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EXIVERD.

Sin's vain allurements soon will fail: The heart they can not fill;
And friendship proves an idle tale,
And wealth is dross, and pleasures pale,
Before death rends the spirit-veil, Which hides from good or ill.

Then come; my love the soul shall fill. Nor time its power destroy; My voice shall whisper, "Peace, be still." To passion's surging waves; my shall rule the storm of life, and thrill Its latest pulse with joy.

Come, while the door is opened wide: Come, while are door in opened with In me ye shall have rest; "Cast off the yoke of sinful pride, No longer trust the dangerous tide, Where maelstroms whirl, and dark

Come, and be ever blessed. My Spirit calls; there yet is room; The church, my Bride, says come; Are any groping through the gloom, Enrobed in darkness as the tomb, Dreading the sinner's tearful doom? There yet is light and home.

For the Sabbath Recorder. SALVATION OF CHILDREN. LUKE 18: 16- Suffer little children to

The conviction prevails quite universally in Christian communities, that infants, or children not in the years of accountability, at their death, are saved in heaven. It accords with the best sentiments of the heart, renewed, taught, and sanctified by

Some teachers of Christian doc. 2. God takes them to heaven. He trines have refused to adopt either who made nature levely, delights to

bly repugnant.

Christ.

1. They are persons, not mere ani-

mals, before they arrive at the state destiny? of accountability. While they possess, they do not use, the powers of conditions of faith and repentance

beings by God, when the Israelites sins being forgiven. and invited them into his company, character.

11-"The children being not yet the sinner's redemption, a blessing born, neither having done any good which he has forfeited and can never promised Abraham: but Jacob was heaven the souls of infants, which of God according to election might ence, or good deeds; nor forfeited it

ture are not changed; no more than merit of heaven. character is changed by death. When

2. They are not sinners. does not prove that they are sinners.

no law to transgress. The breaking of his good pleasure. The believer of an unknown precept, or one which is born of God, "not of blood, nor could not be known, does not consti- of the will of the flesh, nor of the tute sin. Paul says, "Sin is not im will of man." The birth of the there can be no moral law to one our faith and repentance, and is ef-without the capacity to discern it. It feeted by some mode in harmony "all have sinned," does not prove If the work of regenerating the that children are transgressors. The heart is purely God's, and is not "all" here are the number who are caused by the actions of the transcommanded "to repent;" and re- gressor, why may not the deprayed

ceived command of God. 3. They are not guilty. have the sense of guilt, without tion with a sinful race

prayed nature; because they did not grounded in the principles; given in it?" choose to have it, nor could they pre- above, which appear to us to accord vent it. For Christ to be tempted in with common sense,

in Adam's time, and consented to his Spirit, these infant souls, will surely for his future prospects, he quickly sin; but of this there is positively no nurture, instruct, and preserve them interposed to say: Proof. They could not prevent it, in the world of holiness. for the simple reason that they were

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WHOLE NO. 1109.

rents; but each soul is to be punished for its own sins.

4. They are not condemned. (a) For the plain reason that they are neither sinful, nor guilty. (b) In no mysterious way are they

condemned. God threatens and inas the retribution of sin, which he conscience of man.

their ignorance of moral law, of soul to the Saviour; because they have no capacity, and therefore no obligation, to know these. (d) Not condemned in needing Christ as a Saviour. His sacrifice is the basis not only for the forgiveness

mercy to the helpless. Hence we reach the conclusion that young children have no moral character; and, therefore, must be regarded as neither righteous nor

unrighteous. II. What is the destiny of young

children at their death 1. If they were returned to nondivine power. To the feelings of re- would be violated. They have esexistence, no principle of justice ligious parents, bereaved of their tablished no moral character, perdarling ones, a doubt on this subject, formed neither good nor bad deeds, or the opposite belief, is inexpressiand deserve neither reward nor punishment.

opinion, because of the insuperable have their beautiful spirits in his predifficulties which, they say, lie in sence. "Come unto me, and forbid "this border line of theology." A them not." He has no pleasure in few thinkers have asserted the shock- seeing the innocent suffer; nor will ing belief, that infants dying are con- he permit the spirits, of which he is signed to torment; some unsound, the Father, to be annihilated. "Of but favorite principle, having led such is the kingdom of God." In 2 them by its stern logic to this con- Sam. 12: 23, David says in regard to his dead child, "I shall go to him, Let us examine some arguments, but he shall not return to me." While both rational and scriptural, in proof yearning for its company, and knowof the position, that children are saved, ing it cannot be restored to life, he at their death, by the atoning sacrifice of consoles himself with the thought that he shall meet the child and enjoy I. Notice the condition and char-lits society after death. And was not this thought an inspiration from God? III. What is the ground of their

1. It is not the atonement with the for these imply personal guilt in the (a) They were treated as human child, and the conscious need of one's

refused to enter the country chosen 2. It is not on the ground of jusfor them; the innocent "little ones" tice or desert. Their innocency is should inhabit the land promised to no ground of the personal merit of their fathers. Christ blessed them, happiness; in it there is no moral

as beings worthy of his divine love. 3. Are they saved by the grace of (b) The Scriptures admit that they Christ? We answer, no, if it means are persons not accountable; because here pardoning sin; but, yes, if it unable to perceive the moral quali- means undeserved favor. The benefits ties of actions. Deut. 1:39-" Your of an eternal life can be bestowed by hildren, which in that day had no grace upon those of no desert, as upon ge between good and evil those of ill desert. The merits of pastor: they shall go in thither." Rom 9 Christ are the only ground work of "I know it is but a poor time for

or evil," did not by their "works" purchase by his own works; and so either forfeit or merit the blessing it must be the only basis of saving in called to inherit it, "that the purpose have not earned this favor of obedihave immortal souls. By passing tion of children, as well as of actual

into the morally responsible state, sinners; for in both cases it is love not having been devoted to life's the inherent properties of their na- shown to those who are without any greatest end. This thought indeed 4. But what becomes of their dethey become adults, with similar dis- praved nature? Will it not lead mencement of this illness, I was about positions, they are received into "the them into sin in heaven, the same as preparing to assume a duty long negit does on earth? In this world a lected, but which I have felt that I short time only is needed to bring a would take up in hope of receiving (4) Because they have a nature child to the knowledge of good and some further light and strength from which when developed would sin, evil, and to the development of its the only Source of our help, that is, wicked biases and propensities; and from our Maker and God. The duty An acorn is not an oak, though it the conditions or circumstances of I refer to is that of family worship, contains the germ, or the hidden life heaven do not entirely prevent sin, morning and evening, day by day: for holy angels have transgressed. It For years I have daily read the Bible (b) They are not so, because they is believed that Christ regenerates in the presence of my wife, but when have mortal bodies, or because they the hearts of children, which are nat- I have seen her seeking her God in they die. The brutes die, but they urally deprayed, before they enter don't sin. Both men and lower ani- heaven. It is a favor they need, as mals suffer pain and death, from their well as adults in their sins. The in it, and have purposed, if ever per- ed by it, and suddenly perceiving all connection with the most wicked be conversion of the sinner is not the ings, and with a depraved race. cause but in some way the effect, of (c) Since they distinguish not the heart's regeneration by God. He between good and evil, they know worketh in us both to will and to do

(d) The Scriptural assertion that with the laws of our moral freedom. pentance implies a knowledge of per- nature of the child be changed by sonal sin the violation of some per- God without any act of its will, or any knowledge of this need? This

wrong-doing on his part Christ In concluding this discourse, we never felt himself to be a sinner, remark, in the first place, that our betthe point to which I have come. Is while accused of being such; because lief in the salvation of children at there anything for me to do that I their death should not rest on a mere have not done, and will you point (6) They are not guilty of their dessentiment of the heart, but should be out the way, that I may go onward

the union of strength and the oneness of love. Wife and children, "strangers within the gates," all their interests and all their happiness flicts misery upon his creatures solely and of his special care. What a fine picture is this of a husband's duty clearly defines in the Bible and in the and a family's privilege! And what a beautiful emblem is this of the i(c) They are not condemned for guardianship, and love, and uniting ple and consequently more strong. kindness exercised towards believing transgression, of the turning away souls, and inquiring sinners, and from sin, of the sinner's need of "the whole family in heaven and in Christ, and of the committal of the earth," by Him who says, "It shall be at that day, that thou shalt call me | day: Isha, (that is, my husband,) for I will betroth thee unto Me for ever; yea, I will betroth thee unto Me in righteousness, and in judgment, and in loving kindness, and in mercies; of sin, but also for the showing of I will even betroth thee unto Me in faithfulness!"

NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP. In the quiet nursery chambers, Kneeling, white-robed for their rest All in quiet nursery chambers, While the dusky shadows creep, Hear the voices of the children-

"Now I lay me down to sleep." In the meadow and the mountain Calmly shine the winter stars, But across the glistening lowlands Slants the moonlight's silver bars; In the silence and the darkness, Darkness growing still more deep, Listen to the little children Praying God their souls to keep.

"If we die "-so pray the children, And the mother's head drops low, (One from out her fold is sleeping Deep beneath the winter's snow,)
'Take our souls;" and past the case Flits a gleam of crystal light. Like the trailing of his garments, Walking evermore in white.

Little souls that stand expectant, Listen at the gates of life; Hearing, far away, the murmur Of the tumult and the strife; who fight beneath those banners, Meeting ranks of foemen there, Find a deeper, broader meaning In your simple vesper prayer. When your hands shall grasp this standard

Which to day you watch from far, When your deeds shall shape the conflict, In this universal war, Pray to Him, the God of Battle Whose strong eye can hever sleep In the warring of temptation, Firm and true your souls to keep.

When the combat ends, and slowly Clears the smoke from out the skies. When the last night's solemn shadows. Settle down on you and me, May the love that never faileth,

LAST HOURS OF SENATOR FOOTE Rev. Dr. Sunderland, the pastor of of the last hours of the dying states my heart may be renewed, that my man. At his request, Dr. Sunder-

cerns of his soul, when he is brought and remembered no more. face to face with death, and I can say that, having always assented, intellectually at least, to the truth of the Christian doctrines, I have only been too prone to postpone the pracby the opposite conduct. Divine tical question for so long a time, to (c) Since they are persons, they mercy is thus honored in the salva- find at last what I now have to lament, that life has been wasted in has more deeply impressed me for the last two years, and at the comprayer, so habitually and earnestly, I

Continuing, he said, "I feel that I Christians, and I was fully instructed home a little sooner, that is all." puted when there is no law, and Spirit is the antecedent condition to in early childhood in the lessons of never doubted from that day to this stanza, he said, "I do trust in my the truth of those teachings. I know | Saviour." and feel that I am a sinner. I believe that Christ made an atonement sufficient for all men, and this atonement is the only ground of salvation to human beings. I am even convinced that none will ever be saved War: by the works of righteousness which would seem just, since this depravity they have done. I have a strong de-(a) Because they are not sinners— was not effected by any choice of the sire to accept these terms of mercy, actual transgressors. No one can child; it came by the child's connect if I only might have an assurance that God will not now reject me after my long rejection of Him. That is

that which engirdles a family into and solely upon the plan of God's vere distress, but a general sinking the Tontine for brandy or gin to sate school engagement, one after another There is not a drunkard or a pauper grace, through faith in the Lord Je- of the system; the constitution my burning thirst."

I then visited him daily for several days, watching the development of to bear me up as on angels' wings. are encircled in the house-bond's em- what I cannot doubt was the grace brace, the objects of his protection of God's Holy Spirit begun and progressing in the soul, and in those subsequent interviews I perceived that he was becoming more and more like a little child, his faith more sim-

He said at length, that he thought fail to reward him." he had found the way. "I have," he continued. "been thinking much of these two lines repeated the other ly stretched out his hand and said,

"'Here, Lord, I give myself away,
"Tis all that I can do."

"I begin to understand that this comprehends all, and I am beginning to lean alone on Jesus Christ as my Saviour and friend." I repeated to him several promises of the Bible, on which his mind seemed to fasten the silver cord which has so long with evident satisfaction.

On Thursday, the twenty-second of March, there was an evident pro- there is memory after death, that gress in his spiritual appearance, and memory will be active, and I shall began to think that his feet were surely planted upon the rock, and his hope was being confirmed. On addressed, too much affected to reply alluding to the effect of faith in words, stooped over and kissed Christ upon the mind, and quoting the brow of his dying friend, and to him the words from 5th Romans, "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ;" he spoke out in answer, as if carrying forward the conclusion of the Apostle, by repeating the following most suitable and affecting lines:

'Jesus, the vision of Thy face Hath overpowering charms; I shall not fear death's cold embrace, If Christ be in my arms.

'Then while ye hear my heart strings break A mortal paleness on my cheek, And glory in my soul.

Then, after prayer, in which he again solemnly dedicated himself to God, I again took leave of him.

His last day on earth was spent in receiving and parting with friends, and performing his last acts of religious devotion.

As I approached him in the morning, there were none present at the moment but members of the family, and I proposed we should have a season of prayer.

"O, yes," he immediately exclaimed, "that is what I want. Close the door, shut it tight, and come and kneel down and pray here. All the late Senator Foote, gave in his kneel down! All pray! Pray that funeral oration, the following account my faith may be strengthened, that sins may be forgiven through that one atonement of Jesus Christ, that land visited the Senator. After some my views of it may be clear, that I preliminary remarks, he said to his may see in it a sufficiency for the sins of the whole world, and particularly and so aggravated during a long life man to pay attention to the con- that they may be all cleansed away

> A few moments after, at the request of a friend, and when the numbers present had somewhat diminished, he repeated, for the third time, and with his hands so placed together as if to emphasize and impress them, the striking and expressive verses already quoted, and then said: "Sing them. I like to hear the

voice of sacred singing. It bears me up as on angels' wings." And to the suggestion that he might be wearied by so many visits so much excitement and talking, he said, "No, it does not hurt me, I rather desire it. I am borne up as on angels' wings. It is no effort for

me to converse, or hear you speak-On the renewal of his wish to have the singing, we were obliged to change the words he had repeated for that beautiful and now familiar hymn,

"Just as I am, without one plea," &c.

mitted to do so, that this privilege as present in tears, and his wife sobbing, well as duty shall no longer be neg- her head bowed upon her hands in the grief of her affliction, he said, looking round upon the circle: never can be thankful enough to God | "Why these tears? There is no for giving me a pious ancestry. My occasion for weeping. This is heav-

father and mother were both devoted en begun below. I am only going At the conclusion of the hymn, as the Gospel of Jesus Christ. I have if repeating the sentiment of the last

> We have seldom read anything more touching and noble than the account of the interview with bro- it come already?" Then, lying a few phrase was new to him, but the senther Senators and the Secretary of moments longer with eyes all full of timent it contained was well under-

When Senator Doolittle approach-

ther D., you have always been kind to me; a dear, good brother Senator. can never reward you, but you know where your reward lies. You have long been a professor of the religion of the Gospel; you know what my care. He was heir to a great es-

At this time Senator Fessenden approached him, to whom he cordialby whose side I have sat so long, whom I have remarked is the model of a statesman and parliamentary leader, on whom I have leaned, and to whom I have looked more than to The sap swells up with a drop for all, any other living man for guidance in public affairs, the grief I feel is that What do the leaves do

not reward him, but there is a God

sure he will not lose that reward.

bound us together must now be severed. But, my dear Fessenden, if call to mind the whole of our intercourse on earth." The Senator thus addressed, too much affected to reply turned away in silence. Afterwards Senator Grimes ap

proached him, to whom he said, "Ah, my dear friend Grimes, have you come to see me? I have been through a terrible ordeal here for the last six weeks." Then noticing that all were deeply affected, he added, "Do not cease to talk, these things cannot alarm me." Then taking the Senator by the hand he said, "Yes, I know the man, a man about whom there is no deceit; with whom, neither in private nor in public, was there a deceitful thought, nor a de-

Christ. I hope we shall meet in an individual present said, "If such heaven. This world is a poor place for saint or sinner to dwell in forever. Its scenes are passing away; steadfast, nothing stable here."

About half past two o'clock, all lic profession of faith in Christ by receiving the symbols of the Lord's ble of conversing intelligently upon Supper, and joining for the first and last time on earth, in that communion delighting in religious conversation. which all God's children hope to re- Having descendants in my school, I bread into his mouth he uttered in a and learned that he had expressed a low and reverential manner, these desire that I should make him an words: "This bread is the symbol of the broken body of Christ Jesus, through whom alone I hope for the mercy of God and the gift of eternal This most affecting and solemn scene, only to be appreciated and understood by those who have known experimentally the life which it outwardly sets forth, was concluded by singing the following lines, during which his soul seemed borne away, indeed, as on angels' wings: 'How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, Is laid for your faith in His excellent Word!

You who unto Jesus for refuge have fled? The soul that on Jesus hath leaned for report I will not, I cannot, desest to its foes.

shake, I'll never—no, never—no, never forsake." After this he seemed to be satis fied, and only awaited the appointed hour of departure.

His last moments are thus describ-

At about eight o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 28th of March, it was evident that he could tendant that his moments were few, people of his State and country, and said, "What! can this be death? Is are under conviction of sin." a celestial radiance, he lifted his stood by him. To his inquiry "what hands and looked up, exclaiming, "I he should do?" she promised to send

it is to enjoy its consolations in sick- tate. He went through the different In replying to his remarks, Dr. God has been very great to me in moral character, and bright prospects.

Sunderland referred to the upright this sickness. I have so many kind But during the course of his educaall points as we are, his human na-by revelation.

Sunderland referred to the upright this sickness. I have so many angelic ministers all tion he had heard the sentiment ad-ture must probably have felt the de-ture must probably have felt the de-In the second place, this doctrine and useful life, the memory of which around me! It seems as though a vanced, which I then supposed corpraved biases which all men possess; must console believing parents when would be a source of satisfaction to around me! It seems as though a vanced which I then supposed corbut these temptations and these biases of his awakened no convictions of
guilt.

(c) They are not guilty of Adam's

(d) They are not guilty of Adam's

(e) They are not guilty of Adam's

(f) They are not guilty of Adam's

(e) They are not guilty of Adam's

(f) They are not guilty of Adam's

(g) They are not guilty of Adam's

(g)

A FACT-A WARNING.

I had a widow's son committed to

for the simple reason that they were not then living. To hold the child as responsible for the transgression of our first parent, and to call you for the sample reason that they were not then living. To hold the child as responsible for the transgression of our first parent, and to call you for the sample reason that they were not then living. To hold the child as responsible for the transgression of our first parent, and to call you for the sample reason that they were not then living. To hold the child as responsible for the transgression of our first parent, and to call you for the sample reason that they were not then living. To hold the child as responsible for the transgression of our first parent, and to call you for the sample reason that they were not then living. To hold the child as responsible for the transgression of our first parent, and to call you for the sample with the larked as a heart work. I must have a heart work in the formation of the sample with the larked as a sum of the sample with the sample with the larked as a sample with the sample with the sample with the larked as a sample with the sample with the larked as a sample with the sample with the sample with the larked as a sample with the

In one month this young man was ber of five or six, came to me, each ing people pause at their work in the in his grave. It went to my heart. with a special message that I "must field, take off their caps, and offer up breaking up; but I am surrounded by so many kind friends, they seem The Secretary always anticipates proportion of the young men of our each I replied, that if the snow-storm angels in heaven listen joyfully to everything. He is one of the best country. Another consideration is then prevailing abated, I would enthe sweet German hymns, which the

in heaven who can do so, and I am "You give up your wine, and I mile or more on foot. About six There is a God on high who will not | will give up my rum," says the dram | o'clock an older member of the famidrinker. Once I would not yield to ly drove up to the door in a sleigh, this. Now I think I ought, for the with the emphatic words, "Grandpa purpose of checking intemperance. says you must come out and see him y stretched out his hand and said, I will not speak for others, but for this evening:" I entered the sleigh, the beautiful sentiment that pervadMy dear friend Fessenden, the man me to do otherwise would be sin.—

and was soon in the presence of the ed her pages would have been much Prof. Goodrich.

> THE LESSON OF THE LEAVES. How no the leaves grow In Spring, upon their stem? And that is life to them. Through the long Summer hours?
> They make a home for the singing birds

How do the leaves fade How are we like leaves? God knows each leaf of the forest shade He knows you each and all.

Never a leaf falls Until its part is done; God gives us grace, like sap and dew, Some work to every one. But lovelier and brighter your lives may gle Like leaves before they die.

Brighter with kind deeds, With hope and gladness given; Till the leaf falls down from the withered tre And the Spirit is in heaven!

taught a school in the town of Sudthere a deceifful thought, nor a deceitful word."

To Senator Brown, who came in soon after, he said, "I am glad to see you, my dear associate. You stating my belief in certain of the prominent truths of our holy religion, and see you, my dear associate. You stating my belief in certain of the prominent truths of our holy religion, and see you, my dear associate. You stating my belief in certain of the prominent truths of our holy religion, and see you, my dear associate. You stating my belief in certain of the prominent truths of our holy religion, and see you, my dear associate. You stating my belief in certain of the prominent truths of our holy religion, and see you. to see and converse with old Mr. part of the town who agree with him. that the person referred to was 97 years of age, yet still possessing a hymn" Standing by his side, I com- song

early call. This I soon did, and was received by him with the greatest cordiality; for, as he said, when the delighted, and had not ceased to pray for me, that God would bless me in my labors. From him I learned that he had returned to my boarding-house be- her watchful sympathy. been a member of the Congregation fore nine o'clock, grateful to God

al church for about 60 years—that that I had been permitted to attend long years passed away cheerfully, al church for about 60 years—that the prehe had floated along with the prevailing current of religious feeling. Gates of the Celestial City.—Rev. S. life long she was wont to knit her perfectly satisfied with himself as a S. Smith, in New York Observer. moral and religious man, and feeling perfectly secure in respect to his eternal interest. But at the age of 87, unaccountably to himself, a sudden change came over him, and the idea of dying and going to the judg-ment seat of Christ filled his soul with the deepest alarm. So great a sketch of his life. savs:

the death of Rev. Louis Harms, of Hanover. The and having penned a thought, she would knit her stocking and her brow again. The boys would steal was his terror and distress, in anticipation of death, that he could hardly eat or sleep, and his only resource seemed to be to go from house to house and tell the anguish of his spirit to all he met, hoping that some one would speak to him a word of not much longer survive. Then, as comfort. Some thought that he was if admonished by some invisible at becoming deranged, others that it was only the weakness of childhood: he signified his desire to see once and his minister told him that his more the light of the sun in heaven, trouble was one of those incident to and the Capitol on which it shone, old age, when even the grasshopper and where he had so long served the becomes a burden, and he must enwhere his associates would soon "For, Mr. Bowker, if you, as good again assemble. They lifted him up, a man as you are, are going to hell. but his eve was dim. He sank back | what will become of the rest of us? upon his pillow. Seeing that his So he continued for some time seektime was at hand, the words of the ing some one to lead him into peace. 23d psalm were then read, and a sol- and finding none; until at length a emn prayer went up from the lips of pious Baptist woman from the neighthe one dearest to him on earth. He boring town of Framingham, on called her to his side and folded her hearing his tale of mental anguish, in his arms for a moment; then, as said to him, "Mr. Bowker, I know his breathing became checked, he what is the matter with you-you

when Senator Doolittle approached his bedside, he immediately stretched out his hand and said, "Dear Brother D., you have always been kind the promise and tithout a movement or a pang, she was faithful to fulfill; the result of which was, his burdened soul was relieved, and new views of Christ and of the way of salvation filled him with light and joy. Of course, one thus brought into the kingdom and enter into new relations with the

news among his people, and afford a ready channel of communication between them and their foreign missionaries, he started a monthly paper called the Missionsblatt Of course Harms was its editor. It reached a circulation of 14,000, the largest of any religious periodical in Germany. The first years issue has already run through four editions, and the second through three.?

As the results of the life of prayer and faith, and the labors of this good man, it is stated that "there is not a house in Hermannsburg where there is not regular family worship, morn-ing and evening; there is no one ab-sent from church unless by sickness. of the Bowker children, to the num- in the town. Sometimes the work-Wine is the cause of ruin to a great visit grandpa that evening." To a prayer. And the live-long day the men I ever knew. This world can that the habit of conviviality and deavor to comply with the request, happy working people on the Lane. hospitality is now directed to the use but as it continued into the evening, burger Heath send to the ears of the I gave up the idea of going out a Lord of the Sabbath."

A BEAUTIFUL LIFE.

I was never an admirer of Mrs. Sigourney's poetry. There was little imagination, little warmth, and venerable man. He was seated in better expressed in plain prose. Inan old-fashioned easy chair, before an old-fashioned New England firean old-fashioned New England fire-place, looking as bright and cheerful as I had ever seen him. Taking my as I had ever seen him. Taking my pleasing of any of them. For it is hand, he said, "My dear young the story of her life, told simply and brother, I have sent for you to come charmingly in a series of letters to

and pray and sing with me once friend, more, and then I am going right up It is a beautiful life. Marked by to heaven." "Do you feel that you sorrows it was, but what life is worth, are as near heaven as that, Mr. living in this world, if not hallowed. Bowker?" I asked. "Yes," he re-softened, refined, ennobled by trials, plied, "I know I am; I shall soon which give strength, and, with grace, be with Abraham, and Isaac, and glory? Her childhood and youth Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven, to were spent in the lovely scenery of go no more out forever." A strang- Norwich, Conn., where she learned, er to me just then entered the room, in addition to all that young women whom he greeted as "Brother Stew- usually learn at school, to read Latin, art," adding, "I am glad to see you; Greek and Hebrew, to spin, knit and I have sent for this good brother to dance, to bake, make garden, to love come and pray with me, and then I God and all his creatures. She grew am going right up to be forever with up in the midst of refined, New Engthe Lord." He then directed that all the family should be at once called in, and on being told that his dwelling was the abode of peace, daughter-in-law was taking some comfort, intelligence, religion and And the Spirit is in heaven!

A REMARKABLE DEATH.

During the winter of 1821-2, I shan't need her services to night, and the town of Sudbury, Mass., which, like most of the the family must be here; for as soon lished some fifty volumes, and three towns in that vicinity, was under the as Brother Smith has prayed, I am hundred different periodicals solicity.

do you lead us in prayer." How I West obtained similar favors. She are your religious views, you ought prayed I know not; but I trust that traveled, and in foreign lands was the Holy Spirit, who was evidently greeted as a friend, where her name Bowker; he will agree with you ex- presiding over the scene, indited the was familiar. The monarchs of the its fashion perishes; there is nothing actly, although there are few in this petition, so that it was not unsuited old World sent to her, at her home. to the occasion. When I arose from the tokens of their esteem. And the I can assure you." I soon learned my knees, without changing his po-people everywhere in her own land sition, he said, Now that good honored and loved her name and her clear and vigorous intellect, and capa- menced it, and sang to the verse What was the secret of this sucwhich refers to the river of death, cess, which was so beautiful and so when he suddenly threw back his blessing? She was very happy in head, spread out his arms, and was this homage and grateful appreciagone in an instant, without a strug- tion of her gifts and her toil. I find new in heaven. On receiving the inquired of them concerning him, gle or a groan. There was no run in reading these letters, that she loved ning for stimulants or artificial helps, everybody, loved to do good, to make but each one looked on in silent

those near her happy, and to gladden amazement, until after a moment I the world by living in it. Was any broke the silence by saying, He one in sorrow, she was in sympathy, has indeed gone to heaven." "Yes," and sent a letter, perhaps some verchildren told him that I had Bible- answered his son, "and if you live ses, in token. Was any one in joy reading and prayer in school, he was fifty years, you will not forget this she rejoiced and loved to show it The poor, and they who thought I assisted in preparing the remains themselves too humble to receive her of the sainted man for the coffin, and attention, were the special objects of A widow and alone in her house,

father's stockings, cotton and woolen, and this she did till he died, at 85-ribbed stockings-and this habit Germany and the whole Christian of knitting she continued through world has recently sustained a loss in life knitting and thinking, laying the death of Rev. Louis Harms, of down the needles to take up the pen, her apples, but she kept a basket full. ing men in Europe. Hanoverian would give them all they wanted. Lutheranism had settled down into a and this shamed the little rogues into dead orthodoxy. Harms was determined to infuse life into it. He the old and the young, she reached a prayed much and often. While other people were asleep, at midnight, multitude of friends as the reached a he wrestled on his knees in prayer. from her labors at the close of a well

"He was one of the hardest work-

He studied the character of his peo-

tions. His sermons smacked not of

the University. They were simple

expositions of the Scriptures, in the

language and imagery of the people,

purified. In his mastery of the com-

ed; often the aisles back to the door.

ple, their language, habits, tempta- York Observer.

TRUE CHRISTIAN DEVOTION. The intelligent fidelity of heathen converts to Christ is often a sharp mon people's language, he was not rebuke to the lukewarmness and unlike Luther. Every body under- worldliness of many church-members every one's heart He preached in Christian lands. The following often and long; sometimes two record of a convert in India whom hours, and often three times a day, his family sought to induce to aband yet no one seemed to weary stain from a public profession of be-His large church was always crowd- lief in Christianity, is an illustration:

spent, beautiful life.—Irenœus in New

Many would stand all the while for I love Jesus Christ because He want of room. The people would loved me, and I must obey Him. see themselves, in them—see them. Even if I knew that heaven were selves, often in a light that set them full, and there was no room for me. I all to weeping. During week-day should still love Him and live for evenings, too, he had devotional His honor and glory." Efforts were meetings-Bibel Stunden. These made to convince him by argument. were as well attended as the worship He said, "Should they even be able on Sunday. His earnest, impressive to bring sophistical arguments which sermons, and the believing prayers of I could not answer, I should not be himself and people, kept up a con-troubled. I have an inward experitinuous revival, such as the Scriptures | ence of the love of Christ which can warrant, us to expect where the never be shaken or removed?" His proper means are used. His preach- relatives wept over him as going to of heaven would not hesitate to renounce his old religious connexion, and enter into new relations with the Baptist church in Framingham, and for ten years was an open and earnest advocate of the truth as it is in Jesus.

This was the yenerable man with the man with the man with a house was set apart for them, and told that he was about to return to whom I was now brought into ac-"A year after his father's death tears. It almost breaks my heart to his family and friends; when, misap prehending the object of my remarks, by prehending the object of my remarks, and hovering over me, to bear only admissible, but a real auxiliary prehending the object of my remarks, and supposing that I was about to rely upon his past life and character rely upon his past life and endeavoring for his future prospects, he quickly limiterposed to say:

Interposed to say

Westerly, R. I., Fifth-day, April 26, 1866. GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR.

ATONEMENT.

The Atonement being the great central fact of the Christian Religion, just views of it are of the last importance. Is the doctrine so obscurely stated in Scripture as to justify the differences of opinion held concerning it?

Some hold that the death of Christ was not really a propitiatory sacrifice for sins; that it is called a sacrifice, and Christ is styled our High Priest, merely in allusion to the sacrifices and priesthood of the Mosaic economy. Others hold that his death was a true propitiatory offering, in virtue of which God is able to forgive sins. Yet even by these it is disputed whether Christ's propitiatory offering had reference to the entire world of mankind, or only to that portion of the human race who shall be saved. Such as entertain the latter view are said to believe in a particular, special or limited atonement, while the holders of the former view are believers in a general atonement. It is farther disputed, whether the sufferings of Christ were vicarious; that is, whether in any sense he stood as our substitute, receiving in his own person such tokens of the divine displeasure against sin, that punishment is thereby diverted from, and not inflicted upon, those who acknowledge him as their Saviour.

No one will pretend that the Scrip ture countenances all these different views. Does it set forth any one of them? If so, which? I do not wish to be dogmatic, but I will state my views as clearly as I am able. Let my readers "search the Scriptures, whether these things are so."

Upon the first of these points whether Christ's death was a true propitiatory sacrifice, or whether it was called, a sacrifice merely in allusion to the Mosaic offerings-this remark is to be made: that the institutions of the Mosaic economy are represented as the pattern of things in the heavens, while the things of the Christian Dispersation are represented as the heavenly things themselves. The priests that offered gifts according to the law, served unto the example and shadow of heavenly things, as Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the labernacle; for see, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern showed to thee in the mount. All the arrangements of the Levitical priesthood were intended simply as a shadow of things to come, the body or substance of them being in Christ. See Heb. 8, 4, 5; 9: 23, 24 and 10: 1; Col. 2: 17. Instead therefore, of the Christian sacrifice being an allusion to the Mosaic sacrifices, the Mosaic sacrifices were allusions to it. Christ, in his incarnation, sufferings, death, resurrection and glorification, was the original after which all the types, patterns, or shadows, of the Old Dispensation were modeled; and it is in the Gospel, that we learn the true meaning of all those "carnal ordinances."

We sometimes employ pictures to instruct our children in natural his tory, and other sciences. We make drawings of elephants, leopards, lions, ostriches, and such birds and beasts as they have never seen. But when, after a time, they have opportunity to see all these animals in their living forms, we do not say that this is called an elephant, and that a lion, merely in allusion to the pictures they used to have. But just the reverse the picture of the lion was called a lion, in allusion to the real animal, the living animal being the original. after which the picture was fashioned. "Even so we, when we were children," under the law, had pictures of the great atonement, by which we were instructed to some extent in regard to its nature and efficacy; and those pictures were called atonements, sacrifices, &c., in allusion to the real atonement effected by the death of Christ, and not Christ's death an atonement, or sacrifice, in allusion to

But now to the question, whether Christ's death was a real propitiatory | Poet's idea of offering? Did it really make expiation of our guilt? In other words. was there a positive efficacy in the blood of Christ to remove some hindrance that stood in the way of our salvation? And does God, in pardoning our sins, have respect to that blood, as the only ground upon which he does or can show mercy?

Here I make the bold statemen that there was a hindrance to our salvation, which God himself could not overcome in any other way but by still to be sketched. Next in the the sacrifice of his Son. In making distance were the Sierra Estrella this statement. I am well aware that there are those to whom it will seem startling; for they regard the way of salvation by the cross, as simply one of many possible ways in which God might have exercised mercy: one being chosen, not because it wa the only way, but because, all things considered, it was the most expedient. Such persons think that the infinite power of God could accomplish the same result in a thousand other ways, if he judged it expedient.

of those

questions, in which there can be no as well as, in another line, where he appeal to power. It is a question speaks of which concerns the nature of God. God's nature is necessarily just what it is, and he cannot, by any act of his will, or exertion of power, alter it, any more than we can alter our own nature. Hence we say, it is impossible for God to lie; it is impossible for God to contradict himself; it is impossible for him to be unjust; not because there is a limit to divine power, but because such things originate in a sphere which is wholly without and beyond that of power. I repeat it, therefore, that here is a question with which the mere power of God has nothing to do. God's NATURE forbids the salvation of sinners

without an atonement. What the nature of God is, we earn from his law: This law holds man under obligation to perfect obedience, in default of which the penalty must be executed. For "cursed s he who continueth not in all things written in the book of the law to do them." If this law is a transcript of the divine nature, dertainly no flesh can be saved, unless some expedient be devised which shall remove the indrance which it opposes. The hindrance it opposes is this: that God, as the righteons moral Governor of the universe being bound to uphold the honor of his law, cannot allow one jot or tittle to pass from it. and therefore the penalty must fall on every transgressor.

Thus, because the nature of God, as manifested in his law, forbids the salvation of the sinner, and requires that the penalty be executed rigorously, it were vain to plead his almighty power as competent to the work of forgiving sins. It is a question which admits of nd appeal to omni potence. The nature of God is the controlling law in this matter, and that makes salvation without ar atonement an impossibility.

JOSHUA PAUL.

COMING HOME OVERLAND-No. 6. The Rock, with the Town at its base, is not situated at the narrowest part of the Straits of Gibraltar, but somewhat farther up the coast, or the Spanish side of the Mediterrane an. So, as we are leaving these behind, we see a little ahead the gate way, through which we shall emerge into the waters of the broad Atlantic. No earthly portal ever surpassed that in magnificence. Two high points of land stand out in bold relief before us, crowned with their corresponding rocks, on either hand named "Abyla" on the Morocco side, and "Calpe" on the Spanish and taken together are fitly known as "the Pillars of Hercules." There "Europe and Afric on each other gaze."

as never earth-born potentates stared at each other. And then we enter this glorious gateway, and

Through Calpe's straits survey the sleepy which lies beside us, and beyond. Then we turn to our right, and folow the coast of Spain, which is in sight nearly all day. Next morning we were close in to Cape St. Vincent. and then we struck out into the open selves with watching the gambols of amusement or ours, they did not proached land again. course quite up to the City of Liseye, while by the help of the telescope, we had an excellent view of this Portuguese Capital. Very prommarble, an immense structure, which ing, and was not yet completed. may have led us to undervalue the place. The river, on whose calm breast large ships were majestically moving, did not realize to us the parently about thirty years of age

"A Tagus, dashing onward to the deep; but rather that mirror-like stillness in which Lisbon might behold

"Her image, floating on the noble tide." Then came Cape Roca, or Lisbon Rock, another of nature's august waymarks, with a low light-house on its summit. It seemed made to be copied, but when I attempted the rocess, 1 soon found my mistake. to make you feel it would not stand mountains; and not very far away, go. on a straggling spur of a ridge, stands an old Moorish Castle, now emerged from the Bay of Biscay, to used as a monastery. It has a broad find ourselves near the coast yellow Tower on one wing, and a high France, and rapidly approaching Eng-Pagoda-like one on the other, and lish shores. Still we go on delightseems altogether inaccessible on its fully, no storm, no rough sea, nothing steepest side. All along at the foot to mar the beautiful termination of of the mountain, lie the beautiful this most beautiful passage. We lowlands, the very same, doubtless, were steaming up the British Chanwhich Byron saw when he sung,

those moneters of the deep, a pair of the "household words" on this side whales. Sporting along, they per- the great Atlantic; in short, indisisted in bearing us company for a viduals "so tall that men of common while, but whether for their own stature make boast of having seen think fit to inform us. Then we ap- this latter class but one, and that one It was the a woman. It is Madame Mario, forcoast of Portugal. We were just merly Miss Jessie White, an English before the mouth of the Tagus, and lady, who has resided for some years following with our eyes its gentle in Italy, is married to an officer in Garabaldi's staff, has identified herbon, twenty miles away. It was self with politics during the late exclearly discernible with the naked citing stuggles there, and for which cause, report said, she had been suffering a six months imprisonment; but this slight blunder she corrected inent was the New Palace, of white by saying, it was not for entertaining such principles, but for lecturing on had been already forty years in build- them, that she had been thus evil entreated. And now she was taking Every thing looked so little by its advantage of her lately restored libside, that the mere effect of contrast erty, to revisit her native land, and recruit her naturally impaired physigreatness of Lisbon as a whole, but cal strength. Her hasband would it did seem wonderfully common- follow her by next steamer. She was, physically, as well as mentally.

"On you long level plain, at distance crown-

On you long level plain, at distance crowned

With crass, whereon those Moorish turrets

We past long lines of Northern capes,
And dewy Northern landscapes green." With crags, whereon those Moorish turrets

The horrid crags, by toppling conven

The scene photographed itself on one brain at least, that day, with indelible distinctness. A little further on, And Cintra's mountain greets us on our

The Town in the distance looks very much like Lisbon, with its one immense edifice, the Castle of Mafra. It was here that that treaty was signed between England and Portugal, so much deprecated by the former, afterwards, and of which the poet

'And ever since that martial synod met, That blunder, however, was afterwards retrieved by the exploits of the Duke of Wellington.

(I am sure you will be pleased with the many extracts above, from 'Childe Harold," as Byron wrote them my own could be.

We were near shore all day; the country was lovely with the gentle tints which early summer was throwing over every thing; but what struck me most, both at Lisbon and Cintra, was the absence of such church-going tokens as steeples, spires, and belfreys, and the uniform humbleness of the buildings, compared with their two great palaces.

The next morning we were in sight of Cape Finistue, and other points of land. Then we passed into the Bay of Biscay, that gulf of such notorious restlessness, that we naturally expected it to form a sort of episode in our wandering "Psalm of Life, very much as it does in the sailor's favorite song, "In the Bay of Biscay, oh!" But we were happily disappointed. Our song had no oh!" in it., Old Neptune, who had treated us with such unwonted gentleness all the way, still showed us only the pleasant side of his often terrible face. Here, too, of all miles for us. Our hearts might well overflow with gratitude; not, indeed, to the fabled old monarch of the deep, but to Him who "holds the winds in His fists, and the waters in the hollow of His hands." And here let me record a most remarkable fact, in this our sealgoing history of nearly two months, that whereas it is ilways expected on board ship that he tables during meals must be guarded by bars and cords, to keep guards laid upon the tables, nor were

Just now, while there is nothing of special interest on deck, I determined to take you down into the saloon. give you a view of cabin life, and in troduce to your notice a number of very interesting people, some whom have come with us from China and others who have joined us at intervening ports. But for special reasons, I decide to limit myself to ocean, and for variety interested our- prominent individuals, those whose names will have found a place among them." But looking round, I find of "tall," and finely proportioned, apfair, fair, with golden hair;" commanding presence, yet of the utmost simplicity of manner; not shadow of self-consciousness rested upon her; yet there was that whole hearted earnestness, that made you feel she was, and must be, a worker their kind-one to whom in an emergency you would instinctively turn which lies behind the hills, the histo-Its outline kept changing, in a way I had on my mind some little illustrative reminiscences of her, but pass

> passage this time proved a rough, On the first day of June, we nel. And now.

We were close to the Isle of Wight and to Osborne, the beautiful sum mer residence of Queen Victoria On the main coast was Hurst Castle interesting as having been the priso of Charles I., now almost a ruin, vo well kept, as old Castles deserve t be, and are in England.

At 5 P. M., we arrived at South-

ampton, and were met by friends, who had stood long on the wharf watch ing our slow approach up the narrow channel and into the dock, at which our landing was effected. Then there came a hasty and final dispersion of that large family on board, who had met there as strangers, had enjoyed their accidental intercourse as friends, and were now parting, and the place that had known them prevented the regular receipt of pashould know them no more thus forhome, we might then and there have gone on board the Bremen steamer, hibited its pages in the army during while sailing past, with his eye upon which was lying hard by, awaiting the war, but the look of surprise these very scenes, and his descrip-our arrival, and our passage to New tions are so much better than any of York would have been uninterrupted. But we had other plans, of which I cannot here speak. Our friends took us to their own hired ing of the existence of such a society.

And I will stop, just here, to tel

you about this "taking lodgings," a it is called, which in England differs from aught of the kind we have seen elsewhere. Furnished apartments are taken, for a specified length of time, at a stipulated price. This arrangement always includes "help, according to your necessities, and you set up housekeeping, quite in home style, furnishing your table after your own fancy, and according to your own views of economy in the matter. You order whatever you please, and can keep your own accounts, handing our your money for purchases as you make them, or go to market yourself, if you prefer, while every article purchased with ful city, and pleasantly situated, on your money is yours to the last. Your loaf of bread, your basket of River. The town contains more eggs, your tea and sugar, your cutlets and chops, and even your salt places, where he is wont to indulge and pepper, are as much yours to the residences, for miles around the command, as if brought to your own kitchen at home. In fact, you might are regularly laid out, with brick sidebring them all from home with you, if you preferred. This mode of life, after a four-months sojourn in England, and considerable experience of wells, as the springs are nearly on its comforts, I for one come to look upon as an institution in which English economists are ahead of us.

But that delightful four months or English life must be all dropped out for the present, as we are only "comthe dishes in place, it had come to ing home. Our line of travel was pass, that not once had we seen the via London to Liverpool, which place you might have seen us approaching, they, up to the time of our landing on the 4th of October, ready to embark next morning on board the steamer "City of Washington," bound for New York. Our transit through England had been most delightful, and full of interest. way out of London, came Harrow, with its red brick colleges. Then we raced the fine canals, with their long ines of verdant border; then the rivers, almost as quiet and as well behaved as they, and certainly as much in advance, with this educated propriety of theirs, of our rambling mad-cap streams at home, as are the genteel aristocratic youths of that titled realm, to the untutored children of our western wilds. And there were grand old parks, and humble thatched roof cottages; and there was Stafford, with its well-kept old Castle, full of treasured memories; and then, as a fitting climax to all these old-world novelties, we were let down into Liverpool, (our engine being duly detached from the train,) through a long, steep, dark tunnel, by means of a chain, and landed near the 'Queen's Hotel," where we remained for the night. Next morning, we went on board the steamer, to sail at ness. noon. We had beautiful weather. and a fine passage down St. George's Channel, following the coast of Wales, which was in sight all day Its landscape, its dwellings, its lighthouses, and lovely indented coast, with its sharp capes, and deep little coves, came in turn to be admired, mustered out of the service. Each and were duly so. Next morning, egiment has several hundred hangwe entered Queenstown Port, model little harbor, like a deep basin, live on their soldier friends. Should with a well-trimmed border, on which the order for muster out arrive, all. the Town lay spread out before us, would be obliged to go to work on not compactly built, but interspersed plantations or for themselves. with foliage, and extending up the wealthy land-holders are doing someacclivity, which in its circular form thing never dreamed of before the gave the idea generally of a great war; they are renting their plantaamphitheatre. It was indeed a lovetions to Northern men; and are actuone who loved and would labor for ly panorama of citizen life, a pretty ally receiving more money than when frontispiece to that hidden volume the labor as well as the soil was property; although, when convinced ry of every-day life on the Emerald that the negro will work as well for Isle. Here we remained a few hours, wages as under the old system, I and then took our leave of green think many of them will become them by, as we must now hasten our fields and trees, and terra firma genactual planters again. A gentleman "coming home," and have yet far to erally, until we should hall them all, from the North pays a citizen of this on our dear native shores. But our

> one. When did it not, in those high latitudes, the "roaring forties." We had one death on board, and the funeral must needs be delayed a day on account of the storm which was raging. But we were brought safely through, and reached New York at thorough ploughing, and thrifty hab-

thankfully might have been echoed the favorite strain. "Home again, home again, from a foreign L. M. CARPENTER.

ERRATA-To the Printer.-In m last number, you should have said. "Malta is the ancient Melita;" and instead of St. Rogue, St. Roque.

LETTER FROM AN ARMY SURGEON U. S. Post and Marine Hospital, Natchez, Miss., March 24, 1866. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

I have been much pleased by the receipt of several numbers of the SABBATH RECORDER, evidently sent from the office. It was like seeing the face of an old friend, as the last four years of constant change had pers, and at times even letters were ever. Had we been coming directly like angels' visits. I find the RECOR-DER is a curiosity; and I never exmanifested by all satisfied me that our sect was very little known: in fact, I have been laughed at, as trying to "sell the party," when speak-Some I found who had heard of it but considered its members as belonging to a class of fanatics, who exist only for a season, then die out, and reappear in some new garb. When satisfied that the denomination was respectable, not only in numbers but in age, the question that instantly followed was, "How can you afford it? Your Sunday is the best day in the week for business, and you can do nothing on our Sunday. have only five days for business,

while we have six," &c. The RE-

corder, I find, is a curiosity at the

Natchez post office, as I notice every

paper is opened and read before I

"Natchez on the Hill" is a beautihigh bluffs above the Mississippi wealth than any of its size in the South. | The splendor and beauty of walks, and are lighted with gas Cistern water is used for all purposes. it being almost impossible to dis level with the river. There is a large Catholic church and school here, respectable Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a very large colored Baptist congregation, whose house of worship is built of brick, and pre sents as fine an appearance as any of the public buildings in the place The post is garrisoned by the Sixth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, and during the last four months I have seen only two men drunk, and that was during the stay of the paymaster It is really wonderful; I never saw the like and am sure there is no white regiment in existence that could show the same record. There are no men confined in the guardhouse for drunkenness. All their desires seem to be concentrated in the dance or praise-house, and were it not for the sound of the violin and jaw-bones, it would puzzle a stranger to tell one from the other, as the steady tramp, tramp, of each can be heard at all times of the night. soldiers are obliged to remain with their companies in the fort or at the stations around town: yet nearly all of them have constructed shanties on vacant lots, where their families live. There is very little destitution among the negroes in this country, as the sun shines warm all winter, and the suffering complained of farther north is unheard of here. The demand for labor is great, and planters are paying a brokerage of ten dollars per head for every hand that is furnished them by men who follow the busi-An able-bodied field hand, either male or female, can earn fifteen dollars per month, food and clothing furnished, and there is no lack of employment; in fact, some of the planters will lose, as they have rented more land than can be worked, unless a few of the colored regiments are

our holy religion, and the sacred trusts confided to our care. After the congregation was dismissed, we ers on, who lie around the camp, and repaired to a new baptistry which had been prepared during the week on the lot selected for our anticipated meeting-house, where our first bap tism at Farina took place; and one dear Christian brother was thus publicly consecrated to Christ. Five or six more are to be baptized next Sabbath, and it is hoped, from present indications, that through the divine blessing we may yet share more We are laboring to secure this demeetings are being held among us C. M. Lewis.

place (who was ruined by the war) Dr. Haug, who went to India in over sixty thousand dollars rent for 1859, and since then has lived at one plantation, and his prospects for Poona as superintendent of Sanskrit making money are good. One thing studies in the college there, is about is certain, if these people could make to return to Europe. The Brahmins money when cotton was ten cents have presented him a shawl, the highper pound, I think Northern men, est mark of honor they can bestow on with paid labor, improved machinery, a Pundit, in recognition of his valuadaylight on the 17th of October, its, can get rich in a short time, and literature. The Times of India says ble services in the cause of Oriental eleven and a half days from Liver- pay rent besides, at the present price this honor is greatly enhanced by the pool. Grateful hearts did that steam- of the article. The fertility of the fact that Dr. Haug is the first Euroer send ashore, after all those days soil is wonderful, and "poor white pean upon whom it has been beand nights of weary tossings, and trash," are unknown in this vicinity, stowed have and trash are unknown in this vicinity, stowed have and trash are unknown in this vicinity, stowed have and trash are unknown in this vicinity, stowed have and trash are unknown in this vicinity.

Mechanics are scarce, especially shoemakers; and carpenters who would scarcely pass muster at the North, could make good wages here; in fact, ancient California prices are paid for all kinds of mechanical la F. B. GILLETTE.

CHURCH ORGANIZED AT FARINA FARINA, Ill., April 17th, 1866. Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

As we know that whatever occur in the history of religious events on our mission fields, is a matter of deep interest to our people, I present the following relative to Farina.

Since my last communication you, we have received quite a large accession to our number, by the coming of those families which made purchases during the past autumn and winter. Instead of some twentyfive families, and a congregation of from forty to sixty, as we had during the winter, there are now about sixty families, giving us usually, on pleas ant Sabbaths, a congregation of considerably more than 100; already filling our little hall, which we have rented to hold our meetings in, to nearly its utmost capacity; thus suggesting to us, that at no distant day we must build a house of worship, of large and commodious dimensions There are now, when all told, in our families, some more than 200 individuals.

A growing interest is manifested, not only in listening to the preaching of the gospel, but in an apparent honest inquiry to hear more about the claims of God's law, as it relates to the holy Sabbath. To meet this want, we have conversed much with individuals, circulated a large number of Sabbath tracts, and had one public discourse preached on the subject by Eld. L. Andrus, who, during wisit among us of several weeks, has done much to aid us in efforts to build up the cause of Christ on this

The conviction on the minds of our brethren and sisters here, that a sufficient number had arrived to effect a church organization, and that Freedmen's celebration of the passage him to submit his books for examisuch an organization, it was resolved in Sabbath meeting, March 24th, to appoint a Committee to prepare and present Articles of Faith and Church Covenant for said organization. That committee recommended the Expose f Faith adopted by our General Conference in 1833, together with a orief Church Covenant, containing solemn pledges of faithfulness to God, and mutual aid and co-operation in building up the cause of the Great Head of the Church on earth. In a ousiness meeting, called for that purose, March 30th, the report of the Committee was approved, and the ime of the organization determined. On Sabbath, April 14th, our church vas organized. The following contains a brief account of the deeply nteresting exercises of that occasion After the usual exercises of reading the Scriptures, singing, and prayer, sermon was preached by Eld. L. Andrus, from Matt. 16: 18, after which sixty-four brethren and sisters publicly and personally adopted the Articles of Faith and Covenant recommended for the government of the Church. Nearly all of those uniting from sister churches having received their letters, formed into a circle, standing on the Mary Bryant Burdick, M. D., is a outside of the congregation. consecrating prayer was then offered ed to invalids, especially to those by Eld. L. M. Cottrell, the charge was given by Eld. C. M. Lewis, and ic. The location can scarcely be the hand of fellowship in behalf surpassed for salubrity or beauty. It of the denomination was given to the church by Eld. Andrus. Eld. Halsey Stillman then read the "Tip-top Summit," and the view closing hymn, and after singing, dis- from the house in every direction is missed the congregation by the ben ediction. Thus, hand in hand, have we consecrated ourselves anew to the service of God, and set up our banner in the name of the Lord. Dear brethren and sisters of the denomination, and supporters of this mission, pray for us, that we may be patients. We do not know of a united in heart and Christian purpose, and labor so as worthily to represent in our little band the principles of

HOME NEWS BHODE ISLAND.

Our churches in Rhode Island are just now enjoying more than usual religious interest. In the Pawcatuck church, meetings have been held nearly every evening for a fortnight past, and baptism has been adminis tered on two successive Sabbaths five or six on each occasion. In the First Hopkinton Church, some extra meetings have been held, and there have been baptisms on the last two Sabbaths. At Hopkinton City, last Sabbath, about forty persons were baptized, a part of whom join the Seventh-day Baptist Church, and part the First-day Baptist.

ALLEGANY. A letter dated at Alfred Center.

Allegany County, New York, April 16th. says: "We are having fine warm weather for the season; the fields begin to ook green, and our ears are again greeted with the songs of the birds. ast week was the great week for maple sugar in Allegany. But best of all news, in this and adjoining counties, is the increasing interest on the subject of temperance and Christianity. In many of the towns, cores, if not hundreds, have been converted to both, and the work is still progressing, commensurate with

FREEDMEN IN NORFOLK.

the efforts being made. Praise the

o the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: The following passage from private letter just received from sister Hydorn, dated Norfolk, Va. April 18, 1866, may be of interest to your readers. It is another link in the chain of evidence, that the South is very far from being properly "reconstructed," and that the treacherous course and criminal policy of the President is making him a "Pharaoh," rather than the "Moses" he made such loud promise of being: It shows that the rebellion is simply overpowered, but not subdued.

"You will probably learn from the papers more than we at the Mission House know, concerning the in regard to such returns, nor compe on Monday, is to take place this afternoon, at the Baptist church, two doors from here. Monday evening about nine o'clock, we were startle but a little way from learned yesterday, that a negro wa killed, and left lying on the stree till morning. Some of the teacher went among the colored people ve terday, and gained some facts, and earned something of the state feeling existing. They are in great fear, and for the most part keep in doors as much as possible after dark A boy warned Miss Duncan that the eachers were in danger. He had nothing concerning it to-day. It evident that the friends of freedom have yet to work with a will, if they would see that the precious blood hat has been shed has not been shed

yours for the right. E. C. Hydorn.

THE ALFRED HIGHLAND WATER Cure, under the supervision of H P. Burdick, M. D., and his wife, Mrs. The place which can safely be recommend

whose complaints have become chron is near the line of the Eric Railway, at a point considerably higher than picturesque, while that in the direction of Hornellsville is really charming. Both Dr. Burdick and Mrs. Burdick have had large opportunities of seeing disease in all its forms, and

they make it their business to study and observe the cases of each of their place where one whose constitution has been broken down by overwork. or who has become debilitated from chance to rest and recuperate.

THE CHOLERA.—Every precaution s being taken in New York city, to keep off the cholera. The Metropolitan Board of Health have requested Governor Fenton to issue a procla mation declaring the city in peril from impending pestilence.

The steamer Virginia, from Liver pool, arrived at New York last week, with cholera on board, and was taken to the lower bay. No communication argely in a revival of pure religion. was allowed between her and the shore. The cholera appeared when sired object, and some extra evening the vessel was eight days out, and from 100 to 200 persons were attacked, of whom 37 died. It is mentioned as a singular circumstance, that the disease broke out about the same place on the ocean as that at which

the passengers on the England were attacked. The steamship England, which

had cholera on board, was detained while at Halifax, and then allowed to proceed, with her convalescent passengers, to New York.

A SAD CASE.—Louisa Knapp, an No liquor can be obtained in Lov Indian girl, committed suicide at Rockland, Wis., on the 10th of April, oil, Mass, now, according to the Property taking strychnine. She had been persof that city that our manufacture.

taken by a family named Knapp fro a wigwam when only five years of and brought up as their daught She was exceedingly intelligent, by suffered social exclusion on account the color of her skin. This so preyed upon her sensitive nature, that ought death to escape her suffering

CELEBRATING EMANCIPATION.—Th selebration of the emancipation slavery in the District of Columbia took place April 19th. Two regiments of colored troops, and various colored civic associations, with other colored citizens, assemble front of the executive mansion, make ing a dense mass of colored las relieved here and there by a few white ones. After firing cannon and play ing several martial airs, three cheer were given for the President of the United States, who, having been escorted to a prominent position by U. S. Marshal Gooding, and his Private Secretary, Col. Wm. C. Moore addressed the assemblage, After the speech, the band struck up a lively tune. Meanwhile the President remained, very many of the colored persons approaching and hands with him. The then reformed and took up the lin of march along Pennsylvania avenue When passing the Capitol, cheer after cheer rent the air incompliment of their legislative friends. Never before has there been such a demonstration of the colored population in Washing ton, who were joined by friends fro other localities. There were prob bly 4000 or 5000 colored men in procession, while 10,000 of the same race were interested spectators, manifesting their joy and gladness b waving their hats and handkerchie and cheering lustily the passing pro

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IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION. At Buffalo, N. Y., April 18th, Judge Smalley, of the United States Circuit Court, rendered a decision in rela tion to the powers of the United States assessors. He decided, in the case of Thomas Brown, that the as sessor has no right to review any as sessment made by him, and which has been transmitted to the collector and paid, and that the assessor has no authority under law to require any man to appear for examination ceedings in all such cases are a nullity and without color of law.

COLORED METHODISTS.—The color ed Methodist Episcopalians are as sembled in Washington in conference to celebrate their semi-centennial anniversary. This connection was formed April 11, 1846, in the city of Philadelphia. They now have ten annual conferences, viz : Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Eng. land, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Louisiana, South Carolina and California They have four bishops, two hundred traveling preachers, and seventy-five thousand members.

A NEW TEMPERANCE PLEDGE circulating among the young men in New London, Conn., and is receive ing many signatures:

We, the undersigned do hereby agree to abstain from the use of a intoxicating drinks as a beverage for one year, under penalty of having our names published in the newspapers in case of violating the pledge This pledge to date from the 1st o

A WESTERN REVIVAL -There is great revival of religion in progress at Springfield, Illinois, under direction of Rev. Mr. Hammond. Three meetings are held daily in the State House, which are attended by thousands, and converts are numbered by hundreds. Mr. Hammond has been permitted to hold meetings in the jail, and the result is that more than one-half of the prisoners have been

THE CAR DRIVERS Of New York city were on a strike last week. causing much inconvenience to those accustomed to use the street railroads The matter ended with the driven going to work at the old prices.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE An association of ladies has been ormed in Washington, D. C., devoted to the humane object, of founding in the District of Columbia an institution to be known as the "National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home," whose charity will not only embrace the soldiers' and sailors' orphans within the District, but the uncaredfor orphans of our fallen heroes, from whencesoever they may come.

The U.S. Treasurer has received mother \$30 from an individual who subscribes himself "one who believes God will punish those who are dishonest." He says this money was an over payment by a U.S. disburs ng officer while serving in the Union

The three hundred and thirtyseventh anniversary of the signing rest protest by marun 1 and other reformers, was celebrated in New York with the jubilee year of the American Bible Society, on Thursday evening, April 19th, at Cooper Institute.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal says that two of the Episco pal churches in Charleston, S. C., are making a united movement for educat ing colored children, and already nave six hundred scholars under their care.

The village of Kursley, England of which the late Rev. John Keble was for many years the vicar, is celebrated as the residence at one time of some members of Oliver Cromwell's family. Monuments to their memory are to be seen in the village

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REVENUE DECISIONA

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THODISTS.—The color-

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In the House, a resolution, introduced by Mr. Jenckes, providing for the election of members of Congress, my of the United States. TUESDAY, April 17th.

In the Senate, a bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs directing the Secretary of War to change the names of forts and arsenals now called after prominent action taken thereon.

In the House, the bill to reorganize and establish the army was under \$721 60; to first lieutenants Ripley, consideration, the pending question Palmer, Bontill, Buchers, Stanborn, fourth section by striking out that ants Treat, Bennett, Rockforth, South portion relating to the Veteran Re- worth, Purinton, Remington and serve corps. The debate on the subject lasted over two hours, and the received \$660; one \$555; one \$271; by a vote of 74 to 30. A motion to received \$250 each; about five hunrepeal all acts authorizing the organi- dred received from \$167 to \$187 each. zation of colored troops was lost.

WEDNESDAY, April 18th. In the Senate, a resolution calling mon the President to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the St. Louis in relation to brevet apnointments in the regular army, was adopted: The House bill to amend the act relating to the habeas corpus was taken up, and during the discussion of it the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill to increase the salary of officers in the Pension Bureau was rejected, and on a motion to reconsider was laid over. The Army bill came under consideration, and an amendment providing that officers of the Veteran Reserve corps, except those employed in the Freed-men's Bureau or elsewhere, shall be

THURSDAY, April 19th. In the Senate Mr. McDougall apologized for recent personal remarks. A debate on the admission taken up, but no thisposed of.
In the House, the bill to increase the salaries of physion officers was

amended so that all first and second and 50 feet wide on the sturface, Francisco says: water not less than 14 feet in depth, whole amount expended.

FRIDAY, April 20th. final passage of the Habeas Corpus bill. This bill grants indemnity to Co., is ascertained to be among the ted in aid of the suppression of the rebellion, and exempts them from trial in the civil courts. The vote on the passage of the bill was 30 for to

In the House, the time was princi-Army Reorganization bill. Amendments affecting the Adjutant General's Department were agreed to, and the section relating to the Bureau of Military Justice was

SATURDAY, April 21st. The Senate was not in session. In the House, the proceedings were confined to a general debate on the President's annual message.

DISTRIBUTION OF REWARDS.

On Wednesday, April 18th, the report upon the claims of parties to about 350° Fahrenheit. It is poisonthe reward offered by the government ous, producing violent but usually for the apprehension of the assassin only temporary headaches of President Lincoln and of his accomplices and for the continuous of L m

erally as follows:

To the parties effecting the arrest will last for several hours.

of Booth, \$50,000; of Harold, \$25,
M. Noble, a Swedish eng

alry. \$2,546; Andrew Waddell, \$2,same regiment.

As to the rewards for the arrest of Jeff. Davis, the commissioners remark, that they were dffered by the President in his proclamation of May 2d last, in which it is set forth that the sum of \$100,000 would be paid the vote refusing admission to Colo- United States, so that he could be rado Territory was taken up, but no brought to trial. The award is to Col. Prichard, \$10,000; Captain Jno. C. Hathaway and Charles T. Hudson, Murphy, \$555 05 each. Three others

TERRIBLE AND FATAL EXPLOSIONS. We have to report this week two terrible and fatal explosions, suppos-Military Board recently assembled at ed to have been caused by nitro-glycerine. Such an impression was made by the events, that the Mayor of New York at once ordered the Fire Marshal to search out all places

the limits of the city. The first explosion occurred at As pinwall, on the Isthmus, April 3d, and resulted in the destruction of the steamship European, four hundred feet of the wharf at which the steammustered out of service, was agreed er lay, with all of the buildings upon it, and about fifty lives, including the captain and officers of the ship. steamer took fire and was towed to the other side of the bay, when an-

over one million of dollars. twenty persons, and destroying prolieutenants shall be chosen from those | perty worth \$200,000. It seems that who have served faithfully during two boxes, each measuring about the late war. Amendments were four cubic feet, stained with oil, were

lative to the enlistment of bands and the vicinity of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s other matters. A bill to construct a ship canal around Niagara Falls was Express Office, where an explosion reported from the Committee on took place, which shook the region Roads and laid over. This bill pro- for a quarter of a mile around like an vides that the canal is not to be less earthquake. The dispatch from San

Samuel Knight, Superintendent of with locks not less than 275 feet long | Wells, Fargo & Co. s Express, died | all of the crew and passengers exand 46 wide. The President is to in half an hour, of the injuries he reappoint engineers to make surveys, ceived. G. W. Bell, Supervisor and to secure the right of way, and con- Assayor, was instantly killed. Mr. tract with any legally authorized and Wallub, Joseph Elliott, John Gallaresponsible company chartered for gher, Frank Webster, and Wm. Jussuch purpose. Six millions dollars tin, were also killed. Eight dead are to be loaned by the United States | bodies were so mutilated that they to the Company in one thousand could not be identified. Louis Mc dollar bonds at the rate of \$200,000 | Lane, Capt. Eldridge of the Pacific for every \$300,000 expended by the Mail Steamship Co., and Judge Hoffcompany. Ten per cent. of the net man, were bruised and cut. Felix receipts to be paid annually into the Lamax, D. Stacy, Jefferson Taylor, Treasury for the payment of the H. Blane, Capt. J. E. Ayres, Fred. principal of the loan. Tolls to be Leiz, Frank Morris, and others, were established every five years by com- injured, but not fatally. Some can missioners, one to be appointed by the never be identified, as fragments of President, one each by the Governors human flesh, bones and brains, were of New York, Massachusetts, and found nearly two blocks distant. Illinois, and one by the company. Montgomery, Sacramento and Cali-The United States are to have the fornia streets are lined with broken right to purchase the canal for the glass. There is scarcely a window for several hundred yards remaining whole. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s houses, In the Senate, the only business of and everything in the vicinity, ani importance was the debate upon and mate or inanimate, were blown into fragments. William Havens, bookkilled.

> WHAT IS NITRO-GLYCERINE? In this connection, our readers will

peruse with interest the following statement, from the N. Y. Evening

pally taken up in discussion of the Post, as to what nitro-glycerine is: This compound, more commonly known as blasting oil, is a pale yellow oily liquid of 1.5 specific gravity, insoluble in water. It does not explode by direct flame, and when exploded by a fuse or concussion, leaves no residue. It explodes with great rapidity and force, and the discoverer claims that it can be kept an indefinite time without decomposition. A few drops on an anvil detonates under the blow of a hammer, but the explosion is not communicated bebeyond the drop which receives the Secretary of War sent to the House ed to detonate the whole quantity. blow, and repeated blows are requirate await the passage of some of the of Representatives the report of the It can be heated to 212° Fahrenheit commission appointed to examine and without igniting, but explodes at

complices, and for the capture of Jeff. poses of the toilet. In 1847 a pupil Davis. The rewards were made up- of M. Pelouze, M. Sobrerg, discoveron the principal of distributing prize ed that glycerine, when treated with The loss of the steamer Financier, by money in the navy, so far as it was applicable, as that afforded the best called nitro-glycerine. It is oily, heavier than water, soluble in alcohol light which was refused her, as it conclusion arrived at is, that the and ether, and acts so powerfully on light, which was refused her, as it rewards in question are payable gen- the nervous system, that a single was against orders. She took a cam-

same, who arrested both Booth and Harold, \$75,000. To parties effecting the apprehension of Atzerodt, party or parties furnishing, on or which this substance composed of the fire caused by the progress of the fire caused by the camphene was unseen, and before it had gained too much the substance composed of the fire caused by the progress of the fire caused by the camphene was unseen, and before it had gained too much the boat pression of New Bedford have organized to the sup-party or parties furnishing, on or which this substance composed of the fire caused by the progress of the fire caused by the camphene was unseen, and before it had gained too much the substance of New Bedford have organized to the sup-party or parties furnishing, on or which this substance composed of the fire caused by the progress of the fire caused by the camphene was unseen, and before it had gained too much the substance of New Bedford have organized to the sup-party or parties furnishing, on or which this substance composed of the fire caused by the progress of the fire caused by the camphene was unseen, and before it had gained too much the substance of New Bedford have organized to the sup-party or parties furnishing, on or which this substance composed of the fire caused by the progress of the fire caused by the camphene was unseen, and before it had gained too much the substance of New Bedford have organized to the first had gained too much the substance of the first had gained too much the substance of the first had gained too much the substance of the first had gained too much the substance of the first had gained too much the substance of the first had gained too much the substance of the first had gained too much the substance of the first had gained too much the substance of the first had gained too much the substance of the first had gained too much the substance of the first had gained too much the substance of the first had gained too much the first had gained too much the first had gained too much the first had gained t party or parties furnishing, on or subsequent to April 20, and prior to one part of glycerine and three parts of the prisoner in each of nitric acid, possesses, is that it reast any information which conduced quires a much smaller hole or chamber of the prisoner of the prisoner in each of nitric acid, possesses, is that it reast any information which conduced quires a much smaller hole or chamber of the prisoner in each of nitric acid, possesses, is that it reast any information which conduced quires a much smaller hole or chamber of the prisoner in each of nitric acid, possesses, is that it respectively.

to the arrest of either Booth, Harold, berthan gunpowder does, the strength clear of the burning boat, two men follows: Brigadier General L. C. to twenty times the power of the two children, and eighty others. Baker, \$3,750; Capt. E. P. Doherty, gunpowder used, is so short that the 16th New York Cavalry, \$7,500; E. cost of blasting is often reduced by J. Conger, detective, \$4,000; Luther fifty per cent. The process is very B. Baker, detective, \$4,000; Sergeant easy. If the chamber of the mine Boston Corbett, 16th New York Cav- presents fissures, it must be lined with clay to make it water tight; this done, the closer of the Committee on re- 456; Corporals Charles Bimerson, the nitro-glycerine is poured in the Michael Uriah, John Winter, Her- water after it, which, being the lighter on the bill to reorganize the man Newgarten, John Walse, Oliver liquid, remains at the top. A slow Lorpay, and Michael Hermsley, 16th match, with a well-charged percus-New York Cavalry, \$2,091 each. The sion cap at one end, is then introremainder of the reward is distribut- duced into the nitro-glycerine. The ed among seventeen privates of the mine may then be sprung by lighting the match; there being no need of tamping.

DISASTERS ON LONG ISLAND SOUND. Long Island Sound has within a few months been the scene of several rebels. The motion to reconsider for his arrest, within the lines of the disasters to steamers, causing the with all of her freight, involving the being on the motion to amend the Fish, and Hazelton, second lieuten- loss of one life, and more than a million of dollars. Then came the disaster to the steamer Plymouth Rock. vote being taken the motion was lost one \$239; one \$229; and sixty-one Conn., and had to be beached to save her passengers and freight.

On Wednesday morning of last week, the steamer City of Norwich, running as a freight boat between New London and New York, was run into, burnt, and sunk, off Huntington, causing the loss of ten lives. The following are the particulars of the disaster:

Shortly before four b'clock in the morning, a haze being on, a schooner in the city where nitro-glycerine was standing to the eastward on the wind. then blowing a good breeze, struck the City of Norwich just forward of stored, and have it removed from hole in her side, through which the water rushed into the vessel in large quantities. The steamer being suplied with upper and lower furnaces. the water soon reached the lower fires, and forced the flames into the fire-room, igniting the dry woodwork of that department, which communicated with other combustible pired. The bill took place, and she sunk. The de- the crew were in bed, and when they relative to the labeas corpus was struction of property is estimated at had thoroughly awakened, the confusion was great. The crew and passengers leaped into the water and made to other portions of the bill, re- brought from the steamer's dock to mission of mercy. The labor was a of no use at all. perilous one, but the brave men perstruggling men and women. The short time, they succeeded in taking from the water and bringing on board the Electra, lying a little distance off.

> cept ten, who were drowned. The steamer State of Maine, running as a passenger boat between New London and New York, was also unfortunate last week. It appears, that on the trip from New York to New London, on Wednesday night, when within three miles of New London, she ran on the rocks at Eastern Point, going on, however, so easily, that the passengers on board knew nothing of the fact until after she had lain there nearly an hour. The rock at the place where she struck is quite shelving, and apparently no great damage was retwo hours, the steam ferry boat plying across the river from New Lonion, pulled the steamer off, and she landed her eastward bound passengers at New London. On examinathree feet below the water line. Canvas was placed over the leak outwardly, and other measures taken to prevent any further leakage. While ying at her dock during the day on Thursday, the leak was hardly perceptible; so slight indeed did it appear, that Capt. Borden did not think it necessary to take any further steps at repairing until he should have arrived at New York. On the arrival of the Boston train at New London the passengers went on board, and the State of Maine left about half past ten o'clock for New York. After being out an hour from New London, it was found that the steamer was making water considerably fast, and hold. After an examination, Capt. death. Borden deemed it best to stop and

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. ed that glycerine, when treated with nitric acid, was converted into a lighty explosive substance, which he called nitro-glycerine. It is oily, heavier than water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and acts so powerfully on the nervous system, that a single drop placed on the tip of the tongue will cause a violent headache, which was refused her trunk, and will cause a violent headache, which was lighting it with a match, when it will last for several hours.

M. Noble, a Swedish engineer, has succeeded in applying it to a very substance, and the nervous of the steamer Financier, by fire, on the Ohio river, at Crow's capital of \$200,000, has leased for one hundred years a tract of six hundred acres in Lisbon, N. H., where there are valuable gold, silver and lead mines.

A little girl in Wesley, Maine, died a few days since from the effects of a termible wound in her head caused by a playmate accidentally dropping a playmate accidentally dropping a pitchfork from a hayloft. 000; or to the parties, for they were succeeded in applying it to a very progress of the fire caused by the important branch of his art, namely, camphene was unseen, and before it

fer his passengers. The steamer Old

Colony was soon after signaled by

means of rockets, and hauled along-

side, and took on board the 150 pas-

sengers of the State of Maine, which

Atzerodt, or their accomplices, a of the former being scarcely one- jumped upon it, when it capsized, and cused by her employer and arrested liberal reward. The commission in tenth of the latter. Hence the miner's most of those on it were lost, among the case of the reward for the arrest work, which, according to the hard them the lady who was the cause of him for false imprisonment, and got was an interesting subject to the hard the condition of the latter. Hence the miner's most of those on it were lost, among for theft. She got her back up, sued McDougal, aged 17 years. She was a very of Booth and Harold awards as ness of the rock represents some five. the case of the reward for the arrest work, which, according to the hard- them the lady who was the cause of of Booth and Harold, awards as ness of the rock, represents some five the accident, and her husband and \$1000 damages.

> FIGHTING IN MEXICO.—Despatches dated March 23d, from Mazatlan, state that the French army 11,000 stong, reinforced from Tepic, attacked Gen. Corona and Rubi, three miles from Mazatlan. After seven hours' battle, the French were defeated with a loss of seven hundred killed and wounded. Three hundred and fifty were scattered, and the remainder returned to Mazatlan.

The Matamoras Ranchero says that the Imperialists under Col. Treyino and the Mexican campas, defeated the Juarists at Parras, about the 12th of February, in two engagements, in the first of which they killed forty men and took two pieces of artillery and loss of a number of lives, and the they killed 40 more, including the four cases of powder. In the second destruction of a great amount of chief of artillery, Col. Pedroza, and property. First came the burning of five other officers, and captured 250 the splendid steamer Commonwealth, horses and large quantities of ammu-

SUMMARY OF NEWS

The Omaha Republican has some ather exciting news from Utah. It which struck a bar off Stamford, learns that "the greatest excitement prevails among the Mormons, and a fixed determination on their part to drive out or exterminate all Gentiles. Eight men have recently been assassinated, while the editor of the Vidette, with all other Gentiles, has been notified to quit the country. Placards are posted up in Salt Lake City, warning all Gentiles to leave immediately."

A few days ago, a family residing on Bear Creek, on the Iowa river, named McLaughlin, consisting of father, mother and five children, were drowned while escaping from a flood which had surrounded their house while they were asleep. In making her port bow, with great force, tear- from the threatening danger, the cart in which they were being conveyed away fell into the water which filled a depression of the ground, and all perished.

John Conant, Esq., of Saffrey, N H., offered to pay a tax of \$3,000, if the town would pay their debt (amounting to \$26,769 72) the present year, or a tax of \$1,000 per year material, and the steamer was en- if they would pay the debt in three of Colorado took place, during which other explosion, heavier than the first, flame. The passengers and most of living. This induced the town to veloped in one immense sheet of years, and \$500 the fourth year if call a public meeting, when it was voted to accept the three years proposition.

A Philadelphia paper says that The second explosion occurred at clung to the barrels and boxes float some swindlers are advertising expassed. The bill for the reorganiza- San Francisco, California, on the 16th ing around. Fortunately, the steam- tensively a "European pocket timetion of the army was further con- of April, causing the death of nearly er Electra, on her way from Provi- keeper," sent by mail for the low dence to New York, was following price of one dollar. It is simply a in the wake of the City of Norwich, pasteboard dial with a string penduand discovering the condition of the lum, for telling time by the sun, buring steamer, stopped her engines, could not cost over two cents, and lowered four boats, which sped on a would be dear at that price, as it is

A Washington dispatch says that severed in their efforts to save the official information received there shows that Louis Napoleon is really boats were urged amidst the floating withdrawing his troops from Mexico, wreck, surrounded by flames, which although Maximilian is receiving reburned many of the rescuers. In a inforcements of Frenchmen, Austrians and Belgians from his foreign

Since the adoption of the Massachusetts State Constitution in 1780. ninety-two persons have been sentenced to be hung, fifty-seven of whom have ended their lives on the gallows. The remainder have either been pardoned or had their sentences

A letter which was mailed in New Haven in May, 1863, was received by the person to whom it was directed. at Springfield, Mass., a few days It contained money, and had been the rounds of the army, the dead letter office, and the Connecticut State House.

Mr. Robert Mayo's estate, known as Powhatan, on James River, near Richmond, and where, according to ceived. After lying there for about a dubious tradition, John Smith's life was saved by the fair Pocahontas, is said to have been sold to Col. North, of Massachusetts, for \$25,000.

A National Railroad Convention is to be held in Philadelphia. July tion, Capt. Borden found the steamer 4th, for the purpose of getting the was leaking slightly, from the fact railroad managers of the country that her fore-foot was split about acquainted with each other, and the consideration of railway interests generally.

A lady from Indiana, Mrs. Fisk, killed herself with a revolver at Grand Rapids, Mich., where she had been taken by her husband for medical treatment. She was temporarily insane.

yellow fever is prevailing at Key

West to a considerable extent, and that the regular troops stationed there are to be removed to Tampa in con-Henry Bunnell, of Winsor, Conn. went into his cellar to cut up some potatoes for his cows, when he stum-

the steam pumps were put to work. bled and fell upon the knife, which Some 18 inches were then in her penetrated his heart, causing instant . It is said that the average money which has changed hands in "play" Sound boats, to whom he could trans-

every month this year since January

at one Paris club alone is \$800,000,

The proprietor of a restaurant in Blairsville, Indiana, well-to-do in the

Stationery and pocket knives for the Massachusetts Legislature, cost with them the last time she was in Sabathlars per member.

constructed in Berlin, for the Tycoon. It is capable of manufacturing twelve were present at her funeral when a sermon thousand rifle balls a day.

464 female clerks in the treasury department at Washington.

There are now less than two hundred soldiers in Virginia, outside of

Major Gen. Mead has gone to the Maine border to look after the Feni-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

horrid monster; Dyspepsia, are earnestly invited to test this remedy.

ot injure the weakest stomach. No change of diet is necessary while using them. We recommend patients to eat all they want of 'he best the market affords. As an antidote to Disease, Plantation Bit ters are of great value. Take them when the first unpleasant symptoms appear, and you may avoid weeks and months of prosrating sickness. The first trial will do you good. You wil feel its beneficial effect at once. Particularly recommended to weak and

delicate ludies requiring something to brace and build them up. Sold Everywhere. ELD. SOLOMON CARPENTER requests his

correspondents to address him for the present at Walworth, Walworth Co., Wisconsin. MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE .- The Ministerial Conference of the Western Association will hold its next session with the Church at Hebron, Potter Co., Pa., commencing on the second Third-day of May next, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Hebron is located at rather an inconenient point of access in the bounds of our Association, and consequently it will require of the Conference to attend. The friends in bron have never been privileged with a neeting of this kind with them. It is hoped hat a full attendance will be granted them.

1. Introductory Discourse, N. V. Hull. 4. To what extent ought a minister to de vote his time to visiting and secular affairs 5. What is the nature of Christ? N. Ward

ing work to be done on the Sabbath-day? T. B. Brown.
7. To what extent should a minister rely upon the immediate inspiration of the Spirit M. Burdick.
8. Should excommunicated members b -bantized when restored to fellowship Charles Rowley.

9. What effect does the fall of man have pon humanity? S. R. Wheeler.

10. Is there any difference betwee fore knowledge and foreordination? L. A. Platts. ETHAN LANPHEAR, Clerk. Nile, April 12th, 1866. HELMBOLD'S.

THE MASON & HANLIN CABINET ORGANS

To Consumptives. - The advertiser. weeks by a very simple remedy, after hav one affection, and that dread disease. Cor ellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy to

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REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

At Adams Center, N. Y., March 14th, 1866 by Eld. Gao. E. Tomlinson, Mr. Henay Emer-son, of Watertown, Wis., and Mrs. Elizabeth which gives a return of \$9,600,000 Churchill, of Rodman, N. Y.

world, and with no family troubles, cut his throat a few days ago, because the Legislature had passed a new liquor law.

In coventry, April 15th, 1600, 180M M.

LANFHEAR, aged 49 years, 9 months, and 6 days. He was chopping alone in the woods, and by accident cutting his left foot died from loss of blood before he could reach the house. He was a member in good standing of the Pawcatack Seventh day Baptist Church at Westerly.

Go to the grave in all thy glorious prime. In full activity of seal and power ; A Christian cannot die before his time ; The Lord's appointment is the servant's box

that State this year four thousand two hundred dollars, or fifteen dol-A ball-casting machine has been

There are 1,555 male clerks and

Oxen are driven and guided by bits and reins, in regular horse style, at

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These Bitters are very pleasant, and will

Let us all try to get to Hebron on this occa-sion. The programme for said session is as 2. Regeneration—What is it, and in what sense is man affected by it? J. Allen.

ier...
6. Can a Seventh-day Baptist consistently

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At Adams Center, N. Y., March 31st, 1866 by Eld. Geo. E. Tomlinson, Mr. Benjamin H. Crandall, of Sandy Creek, and Miss M. Au-At Adams Center, N. Y., March 20th, 1866 y Eld. Geo. E. Tomlinson, Mr. Andrew M. OTERIN and Miss Ellen McHale, both of

In Coventry, April 13th, 1866, Thomas M.

the 1st of May, proximo. By order of His Excellency.

H. CRANDALLON TO BO RO Acting Adjutant General in all vi times, and send bills to Adjutant General's successful without a drop of made mo

was an interesting Sabbath-school teacher.

school, a little more than six months since. In her daily life, she was remarkably quiet, gentle, and unassuming. As the bud cannot help unfolding its closely-wrapped leaf, when ne warm summer's sun shines upon it; s Ella could but work for the good of others when her pure heart was warmed by the love of Christ. Many friends and relatives

was preached by the writer, from these words, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

H. T. B. At Adams Center, N. Y., April 16th, 1866. HILBERT B. MAXSON, son of Benjamin and Hannah Maxson, of Hounsfield, N. Y., in the 9th year of his age. The ofroumstances by which he came to his death were peculiarly sad. Mr. Maxson had been having his horses shod at the Center, and on harnessing again. before he was fairly ready, they started furiously, and got away before he was aware that Gilbert was in the wagon. They finally that Gilbert was in the wagon. They make struck the liberty-pole, hurling him against it with terrible force. He was taken up unconscious, and was carried into the house of Mr. Main, where, after lingering a little more than three days, he died. His injuries were

a fractured shoulder, thigh, and skull. The peration of trepanning was performed, and for a while his symptoms seemed a little more favorable, but consciousness did not return, and he sank rapidly. Funeral services were held at Adams Center, on the afternoon of the 18th, when, after a discourse by the Paster, from James 4:14, the remains were taken to Hounsfield for burial. Thus

passed away a promising child, the pet o . "I hear a shout of merriment; A laughing boy i see;
Two little feet the carpet press,
And bring the child to me;
Two little arms are round my neck, Two feet upon my kned; How fall the kisses on my cheek! How sweet they are to me! That morry shout no more I hear : No laughing child I see;
No little arms are round my neck,
No feet upon my knee;
No kissed drop upon my cheek,
Those lips are sealed to me;
Dear Lord | I could not give him up

To any but to thee." In Ashland, Minn., Oct. 25th, 1865, of dysentery, Francis son of Alva and Anice Jones, aged 2 years, 3 months, and 24 days.

LETTERS

J. R. Titsworth, Richard Stillman, J. H. York, A. R. Cornwall, James Boaz, Z. W. Burdick, B. F. Langworthy (right.) C. Rab Lewis (right.) Geo. E. Tomlinson, E. S. Bab-cock, L. C. Rogers, O. P. Hull (money re-ceived and books sent.) Joseph F. Stillman, Benjamin Clarke

All payments for the Sabbath Recorder are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the re-ceipt of which is not duly acknowledged. should give us early notice of the omission

David Dunn, New Market, N.J. lbert B. Ayres, Nathan Maxson. K. Green, New Auburn, Minn. 2 50 B. F. Langworthy, Alfred Center, 3 00 23 J. H. York, Wellsville, 2 00 22 2 50 22 52 | LINCOLN, 1 vol. 842 pages, octa

CITATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. ADJU- edition. 1 vol. royal octavo. Published by TANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Providence, April authority of the Secretary of War, and sold 18, 1866.

General Orders No.4. I. The term of office of Brigadier General William W. Paine, 2d Brigade, Division Rhode Island Militia, having expired in accordance with law, and Colonel Horace Daniels, com manding Pawtucket Light Guard, having been duly elected and commissioned as his successor, he wil be respected and obeyed accordingly as Brigadier General command-Part 2d. The Road to Wealth! Arts, Seing the Second Brigade, Division Rhode Island Militia.

II. General Daniels will retain his seat ipon the General Court Martial convened in oursuance to General Order No. 1, A. G. O. urrent series, 1866.

By order of His Excellency, JAMES Y. SMITH. Governor and Commander-in-Chief. H. CRANDALL, Col. and A. D. C., Acting Adjutant General.

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE. This work is now in press, and will soon be published. It has been written by request f the General Conference, and approved t a Committee appointed to examine it. Its contents are—Introductory Chapter on the Origin of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches; Origin of Conference; Organization; Organic Changes; Dectrinal Standards; Men of Correspondence with English and German Seventh-day Baptists ; Moral Questions, Temperance, Anti-Slavery, Secret Societies; Resolutions; Tabular Statements; Place and Time of each Conference, and preacher of Introductory Sermon, Moderator and Clerks; List of Seventh-day Baptist Churches, with date of their origin; List of Ministers; Num-

ber of Communicants at each session.

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. - ADJU-TANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Providence, April 2d. General Orders No. 3: In accordance with a resolution of the Hon-

Governor to determine the salaries, or continuance in office, of the military officers of the State, it is hereby ordered: I. The salary of the Adjutant General shall be three hundred doll ars per annum, from
the lat of April, 1866.

II. The salary of the Quartermaster General shall be three hundred dollars per annum, from the lat of April, 1866.

Boston, possess unequaled facilities for securing the prompt insertion o advertisements in all newspapers published in the United States of British Provinces. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. They are

III. The salary of the Paymaster General shall be one hundred dollars per annum, from authorized to contract for this paper at our the 1st day of April, 1866. IV. The office of the State Allottment Commissioner (Col. Amos D. Smith, 3d, A. D. C., in charge) will be discontinued on and after

Governor and Commander in Chief. Papers throughout the State; publish three

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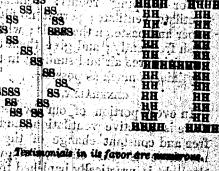
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To those who can, not rest at night, it is invaluable. For Neuralgia, Loss of Appetite, Diari rhea, Dysentery, Dyspep sia and Asthma, IT STANDS UNRIVALLED. HANH HUNH



MAL COLOR, STRENGTHEN and PROMOTE:
the grawth of the weakest hair; stop its falling out; keep the head clean, cool, and healthy can be used freely; contains not thing injurious; is unparalleled as a HAIB.
DRESSING; and is resommended and used by our best Physicians. I assure you Ladder and Gentlemen, it is all you require for the Hair. Sold by all Druggists, and at my office, No. 1128 Broadway, N. T. SARAHA.
CHEVALIER, E. D. At Wholeshie in Boston by Geo. C. Goodwin & C. Weeks & Potter, Wholeshie of Sarah Contains and the Sarah Sarah Contains and the Sarah Sa

graphs:
First of all, then, if we would prevent cholera, and other diseases, let every householder examine his cellar. Remove every particle of filth at once; provide as much ventilation as possible, and keep it up constantly; cement the bottoms and walls of the cellar so as to keep out all water, and in some localities where the water cannot be kept out the only measure which will ensure safety is to fill up the cellar with clean sand. Above all, let every cellar be thoroughly whitewashed with fresh lime before the first of June. This is most important. The white wash makes the cellar lighter, and the every variety of fungi, which vegetate in dark, damp places, some of of great benefit. which are supposed to be the specific causes of disease.

Remember, for cellars, remove filth, make them dry, ventilate, and thoroughly white wash.

There is no more dangerous cause of sickness in houses than the odor from the cesspools and drains, coming through the pipes in sinks. Any sink which allows this foul air to escape is a dangerous nuisance, and morbus, and Asiatic cholera, may all have their exciting cause in such sinks.

Many of the sinks, in the better class of houses, are dangerous in this respect; but what shall we say of these arrangements in the cheaper class of tenement houses? In many of these houses a square wooden spout leads from the sink, on the outside of the house, into a cesspool imperfectly covered. The wooden spout is seldom water tight, often decayed, and the spout, and the house and ground near it, are saturated with decomposing soap suds and grease. Every time the sink is used

be covered air-tight, and let every pipe and spout for conveying slop

that continually.

ings of summer, as the windows of borne; besides, the imperfect manner, the crowded houses are opened, the to say nothing of the waste of time whole atmosphere is perceptibly im- in doing it, amounts to more than the dressed, with a huge shirt-collar pregnated with the impure air which difference of price in thh two kinds. frayed at the edges, and a glaring yelissues forth from the sleeping rooms of the inhabitants.

The paper covering the walls of and retaining impurities from the fungi, which, as the paper becomes full of ground coffee will make from tions producing fevers and other be. Of course there are stomachs diseases. This evil is increased ten- which can bear turpentine, but they fold, and made ten-fold more dan- are happily in minority. gerous, when sleeping rooms are occupied by sick persons. Rooms in contact with iron. Tinned coffee, which there have been cases of sick- pots that have been used for some ness, and particularly of fevers, should time are apt to get worn on the sur- no hoarding up of bits of orange peel; never be used until the walls have face, so that the iron the tin plate is no touching all the posts in walking washed with fresh slacked lime.

rooms had no paper on the walls. and much less furniture in them, and if the walls were frequently washed or whitewashed.

With special reference to the prevention of cholera, sleeping rooms should never be on the lower floor of our houses. The poison which poisons, is low and groveling. It keeps near the ground, and particularly in the damp air of the night, it often creeps into the lower rooms of a house and into basements, when it does not reach the upper rooms. Avoid, then, sleeping on the lower floor of houses when possible.

Sleeping rooms are generally opened to the air in the daytime for a short period; but not sufficiently. They should be freely exposed for longer periods to the air and to the ture which collects on the wall in the night, and to destroy and prevent the formation of mold and mildew.

For sleeping rooms: ventilate, ventilate, ventilate; permit no filthy paper and paste on the walls: whitewash frequently; and give them the benefit of free air and sunlight in the daytime, as much as possible.

GENERALLY. In every portion of our dwellings too many of our houses by curtains, show in every direction. Limes, and blinds, and shutters, and shade bananas and figs abound. The fig trees, and instead of its life-giving tree is a large tree, fifteen or twenty paralysis of the motor nerves, prolappresence, we have a damp, dark, feet in height, and bears profusely.

The gardens continually tree covery was the result. In the French hospitals, the ice treat ment in cases of nervous debility, paralysis of the motor nerves, prolappresence, we have a damp, dark, feet in height, and bears profusely.

closed and dark during the sultry heat of summer, microscopic vege- wholly on the ranges throughout the table fungi are produced in large often the cause of serious disease.

banish shade trees from the immedi- Often planters have a thousand head atd vicinity of houses, open the blinds in all. and the windows, let in the sunlight | The orange tree presents the greatand the air, and obtain, at all events, est attraction to a stranger visiting a constant change of atmosphere in this country. It grows to a height the house. For the prevention of of twenty or thirty feet, and is condisease, and especially to prevent the tinually covered with the most luxucholera, this is of the utmost impor- riant dark green foliage, forming a and after the murder, which was per- holders of such companies, as a pre-

open fire-places. The dryness of the the most vigorous of all fruit trees. thus produced, are, in my opinion, yield over 2000 oranges. One noted of the utmost value in preventing tree in St. Augustine bore over 6000 cholera, and other similar diseases. Whether the cholera is present or lime destroys mold, mildew, and not, there are times every summer, in our climate, when this would be

coffee, no matter what price they pay tends to weaken the vision of both per pound, or what care they take in | men and animals. When a horse is attended to.

the article mentioned are here given. stand in their stalls facing a barnfee is to grind a portion in a mill, mangers are not boarded up tight, throw it in a tin pot, and allow it to light may be admitted through winboil until wanted. Where so made dows above, or in the barn doors. it is wasted, and the volatile spirit But if they stand with their heads to evaporated. The fluid which remains the wall, light may enter at any part is devoid of any tonic or aromatic of the stable, except in front of them. flavor, and is nothing but a bitter Farmers often saw round holes decoction, compared with true coffee. through the boards of frame stables French coffee is not good, because it before each horse, which are closed is so greatly adulterated with chicory, by slides, and these allow pure air to but the method of making it is and enter as well as light. This is a poor should be practiced to a greater ex- plan, but better than nothing. There the liquid filth of the cesspool is stir-red up, and the death-dealing odors pot consists of two tin vessels, one on stable as light as a family sitting tent, since it involves no more trouble should be windows at the ends or top of the other. In the top one is room. They should be capable of large spouts into the house; and gen- a strainer, and a tin plate pierced being opened for free air in summer, long, the deceased had tied a large the stocks or other erally into the room occupied by the with holes. The coffee, ground and situated so that draughts of air almost as fine as ganpowder, is poured will not fall upon the bodies or legs Having drawn up the stone so as to such houses, and a whole host of into the strainer, and the plate with of the animals, but circulate above other diseases find in them their apthe boles put over it. Boiling water is their backs. Perfect ventilation propriate hourishment and abiding then poured in, and filters through into must be otherwise obtained, when the pot. The pot should be kept on the weather is so cold that the win-Let every sink drain and cesspool the range or stove a few moments, dows must be closed. When winuntil scalding hot, and the fluid which has filtered through poured in at wooden panes are often inserted, and water be made perfectly water tight. the top again, which will extract Then let every sink in these houses, all the flavor of the berry, and make and in all houses, be provided with a cup of coffee far superior to that the eyes of all animals, stable wintraps to prevent entirely the escape boiled. Liebig says, however, that a dows should be well glazed and freof foul air from the pipes into portion of the coffee should be kept quently washed. Most of the stables out, thrown into the bottom of the in the country are not provided with vessel, and there permitted to steep suitable windows, while a large pro-One third of our existence, more or like tea. This, he says, gives the fla-

less, is spent in sleeping rooms, and vor, while the infiltrated portion yet, as a general rule, these rooms gives the strength. We have tried Light and sunshine in winter are esare the smallest and most poorly ven- this experiment with great success, sential to healthy vital action of all tilated of any in our houses. A large and find it a vast improvement over class of our population living in the method of simply pouring boil- of fattening animals is better attainboarding houses, and many in private ing water on the top; it is, moreover, dwellings, spend their nights in economical, because the ground cofrooms with not more than one-half or fee is exhausted more completely is noticed in the few months of stall two-thirds the cubic feet of space than by simply immersion in hot that are allowed to the inmates of water. After standing a few moour prisons, and with mone of the ments, it is as clear as spring water, ventilation which is considered es- and as deep colored as claret. The sential to all well constructed prisons. | coffee sold burnt (but not ground) in The effects upon health are evil and stores, is as cheap to consume as green coffee. The latter costs less, In some of the streets in this and pound for pound, but the waste which other cities, in the warm, still morn- takes place in roasting has to be

To have really good coffee that low silk pocket-handkerchief, broken strengthens and stimulates, the bev- of these things, and become a pattern erage must be strong, strong in dis- of neatness. You have seen a man wound up. The entire circulation of sleeping rooms is often a serious tinction to weak; not dense enough whose hair and whiskers were ridic- the bank, amounting to over \$1,000,- or organized under the laws of any other gestion find that weak coffee creates air; the paste used becomes moist flatulence, and is a burden grievous and undergoes fermentation, producto be borne, while the reverse is the ing mold, mildew and poisonous case with strong doffee. A teacup old and broken, send forth emana- five to six cups as strong as it should

Coffee should never be brought in been cleaned and thoroughly white made of comes through. When this along the street; no eating and drinkoccurs, the coffee will be bitter and ing with a disgusting voracity. If It were far better if our sleeping black, for it attacks iron, forming an Oliver Goldsmith had been married, acid very quickly. This any one he would never have worn that mem-

case knife. Above all, to have good coffee, the pot must be scrupulously clean. It ridiculously, or exhibiting any eccenshould be scalded every morning tricity of manner, you may be tolerabefore using, and once a week a piece bly sure that he is not a married of soda should be put in the pot and man. For the little corners are causes cholera, like all malarious boiled thoroughly. The result will rounded off, the little shoots are sels clean .- Scientific America

ST. AGUSTINE FLORE

A correspondent of the Binghamton Republican writing from St. Augustine, Florida, furnishes the following interesting account of the appearance of that city, the climate, occupations of the inhabitants, &c.: Three centuries have just passed

since the Spaniards founded this city. The Spanish portion is built

imes injurious to health, and in time cultivated in Florida are the orange, successful without a drop of medicine. Is most meddled with.

The great secret of this mode of treat.

In one revenue collector's district in

Cattle and hogs get their living year, and when the planter wants

fine background to the luscious fruit. When cholera is present, and the About the middle of February, I callatmosphere is hot and damp, as it ed on a planter who had just closed portant measure is to build fires, between two and three thousand. particularly at night, in different The prices are two dollars per hunparts of the house, and if possible, in dred. The orange tree is apparently rooms, and the circulation of the air It is common for full bearing trees to in one season.

LIGHT STABLES FOR ANIMALS.

Light is as essential to the healthi-

ness of the eyes as good food is for the stomach. Light strengthens the eye. Darkness, and especially sud-Few people ever drink a cup of real den changes from darkness to light, The common way of making cof- floor or large feeding-room, if their dow glass has been broken out, cobwebs and dust too frequently inportion have none at all, the stables being almost as dark as midnight. our animals. But the desirable quiet ed in dark apartments, and no perceptible bad effect upon their health

THE EFFECT OF MARRIAGE.

feeding, which usually precede their

sale for slaughter.—American Agri-

Doubless you have remarked with satisfaction how little oddities of men who marry rather late in life are pruned away speedily after their marriage. You have found a man who used to be shabbily and carelessly clergyman who wore a long beard, in a little while appear without one. You have seen a man who used to sing ridiculously sentimental songs leave them off. You have seen a man who took snuff copiously, and who generally had his breast covered with

snuff, abandon the vile habit. A wife is the grand wielder of the moral pruning-knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been can see by putting a few drops on a orable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man whom you know little about, oddly dressed, or talking surprise many who thought their ves- pruned away, in married men. Wives generally have much more sense than heir husbands, especially when the the ship steady. They are like the passengers provided with seats. wholesome, though painful, shears snipping off little growths of self-con-

ceit and folly.—Fraser's Magazine.

ICE AS A MEDICINE. Quite marvelous results have lately city. The Spanish portion is built been noted from the use of ice applied of stone quarried from an island that fronts the city. A sea wall, wide and massive, built of the best Spanish masonry, fronts the city for a mile, forming one of the finest of nerves over the spine, alternated with the company of the rather but water to the feet. A case of the city and hereby is, established as been noted from the use of ice applied | understand their ignorance; for it repromenades. Aside from the rather hot water to the feet. A case of un-ville, Ala., within a few weeks, and fine public square, the streets will not doubted hydrophobia has been cured hundreds more must perish if relief is average two rods in width. The by following that treatment. The panot speedly offered. Spanish built portion often projects at | tient was bound to the bed face downthe second story half way over the ward, and a thorough wet cupping heard, is that of a cook, who, hap-town of Attleborough, in the Common-Probably one thousand invalids of the spine, followed with ice applithere is defective ventilation, and a from the North, and their friends, cations for two or three days uninterfree and constant change of the at- have been stopping at St. Augustine ruptedly. Pulse and breathing bemosphere is too often unknown this winter. Roses have bloomed in Sunlight is practically banished from the gardens continually. Oranges and complete recovery was the result.

enough to get its tonic effects only. which is a nice point, and requires great care from the medical attendant quantities, which, it is believed, are pork or beef, he takes his dogs, guns as short applications of ice are powand carts, and as all his stock is erfully neurotonic, while its too Our advice is then, generally, to marked he readily knows his own. lengthy application debilitates the patient.—Nation.

A Curious Case.—William Grady

was hung a few days ago, for the

murder of Fergus Collins on the 26th of August, 1864. It appears that Grady had previously been in the army, petrated while Grady was drunk, he enlisted a second time in the 35th usually is at such times, a most im- picking from his grove for his sales assigned to Sherman's column, just pany now incorporated, or which may army in question was moving between the Ashley and Cooper rivers, Grady became separated from his company, and suddenly sank very low in the mud of a treacherous moras. While in this situation, without any prospect of getting out of it, with every evidence of dying there, he made a solemn declaration to God, that if he ever did get out, he would make a of the Collins murder. Fortunately, securities of the same character, the a straggler belonging to a Massachuhim out of his perilous situation. roasting it. It is the final process taken from a dark stable, he walks as On arriving at Goldsboro', N. C. brewing it, so to speak—on which if he was blind, and the light that Grady made a statement to the miliall depends; this, of course, assum- meets his eyes appears to cause pain. tary officers there, who caused him to ing that other essentials as to quality Every stable should have glass win- be arrested and held in close custody. and previous preparation have been dows, wherever the climate is too Thereafter he was given over to the cold to admit of open windows. civil authorities of New Jersey, and In an article by Baron Liebig, many When it is not convenient to have a tried, convicted, and sentenced to hints are given which, if followed, glass window in the wall, panes of death for the murder of Collins. should be abated at once. Fever, will prove exceedingly valuable. It is glass may be fitted to holes sawed in Every effort was made for a communication of the state of the st not necessary to expatiate on the the door; or a sash containing a tation of his sentence without avail, virtues of coffee they are too well single row of panes may be set in a and Grady was hung, protesting with known; but a few hints in addition to frame over the door. When stock his last breath that he was entirely innocent of the crime for which he had been condemned to suffer.

A Mechanical Suicide—A suicide of an extremely ghastly character has been committed in London, Chas. Vallance, a man of fifty years of age, having almost severed his head from his body by means of a rather ingeniously contrived guillotine. The deceased was found lying on his back on a form, his head being nearly cut off by an axe, the handle of which was screwed to a bed-post so that it might General Treasurer, on being satisfied by be held firm. The bed was drawn an examination of the books, and of the close up to a cupboard, on the top of officers of such Company under oath, that which a roller had been placed, and all its debts and liabilities are paid or exto the end of a rope some four feet ment shall deliver up to such Company give it a fall of four feet, he had arranged matters so that the stone was placed exactly over the head of the appointed by him, to examine into and axe. The deceased must have laid down on the form, placed his neck him by any Insurance Company, the exunder the edge of the axe, and cut penses of such examination shall be borne the rope by which the stone was suspended with a razor.

following is a complete list of the articles from Rhode Island, offered at the U.S. agency in New York, for exhibition at the " Paris Universal Exposition," to open April 1, 1867: One Card Pocket Lock Knives; 24 Sash Lock and Supporter: 20 samples Peabody's Breach-loading Firearms; Automatic Turn Table for Trimming Books, adapted to all sizes of books; a case of Machine-cut Files; Revolving Head Screw Machine for the manufacture of firearms; a Universal Milling Machine; Window Sash Lock and Supporter; Cast Iron Stove Pipe Elbows; one Card Pocket Lock Knives; Meat Cutters and Sausage Fillers; Soap Cutter: Mowers, Reapers, Hay and feed Cutters; Machine

ODDS AND ENDS.

The affairs of the Kentucky Trust Company Bank, which closed its doors in 1854, have finally been ulously cut, speedily become like other | 000, has been redeemed, dollar for dol human beings. You have seen a lar, and every depositor paid in full. A disease like the hog cholera is prevailing in New Albany. Ind.

> Richard Paterson, of Tiverton by being struck on the head with the

> gearing of a derrick which gave way when he was at work under it. Commissioner Rollins has issued Revenue, in assessing invoices, not the value of their farm products consumed by themselves and by their

Secretary McCulloch reports that the customs receipts for the month of March in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, were \$13,-428,829 in gold, of which ninety per gations, or prohibitions, are imposed cent. was collected in New York.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio House of Representatives to husbands are clever men. The wife's prohibit conductors on street railadvices are like the ballast that keeps roads from receiving fare except from penalties, deposits and obligations, shall Lemon juice (gargled) is pronounc-

ed one of the best remedies for diptheria, by a French savan. Mixed with a little spirit and sugar, it is not unpleasant to the taste. It is impossible to make people

pening to let some candles fall into the water, put them in the oven to

LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND

An Acr 'concerning "Insurance Compa-It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

aws of any of the United States, other than this State, now require, and may hereafter require, that the Insurance Companies incorporated by the laws of other States, shall deposite with some officer of such State, stocks or other securities, in trust or for the benefit of policy. requisite to such Company transacting business in such other State, the General New Jersey Volunteers, which was ized to receive from any Insurance Combefore it proceeded on the grand hereafter be incorporated under the laws march to the sea shore. While the of this State, stocks or other securities, in such amount as may be required by the laws of such other State or States, on deposite and in trust for the benefit of the policy-holders of such Company. SEC. II. The General Treasurer shall hold such stock or securities so deposited as security for policy-holders in said Company, but any Company so depositing may be permitted to receive and to collect the interest and dividends on its securities so deposited, and from time to time withdraw such securities on depositclean breast of all he knew in the case ing with the said General Treasurer other market value of which, at the time of setts regiment came along, and helped such deposit, shall equal or exceed the amount required to be deposited. SEC. III. Whenever any Insurance Company shall have deposited the requisite stocks or other securities, in conform

> of security, and the amount of each thus deposited, and that he, the said General Treasurer, is satisfied that they are of the market value represented; but no stock or other securities so deposited shall be withdrawn except as provided in the preceding section. SEC. IV. Whenever any Insurance Company which shall have so deposited stocks or other securities with the General Treasurer of the State, shall desire to relinquish its business, the General Treasurer shall, on application of such Company, under the oath of the President or principal officer, and Secretary, give notice of such intentions, in two newspapers published in this State, to be inserted at least twice a week, for six months; and after such publication, the tinguished upon any contract or agree-

such Company, at their expense, with

each State which shall require the same

which certificate shall embrace the items

him belonging to such Company. SEC. V. Whenever it shall become necessary on application of any Company, for the General Treasurer, or any person S10,000,000 TO BE SOLD AT SIXTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, ascentain the value and condition of any stocks or other securities deposited with said General Treasurer shall be allowed to charge for his time and expenses, or for the time and expenses of the person RHODE ISLAND IN FRANCE.—The he shall appoint to make such examination; such examination shall be made annually by the General Treasurer, and in case it shall appear at any time that the stocks or other securities so deposited, amount to less than the sum required for the purposes for which such deposit has been made, the General Treasurer Magic Relievos in Bronze; Window shall notify the Company, and unless the deficiency is made up within thirty days, it shall be the duty of the said General Treasurer to countermand all the certificates he may have issued, and notify the Treasurer, Comptroller, or other financial officer of such States as he may have transmitted his certificate to, pursuant to the third section of this Act, and shall publish his doings in one newspaper printed in the city of Providence, for

three weeks. Sec. VI. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as rendering this State liable for the value of any stock or other securities, deposited by any Insurance Comfor making Nets for fishing and other pany, according to the provisions herein

SEC. VII. It shall not be lawful for any person to act within this State, as agent or otherwise, in procuring or securing applications for insurance, upon the ife or health of any person, or in any manner to aid in transacting the business of such Life or Health Insurance, for any State government, unless such Company is possessed of one hundred thousand dollars capital, and the same is invested in stocks created by the laws of the United States, or by or under the laws of Within a radius of five or six squares, the State in which said Company is locatthe Street Commissioner found no ed, or in other good and sound stocks, or less than 100 lying dead within three other securities, the market value of which, at the time of such deposit, shall be at or above par, which investments are deposited with the Auditor, Comp-Stone Bridge, Rhode Island, was troller, or chief financial officer of the killed at Bothwell, Canada, April 11, State, by whose laws said Company is incorporated, and the General Treasurer of GROWTH IS THE RESULT. LADIES AND this State is furnished with the certificate of such Auditor, Comptroller, or chief financial officer aforesaid, under his band and official seal, that he, as such Auditor, instructions to Assessors of Internal Comptroller, or chief financial officer of such State, holds in trust and on deposit o require of farmers any return of for the benefit of all the policy-holders of such Company, the security before mentioned, which certificate shall embrace the items of security so held, that he is satisfied that such securities are worth

one hundred thousand dollars. SEC. VIII. Whenever by the laws of any other State of the United States, any charges, taxes, fines, penalties, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obli upon Insurance Companies incorporated or organized under the laws of this State or upon the agents of such Insurance Companies, so long as such laws continue

be imposed upon all Insurance Companies doing business in this State, which are incorporated or organized under the laws of such other State, and upon their An Acr to establish the division line between the towns of Smithfield and

North Providence on the one side and

shall be, and hereby is, established as follows: viz: Beginning at a point in the middle of Blackstone river opposite to the point on the eastern bank thereof The very last Irish case we have where the dividing line between the of the Pacific Hotel. wealth of Massachusetts, and said town of Pawtucket meets said river, thence running southerly and following the middle line of said Blackstone river and of The West Virginia Oil and Land Pawtucket river, as said rivers now run,

line, Attest:

CITONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE STONINGTON AND NEW LONDON RAIL

WINTER ABBANGEMENT.

On and after Friday, Jan. 12th, 1866, trains Section I. In all cases in which the vill run as follows: LEAVE PROVIDENCE. 7.10 A. M. Accommodation Train for New London, connects with a train for Nor-12.35 P. M. (on arrival of Express Train that

> Passenger Train, stops at Greenwich, Kingston, Westerly, Stonington and Mystic, connects at New London with Express Train for New Haven; arrives in New York at 7.30 P. M. 1.00 P. M. Freight, with a passenger car attached, for Stonington and Groton. 3.50 p. M. Accommodation Train for New London, connects at Stonington with

the splendid steamers Plymouth Rock and Commodore for New York. .12 P. M. New York Steamboat Train for Stonington, connecting at Stonington with the splendid steamers Plymouth Rock and Commodore for New York. 10.00 P. M. Night Mail Train for New York, via New London and New Haven. 8.00 p. M. Sunday Mail Train for New York via New London and New Haven. LEAVE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LANDING.

00 Midnight, (on arrival of steamers from New York,) Steamboat Train for Bos ton, Taunton and New Bedford. 7.30 A. M. Passenger Train, on Sunday morn ings only, for Mystic, Noank, and Gro-LEAVE NEW LONDON. 1.40 A. M. (Providence time,) Night Mail

Train for Providence and Boston.
7.00 A. M. Accommodation Train for Stoning. ton and Providence, connecting with 10.40 A. M. train for Boston, Taunton, and New Bedford 00 P. M. Accommodation Passenger Train for Providence. 15 P. M. (on arrival of the 12.15 Express ity with the laws of the State or States Train from New York,) Express Pasin which such company is desirous of senger Train for Providence and Bostransacting business; it shall become the ton, stops on this road - t Mystic, Ston, duty of the General Treasurer to furnish ington, Westerly, Kingsion and Green wich; arrives in Providence at 7.30 r m. and Boston at 9 P. M.

10.00 P. M. Sunday Night Mail Train for Prov certificate under seal, of such deposit for

idence and Boston.
A. S. MATHEWS, Superintendent.
Stonington, Jan. 10th, 1866.

TRENCH'S HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. OPPOSITE CITY HALL AND PARK, CORNER FRANKFORT STREET NEW YORK.

SPACIOUS REFECTORY, BATH ROOMS SERVANTS NOT ALLOWED TO RECEIVE

Do not believe Runners or Hack nen wh MEXICO! MEXICO!! MEXICO!! \$30,000,000 LOAN OF THE

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO. WENTY-YEAR COUPON BONDS IN SUMS OF \$50, \$100, \$500, AND \$1,000. INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. securities held by

of TWELVE PER CENT. IN GOLD, or SEV ENTEEN PER CENT. IN CURRENCY, at the

by the Company so applying, and the THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY THE MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

> IMMENSE TRACTS OF MINING aid States and the GENERAL GOVERN tion of these Bonds and payment of interest. THE SECURITY IS AMPLE. #30 in U. S. Currency will buy a 7 per cent. Gold Bond of \$60 in U. S. Currency will buy a 7 per cent. Gold Bond of

\$300 in U. S. Currency will buy a 7 per cent. Gold Bond of \$600 in U. S. Currency will buy a 7 per cent. Gold Bond of Let every lover of Republican Institutions buy at least ONE BOND. Circulars forwarded and subscriptions re

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., and of the Republic of Mexico, 57 Broadway, Subscriptions also received by Banks ind Bankers generally throughout the Unit-

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MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING. TO INVIGORATE, STRENGTHEN AND

LENGTHEN THE HAIR. THEY ACT DIRECTLY UPON THE ROOTS OF THE HAIR, SUPPLYING REQUIRED NOURISHM NT, AND NATURAL COLOR-AND BEAUTY RETURNS. GREY HAIR DIS-CHILDR N WILL APPRECIATE THE DE-HAIR, AND NO FEAR OF SOILING THE SKIN, SCALP, OR MOST ELEGANT HEAD-

DEPOT 198 & 200 GREENWICH-ST., N.

DACIFIC HOTEL 170, 172, 174 & 176 GREENWICH-ST.

tween Courtlandt and Dey-sts., New York JOHN PATTEN, Jr., Proprietor The Pacific Hotel is well and widely known

pecially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close preximity to the busines part of the City-is on the highway of South ern and Western travel-and adjacent to al the principal Railroad and Steamboat depoi The Pacific has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests; it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated provided with gas and water; the attend ance is prompt and respectful; and the table is generally provided with every delicacy of the season.

The subscriber, who, for the past few years, has been the lessee, is now sole proprietor, and intends to identify himself thoroughly with the interests of his house. With long experience as a hotel keeper, he trusts, by moderate charges and a libera N. B.—To prevent overcharge by Hack men, the coaches of the Hotel are owned by the proprietor. JOHN PATTEN, JR.

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EASTWARD BOUND. DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO TO NEW YORK. in 2, Day Express from Buffalo, 5.00 A , Steamboat Express from 4, Night Express from Dun-12, Night Express from Buffa-

Cincinnati Express from Buffalo, at. WESTWARD: Day Express and Mail Trains run daily, cept Saturdays and Sundays. Lightning P press runs daily to Buffalo and Roches and to Salamanca and Dunkirk daily, or Saturdays. Emigrant Train runs daily.

EASTWARD. Day Express, Mail, and Cincinnati Expression daily, except Sundays. Night Expressions daily from Suffaio and Rechester, and daily, except Sundays, from Dankick and Salamanca.

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Chunk, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, 4.00 r. n. for Easton, Scranton, Green

Bethlehem, Maunch Chunk.

5.00 r. m. for Flemington and Somerville.

6.00 r. m. Express train, except Saturdile.

6.00 r. m. Express train, except Saturdile.

Williamsport, sleeping cours through.

7.00 r. m. for Somerville.

8.00 r. m. Western Express, for Easton, all lentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West. Sleeping Curs from Jersey. the West. Sleeping Cars from Jersey through to Pittsburg.
Additional trains are run to Elizabet Bergen Point, &c.