## Correspondence.

REV. A. M. STEWART'S LETTER. CAMP TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS,

ARMY OF THE JAMES, Feb. 24, 1865. Dear Brother: A strong desire has existed for long months to witness a large company of our prisoners, just as handed over by the rebel authorities. after long confinement in their reputed starving pens. To-day this curiosity has been in the fullest manner gratified. Taking an early tour on horseback through the Army of the James, a detour was made in order to examine that apparently abortive Dutch Gap canal, on which Butler racked his ingenious brain, and in which his soldiers so long blistered their hands, and where not a few lost their lives. While thus engaged, intimation was given that a thousand Union prisoners were presently to be landed a short distance above, at a place called Cox's Landing, on the dividing line between the confronting armies. Riding at once to the designated place, I found the report fully confirmed. There were the Confederate vessels, just down from Rich-

poor soldiers being landed for exchange. The reader, with a map of the James river, can see the locations and the manner in which the transfers of prisoners are made. Cox's Landing is on the north side of the James, a short distance line between the two armies. Here the ters of slaughtered Union soldiers would Union prisoners to be exchanged are landed. Those who are able, walk; and those who are unable to walk are hauled across the neck to Aikin's Landing, a distance of about two miles, and not far below the outlet of Butler's canal. Here the rebel prisoners to be exchanged are landed, and walk across to Cox's Land- words.

mond; and here were a thousand of our

After nearly four years of rugged army service, amid all manner of trials, sufferings, mutilations, and death, I had sup- | your good paper, but since I have made | Saviour. posed myself not hardened it is true, but its acquaintance I wish to hold it. It still too familiar with such scenes to be is one of the most prized of all the papers meeting, a touching scene occurred. easily moved. I was, however, alto- with which I am acquainted, and I have After the crowded inquiry meeting, at gether unprepared for such a spectacle of taken no less than four leading religious which hundreds of little ones remained, wan, sad, wasted, and listless beings; weeklies for the most part of the current was closed, still numbers linguistics. While squalid, ragged tattered filthy and crawling with vermin. The hands and faces of many gave no evidence of an PRESBYTERIAN in its stead. My hearty twenty children, one after another, clusapplication of water for months past. well wishes for its continued success in The strength and manhood of many your hands. Brother Bush's semi-edi- "Will you please pray with us, for we seemed so effectually crushed out that torials are of themselves worth the want to find Jesus before we go home." they appeared to have neither thought | price of the paper." nor desire for washing. When in their midst, even the smell was almost sickening. Quite a number were entirely barefoot, and the efforts at coverings for the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN but we have head were ludicrous. Some had the learned to value it highly, and think mond, stated that the work of the Holy remnants of their old uniforms, but so there is no other paper that could fill its Spirit in Newton seemed to be as deep which he gave to his wife, and which torn and defaced as to be scarcely recog- place. We are especially pleased with and as extensive as that in his own place, has long since been swallowed up by the nized. The clothing, however, in which the noble stand taken by you during the the large majority were captured had en- recent political struggle, now so happily tirely disappeared. Sorry, yet fertile, ended. To be half-loyal in times like work might go on with power. Many Army of the Potomac, and have served were the efforts which had been made to these is to be disloyal, and we think that in Newton are praying that the Holy cover their nakedness. Old, torn, filthy no man who is true to his country, rebel quilts, blankets, coats, and pieces should leave us in doubt regarding his of canvass were used, and yet, despite sentiments. My husband remarked preleg would protrude.

About one hundred and sixty out of the one thousand were unable to walk, in these times of trial.' While some do and were helped or carried out of the not lift their voice for the cause of freerebel barge, and laid on the cold, wet, dom, we feel that we have double reason muddy bank. Those who were able, to honor those men who are true to God, wrapped their tattered garments about their country, and to themselves; and we them and coiled up like so many animals, | know there are many who can appreciate looking like burlesques of humanity. A | the lofty motives which inspire them." long line of our ambulances was soon at the place, when I joined with a guard of his sympathy a decidedly practical turn, our soldiers to assist the starved and writes:shivering beings into them. While thus engaged, an effort was made once and lent AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN amongst all were loaded, and the cavalcade of seems to me increasingly good. Every stitution, he held a high position in his ambulances and footmen started for copy has articles so interesting that I vey the ransomed men to Annapolis.

mechanics extends, is sui generis—its of the true metal, but I cannot stop to tor of that church, August 3, 1864, by like is not. The thing goes on four specify articles of real value, it would ination, Presbytery were highly pleased wheels, and with two good horses is take too long a time." drawn to any ordinary locality. Were it driven on a field of battle in front of writes:the enemy, it might readily be mistaken by them for some infernal machine, whose | PRESBYTERIAN a most excellent timebusiness was to discharge a continued keeper to its readers. It keeps up with the stream of shell and hot shot. This cu-spirit and movement of the grand current labor, he has been called to the church rious nondescript is, however, a coffee events. Every reader who watches the boiler. It has three distinct, yet con- finger on its dial from week to week, joined urns, each with a capacity of ten can find answer to the questions, 'What preached from the text," Precious in the the prayer of the high-priest. It was gallons. Under these are small furnaces, of the night?' or 'What of the day?' In sight of the Lord is the death of His not the prowess of arms that vanquished in which fire can be kept even when in this respect its excellence is steadily inrapid motion. Conveniently located are creasing." neat boxes for crushed coffee, tea, sugar, the arrival of the prisoners at Aiken's for two or three years past, and still its the church. After eight or nine years ments of Jericho. The great feat was Landing, there stood on the bank of the cry is Excelsior! Brother Hotchkin is spent in preparing for the ministry, he accomplished by the prayer of Joshua. river this nondescript machine in full doing well in the Family Department, possessed valuable qualifications for use- It was not a nation's arms that foiled blast., There was ready thirty gallons judging from the interest my children fulness. But the Master who called him the invading Philistines at Ebenezer; of the best coffee, creamed and sugared, take in it. Children, like bees, soon to enter the field, has transferred him but the prayer of Samuel, which called long rows of bright tin cups, barrels of know in which flower the honey is. doughnuts, piles of light biscuit and soda Keep on talking and giving us the same ripe scholarship he had acquired will and while he prayed, the lightning flashed, delegates of the Commission as almoners. will prosper, this or that. What you upon which he has already entered. the tempest broke forth, and the plain of (450 miles), salt is \$1 per pound, butter My horse was soon hitched, and myself have said about revivals has been read But the time spent in study was not lost Mizpeh was bestrewed with the dead \$3 per pound, and sugar \$2 per pound, added as an assistant.

malions who were able to walk, fell into for our country." semi-military order and approached the place of refreshment, where each had light biscuit and doughnut. To the more | CAN PRESBYTERIAN. We've failed; can't | Brief as have been his labors among his | the question of national defences. He feeble these were carried. What intense spare all our luxuries." eagerness, what satisfaction, joy, tears, gratitude, blessings, with occasional curses upon the rebels!

When one coffee boiler was emptied, it | paper in the land."

and coffee, with a brisk fire underneath, so that by the time the other two were emptied the first was again boiling and ready. Thus went on this benevolent work, until, at least, a hundred gallons of good coffee, with suitable accompaniments, were distributed-each one of the hungry thousand being comfortably fed.

Although connected with a different scheme of beneficence-American Tract Society (Boston)-in behalf of our soldiers, sailors, and freedmen, yet can I thus most cordially bear witness to the prompt, timely, energetic, judicious, and liberal

workings of the Christian Commission. While our released prisoners were getting on board the vessels awaiting them, another steamboat came up the river, and landed a thousand rebel prisoners in exchange for ours just received. Hale and hearty were they, and all giving evidence of kind treatment and good feeding. Honorable contrast this in behalf of our Northern Christianity. Excitable people with outraged feelings may talk and argue about retaliation upon rebel prisoners, yet is the thing not about to be done. We cannot afford such a costly experiment. It would do terrible violence to the benevolence of our people. The rebels must have an entire monopoly of this starving business. Were a thousand rebel soldiers, while as prisoners in some Northern place of confinement, known to be pining away with hunger, the mothers, wives, sisters, and daugh break through all the guards in Christendom in order to feed them.

A. M. STEWART.

ENCOURAGING WORDS.

From recent correspondence we extract the following kind and encouraging

A returned missionary says:the country, I was not familiar with out and endeavored to point them to the year. I now dron the \_\_\_\_\_\_ biol. I have mr. Hammond swood at the large pulpit brothers-in-law, and two nepnews in the taken for years, and take the American platform, putting on his overcoat, about service. One of his brothers-in-law, a

A loyal lady, wife of a minister,

writes :---"We are recent subscribers for the every effort, a bare, bony, glazed arm or vious to the election of Mr. Lincoln, 'I like the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN for its out-spoken loyalty, and manly utterances

"I am trying to introduce our excelagain to converse with the sufferers, and | my people in this place. I want to get learn from them the cruel wrongs which thirty subscribers. I am exceedingly had so well nigh crushed out their man- anxious to get the paper among my peohood; but I found the attempt vain. In- ple. I know it will do them as well stead of conversation, not only tears but as our Church and the cause of actual sobbing and crying came. Soon Christ very much good. The paper Aiken's Landing, where two of our Gov- want all my people to read them. It is ernment vessels were in waiting to con- not like the \_\_\_\_, five-eighths filled with advertisements, and I hope it never The Christian Commission have a ma- will be. The article in the last, 'Rights' chine, which so far as my knowledge of of Free Colored Persons,' has the ring and was ordained and installed as pas-

Another, in western Pennsylvania,

"Your labors have made the AMERICAN

Still another writes from Michigan :-"How greatly the paper has improved in many prayer-meetings. And the to the cause of Christ. He did not wait bodies of Philistia's entire national army. The scene that followed beggars all spirit of patriotism you have breathed till he should have entered the ministry

From a letter enclosing another year's subscription :—

paper. I regard it as the best religious his church sat as mourners with the two

TON, N. J.

Our quiet town had been deeply moved by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. A few Christians had long been earnestly praying for the blessing, but yet when it came, all seemed to be taken by surprise. We could not believe our eyes when we saw hundreds of little children and older ones asking, with tears, what they should do to be saved.

Rev. Mr. Hammond spent Sabbath morning endeavoring to get Christians to pray for a great blessing and not to be surprised, when God answered their prayers. He had addressed the children's meeting Sabbath afternoon, which crowded the Old School Presbyterian Church and found, as he went among them, that almost hundreds seemed convinced by the Holy Spirit that they were sinners. But when he asked Christians to come and help-pointing them to the Saviour, scarce any, at the first meeting, were found ready to assist. But in a day or two Christians were heard asking God to forgive them, that after they had been praying for a blessing so long there was not found "room enough to receive it." Reference was made to our Saviour's words in Luke xviii. 8: "When the son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?"

On Monday night, after Mr. Hammond's sermon to adults, at the sugges-tion of one of the ministers, the anxious were invited to one part of the house, that they might be the more readily conversed and prayed with. At once beheads were bowed and many were in a slave in making his escape. For this souls to the cross. Numbers also were found in the audience, who were deeply anxious about their soul's salvation. And although they remained in their seats, the "Having been for some years out of ministers and Christians searched them

Thursday afternoon, at the childrens' tered around him, and with tears said: It was a most melting sight to see them, short petitions to the throne of grace.

REV. G. C. Bush, who came over from Hackettstown to assist Mr. Hamand that he hoped all of the Christians sickness of her three children above rewould unitedly pray and labor, that the ferred to. The two nephews are in the Spirit may go with Mr. Hammond to the camp and the battle-field. Detroit, where he is to commence meetings Sabbath, February 26th.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Rev. Edwin Elisha Merriam, son of Mr. E. J. Merriam of Plymouth, Mass., died in Salem, Wayne Co., Pa., on the 17th of February, aged 28 years. The deceased was born in Mason,

Hillsboro Co., N. H. He became the A minister in New York, who gives subject of the renewing grace of God at the early age of eleven or twelve years. Not many years after this he gave himself to the work of the gospel ministry. With this in view, he entered Amberst College; here he was known as a diligent student, and acquitted himself with honor He graduated in 1858. After spending two years in teaching, he entered Union Theological Seminary. During the three years he spent in this inclass, notwithstanding he spent sufficient time in lucrative employments, to so enlarge his limited means as to meet the expenses of his education. He began his labors in Salem, in August, 1863, with his clear and correct acquaintance with the doctrines of scripture. But his pastorate was short, and he has gone to his grave in the dew of his youth. In a little over six months of pastoral tended his funeral, and a sermon was dead, did not stay the plague. It was

ing ground.

several months his health had been de- of the holy city, lo! clining. On the 14th of January last, he preached his last sermon, on the text "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." In one month he was called to meet this enemy face to face; but he was a conquered foe. A friend spoke to him in his last moments, about leaving his work too soon. He replied, "I would love to live and preach the gospel, but God knows best." He gently passed

"As sets the morning star, which goes Not down behind the darkened west, nor hide Obscured among the tempest of the sky, But melts away into the light of heaven."

JOTTINGS FROM A PARISH JOURNAL

## A FAMILY IN THE FIELD.

Mrs. M., a soldier's wife, with three children, one a few months old, and all recovering from scarlet fever, is supporting herself and her little ones by working for the Arsenal. She is happy and contented, walking in the fear of the Lord, and constant in prayer. Her tale is one of profound interest. She spends a portion of each day, after its long, weary toils, in reading the Bible and prayer. She says she has many to pray for, and much to be thankful for. "I have a husband, two brothers, two brothers-inlaw, and two nephews in the field. Her eldest brother has been in the army of the United States for nearly ten years, was stationed in the South before the retween seventy and a hundred came. All | bellion. In a fit of humaneness he aided tears. Judge Ryerson was among those act he was tried and sentenced to nine who were active in pointing weeping years' confinement and hard labor in Jackson. When General Grant advanced on Jackson, he was offered his liberty on condition of entering the rebel service. This he indignantly refused to do; but when liberated by the capture of Jackson, gladly enlisted in the service of his country, where he now is, a non-commissioned officer."

His letters to his pious sister, while in prison, are full of thrilling interest; and since he re-entered the service, as full of darated largely to hus a brother, two r. Hammond swood at the large pulpit brothers-in-law, and two nephews in the brave soldier, has lost his health from exposure in the recruiting department, and is now dying of consumption in this city. His other brother-in-law, after serving three years and being in several as with sobs they followed him in their engagements, re-enlisted, and was in the recent engagement of the Fifth Army Corps, near City Point. On entering, as a volunteer, he was promised the usual bounty, part only of which he received; and suffered in the common hardships of

their lives on the altar of their adopted and humble dwelling-place in Philadelwith her three sickly, pining children around her, is daily bearing them on her spirit before the throne of grace. Rulers of the land and generals of the army are apt to count their strength by their numbers, and to overlook how much they owe to the prayers of such humble, unpretending agents as this. They are sending up their memorials to the God of battles.

vesting both with no ordinary amount of for twenty years Jabin, king of Canaan, with his nine hundred chariots of iron, oppressed the people of God. By a woman's stratagem, the plan of battle was arranged; by a woman's noble courage, Sisera, the commanding general, fell; and a woman was the foremost to strike her timbrel and her harp, and chant a song of thanksgiving to the God of Israel, when an invading and rebel host lay trembling at her nation's feet.

Nor are we less indebted than Israel was to the praying mothers, and devoted wives, and sisters of country for their intercessions and their prayers.

The censer of Aaron, with which he above. Several of his co-presbyters at rushed in between the living and the saints." His remains were taken to Ply- Amalek in the wilderness. It was the mouth, Mass., to rest in the family bury- prayer of Moses. There was no power winter clothing, as I left it all in my trunk, in the ram's horns to bring down the To us his death seems a great loss to frowning minarets and turreted battlefrom this to a higher one above. The into requisition the artillery of heaven; better fit him for that higher ministry the clouds muttered, the hail, the rain,

description. The lank, hungry, tatterde- has fired many hearts to do and suffer to do good; he heartily engaged in the ing war-message to holy Hezekiah, and and it cripples me to be in debt. Missionary enterprises of the city. demanded an immediate surrender, the Modest and retiring in his deportment, devout monarch did not consult his exhis excellencies were known only to those ecutive council. He did not send for the gion are regularly there, and from four to most intimately acquainted with him. generals of the army to raise before them six other young men; (the population is people, they saw his worth and tenderly sent for Isaiah, the prophet, who accom- bath evening, I had the largest audience loved him. In the large congregation panied him to his secret chamber, and I have seen since I came out. "You are doing admirably with the that met at his funeral, the members of while the monarch and the prophet were

"The angel of death spread his wings on the And breathed on the face of the foe as he passed."

"Like the leaves of the forest when summer was green, I'hat host with their banners at sunset were seen

Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown, That host on the morrow lay withered and

In conducting the affairs of this great national struggle, it is right that each department of the service should be efficiently managed. The executive must enlist and enroll. The commissariat must supply food and clothing. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions must lend their philanthropic and evangelical aid; but the women "who remain at home" can exercise an influence more potent, though less visible, than any other agency.

I doubt much if the entire Christian Church possessed as much influence as could have opened a single lock in the prison where Peter lay. Yet the united orayers of the little company, who met in a private dwelling, brought an angel from heaven, who shook off the chains and bore the apostle away from between the Roman soldiers—a free man.

Christian wives! Christian mothers Christian sisters! Pray! Pray constantly; pray fervently. Give God no rest till he turn away the tide of war from this once blessed country, and restore to your happy homes your beloved husbands, fathers, and brothers, amid songs of gratitude and shouts of victory A PUPIL OF CHALMERS.

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM HOME MISSIONARIES, WITH A WORD FROM SECRETARY KENDALL. PRESBYTERIAN ROOMS, 150 NASSAU ST., New York, March 1, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-No one can read Gillett's "History of the Presbyterian Church," without noticing that, in the early days, the very best men were accustomed to go out on the frontier and labor as Home Missionaries.

Our young men now seem to fear that they will be forgotten, if they do not keep near the great centres of commercial life. The probability is, they will be forgotten while waiting for a place! Dr. Hoge of the "other branch," who died a few months ago, venerable and beloved, at Columbus, the capital of Ohio, went there fifty years ago as a Home Missionary. He formed his church, and a city grew up with it.

Your paper a few weeks ago mensons, coupled with that of REV. SETH SMITH, pioneers in the ministry of Western New York. They went into the wilderness, and formed churches and died there—an enterprising agricultural population settling around them, enjoying their instructions while living and mourning sincerely at their death! But they death, and lived to see some hundreds o its graduates laboring in the ministry.

Why, then, are young men so reluctant to go out on the frontier and do likewise? A late graduate from one of our Seminaries, now in Minnesota, writes as follows: "I find plenty of work, and think there is little danger of growing rusty out here. The harvest is indeed ripe, and all that seems to be necessary is to In the days of Israel's warfare, God thrust in the sickle and reap. I am well honored women and owned prayer, in pleased that the Lord put it into my heart to come to this place. I heartily wish power. "Blessed above women shall that the young men who linger for fields Jael, the wife of Heber, be." Deborah in the East, where it is near home, could was the chief counsellor of Barak, while only realize that their usefulness would be increased, we might almost say tenfold, if they would only bend their steps towards these western fields."

But they must wisely forecast the future. Ministers are called on to endure hardness as good soldiers; but the reward comes forward rapidly.

· It may interest your readers to know an extreme case, and I know you will be glad to hear from the young man sent out from a Philadelphia Presbytery last summer, to Montana Territory, and so I give you extracts from

ANOTHER LETTER.

Let me say first, however, that it took sixty-five days to get the letter from Bannock City to New York. The extracts from the letter are as follows:

"We have had fearfully cold weather, the mercury reaching forty degrees below zero, and I am entirely destitute of which has only reached Salt Lake City, and no teams can come through before spring. I have written to have it sent by stage. It will cost seventy-five dollars, but it would cost more than that to replace the smallest items it contains. Paper is now \$1 50 per quire; envelopes \$1 per package; postage stamps 30 cents each; ink \$1 50 for a six cent bottle. Although so near Salt Lake and board per week ranges from \$36 to When Sennacherib sent in his vaunt- \$50. I am living on the bare necessities.

> "But I have a very interesting little prayer-meeting; four professors of relimostly composed of men) and last Sab-

"There is scarcely any reading matter

was immediately refilled with fresh water | DEEP RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN NEW- | to feel that they had lost a friend. For | ply their battering rams upon the walls | were very acceptable among the people, and coffee with a brick fire understall | DEEP RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN NEW- | to feel that they had lost a friend. get the American Presbyterian and read it all, even to the advertisements. I regard this as a very important field—it is to become a large and influential city."

If his expectations are realized, how soon will he forget these temporary hardships in the blessed consciousness that he had first planted the standard of the cross on this outpost, and preached the gospel to perishing men! More such young men are wanted. Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri and the Rocky Mountain Slopes to the Pacific, are calling for men. The harvest is plenteous-the laborers are not few, except as they cluster about the old centres and refuse to go out and mould society in its formative state, when the gospel is greatly needed and when it will produce the best results.

The Committee of Home Missions desire to send young and energetic men to these destiture fields with the opening of sping. Where are the MEN? H. K.

REV. JAMES GILLFILLAN ON THE CHANGE OF THE SABBATH.

It has been our happiness in these ends of the earth" to see the justly celebrated work on the Sabbath of the Rev. James Gilfillan.

We have read his chapter on the change of the day, with interest and edification.

In an argument on so very important question as the change of the weekly Sabbath from one day to another, the very best evidence that can be secured is demanded. This may have been done by the reverend author; and it is with due deference to his views, as well as tothe opinions of other great men, that a single doubt is here entertained. But if the criticism is uncalled for, it is hoped that no harm will result from the effort.

The nature and the importance of the Sabbath is such, that no power below the throne of God could either originate or change the institution in any respect, especially to fix or change the day of holy rest, and of holy convocations. God will be worshipped in ways of his own appointment, and not by our inventions.

On page 303, American T. S. Edition,

we find these words, Col. 2. 16: "The

word in the original for Sabbath-days is plural and always in that form has the sense of the Jewish Sabbath in the New Testament." The word is σαββατων, and is plural. In the English Bible, it is rendered "Sabbath-days" in Col. 2. 16. Webster gives it "Sabbaths;" which is doubtless correct. But we deny tioned the death of Rev. Levi F. PAR- that σαββατων in the New Testament always refers to the Jewish Sabbaths, or necessarily, to any particular class of Sabbaths. In Matt. 28. 1, this word in its plural form occurs twice. The same word, the same form, and put up with the same letters as in Col. 2, 16. But King James' forty-seven Ttranslators have not been true to Matt. 28. 1. if Here are six noble fellows, all laying laid foundations which will remain for Mr. Gilfillan is right as to the import many generations. Many churches of σαββατων; nor will their translation country, and braving the perils of war in sprung up around them. They saw a be more in agreement with the original: its defence; whilst in a retired little street Theological Seminary established at Au- "Οψε δε σαββατων, τη ιπιφωκουση εις μιαν burn, they were both Trustees of the Inphia, the wife, the sister, and the aunt, stitution many years previous to their word first referring to the Jewish Sabbaths, and second to the Christian Sabbaths. This is a most interesting and instructive portion of church history, giving a minute and precise account of the going out of the old dispensation and of the coming in of the new. Not only as it relates to the time, but as it relates to the past, and the present Sabbaths; one class being dead and buried, and the other class brought to life and instantly put into active service. But in our translation this is totally lost, and one of the most decided and palpable proofs of the change is lost. After the Sabbath, or "In the end of the Sabbath," is not by far a good rendering. It demands a flowing, rather than a literal translation. But to call " The first day of the week" good rendering of μια σαββατων, is rather too bad. A translation must, if possible, give the true sense; what, then. is the true sense of the text, judging by the words, the construction of the sentence, and the history of the Sabbath? Let us try. "After the Sabbaths, as the light began to shine into the first-day Sabbaths." Now it is manifest that two classes of Sabbaths are here presented to the mind, which might be correctly expressed as follows: "After the close of the Jewish Sabbaths as the light began to shine into the first one of the Christian Sabbaths." But a very slight paraphrase might place it in a somewhat clearer light, viz: "In the end of the seventh-day Sabbaths, as the light began to shine into the first one of the first-day Sabbaths." This view of the text seems to correspond with itself, with the history of the case, and of the church, and if correct affords direct and full evidence of the change of the Sabbath to the first day of the week; and it also gives Mr. Gilfillan an opportunity of seeing the first day of the week being called Sabbath before Irenæus, A. D. 178. The first day is called Sabbath in the New Testament eight times at least. See page 369 of Gilfillan's Sabbath Book. The above is given as the candid views

of one who has thought and written somewhat on this subject, but without any desire to fight the literati, and especially to fight the friends of the Christian Sabbath. True religion must have a true Sabbath; blot out the first-day Sabbath, and you blot out Christianity, and the hope of the world.

WM. M. STEWART.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Feb. 6, 1865.

ALL the good that we enjoy in any Ins church sat as mounted with the good that we enjoy in a brothers who were present. All seemed eighty-five thousand warriors ready to which I received some time ago, and they kind is but a beam of the face of God.