President are bound to use all the means which the Constitution has given them to secure that end.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Scott, DeRuyter, Otselic, and other Seventh-day Baptist Churches, convened with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Scott, December 29th, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M. Owing to the inclement weather, and the extremely bad traveling, none arrived from abroad before the commencement of the services, and for that reason Eld. Wm. M. Jones preached the introductory sermon, from Rev. 22:8—"And I John saw these things and heard them." Services were held in the evening, at which time, Eld. Stephen Burdick having arrived, preached from Psalms 37:5, 6—"Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him, and he shall bring forth thy righteousness as the light, and thy judgment as the noon-day." On Sabbath morning, a prayer meeting was held, at half past 10, and preaching by Eld. Stephen Burdick at 11 A. M., from Heb. 4:1—"Let us therefore fear, lest, a promise being left us of entering into his rest, any of you should come short of it." After which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. Evening after the Sabbath, a short prayer was followed by a sermon from Eld. W. M. Jones, from Matt. 6:33—"But seek ye the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." After which, a season of conference was enjoyed.

On First-day morning, Eld. Burdick preached from Romans 14:7—"For none of us liveth to himself," and again in the evening, from Romans 14:12—"So, then, every one of us shall give account of himself to God." BUSINESS MEETING. A business meeting convened on First-day morning, at 9 A. M., Dec. 31st, and was organized, after prayer, by appointing Eld. Stephen Burdick, Moderator, and Henry C. Hubbard, Secretary pro tem. Voted, that when this meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet with the Seventh-day Baptist Church at

DeRuyter, on the 9th of March next, at 2 P. M.

Voted, that Bro. Wm. M. Jones preach the introductory discourse to that meeting, and that Bro. T. Fisher be alternate.

On motion of Wm. M. Jones, it was voted, that the Churches composing this Quarterly Meeting be requested to make as full a representation of themselves as possible at each Quarterly Meeting, and that immediately after the introductory sermon, a free conference be held, in which the religious state of each Church shall be presented, for the mutual edification of the meeting.

Voted, that we take up a collection this evening for our Associational Mission.

Voted, that the minutes of this meeting be forwarded to the Sabbath Recorder for publication.

The collection on First-day evening amounted to \$12 96.

STEPHEN BURDICK, Moderator. H. C. HUBBARD, Secretary pro tem.

EDUCATING THE FREEDMEN.—A paper published at Macon, Georgia, has the following notice of the efforts made in that city to educate the Freedmen: "More than 4,000 colored people, of both sexes and all ages, are enjoying the privilege of instruction in the schools in Macon, established, since the advent of peace, by the charitable people of the North, and under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Eddy and Mr. Rockwell, assisted by ten or twelve ladies from the Northern States. These ladies are the teachers, and they are said to evince energy, zeal and talent in the management of the schools.

"There are four morning schools, one in each of the four African churches; there is one afternoon school, embracing the more advanced pupils of the morning schools; and there is one night school, where freedmen of every color, size and age, of both sexes, meet to learn. In the morning schools about 600 attend; and as many as 350 sometimes attend the night school, which indeed may be denominated a mixed school, on account of the heterogeneous character of the pupils; for from old men of 70 down to the mere child, and from the old married dame to the sprightly yellow lass, all sizes and ages may be seen here."

QUEEN VICTORIA, in her recent speech at the opening of the British Parliament, referred to American affairs in a very satisfactory manner. Alluding to the result of the late civil war, and one of the prominent events involved in it—the abolition of slavery—she said: "I have observed with satisfaction that the United States, after terminating successfully the severe struggle in which they were so long engaged, are wisely repairing the ravages of civil war. The abolition of slavery is an event calling forth the cordial sympathies and congratulations of this country, which has its own wrongs forever in showing its abhorrence of an institution repugnant to every feeling of justice and humanity."

THE PEABODY CHARITIES.—The recent munificent increase of the royal gifts of Mr. Peabody to the London poor, has elicited words of hearty praise from the press in that country. "When we remember," says a Liverpool paper, "that this great and good man, this large-hearted and excellent Christian, is not an Englishman, but a native born American, who happened to be successful in trade in the British metropolis, such an act appears to be the very poetry of charity, which ought to find imitators amongst the many millions of our own countrymen." Such is also the opinion expressed by the London Times, which observes, that such generous acts ought to elicit others of a like nature.

A WASHINGTON LETTER.—(not very good authority)—says it has lately come to light, that the instructions under which the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana was so completely disrupted in November, its 300 schools brought to a close soon afterward, the freedmen and discharged colored soldiers arrested as vagrants in the streets of New Orleans, without process of law, and the orphans of freedmen returned to former slaveholders as apprentices, were imparted by the President himself, and that Gen. Fullerton acted according to Executive instructions. THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—On the promulgation of the veto message of the President, Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, addressed a letter of instruction to the various assistant commissioners throughout the South, in which he advises them regarding their new and more embarrassed duties. He also states that the President has declared that the present law provides for the existence of the bureau for at least a year more from the present time.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—On the 21st of February, another contribution of conscience money, amounting to \$190, was received by Treasurer Spinner. The person making the restitution states that he was formerly an officer in the Union army, and that the returned money was drawn by him for two servants, while he actually employed but one.

GEN. GRANT spent last Thursday in New York, where he was called upon during the day by a good many of the leading citizens; and at a meeting of the Loyal League in the evening, he was presented with a portrait of Gen. Scott.

SUPPORT OF MINISTERS.—The Princeton Review for January has a thorough and conclusive argument in support of a Sustentation Fund for the support of pastors; a fund to be raised by annual contributions from the whole Church, and to be divided equally among all settled ministers, giving each one eight hundred dollars, and leaving each congregation to contribute as much more as it pleases for its own pastor. The arguments for and against this plan are ably presented, and an intelligent conclusion reached, that something of the kind ought to be done.

VENERABLE MAN DEAD.—Mr. Alexander Campbell, the leader of the reform in the Baptist Church, popularly known as "Campbellism," died in Kentucky lately. Mr. Campbell was a debater, and his controversies with Bishop Purcell of Cincinnati, Robert Dale Owen, Rev. M. Rice, Presbyterian clergyman, and others, on theological points, have been published and widely read.

A SPEECH is reported as having been made by President Johnson, at Washington, on the 22d of February, in which he denounced Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, and Wendell Phillips, as opposed to the restoration of the Union, and as traitors.

A DONATION VISIT, for the benefit of Eld. A. B. Burdick, given at his residence in Westerly, on Wednesday evening of last week, yielded about \$170.

A DONATION VISIT was given at Hopkinton City, the evening after Sabbath, Feb. 24th, which netted some \$250 for the benefit of Eld. S. S. Griswold.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The following estimate, founded upon the last United States census, has been made of the probable amount which it costs the individual members of the different churches in this country to sustain them: A Baptist or Methodist, \$3 40; a Presbyterian, \$7; a Congregationalist, \$10; a Roman Catholic, \$14; an Episcopalian, \$18; a Reformed Dutch, \$21; a Unitarian, \$23.

The good people of the First Congregational church in Coventry, Conn., have been exhibiting the kindness of their hearts toward their pastor, Rev. E. P. Hyde, and his family, in a very pleasant and useful way. They began on Christmas morning with a valuable present, and the stream has been flowing every week bearing on its tide, money, meat, money, wood, &c., until they had contributed a total amount, in provisions and money, of \$143.

An extensive work of grace is in progress in the Lutheran church in Jefferson, Maryland, under the pastoral care of Rev. H. G. Bowen. Many have already professed a change of heart, and many more are anxious to attend all the means of grace appointed to help them to a knowledge of the way of salvation. The congregation is making arrangements to build a large and fine church.

A family party took place in Salem, Mass., recently, a gentleman having invited his children and their families to dine with him. Under the care of each son and son-in-law, and each daughter and daughter-in-law, there was a check for \$5000. The grandchildren were generously remembered, and the domestics were not forgotten. The entire sum distributed was about \$40,000.

A remarkable incident occurred in Goding Church, Nottingham, England, on Christmas last. A man aged 95 years died whilst taking the sacrament. He had walked a considerable distance to church, and was apparently in good health; but he had been heard to declare, that he would die on Christmas day.

A revival of religion is now in progress in the Lutheran church at Castleton, Indiana, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. Keller. A large number have professed a deep interest in the salvation of their souls, and a determination to seek the pearl of great price. The congregation of the Presbyterian church at Broadalbin, N. Y., recently presented to their pastor, elect, Rev. John Garretson, nearly three hundred dollars, as a testimonial of their affection and esteem.

Rev. Thomas A. Sanson, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Malta, N. Y., has recently received a donation of one hundred and seventeen dollars (\$117) from the people of his congregation.

On the occasion of the recent "Annual Visit" at the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, Amboy, Onondaga county, N. Y., Rev. John B. Bacon was made the recipient of \$300.

The Philadelphia Quakers have raised a fund of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to found an institute for colored children in that city.

Recent advices from Burmah state that the Baptist missions are prospering, and that nearly one thousand baptisms are reported for the year 1864.

The Congregationalist says: "Senator Sprague has given seventy-five thousand dollars to the Methodist Seminary at East-Greenwich, Rhode Island."

Jay Cooke, Esq., of Philadelphia, has given fifty thousand dollars recently to endow an Episcopal institution near that city.

Two hundred Mormons, on their way to Montana Territory, are said to have been frozen to death.

Thirty persons were bitten by mad dogs at Pittsfield, Mass., one day recently.

Thurlow Wood has bought a house in New York city, paying \$50,000 for it.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

MONDAY, FEB. 19th. In the Senate, some time was spent on a constitutional amendment. The principal business of the day, however, was to listen to the reading of a message from the President, vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20th. In the Senate, Mr. Wade submitted an amendment to the Constitution to render the President ineligible for re-election, and spoke at length on the resolution.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21st. In the Senate, the joint resolution of the House, providing that until Congress do decide, no Senators or Representatives from the lately rebellious States be admitted to the halls of Congress, was read for the first time; after which there was some discussion of the constitutional amendment, and then the Senate adjourned till Friday.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22nd. National honors were paid at the Capitol to the memory of Henry Winter Davis. Senators and Representatives assembled in the Hall of Representatives, and with them, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, his Associates, members of the Cabinet, the Ministers, Governors, and many other high dignitaries, were present.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23rd. In the House, Colorado asked to be admitted as a State. A petition presented recommending that the principal part of the day was occupied in political skirmishing.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23rd. In the House, several memorials for improvement in western lake and river navigation, were referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Indiana contested election case was decided in favor of Mr. Washburn.

CHINESE WIDOW OF CONFUCIUS.—A correspondent of the American Freeman, writing from China, gives some account of the worship paid to Confucius. He says: "It has been estimated that there are between hundred and fifty Confucian temples in the empire, and that the yearly offerings amount to some six or seven millions of dollars."

NEW DEVICE TO ROB.—A messenger of the United States Express Company, while delivering a package in the upper part of a building on Third street, St. Louis, Mo., about 4 o'clock, Feb. 17th, was robbed of forty thousand dollars, nearly all of the same in notes.

ICE BOAT EXPEDITION FROM Poughkeepsie to Albany, N. Y., was successfully accomplished on Friday, Jan. 16, by three vessels. The running time between the two places was about two hours and a half.

A LONELY RIDE.—A train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, laden with dressed hogs, which left Chicago on Friday morning, arrived in Pittsburgh on Tuesday evening.

On opening one of the cars, a man was found lying among the dead animals. He was in a filthy condition, and was almost dead, having eaten nothing for five days. One of his feet was frozen, and he was unable to walk, or even stand. He was taken out of the car and properly cared for. When he had recovered sufficiently, he stated that he was a discharged soldier, and finding himself in Chicago, without means, and being anxious to reach New York, he visited the freight depot for the purpose of discovering what chance there was for a passage to New York. He was told that the car containing the hogs would go directly through in the shortest possible time, and seizing an opportunity to slip into the car unseen, he did so, and had not returned long until he heard the door shoved forward, and the lock fastened. Here he remained for five days and nights, without water or provisions.

He says that he did not eat any of the raw pork, but became quite sick, and had no stomach left. The car followed, reviewing the message with great ability, and minutely, in a speech of two hours and a half. The question being called for, the Chair announced that it was, shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding? The yeas and nays were required by the Constitution. The vote was 30 yeas to 18 nays; when the Chair announced that the vote in the affirmative being less than two-thirds, the bill had failed.

In the House, Mr. Stevens, on the committee on reconstruction, reported a joint resolution, intended to disturb the action of the government, to the effect that no Senator or Representative from a State lately in rebellion should be admitted into Congress until such State shall have been declared by Congress entitled to representation. Mr. Grider from the same committee, obtained leave to read a minority report and a resolution to admit the Tennessee and Louisiana to the Union, and called him out. On his appearance, they "mounted" him with bowie knives, and literally cut him to pieces. The party then left.

Both Hughes and Fuller had been connected with the rebel Conscription Bureau. It is believed that the party were the relatives and friends of the Union man who was killed by Fuller, who was so anxious to play the executioner.

SWINDLING THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says: The Post Office Department has been deluged by mail, recently, to send back to a swindler in New Jersey 1400 letters, containing not less than \$4000, which had been drawn from foolish people in various parts of the country. It seems that the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn having complained to the Department that a man in Jersey City was making use of the post office, a detective was sent to the scene of operation, who seized these letters, and took them to Washington, where nearly every one was found to contain from \$3 to \$5, and the box was opened, and the contents were ascertained. But the law provides that such letters can be seized only when directed to a fictitious name; and proof being afforded that the swindler in question was doing business under his real name, the letters and money were sent back to him.

THE BIGGEST BUTTOCK EVER KILLED in this country was recently slaughtered by William Loror of Centre Market, New York. It was the "Recon" steer, raised and fed by T. H. Trip of Stamford, Dutchess County, N. Y., a grade of Durham of mammoth proportions, measuring 10 feet 2 inches in length, 10 feet 8 inches girth, and stood 5 feet 9 1/2 inches high at the fore shoulders. He weighed 3,795 pounds at home, 3,732 pounds at the yard, and was bought by Mr. Loror for the snug little sum of \$1,500. The quarters were weighed in our presence, a very large crowd collecting to see the result of a vast deal of speculation and betting. They weighed as follows: Fore quarters, 709 and 707 pounds; hind quarters, 536 and 528 pounds; total, 2,970 pounds, making him two pounds heavier than the famous "Constitution" killed by Bryan Lawrence some years ago.—N. Y. Tribune.

GOOD SPEAKING.—A young lady of Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, was skating on the river, when an air-hole generously took her in, and supplied her, gratis, with hydropathic treatment. Not daunted by one mishap, she went home, changed her clothing, and returned to the ice, when she met a similar accident. A second time she returned to her parental residence, habilitated herself in dry garments, and tried it again. She had been on the ice but a short time when she again went under, and this time came very near being drowned. Whether she would have tried it again is not known. In coming up the ice she fell, breaking her arm and spraining her ankle.

During the past six months, there have been 171 fires in New York City, involving an alleged loss of \$3,984,304, on which the insurance was \$5,805,846. The amount paid by the underwriters was \$3,148,462, or about 70 per cent. of the whole loss. During the same six months the proportion of losses by fire which was paid by insurers was only 39 per cent.

Burglars entered an unoccupied house in Paris, and were caught by the police sitting round a fire made with the costly furniture, drinking the best wines, and preparing for a grand blow out.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A railroad collision occurred last Friday morning, on the New Jersey Railroad, by which two persons were seriously injured, and several others sustained slight cuts and bruises. The accident occurred near the East Newark station, between the eight o'clock Washington train from Jersey City and a wood train that was switched across the up track at that place. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and rendered objects at a distance of fifty yards quite undiscernable, and the engineer of the Washington train did not perceive the wood train until he was within a few feet of it.

At an iron foundry in Pocomass, Mass., a few days since, the moulders attempted to turn melted iron into water contained in an iron pail; but no sooner had the iron touched the water than the pail burst, with a report loud as that of a cannon, and the fragments were thrown in every direction with such force as to go through the walls of the building, and perforate iron posts standing ten feet from the pail. Several of the workmen were knocked down, but all escaped serious injury.

An orphan Dupree, aged 78 years, for a long time a faithful servant of Henry Clay, died at Ashtland, on the 6th of February. He was born in Hanover county, Va., and went to Kentucky about the close of the last century, in the family of the mother of Mr. Clay. Aaron was well known to all intimate friends of Mr. Clay. He was his high servant up to the time of his death, accompanied him to Europe during his diplomatic visit to that country, and was constantly in attendance on him at Washington.

Excessive cold prevailed, during week before last, throughout the Northwest, and even as far South as New Orleans the mercury fell to eight degrees below zero. In Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, and other States, trains were stopped in every direction. An emigrant train on the Michigan Central Railroad was twenty-four hours in a snow bank. Drivers of teams with their animals were frozen to death in many places.

The story is told of a Northern man who recently purchased a plantation within eight miles of Vicksburg, Miss., and was notified by a mob of "subjugated" rebels to leave within five days. He at once set his freedmen to work building a small fort, and the rebel army, when they arrived, found the fort well garrisoned, and notified the mob that they were ready to leave if they were ready to force him away. The mob had not disturbed him at last accounts.

A boy named Nathan Lewis, aged 12 years, living in New York, while flying a kite on Saturday, fell from the roof of his father's dwelling to the yard, a distance of about 50 feet; one of his legs and his lower jaw were broken. After lingering for some hours, death ensued.

A fellow, while playing with a tennis ball in Worcester, dropped it on the head of a companion, knocking him almost senseless. To show his grief at the accident, while bathing the head of the sufferer, he robbed him of his wallet, containing \$65, for which he was arrested.

A young German girl, going to California to join a friend, and married to a lover from whom she had long been parted, became so nervous, at the voyage neared its end, that she could neither eat nor sleep, and was landed at San Francisco a raving maniac.

The celebrated pacing horse Kinney, Jr., died at New Orleans, five days ago. He was valued at \$25,000, and his owners once offered to bet that amount that he could pace his mile in 2.10. Kinney was a large roan, and one of the most remarkable horses of the age.

Fear of trichina, the animalcules found in pork, begins to seriously affect some of the western markets.

The Chicago papers inform us that a load of pork put on sale at Peoria, Illinois, recently, was examined microscopically, and two of the hogs were alive with the trichina. Dressed hogs examined at Dixon were found to be infected.

The alleged frauds and larcenies of the conductors of the Concord (N. H.) Railroad, cause quite an excitement in the Granite State. The Postmaster at Concord, Robert N. Corning, who was formerly a conductor on said road, is among the implicated, and an attachment of \$75,000 has been placed on his property.

The people of Chili have been greatly cheered and encouraged by the reports of the universal sympathy which the public opinion, not only in America but in Europe, expresses for them. They are firm in refusing any humiliating conditions of peace, and insist on ample damages being paid by Spain.

A colored man of Georgetown, D. C., who has amassed a large fortune by dealing in flour, presented a bill to a white man in Washington, when the latter kicked him, and a crowd soon gathered, threatening the black man with lynching. He had to be locked up for the preservation of his life.

Ex-Secretary Chandler's account of his investigation of the official corruption at the South, will startle the country. Frauds comprehensive will involve military and civil officials. The frauds during the year amount to more than a hundred millions of dollars. A special committee of investigation will be appointed.

A plot to release all the prisoners confined in the New York Tombs was discovered last week. Several of the most noted criminals were to perform the leading parts in the attempt, and ropes, gambling hooks, chisols, files, and other implements, were found upon them.

The basket containing the remains of President Lincoln was opened a short time since, and it was found that the features of the deceased were scarcely discernible—the embalment being so little offered to the encroachments of corruption.

Speaker Colfax wagged a box of cigars with a Connecticut Representative, that the President would sign the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. On the morning after the veto, the Representative found the cigars upon his desk, endorsed: "From a victim of misplaced confidence."

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T. C. A. Dexter, an agent of the United States, has instituted a suit against all the members of the late court martial which tried him at Mobile for alleged frauds, laying his damages at \$500,000.

Dr. Jayne, the "medicine man" of Philadelphia, is a living proof of the virtue of printer's ink. He expends annually \$150,000 in advertising his medicines in 2,000,000 almanacs and various newspapers.

Jesse R. Grant, father of General U. S. Grant, has been appointed Postmaster of Covington, Ky., a position in a town of three or four thousand inhabitants, and worth about six hundred dollars per annum.

Butter and lard should not be kept in the same apartment with kerosene, as all fats readily absorb and retain odors, and the fine aroma of butter may thus be seriously injured.

Since 1820, the four great anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Wyoming, and Lackawanna and Shawkuinn, have sent 134,124,469 tons to market.

The quantity of lumber cut and manufactured annually in Maine is reported at 1,150,000,000 feet; valuation of the same, about \$20,000,000.

Mr. Israel P. Brayton, of Somerset, Mass., has recently killed one litter of nine pigs, fifteen months old, which weighed 5,355 pounds, averaging 595 pounds each.

The length of the bridge just completed over the Hudson River at Albany, is 4,800 feet; the cost was \$1,200,000; and one year and eight months were consumed in building it.

On Friday last, Feb. 23d, the Ohio river steamer Winchester was destroyed by fire above Wellsville, and twenty lives are said to have been lost.

A woman in Troy died recently of a broken heart in consequence of her daughter's elopement with a married man of that place.

NEW YORK MARKETS—FEB. 26, 1866.

Abolition—46 7/8. Flour—11 1/2. Sugar—11 1/2. Coffee—11 1/2. Tea—11 1/2. Cotton—11 1/2. Wool—11 1/2. Hides—11 1/2. Tallow—11 1/2. Lard—11 1/2. Butter—11 1/2. Eggs—11 1/2. Chickens—11 1/2. Poultry—11 1/2. Fish—11 1/2. Game—11 1/2. Furs—11 1/2. Diamonds—11 1/2. Jewels—11 1/2. Clocks—11 1/2. Watches—11 1/2. Toys—11 1/2. Stationery—11 1/2. Books—11 1/2. Maps—11 1/2. Globes—11 1/2. Pictures—11 1/2. Carriages—11 1/2. Horses—11 1/2. Cattle—11 1/2. Sheep—11 1/2. Pigs—11 1/2. Cattle—11 1/2. Sheep—11 1/2. Pigs—11 1/2.

Gen. Grant has determined to disloyal the publication of all disloyal newspapers at the South. Department commanders are ordered to send copies and the facts to him.

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A woman in Troy died recently of a broken heart in consequence of her daughter's elopement with a married man of that place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS. VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS. FLOREAL GUIDE. FOR THE SPRING OF 1866. Is now published. It contains full descriptions of the choicest floral treasures of the world, and the best vegetable seeds with plain directions for culture. Illustrated with a Colored Bouquet and Fifty Wood Engravings of the newest and best flowers and containing about 70 pages. Sent to all who apply enclosing Ten Cents, which is not half the price at the principal State Fairs, the past summer. Address: JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

PATENT OFFICES. Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to consult with Messrs. MUNN & CO., editors of the Scientific American, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for nearly 10 years. Their American and European Patent Agencies, the most extensive in the world. A. J. MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

TRY IT!—MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, the Great Agricultural, Horticultural, and Family Newspaper, is now published weekly. It is the most valuable paper for the farmer, the gardener, the housewife, and the mechanic. It is published by D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

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THE RIGHT WAY. A Radical Newspaper, present circulation 65,000 copies weekly, reaching every State and Territory of the Union. A portion of one year added to the subscription, 50 cents per year. Orders may be addressed to GEORGE P. BOWELL & CO., 23 Congress Street, Boston.

GEORGE W. BERRY & CO. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WALNUT, CHESTNUT, AND PAINTED CHAMBER FURNITURE, REFRIGERATORS, BUREAUS, WARDROBES, &c. 1 AND 2 HOLMES' BLOCK, Haymarket Square, Boston.

NEWHALL'S CHALLENGE COFFEE. This coffee is without a rival for a SUBSTITUTE FOR PURE COFFEE. It is sold for one fourth the price of Pure Coffee, and hardly distinguishable from best Java. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. H. B. NEWHALL, Manufacturer, No. 26 South Market St., Boston.

THE ISABELLA-BLOOM ORIENTAL DYE.

In the article which gives the process and mode of the manufacture of this dye, it is stated that it is produced by any other chemical now in use. No lady should be without it. It is sold by Dr. G. H. VANFLEET, No. 26 Tremont St., Boston.

THE LADIES—MISS GIDDY OFFERS the most beautiful and elegant of all the new styles of dresses, which is conceded by competent judges to surpass any invention in the history of the world. It is made of the finest materials, and is so constructed that it is perfectly adapted to the figure, and is so simple and graceful, adapted to every form and size. It is sold by Dr. G. H. VANFLEET, No. 26 Tremont St., Boston.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP WITH ED. POTASH, OR READY SOAP MAKER. This is the best soap ever made, and is superior to any soap or lye in the market. Put up in cans of one, two, three, six, and twelve pounds. Sold by Dr. G. H. VANFLEET, No. 26 Tremont St., Boston.

NATURE'S SOVEREIGN REMEDY. A. S. BARNES & CO. Sole Agents, 23 N. 2d St., Philadelphia. This is the best medicine for all the diseases of the blood, and is sold by all druggists.

CHILDREN DIE BY THROAT.—Worms the cause. Lives might have been spared, had they used DeWitt's Worm Expeller. Children, adults, and all who are troubled with worms, should use DeWitt's Worm Expeller. Sold by all druggists.

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ARCANUM WATCHES. The cases of these Watches are manufactured of different metals into which gold is forced by means of extreme heat and a surplus of 18 carat gold, and are elegant and elegant. They are gotten up in handsome styles and are equal in appearance and finish to the most expensive watches. They are sold by all druggists.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SYLVAN ORENT COMPANY. 151 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. (Opposite the Old South Church.) Are the only Importers and Manufacturers of the genuine "HASEESH CANDY."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. HASEESH CANDY. THE ONLY RELIABLE, SAFE, AND AGREEABLE PREPARATION OF THIS MOST-ESTIMATED EASTERN Stimulant and Tonic, prepared under the supervision of one of the most celebrated Chemists in the country, and presented in the form of an agreeable Confection, hence its name.

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Miscellaneous.

A PRINCESS' WEDDING CLOTHES.

The wedding outfit of the Princess Alexandrine, of Prussia, who was recently married to the Duke Frederick William Nicholas, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was arranged for inspection in some of the apartments at the Royal Palace in Berlin.

In the first apartment were the traveling trunks and boxes; the second chamber contained the princess's slippers, shoes and boots, in all colors, and also a great number of colored silk and white stockings.

On one particular table, in front of the window, were the writing materials, scent-bottles, brushes, &c. In the Hall of Mirrors, adjoining, the linen was arranged in three divisions.

ing a square udder, about as large as a ten-quart milk-pail, and four teats only, a good distance apart, and nearly as long as the width of a man's hand.

In addition to these signs of a milker, the color of the skin is one of the most important indications of a superior cow for milk. A cow having a black, or a white skin, may give a large quantity of milk, but it will be thin and white, often requiring one-third to one-half more to make a pound of butter, or cheese, than the milk of a cow having a yellow skin.

Another sign in connection with the other good one is a striped hoof, although striped hoofs may be seen on poor cows. But, if a cow have a yellow and soft skin, and a yellow or striped hoof, it shows that she will always give milk of an excellent quality, though she may yield but little of it.

Hall's Journal of Health gives the following practical suggestions, which deserve the immediate attention of all who wish to avoid the scourge of cholera:

1st. Every householder owes it to himself, to his family, to his neighbors, to the community in which he resides, to have his house, from cellar to garret, from the street curb to the rear line of his lot, most scrupulously cleaned, by sweeping, washing, and white-washing.

tor of the Free State of Kansas, visited his old home in Indiana, and found his wife still blooming and handsome, and surrounded by admirers.

STEWART, THE MILLIONAIRE. He has many partners, but they are only partners in profits. He is the sole master of all that is bought and sold. He knows every article that comes in and goes out of the store.

HOW TO MAKE MUTTON. A lot of Cotswold sheep having been seen in New York, that would weigh from 300 to 400 pounds, the proprietor (a Canadian) was asked his method of fattening sheep, and replied:

WHAT DO YOU DO WITH SOAP SUDS?—Of them the Scottish Farmer says, although generally deemed only fit for being run off into the common sewer in the easiest and most expeditious manner possible, they are nevertheless highly beneficial vegetable feeders, as well as useful insect preventives.

THE CHOLERA. The Paris Academy has reached the following conclusions respecting the cholera:

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.—The English girl spends more than one-half her waking hours in physical amusement, which tends to develop, and invigorate, and ripen the bodily powers.

length. The apparatus consumes 600 tons of coal in a year. There are banana trees 20 feet high, with clusters of fruit; sugar cane, coffee trees, bamboo, and, in short, every tropical plant that can be named.

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