

The Sabbath Recorder

Published by GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

TERMS—\$5 a Year, in advance.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 15.

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 13, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1055.

The Sabbath Recorder.

NATURE AND DESTINY OF MAN.

ELD. N. V. HULL.

Dear Brother,—Yours of Recorder, March 23d, is received. If I have appeared "boastful" or "concocted," or have "over-estimated my efforts," I beg your pardon...

from your own stand point, that the soul is liable to death, because God threatens to kill it in the same sense in which the body is said to be killed. The only real fault which you attempt to find in this argument is in respect to the meaning of the term mortal.

Gebenna, and Tartarus, signifying different places, all rendered by the English word, hell. Thus Hades is used eleven times in the original, and is rendered hell ten times, and grave once.

can kill men with the second death. The Christian may fall by the hand of the persecutor, but his "life is hid with Christ in God" and "when Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then" (not before) shall he "appear with him in glory."

of heaven, we could but think that those inhabitants of glory were bending from their pure abode to rejoice with us over her changed condition.

However, the story had spread and wide, so that it has become a proverb, "He runs about like a wandering Jew."

PHOTOGRAPHER

PHOTOGRAPHER

PHOTOGRAPHER

PHOTOGRAPHER

PHOTOGRAPHER

PHOTOGRAPHER

PHOTOGRAPHER

The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTERN, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 13, 1865.

Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

THE WAR NEWS.

The war news we print this week will thrill every heart, and produce in every lover of his country emotions of gratitude and thanksgiving.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

Never, since the world began, did right and wrong, stripped of all side issues, meet in so deadly a conflict as is waged in our time and in our country.

Who, living now, can doubt the final triumph of truth? Who wishes to hitch his fortunes to the giant wrongs which have come to judgment in our day?

These are days for Christians to take courage, to gird on the armor anew, trusting in Him who will give victory to the right.

God may not give it us, with mortal eyes, to see the full glory of that day of triumph, when "all shall know the Lord."

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL PAPER.

Two numbers more—those for May and June—will complete the second volume of The Sabbath School Paper.

It is about time, therefore, for us to consider the question whether another volume shall be published.

It is well, once in a while, to have something remind us of what we used to be. To have an abolition or temperance meeting mobbed, would be refreshing for this purpose.

Let us not mistake the times in which we live, nor be indifferent to the mighty impulses for good, which begin to dominate in the hearts of men.

Such, my friends, shall be the yellow-ripe fruit that shall hang on the gospel tree, growing tall, green, beautiful, on the very spot where "the axe laid unto the root."

The whole world shall rejoice in the peace it shall bring out of all the strife that now shakes the earth.

Who, living now, can doubt the final triumph of truth? Who wishes to hitch his fortunes to the giant wrongs which have come to judgment in our day?

These are days for Christians to take courage, to gird on the armor anew, trusting in Him who will give victory to the right.

God may not give it us, with mortal eyes, to see the full glory of that day of triumph, when "all shall know the Lord."

Two numbers more—those for May and June—will complete the second volume of The Sabbath School Paper.

It is about time, therefore, for us to consider the question whether another volume shall be published.

It is well, once in a while, to have something remind us of what we used to be. To have an abolition or temperance meeting mobbed, would be refreshing for this purpose.

could have all the shavings he wanted by going after them, is by no means an exceptional one.

"DONATION VISITS."

As the season is nearly past for what are called "Donation Visits," nobody can be seriously injured if we give a little space to the discussion of that time-honored institution.

Ministers ought to be treated like men. The time has gone by for considering them a class separate and distinct from the rest of humanity.

There is a custom which obtains very generally among religious societies in New England, of making their minister a donation visit, or, as they are sometimes called from the character they have lately assumed, surprise visits.

There is a custom which obtains very generally among religious societies in New England, of making their minister a donation visit, or, as they are sometimes called from the character they have lately assumed, surprise visits.

HOME NEWS.

INDEPENDENCE.

The little church of Independence, with which I have been connected as its pastor for ten years, is still in existence, and trying to sustain the cause of the dear Redeemer, but not with that earnestness which the cause demands.

Among the objects of the Convention, one was to call attention to the colleges and theological schools under the charge of the Unitarian denomination, and to stimulate private munificence to endow them liberally.

At a festival, given near the close of the Convention, Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston, spoke encouragingly of its results, saying that it had distinctly settled four things: First—The independence of the churches;

Resolved, That we deem it necessary to the extension and triumph of the kingdom of God in our country and the world, that there should be recognition, fellowship and co-operation between all those various elements in our population which are prepared to meet on the broad basis of Christianity—understood as faith in God with us, producing love to God and man; and that we are prepared to welcome such recognition, fellowship and co-operation.

could have all the shavings he wanted by going after them, is by no means an exceptional one.

Ministers ought to be treated like men. The time has gone by for considering them a class separate and distinct from the rest of humanity.

There is a custom which obtains very generally among religious societies in New England, of making their minister a donation visit, or, as they are sometimes called from the character they have lately assumed, surprise visits.

There is a custom which obtains very generally among religious societies in New England, of making their minister a donation visit, or, as they are sometimes called from the character they have lately assumed, surprise visits.

HOME NEWS.

INDEPENDENCE.

The little church of Independence, with which I have been connected as its pastor for ten years, is still in existence, and trying to sustain the cause of the dear Redeemer, but not with that earnestness which the cause demands.

Among the objects of the Convention, one was to call attention to the colleges and theological schools under the charge of the Unitarian denomination, and to stimulate private munificence to endow them liberally.

At a festival, given near the close of the Convention, Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston, spoke encouragingly of its results, saying that it had distinctly settled four things: First—The independence of the churches;

Resolved, That we deem it necessary to the extension and triumph of the kingdom of God in our country and the world, that there should be recognition, fellowship and co-operation between all those various elements in our population which are prepared to meet on the broad basis of Christianity—understood as faith in God with us, producing love to God and man; and that we are prepared to welcome such recognition, fellowship and co-operation.

could have all the shavings he wanted by going after them, is by no means an exceptional one.

APRIL 14TH.

The 14th day of April is likely to be a marked day in the calendar of this country. That being the day on which Major Anderson was compelled to haul down the stars and stripes over Fort Sumter, in 1861, President Lincoln has ordered the same officer to raise it again on that day of 1865.

Richmond has fallen. The wicked men who governed the so-called Confederate States have fled their capital, shorn of their power and influence. The rebel armies have been defeated, broken and scattered, and the formidable character of the rebellion is apparently at an end.

There is a custom which obtains very generally among religious societies in New England, of making their minister a donation visit, or, as they are sometimes called from the character they have lately assumed, surprise visits.

There is a custom which obtains very generally among religious societies in New England, of making their minister a donation visit, or, as they are sometimes called from the character they have lately assumed, surprise visits.

HOME NEWS.

INDEPENDENCE.

The little church of Independence, with which I have been connected as its pastor for ten years, is still in existence, and trying to sustain the cause of the dear Redeemer, but not with that earnestness which the cause demands.

Among the objects of the Convention, one was to call attention to the colleges and theological schools under the charge of the Unitarian denomination, and to stimulate private munificence to endow them liberally.

At a festival, given near the close of the Convention, Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston, spoke encouragingly of its results, saying that it had distinctly settled four things: First—The independence of the churches;

Resolved, That we deem it necessary to the extension and triumph of the kingdom of God in our country and the world, that there should be recognition, fellowship and co-operation between all those various elements in our population which are prepared to meet on the broad basis of Christianity—understood as faith in God with us, producing love to God and man; and that we are prepared to welcome such recognition, fellowship and co-operation.

could have all the shavings he wanted by going after them, is by no means an exceptional one.

APRIL 14TH.

The 14th day of April is likely to be a marked day in the calendar of this country. That being the day on which Major Anderson was compelled to haul down the stars and stripes over Fort Sumter, in 1861, President Lincoln has ordered the same officer to raise it again on that day of 1865.

Richmond has fallen. The wicked men who governed the so-called Confederate States have fled their capital, shorn of their power and influence. The rebel armies have been defeated, broken and scattered, and the formidable character of the rebellion is apparently at an end.

There is a custom which obtains very generally among religious societies in New England, of making their minister a donation visit, or, as they are sometimes called from the character they have lately assumed, surprise visits.

There is a custom which obtains very generally among religious societies in New England, of making their minister a donation visit, or, as they are sometimes called from the character they have lately assumed, surprise visits.

HOME NEWS.

INDEPENDENCE.

The little church of Independence, with which I have been connected as its pastor for ten years, is still in existence, and trying to sustain the cause of the dear Redeemer, but not with that earnestness which the cause demands.

Among the objects of the Convention, one was to call attention to the colleges and theological schools under the charge of the Unitarian denomination, and to stimulate private munificence to endow them liberally.

At a festival, given near the close of the Convention, Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston, spoke encouragingly of its results, saying that it had distinctly settled four things: First—The independence of the churches;

Resolved, That we deem it necessary to the extension and triumph of the kingdom of God in our country and the world, that there should be recognition, fellowship and co-operation between all those various elements in our population which are prepared to meet on the broad basis of Christianity—understood as faith in God with us, producing love to God and man; and that we are prepared to welcome such recognition, fellowship and co-operation.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Girard College, in Philadelphia, has five hundred and sixty-three pupils, each of whom costs one hundred and eighty dollars a year.

More than \$75,000 of the \$100,000 which the Unitarians are raising for denominational purposes, have already been subscribed.

The oldest citizen of New Haven, Conn., recently died at the age of 98 years. The oldest man now living there is the venerable Rev. Jeremiah Day, ex-president of Yale College, at present in his ninety-third year.

During the year 1864 there was added to the funds of Trinity College, Hartford, the sum of \$100,000, and a bequest of the late Rev. Dr. Wheaton, amounting to \$30,000, has also become available.

In Massachusetts, the Legislature is considering the propriety of having the election sermon delivered in the Representatives' Hall, instead of in the Old South Church, thus avoiding the march, with the escort of the Cadets, and the subsequent dinner at Parker's, at the expense of the State.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We announced last week, in brief, the glorious news that Richmond had fallen. This week we have to report a series of successful maneuvers against the fleeing rebels, which leave little room to question that the days of the rebellion are numbered.

As we have already stated, the four days of fighting in the vicinity of the Southside Railroad, culminated in a battle on Sunday, April 2d, which extended along Grant's entire line of some twenty miles, and was every where favorable to our troops.

On Sunday afternoon, General Lee telegraphed to Davis, that General Grant had rendered the further holding of Richmond by him impossible.

Resolved, That we deem it necessary to the extension and triumph of the kingdom of God in our country and the world, that there should be recognition, fellowship and co-operation between all those various elements in our population which are prepared to meet on the broad basis of Christianity—understood as faith in God with us, producing love to God and man; and that we are prepared to welcome such recognition, fellowship and co-operation.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely from an adjacent page or a separate column.

ambulance," &c., the disheartened rebel soldiers deserting and going home whenever they found an opportunity.

Gen. Grant immediately started in pursuit of Lee, gathering up his prisoners, and sending them to the rear, as he advanced. On Tuesday, the day after Weitzel's black soldiers, who were sent to the rear, reported themselves at Wilson's Station on the Southside Railroad, twenty-seven miles west of Petersburg.

The latest reports from Gen. Sherman represent that his army was about ready for a new campaign, and they are doubtless in motion before this time.

A strong column, under Gen. Hancock, started up the Shenandoah Valley, April 4th, with provisions for a long march, intending to cooperate in the movements against Lee's retreating army.

The papers of Monday morning, bringing us interesting intelligence concerning our operations against Mobile on the 27th, the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Corps advanced on Spanish Fort, six or eight miles east of the city, drove in the outpost, and established siege batteries within seventy yards from the fort.

At Petersburg the public stores were burned, and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage was done to the city. The bridges there were also destroyed.

The Rebel iron-clads were exploded. The Virginia lies sunk in the James River, above the obstructions. Majors Stevens and Graves raised the first Union flag over the Richmond works.

Gen. Sherman attacked and routed Lee's army, capturing Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Buntin, Corse, and many other general officers, several thousand prisoners, and a large number of cannon, and expects to force Lee to surrender all that is left of his army.

On Wednesday of last week, a band of rebel pirates seized the steamer Harriett Deford, running between Baltimore and different landings on the Patuxent River, and after robbing the passengers, they started on a piratical expedition.

The Secretary of War, in his recent report, stated that 1,141 pieces of arms have been furnished to the Union army by the Ordnance Department during the fiscal year.

Several firemen lost their lives at a fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday last week, by the falling in of a garden built on roofs in the rear of the houses on Brooklyn Heights.

Jonathan Maxson was last week chosen a Representative of Stonington in the Legislature of Connecticut.

Miss Dorothea Ransom has just recovered \$3,847 of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the loss of two trunks and contents, which were burnt at the time of the frightful accident last September.

Paris advices state that the rebel ram Stonewall, which was captured by the United States frigates Niagara and Sacramento immediately followed. The expectation of a fight caused immense excitement among the Spanish population, but the Stonewall, apparently finding no chance to escape, returned to port.

Gen. Weitzel was appointed to the command in Richmond, and took possession of Davis' house, to be used as headquarters. The interior of the house presented the appearance of having been very hastily abandoned. Everything is in fine order and good repair.

On Tuesday, April 4th, Mr. Lincoln gave a public reception in the parlor of Jeff Davis' house in Richmond. A number of citizens called upon him, beside the officers of our army and navy.

The Tribune's dispatch says the rebels' rear guard, a small body of cavalry, retreated in the direction of Lynchburg only a few minutes before our advance entered Richmond.

The rebel organization, driven from its capital, exists now only in the camps of Lee and Johnston; and those generals, confronted by superior and victorious armies, have not the wherewithal to rearm their troops or to clothe them.

The present eruption of Vesuvius induces tourists to expose themselves to danger to gratify their curiosity. One Englishman has been hit on the head by a falling stone, and a Frenchman had his arm broken by a rock.

It is announced that Garibaldi's daughter Teresita has just given birth at Capri to a boy, who, by his grandfather's desire, has been christened Lincoln, in honor of the American President who has abolished slavery.

A pine was lately cut in Colebrook, Conn., for the shaft of a big wheel for a manufacturing company, which worked thirty-six inches in diameter and twenty-six feet in length. The stump was six feet through.

A divorce suit has just been decided in Kansas. Mrs. Chloe Hall got a judgment against her husband, John L. Hallett, for alimony to the amount of \$100,000.

A little girl about three years old, daughter of Victor A. Currie, of New Haven, was run over on Monday, and one of the horses stepped upon her head, killing her instantly.

A young girl, barely 15 years of age, has been detected in abstracting fractional currency from the Treasury printing office, where she was employed.

More than 20 glass factories are in operation at Pittsburg, Penn., which manufacture annually over 250,000 boxes of window glass.

Julius Elson, his wife and two boys, of Boston, were poisoned recently by eating German cheese which had been enclosed in tin foil.

About 700 female clerks are employed in the Treasury Department at Washington, each of whom is paid \$120 per annum.

April 20th has, by common consent, been selected in New York as the day for celebrating our recent victories.

The lumber trade in Wisconsin is unusually lively. It is estimated that at least twenty million feet are now in the Nesboto river.

A lady in Richmond, Md., was so much agitated by the operation of drawing a decayed tooth, that she sunk gradually until she died.

Frederick Douglas, it is said, contemplates returning to his native State and publishing a newspaper in Baltimore.

At Ellsworth, Maine, there is a girl 13 years old, 53 inches high, and weighing 290 pounds.

Gen. Wm. H. Adams, one of the original builders of the Erie Canal, died in Albany a few days since.

A little child died of hydrophobia in Harrisburg, Pa., recently.

The Canals of New York State are to be opened on the 1st of May.

Two thousand bushels of letters went to Sherman's army recently. There were 222,338 emigrants landed in New York last year.

JOSEPH S. ROGERS requests his correspondents to address him hereafter at DeBury, N. Y., instead of Oxford.

From the army hospital—the bloody battle-field—the mansion of the rich, and the abode of the poor—from the office and the street—dead men are seen in the act of closing the door with their right hand, holding the reins with their left hand, holding the reins with their left hand, holding the reins with their left hand.

SEVERAL firemen lost their lives at a fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday last week, by the falling in of a garden built on roofs in the rear of the houses on Brooklyn Heights.

JOHNATHAN MAXSON was last week chosen a Representative of Stonington in the Legislature of Connecticut.

MISS Dorothea Ransom has just recovered \$3,847 of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the loss of two trunks and contents, which were burnt at the time of the frightful accident last September.

PARIS advices state that the rebel ram Stonewall, which was captured by the United States frigates Niagara and Sacramento immediately followed. The expectation of a fight caused immense excitement among the Spanish population, but the Stonewall, apparently finding no chance to escape, returned to port.

IN APRIL, 1861, Mrs. Jeff. Davis was promised an early visit to the White House at Washington; in April, 1865, Mrs. Lincoln, on a journey to Richmond, returns the promised call, and finds Mrs. Davis "not at home."

THE wounded men of the 2d New York Cavalry report that their regiment went into Sunday's fight dismounted, six hundred strong, and came out three hundred men, and one non-commissioned officer.

SHERMAN'S boys have revealed in turkeys, chickens, eggs, and fresh vegetables, ever since they left Savannah, and are now enjoying fresh shad from the Neuse river.

CLUMPS of grass plucked from crevices between the paving-stones of King-st., Charleston, are being exhibited in Maine.

GENERAL Thomas appears to be advancing into South-Western Virginia, without encountering opposition enough to make the journey interesting.

THE Philadelphia market clerks have, during the past nine months, confiscated 1849 packages of butter for short weight.

IN the recent draft in Baltimore, seventy-one negroes were drawn. Rhode Island has sent five thousand five hundred and fifty-five men to the war.

Gen. Lee replied immediately, as follows: "I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect."

Under date of Washington, 9.30 p. m., April 9th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Grant as follows: "Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department, of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been secured, and will be rendered to you, and the

Gen. Lee replied immediately, as follows: "I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect."

Under date of Washington, 9.30 p. m., April 9th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Grant as follows: "Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department, of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been secured, and will be rendered to you, and the

Under date of Washington, 9.30 p. m., April 9th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Grant as follows: "Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department, of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been secured, and will be rendered to you, and the

Under date of Washington, 9.30 p. m., April 9th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Grant as follows: "Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department, of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been secured, and will be rendered to you, and the

Under date of Washington, 9.30 p. m., April 9th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Grant as follows: "Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department, of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been secured, and will be rendered to you, and the

Under date of Washington, 9.30 p. m., April 9th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Grant as follows: "Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department, of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been secured, and will be rendered to you, and the

Under date of Washington, 9.30 p. m., April 9th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Grant as follows: "Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department, of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been secured, and will be rendered to you, and the

Under date of Washington, 9.30 p. m., April 9th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Grant as follows: "Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department, of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been secured, and will be rendered to you, and the

Under date of Washington, 9.30 p. m., April 9th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Grant as follows: "Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department, of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been secured, and will be rendered to you, and the

Under date of Washington, 9.30 p. m., April 9th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Grant as follows: "Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department, of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been secured, and will be rendered to you, and the

Under date of Washington, 9.30 p. m., April 9th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Grant as follows: "Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department, of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been secured, and will be rendered to you, and the

Under date of Washington, 9.30 p. m., April 9th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Grant as follows: "Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department, of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been secured, and will be rendered to you, and the

THE FASHIONS.

In a notice of "opening day" in New York, the *Evening Post* gives the following items, which will interest our lady readers:

DRESSES AND DRESS GOODS.

Colored dresses, finished on the edge with girle cord, and trimmed in various modes, are now preferred, though the straight skirt is still much worn. The jacket is sometimes strapped across the front, over a vest of the same material or of white, and terminating on the back in a square basque. The sleeves are made plain and close fitting, trimmed to match the skirt, or loosely and open at the back, with straps of velvet, to be worn with an undersleeve. There is a considerable variety in the form of both the bodice and sleeves. Trimmings of fringe representing a double skirt, finished at the side with cord and tassel; and double tabs or sashes, trimmed to match, are in use. There are robes, apparently laid open at the side, over broadtrims of contrasting colors, richly ornamented, and making an elegant costume. Skirts are much trimmed, this being the feature of the season in dresses.

More antique and other manufactures of silk now yield precedence to satin. The latest Parisian styles are in this material, brocade, A lilac pattern, worked in brilliant colors, is very handsome; but other styles of brocade satin are equally admired. The prices for the dress pattern are two hundred to three hundred dollars. The narrow stripes will be worn the ensuing season; and the Bayader stripes are coming into favor again. The price is from two to ten dollars a yard. In plain silks the prevailing colors are vermetique and Mexican blue; and the latest and most fashionable is the Paris "dust color," or light gray.

In organizes, there is a novelty for persons preferring something more showy than stripes and delicate sprigs. It is a fabric with the figure of birds resting on flowering shrubs. A representation of a robin red-breast perched upon a green sprig with purple flowers is particularly attractive. It suggests the specimens preserved from our grandmothers' wardrobes of more than half a century ago.

Paris' goats'-hair cloth, in stripes and checks, black and gray and plain colors, are pretty and durable, and made in suits. These are for walking or traveling dresses.

The *Tatiz* cloth is an admirable material for spring wear, and is fast wearing its way into popular favor. It is finer in appearance than alpaca, but not so glossy; the fabric is soft, and falls readily into graceful folds. It comes generally in plain shades.

Balmorals, in gay colors, which have been so long worn, are now disappearing. Pretty skirts of black alpaca, gored and quilted on a machine, and bound with white, either plain or in scrolls, are preferred, and in woolen material, black and white skirts, in stripes and checks, with fluted trimming, will be in some demand; but white moresan skirts tastefully trimmed, will probably be the style for the coming season.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Among the novelties in children's clothing this spring is a pretty style of dress for a little girl of five or six years. It is made of light gray cloth, barred with red, and embroidered, with small *baquinis*, stollered. The "Marie dress," for little girls of eight or ten years old, is equally pretty. It is of light blue silk, with scarfs of the same material. The waist and skirt are united by straps of black velvet, which form a border. The sleeves are long and open, and also strapped with velvet.

But for "Young America," a neat suit is comprised of pantaloons of light cambray, plaited into a belt at the waist, and trimmed at the bottom with three straps of flat braid, fastened with gilt buttons; a short blouse, scolloped round the skirt and sleeves, and trimmed with cross-bars of narrow velvet or braid, and buttons—the belt held by a clasp, completes the dress.

EXECUTION IN JAPAN.

A letter from Yokohama describes the beheading of two men, alleged to have been accomplices in the recent assassination of British officers. The writer says:

"The door opened, and a man bound with cords and blindfolded was led through the crowd and made to kneel down on a mat placed before a hole dug to receive his blood and head. The attendants drew his clothes down off his neck, and gave a few preliminary brushings with the hair-ropes, as if to stroke the head all one way. The executioner was one of the Tycoon's soldiers, who had purchased a new sword blade, and had asked permission to do the duty, and thus try his weapon.

"After securing the line around the handle, and carefully wetting the blade on the left side of the victim's head, he raised the sword high above his head with both hands, let it fall with a swoop, which severed the neck completely. The head was held up for the inspection of the chief officer present, who signified his approval. 'I have seen'—and it was then thrown into the hole.

"The other man was carried in, and they appeared to find some little difficulty in getting him to kneel in a convenient position; but when his knees had been perfectly adjusted, and his neck laid bare, the other executioner, who had also petitioned that he might do the office, advanced, took his place by the prisoner's side, and drawing the sword over his head with an elegant flourish, indicated the way as usually is his predecessor.

"The blade fell, and the man's head was severed, and then the neck was cut off. The face of

the two men were villainous enough to justify the suspicion of being murderers in a foreigner's mind. Their punishment did not end at the place of execution; placards have been put up everywhere, stating their crime, and giving their names and ages."

STEAMING AND CUTTING FOOD.

The following report of the discussions at the State Fair, on steaming and cutting food for stock, is from the *Country Gentleman*:

"Mr. Moore stated that he had first been led to look into the economy of using this character of food for stock, by noticing the increased quantity of milk as the result of feeding corn stalks at the rate of three bushels per day, and when he commenced putting on hot water, the cows increased their milk during the first week one pint per day, and during the second week one quart. By changing feed they shrunk. Afterwards he made an experiment in steaming food; the stock ate it up cleaner, relished it more, and were better satisfied than with the usual manner of feeding. Next experiment was with sixty-four cows, where a steaming apparatus was employed; had been cutting and feeding hay for some days; hay was mouldy and musty; but by steaming it was rendered palatable, and cows were well satisfied with it. Had it not been steamed, a large share of the feed would not have been eaten. Cows fed on steamed food were healthier, were not troubled with constipation, and there was a saving of thirty-three per cent. in fodder. By cutting and steaming the feed he could keep eighty head of cattle where he kept fifty by the old method, and the product of milk was increased one-third. Had never weighed stock nor feed in conducting experiments—would like to have a statement from Mr. E. W. Stewart on this question, as he had had much experience in feeding steamed food.

"Mr. Stewart had fed cut feed, hay and straw, for ten years; had fed hay without cutting for experiment, and believed fifteen or sixteen pounds of cut and steamed hay to equal twenty-five pounds not so treated. The food by steaming is rendered sweeter and more palatable. Steaming mouldy straw renews its flavor as if it had never been injured. Was unprepared to see such a change in the character of feed until proved by experiment. Cutting and steaming increased the value of feed thirty-three per cent. There was no increase of labor by adopting this system. All refuse material about the barn could be worked up into palatable food. Had made an experiment in feeding cattle and sheep on straw cut and steamed with two quarts of bran per head, and they preferred it to the best hay. Had experimented with ten head of cattle, feeding five on cut and steamed straw, and five on hay, and then alternating, and there was the greatest improvement with those fed on steamed feed."

A STAFF OFFICER'S ADVENTURE.

The army correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser* says:

"One Union staff officer has quite an interesting story to tell of his personal experience in Saturday's battle. Hearing the bullets and musketry fire in the early morning, he mounted his horse and rode out towards Fort Steadman to see what was going forward. He had not proceeded far from his quarters when he met an irregular and confused crowd of men hastening in from the outer line of our defences. Supposing them of course to be Union stragglers, he rode up to them and ordered a halt. The men seemed to mind his adjurations very little, and he loudly denounced them as cowards, and urged them by every argument he could conjure up to return to their places in the front. Presently one of the throng seized the Union officer's bridle and ordered him to dismount, emphasizing the command by an ominous gesture with a revolver. It took our hero some time to comprehend his position, and to see in the dim dawn light that the regiment which surrounded him was really a command of rebels. It was not until the command was three times repeated, that he dismounted. His horse, a valuable animal, was sent to the rear by his captor, who, though himself an officer, searched the pockets of his prisoner, and confiscated his watch, money, gloves and cloak. The rebel highwayman finally ordered our friend to take off his boots. This was carrying the thing too far, and the Union officer refused to give up the boots, declaring he would fight first. The rebel freeshooter said perhaps he had made enough out of one man, and detailed a sergeant and five men to take the prisoner into the rebel works.

"The Major proceeded quietly with his guard for some distance, but before reaching Fort Steadman entered into an argument with them as to the folly of their going back to rebellion now that they had so good an opportunity to escape from it. He insisted that their success in piercing our line was merely temporary, and assured them that they would be treated kindly if they gave themselves up. So good were the Major's arguments, and so persuasive his eloquence, that before the little party reached Fort Steadman they unanimously and voluntarily faced about and marched into our lines. The Major, bereft of his worldly possessions, but proud in the consciousness of final victory, headed the line, and the six repentant rebels, with their muskets in their hands, followed him submissively to headquarters."

ODDS AND ENDS.

"Doctor, I want you to prescribe for me." The doctor feels his pulse. "There is nothing the matter, madam; you only need rest." "Now, doctor, just look at my tongue! just look at it! look at it! now say what does that mean?" "I think that needs rest, too."

In a prison in Paris, the juvenile vagrants and young thieves are organized on a military plan, the well-behaved being raised to the rank of corporals and sergeants. They are also taught a trade, and recently the study of music has been introduced.

SURPLUS OF WOMEN.—The surplus of women over men in Massachusetts in 1860 was 37,000. Massachusetts has since placed in the navy more than 30,000 sailors, and has sent to the army more than 100,000 men, who have not yet returned. It is impossible, says the *Boston Advertiser*, to make a conjecture even as to the number of men who have left Massachusetts for other purposes in

public or private business which has been set on foot or stimulated by the events of the last five years, but every one knows that it is very large. Whatever allowance, therefore, is to be made for the arrival of men from the Provinces or from Europe, it is evident that the surplus of women is now very much larger than it was in 1860. It would probably not be an overstatement to say that there are now 100,000 less men than women in Massachusetts, the number of men in round numbers being about 250,000.

STRANGE FATALITY.

A case exhibiting strange fatality in a family has occurred at Trowbridge. There was a family named Watts residing at Melksham Forest. The father was taken ill, died and was buried. On the return of the mourners from the funeral they found the mother dead. She was buried, and on the return of the sorrowing mourners from the grave they found the daughter dead. Last week a surviving son died, and a letter containing the sad intelligence was sent to Trowbridge, to the only surviving child, a woman named Janis Watts, living in Roundstone-street. Her son took the letter, and by way of gently breaking the news to his mother, told her her brother was ill. Looking up, she caught sight of the black border of the letter, and exclaimed, "He's dead! I shall die too!" Although previously well, she sat down fainting in a chair. Her son not thinking his mother's words would be verified, started for Melksham, to see the last offices performed to his uncle's remains. In his absence a neighbor named Barnes happened to go into his mother's house, and found her partially insensible in a chair. He attempted to rouse her, but she fell from the chair under the grate. He summoned the neighbors, and medical assistance was procured; but in spite of all attentions she sank, and died within four hours of receiving the intelligence. At the inquest held on the body, the Coroner said it certainly was a most extraordinary case. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."—*Wills (Eng.) Mirror.*

COAL ASHES FOR FRUIT TREES.

I want once more to recommend the use of coal ashes, as a particularly valuable article for trees. I think that of all aids for growth and health of pear and apple trees, I have found nothing equal to coal ashes. I have tried it on low and high land, and have found it useful in both. My fruit is better and freer from worms than before. I had a large pear tree in a decaying state, which was dug about and manured, but it did no good. I then put around the tree two wheelbarrow loads of coal ashes, and from that time the tree began to thrive, and I have been rewarded with large and perfect fruit, which I ascribe to the beneficial effect of the ashes. The ashes keep the ground free from weeds, kill the grass, and keep the ground loose around the trunk. Will those who have apple, pear, peach, quince, and plum trees, try it once? Two wheelbarrow loads should be put around the trunk, making a space about three feet in diameter. If it can be put on in the fall or winter, it will do the more good.

When I put out my pear orchard, I set at the same time a row of white pine trees on the north boundary, and a row of oak trees on the west; the east being protected by a grove of trees. The forest trees grew up, and now protect my pears from driving winds. When my neighbors' pears are blown off in the fall, mine are uninjured by the wind and storms.

In low land, I put all the clinkers around my pear trees to keep the soil loose, and cover them with ashes. By that means I am saved the trouble of digging around my trees.—*New England Farmer.*

A TOWER OF SKULLS.

Lamartine, in his "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land," writes as follows: "When I was about a league from Nise; the last Turkish town almost on the frontier of Servia, I saw a large tower rising up in the midst of the plain, as white as Parisian marble. I took the path that led to it. I desired a Turk to accompany me to hold my horse, and I sat down under the shade of the tower to enjoy a few moments' repose. No sooner was I seated, than raising my eyes to the monument, I discovered that the walls, which I supposed to be built of human skulls, bleached by rain and sun, and cemented by a little sand and lime, formed entirely the triumphal arch which now shelters me from the burning sun! There must be from fifteen to twenty thousand. In some places portions of hair are still hanging, and waved like lichen over moss. Every breeze, which was then blowing fresh, penetrated the innumerable cavities of the skulls and sounded like a mournful and plaintive sigh. These were skulls of 15,000 Servians who had been put to death by the Pacha in the last insurrection of Servia. Servia, however, is now free, and this monument will teach their children the value of independence, by showing them the price at which their forefathers purchased it."

"Well, my boy, do you know what syntax means?" said a schoolmaster to the child of a teteotolar. "Yes, sir—the duty upon spirits."

"It is sweet to die for one's country," was once said to a conscript, who replied, that he never liked sweet things.

A New York advertiser of autographs marks Daniel Webster \$150, and Prof. Webster, the murderer of Parkman, \$4 00.

In that black, unseemly engine, the Press, lies the world's strength, and time's most formidable foe.

There are 18,000 medical practitioners in France at the present time.

A cotemporary classes South Carolina among the extinct volcanoes.

LAWYERS OF RHODE ISLAND.

Passed at the January Session of the General Assembly, 1855.
AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Government for the year ending the 30th day of April, A. D. 1866.
It enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
SECTION 1. The following sums, of so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby expressed for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of April, A. D. 1866, and to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned.

FOR SALARIES.
To the Governor, one thousand dollars.
To the Lieutenant Governor, two hundred and fifty dollars.
To the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, twenty-five hundred dollars; and to each of the Associate Justices eighteen hundred dollars.
To the Secretary of State, twelve hundred dollars.
To the Attorney General, eighteen hundred dollars.
To the General Treasurer, twelve hundred dollars, whose salary is hereby increased to twelve hundred dollars.
To the State Auditor, one thousand dollars.

To the Reporter of the Supreme Court, five hundred dollars.
To the Commissioner of Public Schools, twelve hundred dollars.
To the justices of the Court of Magistrates in the city of Providence, twenty-six hundred dollars.
To the justices of the Court of Justices of the city of Newport, one thousand dollars.

To the justices of the Court of Magistrates in the village of Woonsocket, one thousand dollars.
To the clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas in the county of Providence, one thousand dollars.
To the clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas in the county of Bristol, four hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
For the pay of mileage of the members of the General Assembly, eight thousand dollars.
For the expenses of the General Assembly, including the pay of its clerks and officers, and for stationary, four thousand dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.
For the maintenance of courts, including the pay of clerks not heretofore provided for, jurors, justices of the peace, witnesses, officers, and all other expenses authorized by existing laws, thirty thousand dollars.

FOR EDUCATION.
For public schools, fifty thousand dollars; and the Commissioner of Public Schools is hereby directed to apportion the same in the manner provided by law.
Of the amount appropriated the General Treasurer is directed to pay fifteen thousand dollars on the 15th day of July next, and the remainder on the 31st day of December.

FOR THE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Twenty-five hundred dollars.
FOR INFANTS AND OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.
For the support of the insane poor at Butler Hospital, and other curative hospitals, and for the support of education of deaf and dumb, idiotic and blind persons, as authorized by existing laws, seventeen thousand dollars.

FOR JAILS AND REFORM SCHOOLS.
For the board of persons confined in jail, and the fees of jailors, three thousand dollars.
For the support of juvenile offenders, sentenced to the Providence Reform School, twelve thousand dollars.

FOR MILITARY AND MILITARY OFFICERS.
Six thousand dollars.
FOR PRINTING.
For publishing the laws, printing the schedules, the annual report upon registration of births, marriages and deaths, all printing ordered by the General Assembly, and such other printing as may be required in the office of the Secretary of State and other public offices, fifty-five hundred dollars.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.
For the repairs of court houses and jails, five hundred dollars.
FOR FUEL AND GAS.
For fuel and gas for the supreme court houses and jails, and the public offices, the bills for which to be certified by the sheriffs of the several counties, one thousand dollars.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.
For pay of railroad commissioners, five hundred dollars.
FOR ORDERS OF GOVERNOR.
To pay drafts on the treasury, drawn by the Governor, five hundred dollars.
FOR RENTS, ETC.
To pay rents of public offices and rooms for magistrates' courts, fourteen hundred dollars.
For expenses of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, seventy-five dollars.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.
To pay appropriations made by the General Assembly, and such other objects and claims as are not specified in this act, fifteen thousand dollars.
For the reports of the Supreme Court, thirteen hundred and fifty dollars.
AN ACT to amend certain provisions of Title 13th of the Revised Statutes—"Of Public Instruction."

It enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
SECTION 1. No town shall receive any part of the State appropriation, unless it shall raise by tax, for the support of public schools, an equal portion of the whole of its proportion of the sum of thirty thousand dollars apportioned to such town from the State treasury, and shall appropriate the sum so raised as required by the provisions of this Title.

AN ACT for the relief of persons who have furnished substitutes for themselves in the military or naval service of the United States in response to the call of the President, dated Dec. 19, 1864.
It enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
SECTION 1. Any person who has furnished an acceptable substitute for himself in the military or naval service of the United States, since the 15th day of December, A. D. 1864, shall be entitled, upon making satisfactory proof of the fact to the Paymaster General, to receive the sum of three hundred dollars; and the Paymaster General is hereby authorized to pay such person said sum, provided that it shall appear to his satisfaction that such substitute has been duly credited upon the quota assigned to this State under the call of the President of the United States, dated Dec. 19, 1864.

AN ACT relative to actions of libel and slander.
It enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
SECTION 1. In every action hereafter commenced for libel or slander, the defendant may, with his plea not guilty, file a written notice that he will prove the truth of the publication charged as libellous, or the words charged as slanderous, and in such case may, upon the trial, give the truth in evidence, which evidence shall be deemed a sufficient justification, without any special justification. True copy—witness,
JOSEPH B. BARTLETT, Sec'y of State.

GROVSTEIN & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The attention of the public and trade is invited to our New Scale of Grovstein & Co. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
PIANO FORTES, for tone and grandeur of piano are unrivaled by any others offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French, Grand Action, *Harpe Pedal, Iron Frame, Over-Striking Note,* etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovstein, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovestein Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated

World's Fair,
Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-room.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

Prices.—No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, \$275.
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, \$300.
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood, Louis XIV style, \$325.

TERMS: NET CASH, IN CURRENT FUNDS.
Descriptive Circulars sent free.

L. LYONS' PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY.

Equal in Quality and Cheaper in Price than the Brandy and Wines of the Old World.
FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, CHOLERA INFANTUM, BOWEL COMPLAINT, CHAMP, COLIC, AND DIARRHŒA.
A sure Cure is guaranteed, and the money will be refunded.

It support of the above statements, are presented the Certificates of Dr. James B. Clifton, Chemist, New York; Dr. Hiram Cox, Chemical Inspector, Ohio; Dr. James H. Nichols, Chemist, Boston; Dr. N. E. Jones, Chemical Inspector, Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. C. T. Jackson, Chemist, Boston; Dr. Charles Upham Shepherd, Charleston, S. C.; and J. G. Z. Blakey and G. E. Gardner, Consulting Chemists, Chicago, all of whom have analyzed the Catawba Brandy, and commend it in the highest terms, for medicinal use.

When evaporated through clean linen it left no oil or offensive matter. In every respect it is a pure spirituous liquor. The Oil which gives to this Brandy its flavor and aroma, is wholly unlike fuel, or grain oil, its odor is that of both the fruit and the grapes. With other spirits, and others of a high fragrance. The substitute of other brands for Cognac Brandy will do away with the manufacture of *Junon's spirit*, sold under this name both at home and abroad.
Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayer to the State, 16 Boylston-St. By the same, 1864.

I have analyzed L. LYONS' PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY, and find it to be of the composition and character, being the same as that produced in past years. A sample taken from ten cases, afforded the same results with regard to purity; a slightly increased amount of the principle on which its flavor depends was determined by comparison with former samples. Since the indications of analysis show that this Brandy is produced by the same process as most of the imported Brandy. Our Catalogue of the State Assayer, M. D., HAYES, M. D., Boston, July 30, 1864.
Manufactured only by H. H. JACOB & CO., (to whom all orders should be directed.)
Depot, 91 Liberty-St., New York.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Wholesale and Retail,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, are Headquarters for the following, viz: STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities. In great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.
Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, New York, 100 Major Generals, 650 Statesmen, 200 Brig. Generals, 120 Divises, 275 Colonels, 125 Authors, 100 Lieut. Colonels, 50 Artists, 250 Other Officers, 125 States, 75 Navy Officers, 60 Prominent Women, 150 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2800 Copies of Works of Art, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogue sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on the receipt of \$1.00, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods from C. O. D. will please remit three per cent. of the amount of their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.
The prices and quality of our goods cannot be surpassed.

THE HIGHLAND WATER CURE.

It is again fitted up for the reception of patients.
H. P. BURDICK, M. D., Physician,
Mrs. MARY BRYANT BURDICK, M. D., Physician,
Send for a Circular.
Address, Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.

GOLD PENS FOR THE MILLION.

Pens to Suit the Hands, and Prices to Suit the Pocket.
THE BEST GOLD PENS IN THE WORLD!
On receipt of the following sum, we will send you, as per invoice, a Gold Pen, with nib and cap, selected and made according to the description, namely:
GOLD PENS IN SOLVER PLATED EXTENSION CASSES, WITH PENNONS,
No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

These pens are stamped THE NATIONAL PEN, and are well finished, and are writing pens. They are of the best quality, and are thought they are shrewdly and cannot be exchanged.

WARRANTED GOLD PENS.
Our pens (American Gold Pen Co., N. Y.) are stamped with our name, and our points are warranted for a full and complete lifetime. Our pens are stamped THE NATIONAL PEN, and are carefully made. Our pens are stamped with our name, and our points are stamped with our name. Our pens are stamped with our name, and our points are stamped with our name.

Our pens are stamped throughout the country, and are equal in quality to any gold pen made. Not only for their writing quality, but for their durability and elegant finish. The greatest care is used in their manufacture, and none are sold with the slightest imperfection which will detect.

PEN IN ORDER, AND SPECIFY THE NAME, NUMBER AND QUANTITY. We will, in all cases, whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine, TO OUBS.

A discount of 12 per cent. will be allowed on each of the pens sent to address, at all times; 15 per cent. if sent by cash order, or \$40.
All remittances by mail, Registered, are at our risk. To all orders, we guarantee the genuineness of the goods.

Order of all our new styles, with Remittances of great size, we will send you receipt of stamp, if desired. Free postpaid for 50 cents, by mail.

Send for a circular at once, and we will correspond with us, as we can offer them great inducements.

AMERICAN GOLD PEN CO.

No. 209 Broadway, N. Y.

PENDLETON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

NO. 5 CHATHAM SQUARE,
Between East Broadway and Division Street, New York.

Wm. B. Pendleton respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his beautiful style of
CARTE DE VISITE,
LARGE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,
Plain and Painted in Oil!

Also to his EXCELLENT AMBROTYPES.
Having increased facilities for producing first class work, I challenge competition in regard to Finish and Durability.
Send for Circular at once, and we will correspond with us, as we can offer them great inducements.

TRAINS LEAVE VIA PAVONIA FERRY FROM FOOT OF CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

7:00 a. m. Express to Buffalo and Buffalo intermediate stations.
7:30 a. m. Express for Cleveland direct, via A. C. W. Express.
8:30 a. m. Milk, daily, 60' Otterville and intermediate stations.
8:00 a. m. Mail, Buffalo and intermediate stations.
8:30 a. m. W. for Otterville, Newark, Warwick and intermediate stations.

8:00 p. m. Lightening Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, and Buffalo, for Cleveland direct, via A. C. W. Express, 6:30 p. m. Sundays occupied—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, etc.
8:30 p. m. Lightening Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, and Buffalo, for Cleveland direct, via A. C. W. Express, 6:30 p. m. Sundays occupied—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, etc.

Trains are conducted at the following stations: 15th street, 20th street, 4th street, 6th street, 8th street, 10th street, 12th street, 14th street, 16th street, 18th street, 20th street, 22nd street, 24th street, 26th street, 28th street, 30th street, 32nd street, 34th street, 36th street, 38th street, 40th street, 42nd street, 44th street, 46th street, 48th street, 50th street, 52nd street, 54th street, 56th street, 58th street, 60th street, 62nd street, 64th street, 66th street, 68th street, 70th street, 72nd street, 74th street, 76th street, 78th street, 80th street, 82nd street, 84th street, 86th street, 88th street, 90th street, 92nd street, 94th street, 96th street, 98th street, 100th street.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW YORK

3527—From foot of Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.—Connecting at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lake Erie Railroad and Connections forming a direct line to PITTSBURGH and THE WEST, without change of cars.

GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Two Express trains daily for the West, except Sundays, when one leaving New York. Six daily for Buffalo, and six daily for Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with but one change of cars.

At 8 a. m. for Buffalo, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Sunday. At 8 a. m. for Cleveland, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Sunday. At 8 a. m. for Cincinnati, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Sunday. At 8 a. m. for St. Louis, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Sunday.

At 1:30 p. m.