

For the Sabbath Recorder. What is Truth?

When we reflect upon the extensive disagreement that exists in the world upon moral and religious subjects, we are led to say with Pilate, "What is truth?" It is the duty of all men to seek for truth; for the knowledge of truth will be a benefit to us, while error can only injure us. A large multitude have experienced the injurious effects of the erroneous statements that were made concerning the gold about Pike's Peak, and many who have gone there and have tried to get there, have lost all they possessed in the world. They no doubt feel sad in the loss of a little worldly substance; but how much more ruinous is error when it leads men and women away from God, and occasions the loss of a life of felicity at God's right hand, and plunges them into death? How important is it therefore, that we follow that spirit that leads into all truth?—John xvi. 13. If we wholly follow this spirit, we are safe. But as there are many spirits gone out into the world; so we are admonished not to believe every spirit; but to try the spirits whether they are of God.—1 John iv. 1. For men do not always know what manner of spirit they are of.—Luke ix. 49. We are to try the spirits by the word of God. If it is objected, that John has said in another rule, which is this, "Hereby know ye the spirit of God; every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh, is of God." Very true. But the spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh, will also confess that he was that true prophet, of whom Moses and the prophets did write; and will not this spirit confess also that Moses and the prophets wrote truly in what they wrote of Christ? "For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man; but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."—2 Pet. i. 21.

It is inconsistent to suppose that any man can rightly believe in Jesus without believing in God's word; for not only has that testified of Jesus; but he has borne testimony to the word of God. Jesus said, "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me."—John v. 39. God said by Moses, "I will raise them up a prophet like unto thee, and I will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him."—Deut. xviii. 18. "And unto him shall ye hearken."—v. 15. God has raised up that prophet from among the people in the person of Jesus Christ, and he put his words in his mouth. And Jesus said, "But the Father which sent me has given me commandment what I should say and what I should speak; whatsoever I speak therefore, even as the Father said unto me, so I speak."—John xii. 48-50. "My words are not mine, but my Father's that sent me. I have given unto them the words which thou gavest me, and they have received them."—John xvii. 8. Who are they whom the Father has given to his Son out of the world? "Am I one of them? Am I keeping God's word, and living by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God? (See Ex. xx. 1-17.) Am I keeping the Sabbath according to the commandment? Or am I doing my pleasure on God's holy day? God created the heavens and the earth in six days, and rested on the seventh day from all his works which he had made; for this reason he blessed and sanctified the seventh day. If this Lord is your God, then serve him, but if you forsake him he will cast you off forever. Christ said the Scriptures must be fulfilled—that they cannot be broken. These declarations are verified by comparing what Moses and the prophets said concerning Jesus—with what literally occurred in his birth—the transactions of his life—his persecutions—his betrayal—his death, burial, resurrection and ascension. The Scriptures teach the doctrine of the sufferings and death of Christ. (See Acts xx. 28; Matt. xxvi. 28; 1 Thes. v. 9, 10; 1 Cor. xv. 3; Rom. v. 6; Col. i. 14; Rev. i. 9; Eph. i. 7.) Yet some people tell us that Jesus did not teach the doctrine of atonement, and that it was not until many years after his death. The atonement was taught in an early age of the world. The truly wise saw in the continual sacrifices and offerings, the sufferings and sacrifice of Christ. Isaiah said, ch. liii. 5, 10, 12: "But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him, and with his stripes we are healed." His soul was made an offering for sin. Jesus said, "The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep." "I lay down my life for the sheep." "Therefore doth my Father love me because I lay down my life that I might take it again." "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—John iii. 16. Paul has taught us that Christ died for all—that he tasted death for every man; and that they who live, should not live unto themselves; but unto him who died for them, and rose again.

General Intelligence. Foreign News. The Africa, Capt. Shannon, which sailed from Liverpool at about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th August, arrived here about 10 o'clock Thursday morning last. One of the points of importance is the do nothing of the Zurich Conference. An ominous rumor, which may be deemed premature, asserts that an Austrian corps is beginning to assemble at Rovigo, in the Venetian territory, for the ultimate purpose of enforcing the reinstatement of the Papal authority in Romagna, and the restoration of the exiled Princes of Tuscany and Modena. General Garibaldi is in Modena, and the statement is renewed that he will take the chief command of the forces which the people of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and Romagna are raising for the purpose of opposing any attempt to compel them to submit at the hands of the forces which have expelled. Modena and Parma are consolidating their means of resistance, the dictator of Modena, Signor Farioli, having accepted the dictatorship tendered to him by the people of Parma. It is confidently stated that Lord John Russell has formally communicated to France and Austria the determination of the British Government not to participate in, or sanction any arrangement involving foreign interference with the unsettled States of the Italian Peninsula. The appearance of such a fire brand as Garibaldi in the Roman States. If in America, speaking bad English, he could raise a storm, what may he do in Bologna, speaking in his native tongue? The forthcoming, but not yet come, reforms in the Roman States, are promised by the Pope. They are soon to be announced, we are told, in the official journal. The report that the Pope, a motu proprio, will announce his consent to join the Italian Confederation, and to form a Federal Contingent of 25,000 men. The measure will, it is said, be accompanied by a tolerably comprehensive amnesty, and by certain administrative and financial reforms, the Roman territory being divided into five legations, each of which will be governed by a cardinal, aided by lay delegates. One of the mainstays which have enabled the Neapolitan government hitherto to defy popular discontent seems now to have utterly failed. Two of the four Swiss regiments recently recruited and disbanded; and it now appears that the two remaining regiments have almost unanimously refused to abandon their title and privileges of Swiss regiments, and to permit themselves to be reorganized under the name of foreign regiments. The men will consequently be discharged, and so few foreign soldiers will remain in the Neapolitan service that the government will be compelled to depend entirely upon the attachment of the native troops instead of relying on the fidelity of foreign mercenaries. The abounding amnesty of the French Emperor, which some seem to think is dictated by apprehensions of renewed difficulties with Austria, and hence a strong desire on the Emperor's part to unite the French people on his dynasty. The amnesty takes in about everybody except Ledru Rollin, who stands condemned for something more than a political offence, viz: the being an accomplice in the attempted assassination of the Emperor by Tribaldi and others. Even Victor Hugo, who satirized him so unmercifully as "Napoleon the Little," may return to the Boulevards and admire the royal clemency. The Emperor sends the Government steamers to bring back the political transports from Guluana and Algeria. A question has arisen, whether the amnesty exempts the returning Frenchmen from the suspicion and surveillance of the law of Public Safety. The law (loi des suspects) dooms persons to very summary measures on bare suspicion. If amnesty, it is said, was strongly opposed in the Council of Ministers, especially by M. Pould, and was finally decided upon only the day before yesterday. Most of the Madrid journals, of the 8th of August, publish articles which protest in violent terms against a declaration made in a Washington newspaper by Mr. Dodge, the ex-Minister of the United States at Madrid, to the effect that Spain, notwithstanding her present reluctance, will end by selling Cuba to the States. The India dates are of the 16th of July, from Calcutta. A telegram states that about 5000 soldiers of the late East India Company's European privates have taken their discharge. A private telegram to Manchester, from Bombay and Calcutta, is reported to say—"goods had suffered a further fall in prices. Freights were better."

General Intelligence. Some where in the police of the prison, which should be remedied. It is better to prevent escapes than to shoot down convicts—it is quite as easy to prevent revolts against the authorities as to punish those engaged in them after they are put down. Terrible Boiler Explosion.—One man killed and five persons injured.—The foundry Nos. 98, 100, 102, 104 and 106 Goreck street, near Rivington street, was blown up Friday afternoon, in consequence of the explosion of the steam boiler. The upper story was occupied by John Roche as a pattern shop, and the lower story by Brown & Stewart, as a foundry. The building was entirely demolished, and of the fifteen persons employed there one man was killed and five others terribly scalded. Joseph Schade, an Englishman, who was in the pattern shop, was killed. Edward Roche, Edward Petric, and John Stewart are now in the hospital suffering from their scalds. William Bannest was taken home to his residence in the Dry Dock, badly scalded, and James Tafel, blacksmith, who was similarly injured, was removed to his home at Green point. The engineer, a boy of 17, was not hurt. The man who took charge of the engine was discharged two weeks before, from motives of false economy, and this boy employed in his stead. No doubt the explosion occurred through a deficiency of water in the boiler. Of course there was much excitement in the neighborhood, and many hair-breadth escapes, but our space will not permit us to go into details. The Lost Child.—HER SUFFERINGS AND ADVENTURES.—The girl at West Milford, who was lost in the woods from Monday until Thursday, when found five miles away, was in a famished condition, and ravenously devoured some bread which her discoverers happened to have in their possession. Boring the house of her parents is a spring or brook, where the family washing is usually done. Whilst the mother was at the brook washing, the little one, aged about three and a half years, was playing about the bushes with a child somewhat older. As the bushes were quite thick, and the country back mountainous and altogether uninhabited, it proved impossible to find the lost child, and she would, undoubtedly have perished, but for her accidental recovery by a farmer and his men, who were going over the mountain to cut a little plot of grass, when they saw the little thing trying to get away through the underbrush. Her feet were bare, and with her arms well all scratched and wounded by briars and brush. Her little hood she had kept upon her head although it had been untied all the while; it is singular that during the days and nights spent in the woods she kept this little hood. She was found in a direct line five miles from home; but how far she may have traveled in her wanderings to get that distance away cannot be told. She must have gone over rocky places where she was in constant danger of tumbling over precipices, and where rattlesnakes are so thick as to keep men and boys in fear from their proximity. She had also forced her way through briars, over swamps and through thick shrub districts, where only huntersmen penetrate; for the country thereabout is the wildest and most impenetrable. She was so young as to be without fear, but must have suffered terribly from hunger and from pain of her lacerated limbs. [Paterson Guardian.] ELEVEN LIVES JEOPARDIZED BY "ALBANY BEER."—Several days ago, Mr. Gilbert Sutton and Robert Keller, of Peekskill, with several male and female relatives, numbering eleven in all, took a boat for a picnic excursion to the Dederburgh. Returning they stopped to notice the Thomas Powell on her way up. To prevent accident from the swells of the steamboat, Mr. Sutton cautioned all to remain perfectly still. While thus waiting, a sturgeon sprang from the water, and fell across the boat, striking Mr. S. upon the head and shoulder and knocking his nephew to the bottom of the boat, bruising him severely. The sturgeon seemed to be partially stunned, and was thrown into the water by Mr. Sutton. Had he fallen into the bottom of the boat the whole party would scarcely have escaped drowning. [Albany Argus.] SOMETHING SAVED.—A lady was surprised to receive a tax bill upon property valued at over two thousand dollars. Not being aware that she was the fortunate possessor of so much money, she called upon the Assessors for information, and was told that the Savings Bank had returned her name as a depositor to that amount. She called at the Bank, and was there reminded that some years before she had let some three or four hundred dollars on deposit, and that it had gradually accumulated to the goodly sum of \$2300, which was at her disposal. [Salem Observer.] GREAT FIRE AT HAVANA, N. Y.—We learn from the Yates County Chronicle of the 25th ult., that a destructive fire occurred at Havana, Schuyler county, on Wednesday night. A large portion of the business part of the town is destroyed, sixteen places of business being consumed. The entire damage is estimated at \$50,000, with only an insurance of about \$15,000. The Chronicle does not give a list of the sufferers, but states that the office of the Havana Journal was entirely destroyed, without a farthing insurance. The Mountour House was slightly and the Observatory Buildings badly damaged. AN ELDER INCARCERATED.—For some days a camp-meeting has been in progress at East Kingston, New Hampshire. A deputy sheriff was arrested for selling cakes and pies without a license, contrary to the peace and good order of the State, and to the statute in such case made and provided. He was fined \$5 and costs. Having paid his fine, the deputy sheriff assumed the garb of the law and complained of Elder J. V. Himes, who was selling "Second Advent" books on the ground. The Elder was arrested, fined like the peddling sheriff, but he refused to pay, and went to jail, confident that the Millennium had not yet come. We are sorry to learn that the Elder was taken seriously ill, so that some members of his family were summoned.

SUMMARY. Horace Greeley writes from Big Sandy, Oregon, July 6, that "white men with two or three squaws each are quite common throughout this region, and relatively comely Indian girls are bought from their fathers by white men as regularly and openly as Circassians at Constantinople. The usual range of prices is from \$40 to \$80—about that of Indian horses. I hear it stated that, though all other trade may be dull, that in young squaws is always brisk on Green River and the North Platte." The geological survey of the Arkansas is producing results. In the hills south of the Forche, in Pulaski County, beds of the finest iron ore have been discovered. Freestone of the best quality for building purposes, lies in vast quantities. Beds of coal have been developed ranging through Perry County. Near the confines of Perry and Yell Counties, on the Magazine Mountain, a fine chalybeate spring exists at the height of 1000 feet above the plain. A fine saline chalybeate spring has been found near Fouche Rogue, three miles from Nashville. The collection of books, papers, and specimens of every kind, made by Humboldt, and belonging to him at the time of his death, one of the most valuable ever gathered—were likely to pass into the hands of the American minister, Mr. Wright, and be brought by him to this country. The entire cost of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at New York, opened on Wednesday, Aug. 31, was \$1,150,000, of which the furniture, carpets, and paintings cost \$350,000. About three hundred guests were registered the first day. The Saratogian has the painful rumor that Mr. John R. Houghton, formerly a merchant of Saratoga, and a brother of Dr. N. M. and Tilly Houghton, of Corinth, perished from starvation on the plains, while returning from Pike's Peak, a few months since. The family of the late Mr. Choate received a very kind and sympathizing note from the agents of the Cunard Steamship Company, enclosing a check for the whole amount of the passage money paid by Mr. Choate for his intended passage to Europe, together with that for his son, including that paid for the voyage to Halifax. The Liverpool Times, in commenting upon the American naturalization question, says: "It is a remarkable fact that there is no power in the world with so small an army and navy as the United States, and yet which makes itself more feared and respected abroad." At a recent informal gathering of a portion of the trustees and a number of friends at Antioch College, it was found that the feeling was unanimous in behalf of Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham, Massachusetts, as president of the College. Mr. Hill was born in New Jersey, in 1818—was a printer, then an apothecary's apprentice, then a student at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1843. The Nicaragua Congress had unanimously ratified the Lamar Zaldon Convention between the United States and Nicaragua. It is said the French treaty will be materially modified, and that the Ousley British treaty will not be accepted. Special Notices. ANNUAL MEETING. The Annual Meeting of the American Sabbath Tract Society will be held in Verona, N. Y., on the first day of the week after the second Sabbath in September, 1859. W. M. A. ROGERS, Sec. QUARTERLY MEETING. The next Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches at Coloma, Berlin and Dakota, Wis., will be held with the Church at Dakota, commencing on Sixth-day evening before the fourth Sabbath in September, 1859. W. D. CHANDALL, Clerk. LETTERS. S. S. Griswold, J. Whitford, B. F. Holmes, D. C. Burdick, O. P. Hall, A. W. Coon, J. H. Burdick, Benjamin Clarke, J. A. Foster, James A. Begg, W. D. Crandall. RECEIPTS. All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not fully acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: David Potter, Berlin, \$2 00 to vol. 10, No. 52 D. C. Burdick, Gowanda, 5 00 16 26 G. Greenman, Mystic Bridge, Ct., 2 00 16 52 T. Greenman, " " 2 00 16 52 C. Greenman, " " 2 00 16 52 B. F. Holmes, Palmyra, Wis., 2 00 15 26 ELPHAZ L. LYON, Treasurer. DEATHS. In Petersburg, N. Y., June 24, 1859, LEUCINDA HALL, wife of Alonzo G. H. Jones, Esq., in the 28th year of her age. She embraced religion when but a child, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Petersburg, of which she was a worthy member at the time of her departure from the church before that of her last end. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my grave be like his," was the text of her own selection, for her funeral occasion. A. W. Coon, in Milton, Wis., Aug. 6th, ALFRED DELROSS, infant son of A. Deloss, and Mary B. Burdick, aged 6 months. O. P. H. TO relieve suffering has been the object of the humane and philanthropic in all ages; before the practice of medicine became a science, the sick were publicly exposed in the open air, and every passer-by named the remedy he considered most suitable for the complaint. We possess at the present day, through the agency of the press, a more reliable mode of conveying information to our suffering fellow-creatures. Those afflicted with scrofula, cutaneous, and eruptive diseases, will find in the columns of almost every newspaper and periodical published, certificates and testimonials from those who have been speedily cured of these dreadful complaints by the purifying and powerfully regenerative qualities of SANDS' SERRAVALLO. Prepared and sold by A. E. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally. FOR SALE.—A Farm of 60 acres, across the road from the Highland Water-Cure and Hartsville Church. One mile and a half from Alfred depot; good buildings, plenty of fruit, and well watered. Cheap, and terms easy. A good chance for a Seventh-day Baptist. Address, H. P. BURDICK, Alfred, N. Y., Sept. 4th. EAST RIVER STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS. THREE TRIPS A DAY. Those who wish to enjoy a pleasant sail, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the Public Islands with the improvements, Hart Gate, &c., are respectfully advised to patronize the Steamer ENOCH DEAN, for Flushing, College Point, &c. Leaves Fulton Market Slip at 9 1/4 A. M., and 1 1/4 and 5 P. M. Leave Flushing at 7 1/2 and 11 1/2 A. M., and 3 P. M. LOW FARE—15 CENTS. Excursion Tickets to go and return, 25 cents. Sep 8-4t

STATE OF NEW YORK. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, AUGUST 31, 1859. TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—SIR: Notice is hereby given that, at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the 11th day of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit: A Secretary of State, in the place of Governor J. Tucker; A Comptroller, in the place of Sanford E. Church; An Attorney-General, in the place of Lyman Trainor; A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richards; A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpoel; A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Sherrill; An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey; Three Justices of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson; A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell F. Hicks. All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next: Also, Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next; Also, Senators from the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New York: COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ERECTED: Seventeen Members of Assembly; Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John Slosson and James Moncrief; One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly; One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson. All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next: The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271, of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instruction in regard to their duties under said act; "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State." CHAPTER 271. An Act to submit to the People a Law authorizing a Loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859—three-fifths being present. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Sec. 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State \$2,500,000, at the rate of not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and repayable at such periods as shall be determined by said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan. All the provisions of law in relation to the loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act so far as the same are applicable. Sec. 2. The moneys realized by such loans shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals, and for any private property growing out of the construction of the canals, and for the payment of the principal and interest of such loan, and for no other purpose whatever. Sec. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State, specified in the following section, and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first annual tax, hereinafter directed to be levied and collected for the payment of the interest and principal of the loans authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded to the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury. Sec. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan here by authorized, with eighteen years from the time of the contract thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain and determine what sum, being applied in payment of principal and interest in the first year after the tax can be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year thereafter, until the principal of the loan is paid, from the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years; and shall in each year appropriate the sum so required among the several counties of this State, according to the then last corrected assessment rolls returned to his office, and shall give notice of the apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so appropriated in each year to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of this State, in the same manner as other State taxes. The moneys collected and paid into the Treasury under this section shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be separately applied to that purpose; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum thereof to be levied and collected by tax in each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purpose aforesaid. Sec. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repealed whenever the revenues of the canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act. Sec. 6. This act shall be submitted to the People of this State, at the next General Election, and the votes given for its adoption shall be indorsed, "Constitutional Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," and "Against the loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several election districts of the State shall, provided a separate box, in which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of this State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to this act, be in favor of the loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State, then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative. Yours respectfully, GIDSON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State. CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. SIR: I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff. JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS. A perfectly wholesome article, which is unequalled for its certainty in producing Good Bread. This Saleratus not only has the approval of the most eminent Physicians and Chemists of the day, but upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND intelligent Families in the New England and Middle States, have given it preference over all other kinds. Its unparalleled success has brought a multitude of counterfeiters in the market, some of which are of a poisonous nature, but the best class of Grocers everywhere sell the genuine. However, purchasers should always see that the name of James Pyle is on each package. Some of the Grocers are unscrupulous enough to recommend the imitation, but their object is to make a large profit, as they can buy them for much less than the genuine. Grand Depot, 345 Washington street, cor. of Franklin, New York. Sep 8-4t

