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R LIL U WALT

londay, November 20th, 1815. New York at about the bi-

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MILESTONS (NEW DISC.

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Published by GEORGE B. UTTER.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 3.

spirit of the original institution; and vou.

the earthly paradise, we must look

for its antitype in the heavenly para-

Where is the frost? They are gone and lost-The forms of beauty last night it made.
With pictures rare were windows arrayed.
Be silent, it said; the brook obeyed. Yet silence and pictures all did fade.

Where is the rain? Pattering it came.

Pattering it came.

Dancing along with a merry sound.

Dancing bed in the fields it found; Each group of rain? It hath left the ground. Where is the rain? It hath left the ground. Gone away so soon ?

semeth to fall like the melted snow. We work out our thoughts wisely and slow The seed we sow, but it will not grow.
Our hopes, our resolves—where do they go
What doth remain?

Nothing is lost. No snow nonfrost That come to enrich the earth again. Ve thank them when the ripening grain Is waving over the hill and plain. And the pleasant rain springs from

All endeth in good— Never despair: though hope seemeth vain, be patient still intents God doth fulfi

The good intents dod used with and is weak; His powerful will.

Thy good endeavor Is lost—ah! never. -Christian Treasury

THE SUNDAY IN SCOTLAND. We are indebted to friends in

of the heavenly Sabbath. Scotland for copies of the North Brit-Daily Mail, and the Glasgow Daily Herald, giving in full the speeches on ber the Sabbath-day to keep it holy, least one eminent brother of the Sunday observance, delivered at as of more obligation in itself than cloth. Assuredly, the Rev. Doctor's meetings of the Established Church any other of God's commandments, speech will excite no small commo-Presbytery, held on the 16th and 21st of the Lord's-day is inseparably condays of November. The discussion nected with the due observance of primeval Sabbath, but has the boldoriginated in a proposed address from the other commandments. Its very ness to declare that the Decalogue, as the Presbytery to the membership of position in the Decalogue, occupying such, was abrogated with the "disthe churches. After the reading of as it does, by the Divine arrange- pensation of works," and that it is the address, at the first meeting, duty to God and our duty to our firmed in the New Testament, and speeches were made by Dr. Jamieson, neighbor, seems to indicate its spe-tembodies the laws of nature. Nay, Dr. Macduff, and Dr. Macleod, the cial use as the link connecting rever applying his arguments to the Chris latter objecting to the address on the ence towards God with truth, justice, tian Sunday, he ddes not shrink from ground that it assumed the binding fully persuaded that were the Lord's culiar to itself, resting on the precept character of the Fourth Command- day to sink, in our estimation, to the and example of the apostles, and the ment a doctrine which he thought level of ordinary days, the public eternal fitness of things. As we they could not consistently hold with- worship of God would soon cease, said, there is nothing novel in this out keeping the seventh day of the religious and moral ignorance pre- The thesis is one which was laid down vail, and men, amidst the uninterweek, and keeping it with all the rupted round of worldly business, strictness of the Jews when they cares, and pleasures, forget God and that "the Fourth Commandment, stoned a man to death for picking up the interests of eternity. It appears literally understood, does not apply sticks, and forbade lighting fires. At to us that this important use of the to us Christians, for it is entirely outthe second meeting, the principal Sabbath-day, us preparing men for ward, like other ordinances of the speakers were Mr. Charteris, Dr. Macleod, Dr. McTaggart, Dr. Runci- son why God's ancient people were of which are now left free by Christ. man, Dr. Patton, and Dr. Jamieson. so often reminded of its obligations But in order that the simple may ob-These speeches are very long, and by the Prophets, and so often nation- tain a Christian view of that which very rambling quite too much so ally chastized for neglecting or pro- God requires of us in this Command for us to print. They show, however lieve that similar providential artival, not for the sake of intelligent er, what a confusion of tongues is rangements extend also into Gospel and advanced Christians, for these produced by abandoning the simple times. and definite commandment of God on the subject of the Sabbath. In ed it necessary to state some of the chiefly in order that men may on one of his speeches. Dr. Macleod reasons that induce us to attach so such a day of rest have time and opalluded to our friend James A. Begg, whom he regarded as the only con- so much jealousy over it. We are that "those who think that the obsistent observer of the Sabbath ac- aware that you yourselves know all servance of the Lord's-day has been cording to the commandment in these things; we address you only appointed by the Church instead of

We may possibly find room in a fu-

most thoroughly logical, and who

counsel to you in regard to the obdressing you, we assume no dominion over your faith; our desire is to dis- of your own individual responsibility, a leading clergyman in a Church

meet with your sympathy and approval in addressing you at this time our Christian liberty, let us be care- verting to the more elevating and upon a subject of so great importange to the temporal and spiritual inWe must also have a due respect to

The young in your households are. exposed to the danger of imbibing these unscriptural views, and of actother public conveyances. The day

squest preimigation of the law children of God and heirs of glory from Mount Sharp Being enacted by the same authority, and with the same authority, and with the same obligation to observe it as in all the other commandments of the learner sharp, and with the same obligation to observe it as in all the other commandments of the bears and law of the same those of the heart sharp, and law of the same those of the board sale, and law of the same through the same t

THE SABBAC CORDER TANUALY MARKET SEC.

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

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH DAY, JANUARY 18, 1866.

we infer from the practice of our Beloved brethren, suffer this word Lord's apostles, that the first day of of exhortation from those who watch each week, commemorative of the for your souls as those who have to completed work of human redemp- give an account of their stewardship tion, is the appointed day of rest for to God; and may the God of peace, the Christian church. This day, that brought again from the dead our even in the apostles' times, was call- Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of

ed by way of eminence, and to dis- the sheep, through the blood of the tinguish it from other days, 'the everlasting covenant, make you per-Lord's-day.' Moreover, if the rest fect in every good work to do His of the Sabbath on earth be, as many will, working in you that which i understand it, a type and pledge of well pleasing in His sight, through the rest in heaven, it must necessari- Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ly continue till its fulfillment in fu- ever and ever. Amen." ture glory. If it began as a type in

> From the North British Daily Mail. Amidst the wilderness of speeche

dise. The apostle saith, There reon the Sunday question with which maineth a rest (the keeping of a Sabour pages are to-day encumbered bath) to the people of God.' It that of Dr. Norman Macleod is cergrieves us, dear brethren, to hear of tainly the most remarkable, not from any who can not enjoy the rest of containing anything new on the subthe earthly Sabbath, lest they should ject—that, as he himself said, would be found unfitted at last for the rest | be impossible—but from the fact that the sentiments it expounds are those "We consider it necessary, breth- of an eminent divine of the Estab ren, to remind you that we do not lished Church of Scotland, and that look on the commandment, 'Remem- they were publicly indorsed by at ment, the middle place between our now only binding so far as it is coneven more distinctly, centuries ago, the proper discharge of all the moral Old Testament, bound to modes and and religious duties, is the main rea- persons, and times and customs, all faning it. Many Christian men be- ment, observe that we keep it a feshave no need of it; but first for the Beloved brethren, we have deem- sake of the body; . . . . and

much importance to the observance portunity to attend to the worship of of the Lord's-day, and to watch with God." Philip Melancthon teaches Glasgow, adding, "Who. I think, is by way of remembrance, to show our Sabbath, as a thing necessary, do care for you, and that you may be greatly err." And Calvin himself ready, when, required, to give a the apostle of Presbyterianism, when has prepared a most solemn protest, Scriptural reason for your observ- warning the brethren against observwhich I recommend Dr. Jameison to ance of the Christian Sabbath. We ing the Christian Sunday according know that you prize the privileges to the letter of the Fourth Command connected with it. We grant most ment, explains that "to do this is readily, that works of necessity and nothing else than to insult the Jews readily, that works of necessity and nothing else than to insult the lews together with each of the papers named above, on day such works are a duty, for the large same typical the discussion in the Presbytery. Lord ever loveth mercy more than distinction of days as had place sacrifice, but we should be careful to among the Jews. And of a truth. ture issue, for some of the speeches. connne ourselves to such works, both the sake of profit they have by such a doctrine. confine ourselves to such works, both he goes on to say, "we see what "PASTORAL ON THE OBSERVANCE OF THE others. What these works may be Those who cling to their constitu-LORD'S-DAY, BY THE PRESEYTERY OF we presume not to define. Your tions go thrice as far as the Jews in GLASGOW, TO THE BRETHREN UNDER own consciences, enlightened by the the gross and carnal superstition of THEIR SPIRITUAL CHARGE WITHIN THE Word and Spirit of God, must guide Sabbatism." Any one confessing ven individually Each one of you such opinions now-a-days, would do is responsible, not to us, but to your so at the risk of being denounced as called in the Providence of God, to own Master, for all your acts. Let a Deist or Atheist, or something watch over your spiritual welfare, we us all see that the pleas which we worse, in every Pharisaical coterie in desire to address a few words of use in this, or in any other case, are Scotland. No doubt Luther and Cal such as we are satisfied will be ap- vin had to face much greater risks; servance of the Lord's-day. In ad- proved of by God. We desire, dear but "there were giants in those

brethren, to impress upon you a sense days," and it is a hopeful sign to see charge a duty laid upon us, and to in regard not only to your observance whose highest Court in 1834 stigma-he helpers of your low in the Lord. of the Lord's day, but in regard to tized walking on Sunday as an impi-"We are persuaded that we shall your observance of all God's com- ous encroachment on the malienable mandments. While we rejoice in prerogatives of the Lord's-day, reful lest our liberty degenerate into ennobling doctrines of the early Re-

indifference, or into licentiousness. formers on this subject. The historical fact, as any sciolist the rights of others, especially of may ascertain without the need for a such as are in our employment, and course of elaborate or protracted Sunday trains, steam-vessels, and same we are to do to them. We charity, yet it was only in the later

tion of one day in seven as a day of Faith in Jesus and the indwelling of understand whether this exactly redanger of being swept entirely away. fer any work to be done in all their ing in the House of Correction) the passed Aloise, on whose pale face with dark cedars, rugged with restant. holy rest was recognized in the sub. His Spirit are essential to our being presents Dr. Macleod's idea. He There can be no doubt that had it borders on the Day of Rest, under mulgation of the law children of God and heirs of glory. gives forth somewhat of an uncertain not been for the introduction of a any conditions whatever. In earing

day of sacred rest accords with the and the God of peace shall be with Macleod leans with a pardonable gether. Already Dr. Macleod has part and parcel of the Fourth Combias. In any case, an unsophisticat-been called an Antinomian-a bud-mandment as delivered to the Jews,

this law has been abrogated then speech of Mr. Charteris, and as care-

With all that Dr. Macleod said on he score of natural fitness, as derivhere upon common ground. Only grant that the Sabbath was made to created to be the slave of the Sabbath—man's true interests being thus recognized as the standard of what day—and we shall then have the Church regulating her precepts in a perate recreation, and virtuous kind-But while admitting the strength

of the position assumed by Dr. Macleod, so far as the perfect distinct-Christian Sunday is concerned, there are many things he said of which we eral points the Rev. Doctor avoided minister of the Barony, and we canole enough under the circumstances. decidedly weakens the force of his address. His speech was far too long it should be altogether free from inconsistencies; but the number of them was very needlessly augmented erend gentleman of a number of ar guments apparently for the sheer was an ancient device of the Puritans thus to spin out their discourses manner in which Butler satirizes, the practice, and if he,

" Like a mountebank must wound Only to show with what small pain The hurts of faith are cured again "-

he should still remember that-" we by sad experience; find

From the Glasgow Daily Herald,

It is only doing justice to the gow to say, that they deserve the thanks of the community for the able. day question, and the much larger subject connected with it. which was introduced in the bold and magnifiwere no railing accusations brought unscriptural views, seem to be held dependent upon us. In many cases reading, is simply this that there is against railway directors or a heretical by some in regard to the nature and we necessarily require their assistance no direction, and no evidence, for press; and there was even no assumpthem should be as few as possible, Sabbath observance, to . Christian far as we are aware, of that intoler- a portion of the Decalogue abolished.

Brethren, look not on the Lord's-day selves of recurring to the Jewish or nature, for it will vindicate to some

being made for man, is benefits ex- shiped in spirit and in truth. Ac-derived their authority from the the religious world which seems de-mentary of the Lawgiver; and we tend to all men, in every age and nate that love the country and loving. He that love the not be wholly suicidal.

This prime value and divine institution of the Lawgiver; and we termined to "stump" the country and loving. He that love the not be wholly suicidal.

This prime value for many the religious world which seems dementary of the Lawgiver; and we termined to "stump" the country and loving. He that love the not be wholly suicidal.

One is a little puzzled, however, to that the Day of Rest is in imminent of Israel were to do no work nor sell the second country.

ed layman may be pardoned if he is ding disciple of Colenso and Renan and surely no one will contend that unable to see why a valid argument one who has commenced a down. Christians in the nineteenth century can not be constructed on the side of hill path of heresy, which will sooner are under exactly the same obligaliberality. Take it that the Jewish or later land him amongst the neo- tions, and liable to the same penalty Sabbath law, has by some occult de logians of Germany. The ecclesiasti- for disobedience. All this, we are scending process, which no man is cal heresy hunters are in full cry told by the advocates of the perpetual able to explain, acquired a lasting ob- after the reverend gentleman, and it validity of the Fourth Commandment, ligation—then the answer is, that the will not be their fault—it will not be is what is specially Jewish in the Sabbath, even as observed by the because their cry is not loud, and Law, and has therefore been abolish Jews, was in nowise the dismal day deep, and prolonged—if they do not ed; but if we abrogate all these parwhich Gibsonian people foolishly im- run him down. The point which Dr. ticulars, what, pray, have we left?

agine, and would much like to reinagine, and would much like to reindiscleod so eloquently asserted is We have simply a Day of Rest,
culcate; that it was a day of radipurely theological, and scarcely suitwhich Christians keep not under the ance and joy; of canticles, and ed for discussion in the columns of a requirements of the Jewish law, but hymns, and noble offices of prayer; newspaper; but it seems to us, that according to the spirit of the Gospel, of laughing smiles at home, and his views, and the views of those and in accordance with the dictates ringing peals of gladness in the outer who most ably opposed him in the of their conscience. If this is not the air, rather than a day of domestic Presbytery, when fairly confronted, abrogation of the Fourth Commandgloom, drawling sounds, glum looks, almost meet. Let any one, for extenent qua the Fourth Commandment, and sour theology. Or, take it that ample, read carefully the beautiful what is it? we say, that it is the strangest thing fully weigh the explanations which cal laws of our being teach us that under the sun to find men, whose were given by Dr. Macleod immedi- we require one day in seven as a earnestness in support of a law of ately after, and we are confident that period of repose for the body, and

tree, and trying to find there the of their national code of laws was most nutritious fruit. During the abrogated by the death and resurreclast twenty-five years, how much of tion of our Saviour; that is to sav. painful writing, how much of bom- believers in the New Dispensationpastic speech, has been given to the are not placed under these commandmaintenance of a mistaken view as ments in the same manner as the o the Fourth Commandment, while Jews were when the Law was prothe observance of all the rest was mulgated, and do not therefore come absurd to suppose that he did-that d either from physiological or social the converted Gentile might freely relations, we' should probably be commit murder, or bear false witness found in near agreement with him as against his neighbor, or dishonor his Secularist and Sabbatarian may meet | Commandments had not been deliver- as Dr. Macleod showed, it is not ed to him. Yet it would almost seem much more than thirty years since serve man, whereas man was not at an agitation meeting on Monday of Scotland issued a pastoral against makes the proper observance of the that there was now no longer any binding character of the command style equally alien from moroseness so far as the Decalogue contained the sermons. Year after year some little and debauchery—as little likely to moral law which had been implanted portion of the letter of the Law has make the morning dull as to make into the human conscience by the been quietly rescinded, till now the the evening dissipated—but eminent. Almighty, it must be acted upon by Fourth Commandment in all its inly promotive of what is so greatly to the Christian, who had under the tegrity cannot be defended, except by Rebe desired—seasonable repose, tem- teaching of our Saviour a far higher a shuffling and inconsistent species of ed in the form in which they were believe, has been conducive to the

speak, glorified by the Gospel.

pushing his arguments to their legit- not see how he practically differs science and religious feeling of a peoimate conclusion, and his trimming from those gentlemen who, while con- ple who know well the secular and policy in this respect, though excusa- tending that the Decalogue is still spiritual blessings that are derived binding, also admit that all which was especially Jewish in it has been abolished. Why this, it humbly apand far too rambling to expect that pears to us, is just saying in other words what was said by Dr. Macleod. the tone of a child's voice, arrested This country, for example, has incor- our attention and chilled our blood. norated into its laws some parts of as we were passing down a side street the Jewish code, and several of the at the south end, a few weeks ago, Ten Commandments form part of and, on turning toward the sound, our criminal law; but are we to say we discovered a little Irish boy, that, simply in consequence of this, smeared with street filth, and lookthe Jewish code is not abolished! ing like a locomotive bundle of rags, sion of profound melancholy. The But leaving the general statement of who was pouring out his wrath piece was unmercifully hissed; and and Dr. Macleod would have done the question, which belongs specially against another boy who had disto the theologian, let us see how the pleased him in some way that did discussion of the subject applies to a not make itself immediately obvious. special case—the Sabbath as founded Despite his dirty and neglected conupon the perpetual obligation of the dition, there was something about Fourth Commandment. We leave his eye that revealed the presence of aside altogether the question as to unusual intellect, and there was a whether that Commandment, in its kind of grotesqueness and originalispirit, is or is not a purely moral obligation; and we come to this vital confirmed the promise of his eye, point—Is it a moral obligation, bind- and declared him capable of a nobler | nager's room, ing upon us to all time, as it was de life. Dubious of any success in our livered to the Jews? If it is, as many attempt, and feeling strongly desireverend divines, and some members rous, if possible, of doing something author of the play acted to-night?" of the Established Presbytery of to call forth his confidence and put Glasgow assert, then we are certainly him in a way of better things, we bound to keep it in all its integrity approached him for a parley. As dignified, and impersonal manner in as it was laid down by the Jewish soon as he saw our intention he seemwhich they have discussed the Sun- lawgiver. In the first place, we must ed to anticipate reproof, and looked keep it on the seventh day, for that as if he were summoning all his is as distinct an injunction in the stock of natural and acquired sauci-Fourth Commandment as the injunc- ness to his help for resistance; so we cent speech of Dr. Macleod. There tion to rest from all labor. If it is changed our method of attack, in er one of my company. Here is contended that the seventh day was hope to put him off his guard. changed to the first day, then it is clear that here is a portion of this the name of O'Doherty lives in this purpose of the Christian Sabbath on the Lord's-day, but our calls upon transferring the Jewish burden of tion on the part of any speaker, so commandment abrogated, and hence neighborhood, my lad?" from their inexperience, especially and with the least inconvenience to shoulders that while the apostles, ance towards those who take a liberal Then, again, the command is clear them. We have no right to abridge out of respect to the fact of Christ's view of the Sabbath law, which has and distinct, that there should be an ally smokes a pipe, and I think has a unnecessarily their full enjoyment of resurrection, fixed upon what we call so prominently distinguished the dis-entire cessation from labor—the labor little boy named Pat." ing upon them. Many temptations a day that many of them value as a the Lord's day as the fitting day for cussion in other Ecclesiastical Courts. of man-servant and maid-servant, and are put in the way of the young and precious gift from God. Our Lord's His followers to join in public wor- The pastoral address, which was car- of every beast of burden. No one, That's my name." day into a day of mere worldly pleaswould that men should do to us, the
ings of brotherly fellowship and tone, and contains in its substance Sabbatarians themselves shout loudly other public conveyances. The day without sinning against the Lord. that the ecclesiastics bethought them—that the debate has been of this it, and run carriages and cabs, keep "And

the thoughtless for turning the Lord's- rule is applicable to us all, whatever ship, to celebrate the Christian mys- ried yesterday by a majority of 23 however, complies with this plain relittle to which any Scottish Presby- for the perpetual obligation of this Brethren, look not on the Lord's day selves of recurring to the Jewish or nature, for it will vindicate to some ment servants and maid-servants at mighty and sloom. We dinances as a means of establishing extent Scotch theology from the work, and justify their conduct by may be, better than a praste."

lose of the dishonor of Him who in the serious that day, and to the serious ment of soul and body; a day of all centuries the Lewish Salbath and against it, and show our neighbors the spirit and not with the letter, of pose?"

the Christian Sunday (itself a glad; across the Tweed, that our religion is the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps and the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps and the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps and the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps and the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps and the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps and the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps and the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps and the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps and the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps are to comply with the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps are to comply with the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps are to comply with the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps are to comply with the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps are to comply with the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps are to comply with the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps are to comply with the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps are to comply with the commandment. Now, what is "Well, you see, Johnny steeps are to comply with the commandment. The commandment was a day of austerity and gloom. The conduction of the commandment was a day of austerity and gloom. The conduction of learn from the Scriptures that after gladness before the Lord the Christian Sunday (itself a gladria across the Tweed, that our religion is the commandment. Now, what is work of creation of the seventh was enforced by the seventh which was enforced by the commandment which was enforced by the seventh was enfo day and sanctited it; that this day mere outward observance of any or—the task of drawing interences, to
of holy rest was utended for God's dinance—profits little. God looks show that while they did so, the preglory and man's good; and that, to the heart. He requires to be wor—
the task of drawing interences, to
But while the debate will have ed upon the Jews by the penalty of
this good result, it is quite evident death? It is surely right to interpret
that it will not please that section of the words of the Law by the comthe commandment which was enforc- | don't do it no ways common." But while the debate will have ed upon the Jews by the penalty of this good result, it is quite evident | death? It is surely right to interpret

It is quite true that the physiologifaith has been proved in so many he will see there is little ground of we also require an opportunity for ways, arguing for what is really a difference between them. Dr. Mac the exercise of our moral and religious law of works, clinging to the very lead holds that the Decalogue, as nature. In so far as the Fourth Comdeadest branch of that forbidden given to the Jews as forming a part mandment required this of the Jews, well-pleased, well-dressed, and measleft to fare very much as it listed. under the same obligations with retthe binding character of the com-Surely this is a reproach to all our ference to their observance. There- mandment as given to the Jews, and verend gentleman never for one mo- yet play fast and loose with its re- reads its inspired lessons, than those ment asserted—indeed, it would be quirements. You abrogate that part of this same little Pat. Maloney. which suits your convenience, and would bind the consciences of other people who take a different view. What has been the history of this respects the real value of the day, parents, under the plea that these Sunday question in Scotland? Why,

> that such an impression did prevail the General Assembly of the Church night, and that Dr. Macleod, in say- walking on the Sunday as a sin ing that the Decalogue qua the Deca- against the Fourth Commandment. logue had been abolished, asserted Now, divines who still speak of the moral law for our guidance. He was | see no harm in parents and their rather at great pains to show, that in children breathing the fresh air after motive for his conduct than the an- reasoning which has made us the cient people of Israel. The Ten laughing-stock of our neighbors. Commandments, though thus abolish. And yet this relaxation, we solemnly

delivered to the Jews, were still here advance of true religion. Let it be ness of the Jewish Sabbath and in substance, illumined, and, so to understood that we are no advocates for any unnecessary labor on the Christian Sabbath. We wish to see Such are the views which we uncan not speak so favorably. On sev- derstand were promulgated by the it observed with all decency and decorum, and with the freedom of con-

from its institution under the Gospel.

A volley of awful profaneness, in

"Do you know if a gentleman by withdraw."

Never heard of no such man" "Heaps on 'em here has that name.

"Your name isn't St. Patrick, is "Niver a bit of a saint, I'm sure." "And what is a saint, do you

"And sure, a saint, I expect, is a mighty fine kind of a juntleman, and, "You mean he don't swear, I sup-

"What did you say your name was hesides Pat ?" "I didn't say-but it's Maloney.

"Your father is dead, isn't he?" "Yes. I 'spect so.' "And where's your mother?" "She's to South Boston." (Mean-

"For how long?" of For six months."

"Where do you carry 'em ?" "I go home with them." "You won't go home with m

"Why?" "'Cause I hain't got no home."

WHOLE NO. 1095.

"Where do you sleep?"

"All about."

Where do you eat?" "Same place."

"My little friend, tell me now nonestly, are you all alone in this world, and have you no home, no food, no clothes but these rags?"

led him to the city missionary having charge of his district, and intrusted in the hands of that discreet and benevolent functionary the small sum sufficient to provide for the immediate wants of our new friend.

Suitable provision was made for his daily life, so that, from being a beggar and a thief, he was soon transformed into a useful member of -well-washed, well-combed, and we acknowledge its universality; but ureably well-behaved—in one of the he had wandered far into the count when from this admission we are ask- classes of one of those missionary ed either to subscribe to strict Sab- schools which are doing so much for batarianism—the Sabbath of the Jews the moral welfare of the poor and -or give up the Day of Rest alto- neglected among our citizens. And gether, we absolutely deny the logic now, thanks to God's blessing on paof the conclusion. We say, It is you tient kindness and steady and selfwho are illogical who will insist upon denying effort, there is not a brighter eye that there bends over the sacred

> How glorious it is to do any thing n furtherance of that glorious result of Christ's coming, "And the poor have the Gospel preached unto them." -Congregationalist.

THE DYING YEAR! BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Now doth the hurrying sun, Tardier to rise, and earlier to his rest, Whene'er his race is run!

The many-colored leaves re sweeping o'er the heath with rustling And swallows' empty and deserted nests are Beneath the eaves. The frequent blast

Groams through the night, and moans in lash-The winds that moan, The leaf that withers, and the limbs that fall, The flight of birds, but dying years recall,

These life do typify:
Misfortune is the blast, and treasured joys And friends the birds that fly the wintry when comes adversity.

## ALOISE SENEFELDER.

At Munich, in the year 1795, a new comedy was acted one night at man whose mournful actions and spiritless gestures were strangely at variance with the drolleries he uttered. He seemed to be about seventeen years old; his figure was tall and slender, his countenance pale, and his large blue eyes wore an expresyoung actor was changing his dress, one of the attendants made his ap-

"Mr. Aloise Senefelder." said he the manager wishes to speak to you. sir, immediately."

"Tell him I am coming," replied the young man; and hastily finishing his toilet, he repaired to the ma-

"Mr. Senefelder," said the man in "Yes, sir," said Aloise, timidly. "Do you know that the piece is

condemned?"

succeeded," said the incensed author. "From this moment you are no long-

what I owe you take it, sir, and Astonished at these words. Aloise stood like a statue. He seemed without power either to take the

money, or to move. At length the box-keeper, who was present, took box-keeper, who was present, took were his prosperous family around the few coins and placed them in his him. He felt that he never could be hand: and the cold contact of the money recalling him to recollection. he clasped his fingers convulsively together, and falling on his knees, burst Ah, don't send me away! don't

send me away!" he cried. "I wanted an actor, not a mourner." said the manager-author, in whose ears the hisses were ringing. "In place of laughing, you weep."

"Sir. my father died two days ago, and he is not yet buried, for want of coffin to hold his dear remains. My mother and my five little brothers and sisters have only me to depend on. Try me, then, Mr. Sparman. do try me once more, I beseech you." "Sorry I can't grant your request." said the manager, taking up his hat

The eldest, a pretty girl about ten ears old, drew them back, and pat-TERMS-\$2 50 a Year, in advance ing her lips close to her brother

ear, whispered the order

him and returned to the the The widow Senefelder inhabited

miserable apartment is object part of the city. Want and

were stamped on the innocent floor

her, and who with one accord rubed

f the five little ones who believe

"Have you brought as any support Aloise?" "Here," said he, giving her the silver he had received."

"So much as that ? said the sigter; "they must be much pleased to

ive you so many crowns." "So much pleased, Marianna, that they have dismissed me." "Then you are no longer in actor" said one of the little boys. So much

the better. It is an ungodly profession, our curate says."
"Yes," rejoined another child "but how shall we get money to buy bread, if Aloise does nothing "Hush, hush," said Madlanna

don't let our dear mother hear, this His lip trembled for a moment, and his eyes filled; then he bowed his God, who has taken papa to himself, head upon his breast and wept. We and perhaps He will send us some consolation." Aloise was silent. He watchedall

night by his father's corpse, and the next morning followed it to the grave: Instead of returning home, he wandered idly through the streets. pursued by the still recurring question, "What can I do?" (Night ap) proached. He thought of returning to his mother, recalling how uneasy society. The next Sunday saw him his absence would make her; but try, and the rushing of a river struck his car. He approached its bank. and overcome by fatigue and hurger, sank down upon the grass. For some time he watched the flowing water, till a dreadful idea entered his

"Beneath that quiet wave." he page, nor a more reverent voice that thought, "all woes will soon be ended. I am no longer good for any thing. I am only a burden to my mother, giving her another mouth to feed. I will therefore die and all will be over."

poor, harrassed brain.

Aloise had been educated in the sentiments of Christian piety; and now, like a ray of light from heaven the thought struck him, that he was meditating a fearful crime. He shuddered, and kneeling down prayed fervently to God for pardon. While on his knees his ideas became gradually confused, the water ceased to flow and the stars to shine. Aloise slept.

When he opened his eyes, all was daylight. The scene around was gilded by the rising sun. He heard the pleasant singing of the birds. and his heart expanded with joy. had not accomplished his wicked resolution; and falling again on his knees, he thanked God for his mercy Notwithstanding his bodily weakness, he felt refreshed, and ant down for a few minutes on the grass, to collect his thoughts, ere he set out

on his return to the city. While thus resting, his eyes fell on the smooth white chalk-stone, on which was traced the delicate semblance of a sprig of moss, with all its minute flowers and tender fibres. the theatre. The part of one of the ning before his tears had fallen on characters, whose duty it was to keep this stone, and moistened the apric the audience in a perpetual roar of of moss, which had probably fallen laughter, was sustained by a young from the beak of some wandering. bird. Now, the moss was no longer there, the wind having borne it away, but its impress remained so exquisitely traced on the smooth, white surface of the stone; that the young

German could not help being struck with the phenomenon "This means something," thought bad singer—but who knows? I may be reserved for something better." Taking the stone in his hand he ose up and turned his steps home-

ward. At the gate of the city he met his little brother, whom his mother had sent to seek him. The child told had come to see her on the morning

"My God, I thank thee!" said voung Senefelder mentally He did not then know that the stone which ondemned?" he held in his hand would cause in his hand would cause in him in a few days still greater emotions of thankfulness. At first he employed his discovery only in ornsmenting the covers of caskets and boxes, &c., but one day it occurred to him to take off on wet paper the picture drawn on stone. The experiment succeeded, and lithography

was discovered. In time Aloise brought the art to perfection. He studied chemistry for the purpose; and rich and happy sufficiently thankful for having out ived his design of self-destruction.

"Why should we ever despuir?" he would say. "God can turn our pain into pleasure, and our hitterness into joy?

CURIOSITIES OF WESTERN TRAVEL -A. D. Richardson, traveling in the region of Salt Lake thus described the sudden transition from winter to summer, in passing through the mountainous tracte

oes buzzed about us, though pateline of snow were on all sides. From the ridges we looked over an immense area of green valleys, gay with flowers, and bright with silver streams. and moving towards the door. As and mountains of every live, words the burning tears seemed frozen, the better feelings of the man partly overcame those of the author.

"Double the salary, and pay for the father's funeral, Mr. Fitz," he the father's funeral, Mr. Fitz," he

od in the last the

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE U In accordance with our intimation last week, we proceed to give extracks from the balance of the missionary letters read at the late meeting of the Board.

Wasioja, Minnesota,

A letter was read from the Church at Wasioja, Minnesota, notifying the Board that the Church had subscribed a certain sum towards the support of a pastor for one year, and pledging that amount if the Board would send a man. The Secretary was instructed to notify the Church, that the Board is willing to continue its appropriation; but that it does not propose to take from the Church the selection of its own pastor, and arranging of the details of his support. It is deemed best for the churches to feel the responsibility of this work resting upon them. Carleston, Minnesota.

The Board were notified, by letter from the Church at Carleston, Minn. that Eld. O. P. Hull is employed as pastor of that Church for the year commencing on the first of July, 1865, and accepting the offer of the Board to appropriate \$100 per year in favor of that Church.

Trenton, Minnesota Under date of Nov! 21st, Eld. J C. West, our missionary at Trenton, Minnesota, reports as follows:

"Since my last report, I have occasionally dropped a line to the REcondens reporting incidents of Home News The Some of them may receive notice in this connection. "At the opening of spring, our Church harmonized beautifully with the joyful season. Those families returned who had been laboring in the timber during the winter. Feelings of hardness, of long standing, between members and others, were harmonized, giving those disaffected a freedom to unite with the Church, and we received additions by immersion and by letter. The Sabbathschool was re-organized, with encouraging prospects, embracing seven classes, including a Bible-class of adults ... We entered upon the study of the Gospel of St. John. The Bible class subsequently took up Reve-

"Education received due attention schools sustained in our community,

In order to enjoy a better acquaintance, and a nearer relation as churches and members of the 'household of faith, a meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist churches in the State was called here the first of June It was well attended, and quite interesting. Ministering brethren Hull, Curtis, and Crandall, and Prof. A. C. Spicer, participated. Eld. Rogers, of Sibley, did not attend on account of ill health. Brethren Hull and Jones, of Wasioja, in behalf of that Church, requested the meeting there in September. This season all were so busy gathering an abundant harvest, that only a few attanded from here, but they brought back a good report of the Quarterly Meeting, which adjourned to meet with the Carleston Church in January.

"My time has been mostly employed in our society, not having missed a Sabbath since my last report: Building and farming have been very confining. I have visited some, and distributed tracts with much encouragement among Sundaykeepers. has Some investigated the claims of the Sabbath, and acknowledged the truth, but were joined to their idols. Others conscientiously changed their faith and practice, and are thus added to our society.

We have great reason to thank God for health and prosperity. Most of those who engaged in the war have returned in the enjoyment of health. No prevailing disease has visited us and since my last report no deaths have occurred. Prosperity has attended our labors in the cultivation of the soil.

"About the first of September, we organized the Trenton Agricultural Club, which is well attended once in two weeks, and proves interesting and profitable Here subjects of practical utility are freely discussed. according to parliamentary usages.

"Gur Church numbers sixty-one members, showing a gain of thirtythree (seventeen by immersion and sixteen by letter) during the last two years. The society has also increased from nineteen to forty families. In connection with officers of the

Church, we agreed on an aggressive enterprise of missionary labor; accordingly, I have visited and distributed Sabbath tracts, and made arrangements to preach from ten to twenty miles north and west of here. The field is great, the harvest is ripe. Mew Auburn, Minnesota.

A letter from Eld. B. F. Rogers. missionary at New Auburn, Minnesota, dated Nov. 17th, Bert some ac- in building a meeting-house, and giv-Wisconsin to his home in Minnesota, gard to that field of labor. The

We were cordially welcomed by the brethren and sisters, who, I was glad to learn, had during my absence, though not privileged to listen to the prescried word, kept up the Sabbath, day meeting, and the Sabbath-school

regularly Being obliged to make some archurch and society very generally

seemed to be the dictates of duty. I ble gifts, a donation of money esolved to make the journey of bout one hundred miles, and attend that meeting, which was a precious season indeed to all who were privileged to attend it. After the close of the service on Sixth-day, Eld. O P. Hull baptized two willing converts to the faith of Jesus, who unit ed with the church. Being provi dentially detained longer than I ex pected at Wasioja, I endeavored, as best I might, with the blessing of God. to improve the opportunity for the spiritual advantage of the church and society. I remained one week visiting as many families as opportu nity afforded, preaching every even ing except one. An increased religious interest was manifested as the meetings progressed. The church very generally, and many who had stood aloof from church responsibil tv. expressed a determination to ded icate themselves anew to the service of God. They have erected a very pleasant and commodious house of worship, though not quite finished

"Since my return, my time has been spent in preparing for the duties of the Sabbath, preaching as occasion requires, visiting among the families of the church and society Considering the vast importance of faithful performance of duty in this department of Christian labor, I deeply feel the need of an especial preparation of heart to engage in it in a manner that will result in the highest good to our church and neo-"Our society have met with some

temporal discouragements the past season, and how much this may have tended, to retard spiritual growth, I am unable to say. A large propor tion of the crops of some, and entirely so of others, were destroyed by the grasshoppers. This has added very much to an already existing state of pecuniary embarrassment upon the part of many. Time, that would otherwise have been expended in improving their claims, rerecting comfortable dwellings, &c., has been employed in procuring the necessaries discouragements incident to a fron tier life, our people are still hopeful of the 'good time coming.' Our society has been enlarged the past season, by the arrival of a number of Sabbath-keeping families, among Others are making arrangements to come in the spring. No society of our people, that I am acquainted with, has increased more rapidly in numbers, within the same length of time from its commencement, which indicates that our location is not considered entirely without its natural advantages. Spiritually, I fear we that gave it being. The productions are far from coming up to the gospel standard, though there is upon th part of the church very generally in which our youth were favorably manifest determination to maintain the cause, notwithstanding there is too much of a spirit of indifference manifested among us. Sometimes ] feel that the cause is suffering through the inefficiency of your missionary and should sometimes be almost dis couraged, that all the good results are not as vividly and rapidly manifested as I might desire, did I not remember it is said, 'It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord Last Sabbath, for the first time, we held our meeting at a school-house near the settlement proper of our people. Hereafter we propose to hold them here one-third of the time. Heretofore all of our meetings; have been held at New Auburn, six mile from the settlement. Until our peo ple all get upon their claims, our congregation, at the best quite small will unavoidably be more or less di vided which acts very prejudicially to the interest of our meetings for public worship. We hold prayermeetings at the private houses throughout the society, and at these little gatherings, God is pleased to manifest his glorious presence to his people. The subject of building a

> work. Pray for us, that our labor may not be in vain in the Lord." Pardee, Kansas,

to be able to commence so good a

A letter was read from Bro. A. A F. Randolph, our missionary at Pardee. Kansas, in which, under date of Pardee, Dec. 21st, he says:

"The time has come when my quarterly report will be expected. And I regret being compelled to say, that it will be a meager one. I have not yet been able, as I expected to have been, to visit and labor with our other societies west of the Missouri No one can regret this more than myself. Their urgency to have me come, and my circumstances rendering it utterly impossible to do so, has caused me many a sad hour. I do hope to be able. Providence permitting, to spend a part of the coming year in laboring for them. My la bors have been mostly confined to this society and vicinity, with some prospect of encouraging results. The Sabbath question is engaging the

minds of many in this vicinity. Long Branch, Nebraska. A letter was received from the Clerk of the Church at Long Branch, Nebraska, acknowledging the receipt Long Branch, fifty dollars towards directions were to go forth, even at the expense of removing a preacher to that place.

congregation of Sabbath-keepers at wants by the labor of their own should plow in hope; and that he our love is too weak and too cold and evening of Jan. 3d, gave their prosperity nor adversity to deter them taker of his hope. If we have sown rangements for winter quarters, which pastor Rev. L. C. Rogers, a Donation from their work of love unto you spiritual things, is it a great ment of our Sabbath School, a week where the clouds of unkindness gather must be attended to immediately, I had Visit, at his residence. The evening In Christ's charge to them, three thing if we shall reap your carnal ago last Sabbath, I requested any of er, and the darkness of selfishness of selfishness. not the opportunity of visiting the was unfavorable; but the almost im- leading thoughts are brought to things ? ... Do ye not know, that the scholars to arise who might wish

given, amounting to two hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

HOLIDAYS AT ALFRED CENTER.

The afternoon and evening Christmas, were most appropriately celebrated by a Donation Party for the benefit of Rev. N. V. Hull. It was designed that this should be not only a "donation," but also an occasion where all the society, old and young, lisping schildhood, blooming youth, sturdy manhood, and silver haired old age, might meet as one great family, around one common board; believing that in doing this, the golden links of Christian friend ship would be brightened, and that as we should come to know each other better, we would love each other more. And in this respect, the meeting was pre-eminently a success an occasion long to be remember ed, as one of those sunny, cheery spots, that here and there dot life's troubled pathway. The donation: amounted to the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars. The Choir and Sabbath-school furnished sweet music. The Sabbath-school had other exercises, not the least interesting of which was the presentation to the bastor of a copy of Webster's Dictionary, latest and best edition, with other gifts from individual members. Eld. Hull made a brief and appropriate address in the afternoon; Eld. Wordner one in the evening, at the conclusion of which, by unanimous vote of the assembly, copies of bothtion in the Recorder

and a history that will live for ages; receive you, nor hear your words, the disciples be eased. and of this session we would say, Many of the Orations, and the Poem, were talented productions.

the auspices of the "Ladies," for the the teaching of Christ upon this sub- prayer and preaching. purpose of raising funds in the behalf of an organ for the church. Net

Tuesday evening, Jan. 2d, the Ladies' Alfredian Lyceum held their public session, and in every respect it was, well worthy of the Society were all high-toned, full and concise. The Paper was really first-rate, and the Poem a most beautiful gem.

An Address, delivered at a Donation for the benefit of Rev. N. V. Hull, held in the First Church of Alfred, N. Y. Dec. 25th, 1865. Published by request for, or provide themselves with scrip of the audience.

That those who preach the gospel as before. But what does he say should live of the gospel, is one of shall be the reward of those who rehe most clearly taught sentiments of fuse to entertain them? the New Testament. When Christ I It should be remembered, that sent out his disciples to preach, he Corinth was a heathen city, when gave them a special charge, that they | Paul went there to preach, and there should take nothing for their support; were peculiar circumstances which and assigned as his reason, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." If did, as is indicated in his subsequent they devoted their time and energies letters to that church. He supported to the work of publishing the gospel, himself, in part by his labor, and in as he required, they, of course, could part by wages which he took from not at the same time employ their other churches, that he might not be energies in providing for their temporal wants, but they should go forth trusting in the overruling providence of God, who was thus pledged to see that their necessities were provid- might make the gospel without ed for. And as God always operates charge to them, as he says in 2 Cor. house of worship is being agitated by the use of means, and generally 10th, he brought to view the binding through human instrumentalities, so among us, and we hope before long he here teaches that the wants of his messengers were to be provided for by those to whom, and for whose benefit.

chargeable to them; precisely as has

been the case in rearing our little

church in Shanghai. But in his tak-

ing wages of other churches, that he

obligations of the churches of Christ

in general, to share in the burdens of

sending the gospel to the destitute,

and especially the heathen, who had

not yet sufficient light to appreciate

it. 1 Yet, in consequence of this

vantage taken by some of his enemies.

The language of Christ is peculiar. He says, "Provide neither gold nor course, there seems to have been adsilver, nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, neither two and this fact was alluded to as an coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves; evidence that Paul was not an Aposfor the workman is worthy of his tle, and therefore had no right to meat." (Matt. 10: 11.) However claim a support, and dare not claim it much they might have wherewith to for fear the illegality of his claim supply themselves, (and we cannot should be exposed; which is indicatsuppose that every one who became ed by the drift of his epistles to that his disciple was penniless,) they were church. In his second epistle, 12: to leave all and go out perfectly de- 12, 13, he vindicates his claim thus: stitute, and trust themselves in the | "Truly, the signs of an Apostle were hands of God. In order correctly to wrought among you, in all patience, understand this passage, we need to in signs and wonders, and mighty compare it with Luke 22: 35-37, deeds. For what is it wherein ye where he directs them, if they have were inferior to other churches, exthese things, to take them, &c. The cept it be that I myself was not burcircumstances under which the direc- | densome to you? Forgive me this tions were given, make it evident wrong." Here he begs pardon for why he directed them so differently not taking his support from them intheir own charges, and at the peril corn. Doth God take care for oxen? of their lives, and proclaim the riches Or saith he it altogether for our of his grace, even though they might sakes? For our sakes, no doubt, this

support, being assured that, if ordis takers with the altar? Even so hath son of prayer before proceeding with and is kind, which envies not, which wide for them as he was for the five gospel should live of the gospel." Such We all fest that it was good to be dence and forethought in reference to stance referred to, shows what is Sabbath School is happy in Jesus' fidence, nor a reckless disregard or visable. squandering of means; but taught

that an economical husbanding and Paul exhorts him to give himself and are looking forward to that ocuse of such means was a sacred duty. wholly to the work of the ministry, For, after the five thousand had satis- and in that connection says, "No fied their hunger, he directed that man that warreth entangleth himself they gather up and save the frag- with the affairs of this life, that he School Exhibition, took place on ments, that nothing be lost, notwith- may please Him who hath chosen standing he had such power to pro him to be a soldier." Thus he insistvide. 3d, That the laborer is worthy ed, that all his powers of soul, body, of his meat; that it is his due; which and spirit, should be devoted to the Euke 2: 13, 14-"And suddenly there implies, that an obligation rests some, work to which he was called, and where in regard to it. And where therefore he should not entangle himthat obligation rests, is clearly in-self, nor suffer his mind to be disdicated by the context. For he goes tracted by worldly pursuits and cares. on to say, "Into whatever city of In his first epistle, fourth chapter, he town ye shall enter, inquire who in it says, "Till I come, give attendance is worthy, and there abide till ye go, to reading, to exhortation to doctrine. thence." Luke is still more explicit: Neglect not the gift that is in thee, And in the same house remain, eat- which was given thee by prophesy, ing and drinking such things as they with the laying on of the hards of tive; for the laborer is worthy of the presbytery. Meditate on these his hire. Go not from house to house, things, give thyself wholly to them, And into whatsoever city ye enter, that thy profiting may appear to all." and they receive you, eat such things Now, did Paul intend that Timothy the appointed time. The house was as are set before you." This language should give himself wholly to reading, tastefully decorated, and brilliantly ilshows that it should be the same meditation, exhortation, and doctrine. thing to them whether their support and at the same time give himsel came from individuals or corporations partly to worldly pursuits for a livelifamilies or cities. It all goes to hood? Such would be a plain contrashow, that he designed they should diction. It is evident that he exspeeches were requested for publica- be provided for by those, among pected that while he preached the whom they should labor. Then he gospel he should live of the gospel, On the evening of the New Year, goes on to say, that peace should and not that he and a few others the Orophilian Lyceum held a public come upon those who received them. should bear all the burden of carrying session. This Society has a name But he says, "Whosoever shall not on this great work, and the rest of

when ye depart out of that house or The Apostles in Jerusalem would that there was much to commend. city, shake off the dust of your feet. not allow their minds and time to be Verily I say unto you. It shall be divided, even to distribute alms to more tolerable for the land of Sodom the poor; but required that others be On the same evening, there was an and Gomorrah, in the day of judg- set apart to that work, that they Oyster Festival at the hotel, under ment, than for that city." Such was might give themselves wholly to

Much more might be said upon this But we are often referred to Paul's subject; but I will not impose upon working at tent-making, as an evi- your patience further. Suffice it to dence that, under the gospel dispen- say, that the teaching of the New sation, ministers were to support Testament all goes to show, that themselves by their own hands' labor. God intended the burdens and reand preach the gospel too. Yes, and sponsibilities of publishing salvation Christ's teaching indicates the same, to a perishing world, should be equalborne by all his people, according those to whom they were sent would to their station and ability; that while some were to go out as heralds. not take the responsibility which he who should give themselves wholly laid upon them, and thus discountento that work, others were to help and anced the preaching of that gospel, his ministers were not! to withhold. sustain them by their prayers and but go where they would be provided alms; which, if cheerfully done, as a duty to God, as clearly indicates love to the Master as any other Christian and purse, and go on, trusting in God act. Besides, it tends strongly to cultivate the Christian graces in the heart of the giver by subduing covetousness, (which is idolatry,) and by cultivating Christian benevolence and mutual love among brethren. It gives confidence and encouragement to the minist/y, and unites the hearts induced him to pursue the course he of both give and receiver, and centers their affections in the great Head of the church, whose they are, and

for whose sake they thus give and These remarks I make with assurnce that they will be heartly concurred in by this church and people; for your accustomed liberality to the drawn together by a common interest shepherd whom God has placed over you, shows that your hearts are imoued with these sentiments, of which his evening's gathering is a fresh witness. Your praise, in this respect, is in all the churches. And are you not liberally rewarded, spiritually and emporally, by Him who has said that he accepts what is done to his messengers as done to himself? What church has enjoyed greater prosperiy? "They that sow bountifully shall reap also bountifully." "The liberal soul shall be made fat."

THE WATSON FIELD.

WATSON, N. Y., Dec. 27th, 1865. REVIVAL-SCHOOL-HOUSE MEETINGS We have some reason to praise the good Lord, for what he is doing for us in Watson. During the past summer I have preached on First-days in the Watson School-house, some five miles distant from our church. Such has been the religious interest in that neighborhood, recently, that it was thought best for me to commence a series of evening meetings We have now held ten meetings, and row, and unbroken by separation. in these two instances. When he stead of taking wages of other chur as the result of our labors, some six first sent them out, public interest in ches to relieve them. In the ninth or eight have "passed from death him and his doctrines was on the in- chapter of his first epistle, he argues unto life," among whom were some crease, and the people were eager to the question thus: Who goeth a of the hardest cases to be found. hear, and therefore free to entertain warfare any time at his own charges? Christians are becoming aroused to a the heralds of that doctrine. But Who planteth a vineyard, and eateth sense of the responsibility, resting count of his attendance upon the ing some account of their efforts to when he gave them this second not of the fruit thereof? Or who feed upon them, backsliders are return-North Western Association, and in obtain a pastor. A letter was also charge, he was about to be crucified; eth a flock and eateth not of the milk ling to their heavenly Father's house, cidents of his journey back from read from Bro. A. A. Lewis, in re- it was an hour of darkness, when his of the flock? Say I these things as and sinners are still inquiring "what tenderest earthly union, so the and their enemies were gnashing a man, or saith not the law the same they must do to be saved." Among where he arrived August 25th. The Board voted to add to the appropriation their teeth upon them, and he knew also? For it is written in the law of the latter class is a Roman Catholic by the same loving hand, weeping. My brother, who adopted my plan of following is an extract from Eld. tion already made for preaching at it would continue to be so... But his Moses, Thou shalt not muzzle the man, who has arisen for prayers, and together in common sorrows, and re-labor, has also succeeded admirably mouth of the ox that treadeth out the says that he wants to be a Christian THE SETTLEMENT.

Although we are not enjoying as DONATION VISIT.—The church and have to provide for their temporal is written; that he that ploweth sire in our church, and we feel that but none may analyze. until the the Quarterly Meeting of passable roads did not prevent the view. 1st, That his ambassadors they which minister about holythings to be remembered in our prayers.

Our charches at Wasioja, commenc. assembling of a large company, and were to go forth in his name, trusting live of the things of the temple, and Two of our number arose and said,

nary means fail, he is as able to pro- God ordained, that they which preach the the ordinary duties of the school. thousand with five loaves and two is the doctrine which Paul taught in there. We desire our brethren and fishes. 2d, That though they are to regard to the relations and obliga- sisters in other places to pray for us, trust to his providential care, they tions and rights of ministers and peo- that the good begun work may go on, are, nevertheless, to exercise pru- ple. And his example, in the in- not only until every member of our these things. He did not design to right for a minister to do also, when love, but until "every heart shall be encourage any presumptuous con- circumstances seem to make it ad- a fit temple for the indwelling of the Holy Spirit." We expect to have a In his second epistle to Timothy, watch-meeting on New Year's eve, casion with interest.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION. Our long-anticipated Sabbath Christmas night. On Christmas morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock, a sermon was preached by the pastor, from was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Long before the hour appointed for the evening exercises, our church edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity, and multitudes were compelled either to remain outside, or go. away, being unable to gain admittance; in fact, such was the crowd, that it was thought proper to commence the exercises half an Lour before Tuminated. On the stage were placed two beautiful trees. loaded with Christmas presents, which were distributed during the evening; and in this department the minister and his family were by no means overlooked. but they were the recipients of many substantial tokens of friendship. The trees were placed several feet apart and a beautiful evergreen arch extended from one tree to the other. This arch was brilliantly illuminated and under it the exercises took place

About half an hour before the appointed time, the entire school, officers, teachers, and scholars, marched took their places on the stage, while singing

We're a band of children," &c .

The exercises by the school ther took place, which consisted of music. declamations, essays, dialogues, tableaux, and a paper—the whole concluding with a distribution of presents from the trees, and a closing

We know that some of our churches think that it does not pay to keep the Sabbath School in running order during the winter season, but we find that our school is more prosperous now than it has been at any other time during the year.

JAMES E. N. BACKUS.

DUTIES OF CHRISTIANS TO EACH The Week of Prayer was observed in Westerly, according to the programme arranged by the Evangelical Alliance. It included a sermon "on the duties of Christians to each other as members of the body of Christ," which was preached on Sunday eve-

ning, Jan. 7th, by Rev. A. H. Lewis, and of which we have obtained the of Home News, as by "request" following synopsis: The church spiritual, the true body of Christ, is unlike all other organizations. It is not a union of men

relative to themselves, nor held together by an outward pressure, as of danger, to oppose which they must unite. It is rather a union of individual souls, drawn upward, and purified, by virtue of their love for and obedience to truth. As a hundred particles of gold, under the influence of heat, each melting and leaving behind its dross, mingle in one perfect entity, purer in its perfected state than were the particles in their individual existences, so the hearts of God's true children, melted and purified by the influence of love to him, and obedience to his law, unite, by virtue of their purity, to form the stronger and purer body, the Church. Each member has a common interest and aim with each other member. One heart iovs, so do all suffer or enjoy.

In such a union, the central duty must be love for each other. As heat alone can melt, and purify the particles of gold, and unite them, so love alone can melt, purify, and unite men in true church relation. All pomp of ceremony, all creed-born vows, all similarity of belief or earthly interest. are ropes of sand, if love be wanting. Nor is it a cold, abstract, theoretical love. It is warm and glowing, strong in its tenderness, undimmed by sor-

parentage, whose hearts are full of common memories, who have rejoiced in the same gaveties, went in the same sorrows; and stood in deepest grief beside the bier of those who gave to them a common life, are thereby knit heart to heart in closest. Church; saved from the same pit of oicing together in hope of the same in the system of free labor. I

2d. In a world like this, it must New Market N. J., on the afternoon liands. They were to allow neither that thresheth in hope should be partoward God. yet a few mercy drops the storms of temptation sweep. needs be, that offenses come. Where have fallen here. At the commence- where the winds of passion rush crowds in there will be dismasted barksmand waters filled with ship-

vaunts not itself, is not puffed up, does not behave unseemly; a charity which is not easily provoked, and mputes no evil motive to those who err; which, knowing how weak each brother is, bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, endures all things; a charity which says to the erring, "Go, and sin no more:" which hates the sin, but gives a helping hand and a kind word to the victim of the sin.

Charity alone can feed the flame ove Let cold criticism, unfeeling rebuke, or vaunting self-rightedusness come in, and love is driven out. As when a rough and unskilled hand strikes the tremulous strings of the Italian harp, only discord and de struction follow, so the hand unguided by charity, which sets to reform the evil in the world and lead the erring back to paths of peace, causes only greater pain and deeper

Church. It is a most insidious and unscrupulous foe, using every means, taking every advantage, to overthrow the right, to create division and weakness in the ranks of its defenders and thus aid its own work. Hence mutual aid, in opposing all error, is the duty of each member of the Church. As in battle, no soldier may leave his place, or flee a danger. or remain inactive in the presence of the foe, so "in the world's great field of battle," no Christian is a liberty to leave his place, shrink from any danger, or remain in any degree nactive or silent, when the enemy, comes in like a flood, and truth is assailed; and he who flees in the hour of danger, or fears to speak out, when truth demands, is no soldier of Christ, nor true member of the Church.

Truth is positive, incisive, aggres sive. Its whole nature is to press error down, thrust it out, overcome t, and make it the stepping-stone to success in holiness. Its representa tives must therefore stand united as one man, not merely to defend themelves, but to act on the offensive All bickerings and jealousies must be cast aside. All idea of personal sucess or aggrandizement, all mere party spirit or clanishness, must give way to the one idea of the success of truth. Thus united, there is a Church into the church, two by two, and a body of Christ; otherwise, only a wreck of broken and disordered ele-

These, theu, are the duties which Christians owe to each other as members of the body of Christ: Brotherly love, tender charity, and mutual aid in the common work of overcoming error and upbuilding truth.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. Editor,—As in the last number of the Recorder your editorial begins with "Our New Dress," we must I suppose, regard your personal identity as one and the same with the paper you edit. Well, we congratulate you on your "new dress;" and we congratulate the readers of the RECORDER; for this new dress is theirs also, since the paper sims to be "denominational." We wish you a Happy New Year, and many of them; and we wish you great success in extending the usefulness of this organ of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination; and to make our wishes somewhat practical, we accede to the editorial "request" No 3. For the present, we will leave to some one else to give you the items

L. C. Rocers.

"THE WATCHMAN," is the title of weekly journal just started in New York, devoted to Religion, as distinguished from sectarianism; Politics in its higher phases, and above party issues; Literature, Science, Art. Do mestic and Foreign News, etc., etc. It is edited by Rev. Dr. Deems, or the Methodist Episcopal Church South, aided by Judge Reade, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, of the Presbyterian Church; the Rt Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of the Episco pal Church; the Rev. Thomas H. Pritchard, Va., of the Baptist Church, and others. Each number contains eight pages, forty-eight columns choice matter, for \$4 a year, of \$2 00 for six months. The first number shows taste in selection, care in arrangement, and vigor in discussing the questions of the day.

FREE LABOR SOUTH - Probably one of the best evidences of the suc cessful working of the free-latior sys tem in the South, is contained in the following letter, written by a notorious ex-Rebel General, (Gideon J. Pil

"It affords me pleasure to inform you, that I have been successful, be vond my most sanguine expectations in engaging labor for all my plantahave already engaged about 400 freed men. and have full confidence in making a success of the year's work I have given to the freedmen in al cases a part of the crop of cotton, and I allow them land for cultivation for their own use, without charge there for. I could have engaged 1,000 sinfulness, drawn upward to purity laborers if I had needed that number immortal bliss, ought to and will be put one large plantation under white bound together by a love surpassing laborers from the North upon predescription, surpassing understanding cisely the same terms that I engaged much of the blessed Spirit as we de indeed; a love which all may feel, freedmen I felt anxious to try the system of white labor in growing a circumstance which will create much cotton, and, therefore, I engaged labor of that character for one plants- mation apparently trustworthy, that tion.will brd 180 lond

The Sermon on the History of the Sabbath, by Bro Nathan Wardner, we find it more convenient to defer wrecked strugglers None are extill next week, when we shall comempt. This makes demand for the mence printing it, and continue the taken steps toward preventing it, ing Oct. 6th, 1865. Yielding to what a good time. Besides other valua- in him for temporal as well as spiritual, they which suffereth long parts regularly till it is so delically till it is so delic

LIQUOR PRESECUTIONS. The Spring field Republican says that what Mr. Weller called a sudden pull up. has happened to the numerous new prosecutions under the probitory liquor law of Massachusetts, that have been instituted by the active ragency of the State constable organization It seems Mr. Caleb Cushing, who is head counsel for the associated liquor dealers in Massachusetts, has been wandering among the old laws in Washington, and has there found a federal statute, passed in 1853, and growing out of South Carolines nulification of the tariff laws, which provides that in any case that involves the revenue laws, or in which their authority is concerned, the United States courts may or shall issue their mandamus, and take the case out of the State courts, and try it themselves. As the United States is now collecting revenue by taxes on liquor selling, these cases under the prohibitory law are held to involve questions truth and right, and hence of the of revenue, and so, at the instance of the liquor dealers' lawyers, the United States Circuit Court for Massachusetts has ordered all such cases stopped in the State courts, and sent up to itself for further action,

> DEATH OF REV. DR. CUMMINGS. The Roman Catholic Church of this country has suffered a great loss by the death of the Rev. Dr. J. W. Cummings, the well-known and popular pastor of St. Stephen's Church in New York. Dr. Cummings has publi lished several works, one of which Italian Legands, was issued several years ago; another, Spiritual Progress, in 1864. The influence of Dr. Cummings in his church, and his social standing in the community, were very high. He took a leading part in all the Catholic movements of his diocese, but at the same time remained on the best of terms in social life with his Protestant fellow-citizens. In this respect, indeed, he had few, if any, equals among the priests of his church. He was generally regarded as one of the greatest Roman Catholic scholars of the country, and he was, therefore, often applied to for authentic information on Roman Catholic subjects. THE LAW ABOUT BIDDING AT AUG-

nons.—In the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice Clifford delivered the opinion in the case of an appeal from the District Court of Wisconsin in which the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company was the respondent. It appears that certain mortgaged premises were several times offered for sale, but were not sold, and that the appellant claimed possession on the ground that he was the highest bidder; but the Supreme Court holds that biddings at auction are mere offers, and that there is no binding obligation until the consent of both parties is given; in other words, there must be a mutual understanding to a definite agreement. As the auctioneer may refuse to strike off the property to the highest bidder, so a bid may be withdrawn before the hammer falls.

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Unitarian Liberality.—The folowing amusing picture of a Unitarian congregation, given by its pastor, at a Convention held in Cincinnati last June, shows what liberality means mong Unitarians:

"The congregation has averaged on pleasant Sundays, about one everyand eighty. Some believe nothing. Some believe a little, and some are trying to believe something. Taking al things into account, this society is a oleasant one, and will rank among the first connected with the Con-

A BISHOP ON PICNICS, &c.—The British Provincial Bishop of Fredericton recently said at St. Johns:

"He would rather see a congregation worshiping in a hut, or in the open air, than in a building erected by means raised at picnics, tea-meet ngs, bazaars and races. The steps that had been taken in late years towards raising money for church purposes, were such as to excite no wonder if open, unblushing gambling be adopted a few years hence."

A Soldiers' Monument.—A Soldiers' Monument has recently been erected in Piscataway, N. J., mainly under the auspices of one of the Baptist congregations, to the memory of those in Company C, 28th Regiment N. J. Yols:, who fell at the battle of Fredericksburg, on the memorable 13th of December. 1862. Co. C was enlisted in Piscata way. Appropriate services were held an the occasion of dedicating this monument. "Its cost was about \$700

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.—The Fisk Freedman's School at Nashville, Tenn., was dedicated on Tuesday of last week. Speeches were made? Gen. Fisk. Gov. Brownlow. and others. It is intended to he a free high school for colored children with accommodations for 1,000 to 1,500 pupils. Gov. Brownlow advised the teachers of colored schools to be exceedingly prudent and cautious. He stated that if Gen. Thomas were to take his troops and leave there, the predominant party there would not llow them to occupy the school s week, and that the Legislature over which he was placed would be broken up by a mob in forty-eight hours.

KIDNAPPING PERDMEN, In the United States Senate, one day last week. Mr. Sumner called attention to astonishment. It seems, from infor system of kidnspring has been going be in the Southern Sucket by which freedmen are taken from the coast, carried into Cuba, and sold into Slavery. Gen. Sheridan ba

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DE CUMMINGS

In the House, bills were introduced to appoint a Commission to purchase a pos-office site and, erect a building thereon in New York; to grant pensions to soldiers of 1812; to build a military and postal road from Washington to New York; and to authorize the issue of six per cent. bonds power of the Government to suppress and another, "that in order to the maintenance of the national authority, and the protection of loyal citizens of the seceded States, it is the the two Houses of Congress shall have ascertained and declared that their further presence there is no TUESDAY, Jan. 9th.

In the Senate, a petition from the State Department clerks for increase of pay, was presented and referred. Memorials were presented, asking lands for educational purposes in the Rebel States, and from the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, asking an Eday. ippropriation to improve the Missis-A resolution was adopted. irecting the Judiciary Committee to nquire what further legislation is needed to prevent kidnapping of freedmen and the renewal of the

In the House, the Speaker anounced a Select Committee on the Mitary Railroad from Washington New York. A resolution was resolution endorsing the President and his policy, and it was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10th.

In the Senate, the petition of the olored citizens of Savannah for suffrage was presented and referred. Some time was spent upon a bill auorganization of the Regular Army.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11th.

ad inquiring into the expediency of ing, and delivered the bag to her. healing the Utah Territorial Act so He then took the cars back to Norst divide and distribute that terri- walk, arriving there in the afternoon. tory a der other governments. Mr. Stevens ported the army appropri-

bill extending the time for the withfor funding all the obligations of the Resolutions were adopted requesting United States. Several resolutions the President to furnish copies of al were passed, including one against official executive and legislative papolygamy and pledging the whole pers connected with the provisional sense of the House, that the military to a commission to be appointed by forces of the Government should not the President. Mr. Johnson, of be withdrawn from those States until Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to debated to the close of the day's session, several members participating in the discussion.

THE GREAT EXPRESS ROBBERY.

On Saturday night, Jan. 6th. New York and New Haven, Conn. thousand dollars in gold, greenbacks adopted concerning the conversion nearly three fourths of the money re furnished by the New Haven Journal

Three persons have been thus far A young man named Julius Merarrested—two at Norwalk on Tuesritt, of Cambria, Mich., accidentally day, and the other in New York on shot himself on Friday night, while Wednesday morning. The detecblowing into the muzzle of his gun. thorizing the Secretary of the Treas- tives believe that these three men The charge passed into his mouth ury to appoint Internal Revenue offi- got out of the express car at Coscob cers. A bill was discussed and re- Bridge; that two of them then took ing him instantly. Mr. Frink, a soon after the defalcations of the miscommitted, to regulate the elective seats in the passenger cars, as they neighbor, aged about sixty years, sing cashier Hubbell became known. he District of Columbia. | were seen on that train, and rode to | who was sent for to come to Merritt's, | His embezzlements are stated as high | sive manufacturers and dealers in Furniture It gives the ballot to every male of Stamford, where they got off, while 21 not a felon, who is a citizen of the the third man, with some part of the United States, or who shall have re- treasure in a carpet bag, walked from sided six months in the District. Mr. | Coscob to Stamford, and put up at the accident. Wilson introduced a bill for the re- the same hotel where the others were Brig. Gen. Mumford, late agent stopping. They remained in Stam-In the House, the Naval Appropri- ford until Monday morning, attemptfor the exchange of prisoners, has returned over to General Hitchcock. was introduced. Resolutions were veyance to go to South Norwalk, offormerly Commissioner of Exchange, dopted concerning the tax on to- fering, in addition to ten dollars, to all the property forwarded to the ceration, including boxes and money amounting to about \$40,000. The e Ways and Means Committee to Darien, and going on to Norwalk by consider the expediency of abolishing the next train. One of them here

A stepmother in Marengo, N. Y. lately crowned a long series of shock- | ference. ing abuses perpetrated upon a boy six years old, by locking him in the e and absenting herself for three husband, the boy was dead. The nearly naked, and frozen quite stiff. The last span of the new iron railroad bridge across the Connecticut at Warehouse Point, except a short span at the eastern end of the bridge and

> in place on Sunday, Jan. 7th. The severity of the weather made the work peculiarly difficult and dangerous, and every one of the men em ployed was frost-bitten. It is stated in a Mobile paper of the 8th inst., that General Thomas, commanding the Military Division of the Tennessee, has given official information that all the national troops are soon to be withdrawn from Georgia and Alabama, that arms and ammunition will be furnished to the

State militia, and that the State will be promptly furnished with provisions for destitute families. A Mrs. Cutler, of Brooklyn, N. Y who has for a long time past been missing various articles of household matic correspondence. The first was passing near, he asked help to carry attributed the loss of them to spirits furniture, carpets, pictures, &c., has Recently, her son was arrested for larceny, and since his imprisonment

> mother, which he has sold. The newly invented firework called 'Pharaoh's Serpent," lately killed three men in London. Two customers entered a maker's room, when an explosion occurred, killing one customer and the maker on the spot, and the other customer was blown out of the window, and picked up

> and ponds will be interesting to bear infantry; four inches, cavalry field guns; and eight inches, the

Territory of a wild district of country after consultation with the detectives river plantations in Louisiana recentwest of that State and from there, made the arrest, on Tuesday ly rose in insurrection, and attempt American Free Trade League, afternoon at Tristam's house. Young ed to murder their overseers. They

to be conduct of him, but a great deal of assurance. Undertook to row nine persons beside the ioist Country and authoriz. They were taken to Norwalk, where the joint Committee on Recon they field a partial hearing. One of Pittsburgh. When the boat had ers. Rills and for persons and parther refused to give his name. After reached about midway of the stream, Bills were introduced to re- a partial examinanation, the matter and when about at the junction of the late Bishop Potter.

issued for his arrest, but upon Mr. On Friday last, the ice in the Mispowers of the Freedmen's Bureau, was not served, and he was allowed mild weather, and an immense mass as reported from the Judiciary Com- to go at liberty. He is a Methodist of it moved down the stream with mittre, was taken up, read, and then class leader, and has always been irresistible force, doing great injury hours of intense agony. postponed. The bill to guarantee considered an honest and upright among the steamers and other vessels. The amount of damage is estimated at over a quarter of a mil-

MARINE DISASTERS.—Accounts of lion dollars. extensive marine disasters in foreign waters, attended with loss of life, are in this country during the past year lishment of any more National Banks. furnished in European newspapers. was one hundled and eighty-three. against one hundred and forty the The ship Casilda, from Liverpool for year previous. The fatality, however, was in favor of 1865, the number of lives lost during the year being three sengers and crew were rescued. The hundred and thirty-five, against four steamer Borysthene, of the French hundred and four in 1864. India mail steam line, running up the

The custom of selling colored peo-Mediterranean from Marseilles, struck | ple in Delaware for a term of years, on a rock on the night of the 15th of as a punishment for crime, is still December, and, with her cargo, be- kept up, though it does not amount forms the back decoration of the note. came, it was supposed, a total loss. to much in these latter days. Four Thirty or forty of her passengers persons were sold a few days since. were washed overboard and drowned. and brought from twelve to fifteen The steamship Pennsylvania, from cents each, and their purchasers im-New York on the 16th of December, mediately let them go.

struck a rock near Queenstown on The gas monopolists of Chicago the 21st, and arrived at Liverpool on are now coming to grief, as a new governments in the lately rebellious the following day with thirteen feet gas, made from crude petroleum, is being introduced there. The Chicago Post says that the light of the petro-An Important Order was on Frileum is fully four times greater than day last issued by Lieut. Gen. Grant, the light of the coal gas, and that directing the commanders of military it can be made at a very much less divisions and departments to afford

Gov. Fenton of New York has protection against all civil prosecutaken a manly and most commendable tions which may be brought in any stand with regard to young Ketchof the lately rebellious States against um's case, notwithstanding the imnational soldiers and all other loval mense pressure brought to bear upon persons for acts done either directly him. He announces that he shall or indirectly, during the continuance not interfere at present, nor give the of the war, in opposition to the rebel least ground for expectation of interforces or the operations of those enference at any future time. gaged in the rebellion. All persons

Gen. Grant expresses the opinion or their agents charged with the oc- that the necessity of maintaining a cupancy of abandoned lands are to be large military force in the South no similarly protected and absolved from longer exists, and while he desires to any penalties on such complaints keep there an army sufficient to quell which may be adjudged in any of the all outbreaks that may occur. He believes that a material reduction can be made with safety.

MUSTERING OUT.—The Secretary By an order of the War Departof War has issued an order for the ment a large number of Major, Bremustering out of ten additional regivet Major and Brigadier Generals of the volunteer service are honorably ments of volunteers, including eight mustered out, and the officers so discharged, who hold commissions in the Regular Army, are ordered to return L. Coon, Esq., postmaster at Utica, to their former commands.

Wis., is requested to serve as agent Brig Itasca, Reed, from Philadelphia for Boston, anchored inside of Sandy Hook on Tuesday night, Jan. 10th, with colors down. The chief officer and four seamen left the vessel in a boat, to procure assistance, and were all drowned by the swamping of the boat in the breakers.

The Mississquoi Bank, Vermont, and out of the back of his head, kill- suspended payment, January 4th, was so overcome by the occurrence, as \$75,000. The assets will cover that he dropped dead at the gate, the redemption of the bills, for which with them. We recommend their card to just before he reached the scene of the directors are liable on their bonds. | the attention of dealers in their line.

The Hartford Press says: "A ragone of our ponds lately without shoes turned from Richmond. He has or stockings, his skates being strapped upon his bare feet, who said it was jolly good fun, and that his feet were warm enough if he kept on Union prisoners during their incar-skating,"

The Macon Telegraph of the 3d Jan. describes in tantalizing terms a four money will be restored to the original acre strawberry bed in that town, forwarders, and the express boxes now in full bloom and fruit, the editurned over to the Freedmen's tor having just been favored with a basket of luscious specimens, one measuring four inches in circum-

Mrs. Sarah Thomas, of Norwich had a paralytic shock Dec. 3d, and lay in an unconscious state thirty-six days. When she returned with her hours. She partially recovered, but was speechless, and remained so till neighbors went in and found the Jan. 8th, a period of about five little creature on his pile of rags, weeks, when she recovered her voice

For the expenses of the New York city government for the present year, \$9.375,768 37 will be required, of which \$7,875,968 37 are to be raised | Feverish lips, cracking pains, dyspeptic ago by taxation. This is a decrease of the span for the drawbridge was put \$2,047,540 73 from the amount expended last year.

in the Treasury Department, has ar- | SEIZE a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, rived in Washington in charge of an officer; He is charged with abstracting over \$30,000 in five-twenty | Three months it is since thus I thought, bonds from the Treasury while he was employed as clerk.

The production of peppermint in the State of Michigan is getting to My disposition troublesome-in fact, be a very considerable branch of bu- He gently hinted I was fast becoming siness, as it appears from the Internal | Quite a nuisance, and strongly insisted. Revenue Department that \$90,000 | And it was thus I reluctantly yielded. ed during 1865.

The U.S. Pay Department accomplished an extraordinary amount of My step elastic, my mind brilliant, and labor, principally during the months Nine pounds, avoirdupois, is added to m of June, July, and August of 1865. From June to October of last year, \$270,000,000 was paid to 800,000 Quite gratifying to the tailor, as well as Dr. officers and men.

The President, as a means of cheapening fuel to the poor of Washington, during the cold weather, has ordered a large quantity of firewood, belonging to the government, to be sold in quantities less than ten cords, at \$7.50 per cord. It is computed that the commerce

of the Lakes amounts at present to at least \$1,200,000,000 annually, and that 2,000 vessels are employed in it. It sends to the seaboard 100,000,000 of bushels of grain, 2,000,000 of hogs, and half a million of cattle annually.

of witnesses of the brutal sport, of material for the Salt Lake Vedette, nounced better than other articles. by the Mormons, the mules and har and do not take any of the worthless imita. Geo. C. Butler, Clarence, ness stolen, the men murdered, and the material destroyed.

The Hon. John A. J. Creswell Senator from Maryland, has been selected to deliver a eulogy upon the late Hon, Henry Winter Davis before the Members of the House of Repre-

and envelopes, and to amend the Spooner assuring the officer of Mr. sissippi river, opposite St. Louis, hog upon a platform preparatory to Postal laws. The bill to enlarge the Tristam's innocence in the matter, it broke, in consequence of the late scalding it, fell back into the tub of A man in Indiana, while hauling a 85@87c. for Western mixed, 95c. for Jersey oc upon a platform preparatery to yellow. Oats, 56@57c. for Jersey, 62c. for N hot water, receiving scalds from which he died, after enduring six

> Gen. Spinner, Treasurer, says it is the policy of the government not to establish any more depositories than the necessities of the government de-The number of railroad accidents mand, and he will oppose the estab-

> > The money sent to the Union prisoners at Richmond, amounting to be-

bank notes. President Lincoln reading the Emancipation Proclamation, A convention of three hundred persons, interested in the shad fishery, was, d in Harrisburg, Penn., last week, at which Hon. Simon Cameron

The judges of election in St. Louis refused to allow Gen. Frank Blair to remainless he would take the oath, and have been sued by him for \$10,-

charge of swindling the government out of \$180,000, by smuggling whisky into the United States. The Commissioners appointed to

Batavia. The capital of the banks and insurance companies at Hartford

amounts to \$13,781,000, and the di-The Secretary of the Treasury,

drawn for his salary in March last. issued to the State of Iowa a swamd

y kept records show no weather so umphant. cold as that of Sunday night, Jan.

7th, since 1806. Hon. Geo. Bancroft has accepted Presidnet Lincoln.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ged little fellow was seen skating on AL PREACHER.-A Homeopathic Physician, Persons interested will please address

> nies. And nameless bodily suffering, Or, whether with sudden dash,

And spoke, with faith exceeding weak. But Gunther said my eyes were sallow,

worth of that article was manufactur- | Four bottles now beneath my vest have dis

appeared. Friends say a changed man now is Jones. My food has relish, my appetite is keen,

weight. A gentle hint, followed before too late-Drake.

Quires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue, irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection. or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the | Wm, C. Davis, result.

immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Sold eyerywhere in the United States, and n Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box.

Ashes Pota \$8 00@8 25. Peurls nominal. Cotton-50@51c, for middlings. sentatives.

It is proposed to erect a free chapel and spacious Episcopal building in for trade and family brands, 11 75@15 25 for L. D. Colling Philadelphia, as a memorial tribute to St. Louis extress. Buckwheat Flour, 3 870 Thomas Ellis.

Y. State. Offi

Hay-85c. for shipping, 80c. for retail lots. Hops-20@65c., as to growth and quality. Provisions-Pork, 28, 75 for old mess, 29, 50 or new mess, 22 00 for new prime. Beef, 1 00@14 00 for old plain mess. Dressed Hogs 12@13c. Lard 17@18c. Butter, 30@ 30. for good to choice Western, 35@40c. for fair to good N. Y., 42@44c. for strictly fine 50@55c. for Orange County in pails. Cheese 1@18c. Potatoes, 2 25@2 50 19 bbl. fo rince Alberts and Peachblows, 2 50@3 00

Seeds-Clover 12@13c. Timothy 3 50@4 25 Plaxseed 2 90@3 00 p bushel of 56 bs. Tallow\_124@130. Wool-Domestic Fleepe, 48@75c. for N. Y State, Virgina, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisco

MARRIED.

At Wirt, N. Y., Dec. 31st, 1865, by Eld. L and Mrs. Susan J. Jennings, of Genesee. At Richburg, N. Y., Jan. 1st. 1866, by Eld liss Hellen M. Howe, both of Hinsdale. In Long Branch, Richardson Co., Nebraska ec. 6th, 1865, at the residence of the bride's father, by S. W. Davis, Esq., Mr. ARZELL PEARCE, of Roe Grove, and Miss OLIVE M DAVIS, of Long Branch. In Almond, N. Y., Van. 10th, 1866, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. George I. Langworthy, of Alfred, and Miss Anne L. Karb, of Almond. New York Evangelist please copy. In Alfred, N. Y., Jan. 11th, 1868, by Eld. N

At West Hallock, Ill., Jan. 6th. 1866, by ld. A. Hakes, Mr. DANIEL E. POTTER an Miss Rosetta Simpson, all of Peoria Co., Hl. In Stonington, Conn., Jan. 9th, 1866, by Rev. A. H. Lewis, Mr. EDGAR W. IRISH, of Fa rina, Ill., and Miss CHARLOTTE E. MAXSON, O Stonington.

. Hull, Mr. EDGAR W, WRIGHT and Miss HAR-

MADISON, adopted daughter of Uriah

At Locustville, Dec. 30th, 1865, Mrs. Lucin DA HISCOX, wife of Rowland Hiscox, aged 6 years. Her last words were words of prayer In Plainfield, N.J., Jan. 5th, 1866, ARTHUR WINFIELD, son of Wm. D. and Elizabeth Ranolph, aged I year and 8 months. L. C. R. In Shiloh, N. J. Jan. 8th, 1866, of malig-nant scarlet fever, HARRY, son of Dr. Thomas H. Tomlinson, aged 5 years and 7 months. In Wirt, N. Y., Jan. 1st, 1866, Mrs. CHAR LOTTE C. JORDAN, Wife of James W. Jordan, and daughter of Wm. and Avis L. Burdick,

aged 33 years. At Nile, N. Y., Jan. 4th, 1866, Widow Lynn E. STRONG, aged 52 years. At Long Branch, Nebraska, Dec. 10th of typhus fever, NANCY MAXSON, wife of Jacob D. Maxson, and daughter of Michael and Mary Huffman, in the 22d year of her age. Mrs. Muxson never profess The Interior Department has just until she moved with her husband to this place. When the spirit of divine grace was poured out upon the people, she was one privilege of being baptized, we not having a pastor with us; but after a brief stay with

us, she was called to join the church tri-

At Adams Center, N. Y., Dec. 30th, 1865. MARY B., wife of Leonard R. Green, and laughter of Charles and Eliza Potter, in the 40th year of her age. Returning, with her husband, from a wedding at the church, they called at the personage, when, in starting away, before Mr. Green had fairly seated himself in the carriage, the horse took fright, wheeled around suddenly, threw him out, dashed down the hill, dragging Mr. G. haif way down, dashed the carriage against the gate post, hurling Mrs. G. some twenty feet forward upon the frozen ground. She was taken up insensible, and carried into the nearest house, that of Mr. Witter, a brother-in-law. She lingered twelve days youth a living member, and by general society, in which she occupied a prominent place. Her faith was strong and constant her disposition affectionate and cheerful her friends were many. Funeral services were held on New Year's day. The church was crowded, and many went away unable to gain an entrance. The "sources of comfort" were pointed out, with Job 2: 13 as a

LINES INSCRIBED TO L. R. G. Oh, stricken one, with thee we sigh, And drop affection's tear; How oft we learn true happiness

And sweet is death, since Christ has died. That brings us to our home. So look not thou upon the grave, Though precious dust there lies; she lives, and now is beckoning thee To meet her in the skies. Then live thou not in sadness on :

LETTERS.

Thy loved one gone before.

Thy race will soon be o'er, When thou shalt meet, in endless bliss.

M. J. Green, L. T. Rogers, J. E. N. Backus J. H. Maxson, H. C. Hubbard, G. C. Butler T. Heritage, L. Andrus, E. R. Clarke, G. Stillman, W. R. Maxson, C. D. Langwor thy, J. R. Irish (report simply.) B. B. Baker, Richard Stillman, A. P. Saunders, Truman Saunders, L. M. Cottrell, A. K. Witter, B. W Crandall, C. H. Chipman, Leis Babcock, N V. Hull, D. W. Cartwright, L. Coon, Anthony Hakes (all right,) J. F. Randolph, Chas. M

RECEIPTS. All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER, are acknowledged from week to week in th

paper. Persons sending money, the reeipt of which is not duly acknowledged should give us early notice of the omission

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I KNOW HE WILL RETURN. J. F. Rudolphse I HAVE LISTENED FOR HER FOOTSTEPS Song and Chorns Song and Chorus.

Portraying the last wish of a dying soldier. for the presence of his mother. I HAVE NO JOY BUT IN THY SMILE.

COT WHERE THE OLD FOLKS DIED. Bong and Chorus. KISS ME WHILE I'M DREAMING of the above new and beautiful

songs will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington-st., Boston. CHARMING SONGS FOR CHILDREN. Over Two Hundred of Them-in the "MERRY CHIMES."

which will soon be in the hands of all the young folks from Maine to California. Over Ten Thousand Copies already sold. Price 50 cents Specimen pages free. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington-st., Boston.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE Providence, Jan. 6th, 1866

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. A General Court Martial is ordered to assemble at the Armory of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, in Providence, on the twentiet! (20th) day of February, A. D. 1866, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., for the tril. DILES! PILES!! PILES!!! PILES! l of Brigadier General Edward C. Maura and of such persons as may be brought beore them, to consist of seven (7) members Major General Olney Arnold; Command Brigadier General William T. Barton, Comanding 5th Brigade R. I. M.

Brigadier General William W. Paine, Com anding 2d Brigade R. I. M. Brigadier General Nathaniel Church, Commanding 1st Brigade R. I. M. Colonel Horace Daniels, Commanding Paw ucket Light Guard. Colonel Frederick Miller, Commanding rovidence Horse Guards. Colonel John Hare Powell, Commanding lewport Artillery. Major General Olney Arnold will preside Colonel Thomas K. King, Judge Advocate leneral, will act as Judge Advocate of the The Adjutant of the Providence Horse Guards will furnish an Orderly Sergeant to attend and execute the orders of the Court:

JAMES Y. SMITH. Governor and Commander-in-Chief H. CRANDALL, Col. and A. D. C., Acting Ad utant General. Papers throughout the State copy three

mes and send bills to Adjutant General's TONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE STONINGTON AND NEW LONDON RATE

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Friday, Jan. 12th, 1866, trains

LEAVE PROVIDENCE. 7.10 A. M. Accommodation Train for New London, connects with a train for Nor .35 P. M. (on arrival of Express Train that leaves Boston at 11.10 A. M.,) Express 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. .00 P. M. Freight, with a passenger car a tached, for Stonington and Groton. 3.50 P. M. Accommodation Train for New and Commodore for New York.

M. New York Steamboat Train for Stonington, connecting at Stonington TO BESOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITH. with the splendid steamers Plymouth 0.00 P. M. Night Mail Train for New York. via New London and New Haven. 8.00 r. M. Sunday Mail Train for New York via New London and New Haven. LEAVE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LANDING.

2.00 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,

2.00 P. M. Accommodation Passenger Train 5.15 P. M. (on arrival of the 12.15 Express Train from New York.) Express Passenger Train for Providence and Boston, stops on this road at Mystic, Stonington, Westerly, Kingston and Green-wich; arrives in Providence at 7.30 r.

P. M. Sunday Night Mail Train for Providence and Bost ence and Boston.
A. S. MATHEWS, Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AST CHANCE FOR BOOK AGENTS THE SOUTH, Tour of its Battle-Fields and Ruined Cities A. Journey through the Desolated States—being a description of the present state of the Country and conditions of the People, etc. From personal observation and experien

during months of Southern travel. By J. TROWBRIDGE, Author of Neighbor Jackwood, Cudjo's Cave, Contributer to the Atlantic Monthly, etc.
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> TOTS OF GOOD THINGS SEE ical Journal for January. Love, Contishing and Matriage, Choice of Pursuits: A Good Memory, with the moral, intellectual, and social nature unfolded. Also, "How to Read

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of Character, and How to Read Them," Physics of the Good and Bad, Love, Courtship, and Marriage. Training of Children Cholon

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Company C, erieksburg, on if December was about \$700. THE THE BILL al Nashville 

equichiding the House adjourned.

asking for the abolition of protective Tristam is represented as being a fine tariffs. Resolutions were adopted looking fellow, of good size and instructing the Finance Committee build, and when informed by the officier that he had a warrant to arrest found secreted on the plantations. ht replied, "Show your war-

regulate the sale of postage stamps protection to the Southern freedmen was made the special order for Mon-

In the House of Representatives, a

man.

of water in her hold.

courts of said States.

colored organizations.

for the RECORDER at that place.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

drawal of goods from public and private bonded warehouses was passed. The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to report on the ex- Boston, was burned at sea in the pediency of taxing all horse races, early part of December. Her pasand of exempting from internal revenue taxation carriages worth less than one hundred dollars, and all Bibles, Testaments, and other re ligious works and school books used in colleges and academies. A resolution reasserting the Monroe Doctrine was introduced and referred to the Foreign Affairs. Committee. Columbia Committee to report on the propriety of transferring the municipal government of Washington city increase the pay of Congressmen. which was laid on the table, the vote for tabling being one hundred and forty-seven to five. The bill to extend the suffrage, under certain conditions, to the negroes of the District of Columbia, was then taken up and

Both Houses adjourned till Mon-

Adams' Express was robbed, between of some three hundred and fifty and government securities. Three or the robbers have been arrested, and of Arlington Heights into a soldiers' covered. The following particulars home. A discussion arose on the in regard to the course of the robbers after they had done their work, are

of Jan. 11th: ation Bill for the ensuing fiscal year ing, in the meantime, to hire a conacco; directing an inquiry into the leave a watch as security. On Monsbility of deepening and widening day morning they took passage to he East River channel; instructing Norwalk one of them stopping at or reducing the tax on incomes; con-disappears, and turns up next in New ma planters toward the freedmen; The other two hired a carriage dur

erning the injustice of South Caro- York city, where he was arrested. ooking to a removal of the tax on ing the day at South Norwalk to go ficial limbs; asking the President to Stamford; they drove thither and of Jefferson Davis and the confinement back Monday, and late that night, or his trial, and calling for an investiga- morning, they appeared on foot, with tion into a Mexican Imperial Express | a very heavy carpet bag, at Tristam's Company organized for a contraband house, a mile and a half west of trade between Maximilian and the South Norwalk. One of them had United States. Bills were introduct his ears and face frozen in his exed to punish counterfeiting with posure. Of these two men, one was death, and to build a jail in the Dis- named Tristam, and was a cousin of trict of Columbia. The closing hour the old shoemaker; the other called of the session was taken up in dis- himself Lockwood. They told old cussing a bill to extend suffrage to Mr. Tristam that they were substitute he colored people in the District of brokers, and had got into some difficulty with the government, and wished him to take their carpet bag In the Senate, petitions were pre- to New York on the first train that sented from citizens of Michigan morning, and leave it with young against renewal of the Reciprocity Tristam's sister, giving him twenty freaty, and from a colored Baptist five dollars in gold to go, and telling Convention for universal suffrage. him where he would find a hack on The bill to authorize the Secretary of his arrival, which would take him to e Treasury to appoint assistant as- the right place. Tristam, wholly unessors of Internal Revenue was call- aware of the part he was playing in d up and passed. Resolutions were the affair, agreed to go, and started fered providing extra pay for cer- early in the morning for the railroad ain officers and volunteers; asking depot with the carpet bag, which aformation about marching U. S. proved pretty heavy for him to carry, roops through Mexican territory; as he was lame. In order to faciliquiring as to printing official ad- tate operations, he took a hand-sled, ertisements in the Washington pa- and drew it down into the village. pers, how much it costs, and what The thing, however, slid off frequent-

aw there is for it; and providing for ly, and seeing a Mr. Ferris, a young printing 10,000 copies of the diplo- man, cashier in a bank at Norwalk, aid over, and the last two adopted. his bundle to the depot, which was In the House, resolutions were given, and the old man took his seat dopted directing the Secretary of in the cars, with the richly laden caroney had been spent on the Phila- New York, he found a hack as was elphia Navy Yard; to provide the agreed upon, and was set down at the ommittee on Militia with a clerk, place where Tristam's sister was liv-

Meanwhile the robbers had attract-

ed attention and excited suspicion in ation bill it the ensuing fiscal year, South Norwalk, and had been watchand it was made the special order for ed. The man from whom they hired Thursday, Jan. 18th. Mr. Morrill a team had sent his son, a young introduced a bill or an increased tax man about twenty, with another caron cotton, which we referred. The riage, to follow them. At Stamford bill to extend saffrag in the District he met Mr. Brown, of whom they of Columbia was take up and de- had previously tried to hire a livery by Messrs Rogers Kelly, team on Sunday, and with him fol-team on Sunday, and with him fol-lowed these fellows back to Norwalk In the Senate bases were presented from cinzens. Spooner, Sup't of the Express Praying for the organism as a Barnum, arrived at Norwalk, and Tarriton of the negroes on the Red Praying for the organism arrived at Norwalk, and that some of the negroes on the Red river plantations in Louisiana recentagain. Notice was then sent to Mr.

he has confessed to stealing about Treasury to report how much pet bag by his side. Arriving in \$1,000 worth of furniture from his

> The following facts about the strength of ice on the surface of lakes skaters: Ice two inches thick will with light guns; six inches, heavy

On New Year's day, a boatman

store to the Secretary of War supertision over the operations of the On old Mr. Tristam's arrival home vers, the boat was accidentally caps and sold and two women were drowned linois, and does its work in ten days.

Store to the Secretary of War superwas postulous of the Monongahela and Allegany rithe Monongahela and Allegany risands of acres of timber in Central IIonsequence of the decline in gold; 1 80 for Silas Maxson, Adams,
some of Indian Allegany to from New 1 or acres of the decline in gold; 1 80 for Silas Maxson, Adams,
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some of the decline in gold; 1 80 for Silas Maxs

tween \$30,000 and \$40,000, and which was never received by them, is to be returned to the original forwarders. The American Bank Note Co. have been printing three dollar national

presided.

000 damages in consequence. A firm of distillers, of Maitland, Canada, are on trial at Toronto on a

select a location for an Asylum for the Blind in the western part of the State of New York have fixed upon

vidends lately declared amount to Monday, signed a warrant in favor of Mrs. Lincoln for the sum of \$25,000, less the amount Mr. Lincoln had

land patent of upwards of 30,500 among the many who professed to obtain peace in Christ. She was deprived of the The N. Y. Times says that accurate-

the invitation to deliver the eulogy on The palm leaf fan trade, for some days past, has not been brisk.

Co., No. 1 & 2 Holmes Block, Haymarket Square, and from 93 to 99 Friend Street, Boston, may have attracted the attention of our readers, having appeared frequently in our this is the first link broken, but by the that very few houses are able to compete

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TO BE, OR NOT TO BE-that's the ques-Whether to suffer with mental anguish,

Anthony Shoder, formerly a clerk Jump into the general current, And, as Gunther swears, be myself a man

My visage haggard, my breath tremendous

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SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPRAKERS Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exer- Mrs. A. C. Rogers, A fox hunt took place at the Union tion of the vocal organs. The Troches are Race Course, Long Island, one day recommended and prescribed by Physicians, Joel Crandall, last week, at which five foxes were and have had testimonials from eminent men Joel B. Cranda'l killed by dogs which were set upon throughout the country. Being an article of them. There were quite a number true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds A wagon containing \$860 worth world, and the Troches are universally prothem in new localities in various parts of the the anti-Mormon paper, was stopped Obtain only "Brown's Bronghial Trooms," C. V. Hibbard,

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of the case, and receive in return, free of charge, a circular, which may be the mean of saving them? If wo, address Dr. J. P. DILES! PILES!! PILES!!! PILES!!!

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3000 Vest, Neck, & Guard Chains, 5 to 10 3000 Ladies' Cal. Diamond Rings, 3 to 5 8000 Magic Spring & Snap Lockets. 4 to 19 10000 G'd Pens with Sil. M't'd Hold'rs 4 to 5 10000 G'd Pens with Sil. Ex. Cases, 4 to 6 10000 Grid Fens with Sia 1986 17, 1000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, 1000 Tea, Dessert, Tabl' Sp'ns 2 doz 12 to 24 15000 Dessert & Table Forks, 2 doz, 14 to 24 15000 Dessert & Table Forks, 2 doz, 14 to 10 4000 Butter Knives, 2 pair, 3000 Napkin Rings, 2 pair, 1000 other articles, Certificates of all the various articles,

stating what each one can have, are first pu up into envelopes, sealed up and mixed and when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice and sent-by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the Certificate, you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents; five for \$1.; eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10; one hundred for \$16. AGENTS wanted everywhere. Great in ducements to Ladies and Gents to act as such. Fail not to send for Circular, which

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22 52 Ud., No. 37 Park Bow, New York,

22 52 TAMMERING AND STUTTERING

22 52 Dermanently cured by Barks, Patent Are

22 52 Pliances. They received a Medul at the

23 52 Last London Exhibition, For penalter and

25 52 Drawings describing the same address H. O.

26 52 L. MRAES, 27 West 22 Since I New York,

27 53 Box 6,976 Oil 1916 The Second Residue of the Second Residue o

greatest and most singular of all pine can be designated by the yellowcities? I cannot give you an idea of ish color of the paint, the gum of the it; it is so unique, so unlike every pine having struck through every thing except itself, and so impossible, as you will think.

"It is situated on the western shore of this charming gulf, twenty miles wide by twenty-four long. It along a beach of semi-circular form, and teeming with moving crowds, while shop-keepers, artisans, women and children, seem equally numerous within doors and at the doors. Indeed, a dozen or fifteen miles might wood for panels in making swelled be added to the city in this direction, since there is nothing but an unbrok-

for this distance, which are as popu-

lous and well-built as the city itself. "In crossing the city from the shore to the western outskirts, I have walked two miles and a half, and then proceeded on horseback for ten miles farther, making twelve miles and a half, while in other places it may be than one-half of those who keep hens wider. According to the lowest es- succeed in having them lay through is referred to by way of illustration, timate, the city covers an area equal the year. There are some who al- reached, at the close of the French to seven of the New England farm- ways do succeed, and of course reap ing towns, which are usually six large profits. What is the secret of \$4,200,000,000, a sum greater than miles square. And all is traversed success? It is neither difficult nor our own by more than one quarter. by streets, usually wide, well con- beyond the reach of every family structed, perfectly neat, and crossing who occupy a few rods of land. The each other at right angles; streets hen house need not be expensive, to each individual. The wealth of lined with houses and stores as compactly as they can be built, and crowded with moving and stationary cold in winter. It should be washed as that of the United States at the masses as thick as in Washington with a mixture of lime and salt on present time, while the amount of Street, Boston or Broadway, New the inside. York at least for considerable dis-

The population is estimated genseemed beyond computation."

## A CHAPTER ON TIMBER Now haul out thy timper for boards, or for

To have it unshaken and ready for pales; Bestow it and stick it, and lay it aright, To have it in May to be ready for plight."

After an experience of more than various kinds of timber to insure appears to be in the winter months. Rails that are cut and split out of N. E. Farmer. good timber in December, January, or February, will outlast those split at any other season of the year. And the same is true of fence posts, Grass contains flesh; so does grain. ber that is split out, or sawed immediately after the trees are cut down. If timber for building, or for tools sticks between the pleces, so that the seasoning process may commence at once, it will be much more durable than if the trees are felled in the spring or summer months.

When the trees for some kinds of building timber are dut down in any sects will, almost always, bore into them, even after being secured in their appropriate places in a frame. We have seen sugar maple and beech posts and beams in the frames of buildings literally filled with insects, several years after the building was erected; and the entire timber was one mass of what is colloquially termfelled and dressed out in late autumn, or winter, such insects will seldom enter it. There is a plausible as well as a

philosophical reason why some kinds of timber will be injured by insects, when cut down at one season of the autumn, and winter, there is but little sap in the timber. The circle of new wood that was formed during the growing season, has become hard. If cut down and sawed, or split in pieces, the seasoning process will be gradual. The entire rail, stake, or board, will shrink uniformly, through and through, thus closing more effectually the large pores of the wood. The sap that now exists in the stand ing timber, is exceedingly thin, and will nearly all evaporate. On the contrary, if sugar maple, beech and some other kinds of timber are cut when the buds are swelling, or after the leaves are expanded, there is a large quantity of carbonaceous or nitrogenous matter in the sap, which will become dry in the pores of the timber; and insects bore through and through the wood, feeding upon the sugar and gum which is left after the sap has evaporated.

In those sections of country where sugar maple and beech are used for there seems to be no insurmountable sprinkling of mould. In the first convulsive struggling, usually termi- cellaneous prisoners—civilians and DEPOT 198 & 200 GREENWICH-ST., N. J. building, let the large trees be sawed obstacle to such a reform in many place, plow the soil well in autumn nating in stupor, and treated by soldiers. into lumber as soon as practicable. If districts. It is estimated that the or winter; and drain it, if wet. The bleeding, full doses of physic, and saw logs are cut and hauled to the fences of the country constitute as next spring, pulverize thoroughly, cold water to the head. Grass or has had thirty-seven different forms mill during the fore part of winter, in much as half the value of the farms, and sow three or four bushels of stomach staggers is acute indiges- of government, thirty-two of which many instances the lumber may be and these have to be continually re- Indian corn per acre. As soon as it tion, usually occasioned by overloaddrawn home on sleighs.

Timber for posts, beams and sills. should be hewed out at once, and against stock running at large, all low as possible and cover it. This or a full meal of wheat, or other inplaced on other sticks, that the grain fences, except such as surround pas- crop will make mould enough to digestible food. It is most common and fibres may settle together gradu-tures and stock yards, may be dis- cause clover seed to vegetate the next in summer and autumn; is indicated ally not only on the outside, but in pensed with. Besides the saving in season. Plow the ground shallow by impaired appetite, distended abdo- alive. A correspondent of the Tribune she middle of the sticks. During money, the room occupied by the the next spring, and keep this mould men, dull aspect, unsteady gait, and mild weather, scoring and hewing of fences is also saved, and the chief near the surface, and s timber may be attended to in winter, harbor for weeds is done away with. red clover seed per acre. Mow and tive medicine, such as six drachins of as well as spring and summer, when A communication was recently read make hay of it. Burchase a few aloes and a drachm of calomel rubfield labors are urgent.

pense which is usually required to fences. procure pine. Baswood is just as Solon Robinson states that he was should be applied to the soil, and British Agriculturalist. good as pine, or white wood, for par- informed, on good authority, that Indian corn planted. Then feed the lor and chamber floors, for jamb cas- the unfenced lands in that county stalks and grain to sheep and make ings and face casings, for doors and are quite as high in price as the fenc- more manure, and raise clover and Gal, who has seven grandmothers for windows, where rain cannot reach | ed farms in other counties, showing Indian corn; and in a few years, bar- living, one of whom, in 1798, pre-day.

own occupancy within sixteen years necticut and Massachusetts. past, in which more baswood was us-London is no longer the metropolis ed than any other kind of lumber. In of our planet. That distinction be one instance, a few planks of white longs to the Japanese city of Jeddo, pine were used in connection with baswood and butternut planks, in finishing a parlor; and for ten years "But what shall I say of this after, and even now, every piece of coat of white paint, while that on the baswood and butternut is to-day as white as the unsullied snow. Some persons object to using bas-

wood, because "it will shrink and stretches for twenty miles or more swell far more than other wood? When it is not covered with paint, with its horns turned outward, and this affirmation is true. But, when along which a street extends, crowd- casings, door stiles and panels are ed with blocks of stores and houses, devered with a coat of good paint, baswood will not be affected by damp. and dry weather, any more than white wood and pine.

Carriage makers employ thin basbodies for cutters, pleasure sleighs, and elegant wheeled vehicles, because en succession of towns and villages such timber is better to paint on? than pine.—N. Y. Observer.

After all that has been done for the improvement of fowls, not more per cent, of the annual product. but should be so constructed as to be that country, at the period named.

Select the best breeds, and put several breeds together; feed regularly, and let them always have suf- more favorable than was that of erally at three millions, which Mr. | ficient clean water. They should al-Harris, our minister, thinks is no ex- ways have both animal and vegetable aggeration. For my part, judging food, plenty of pounded mortar, from what I have seen when I have brick, burned bones, &c. Bones not gone into the heart of the city, and burned and pulverized make a most crossed the city from side to side, I excellent food for laying hens. Give should be willing to add as many them peppers and pickles. They ratio of annual increase of wealth of millions more; for the living, mov- need acids to prevent their becoming ing masses, seen from sunrise to sun- too fat. Pickled peppers are better set, and everywhere the same, fairly than cayenne. A slight seasoning of would give an aggregate wealth in

salt in their food is good. Sand or ashes should be provided of water for a day or two. Above States. all, they should have regular attention year round. We should be glad t find more accomplishing the same durability, by felling it at different thing; as it would contribute not seasons of the year, the best time only to the health of the family, but be of great advantage to the pocket.

WHERE FAT AND FLESH COME FROM.

They come from the earth and the atmosphere, collected by vegetation. The animal system puts it on from these. Vegetation, then, is the medium through which the animal world and implements; be cut, sawed, or exists; it can exist in no other way. state of indrease in the new mining is dead. But it is one of the worst safe to regard cholera as not being things in the world for preserving a contactors. exists; it can exist in no other way. flesh constituents are retained in the States and Territories is still greater. things in the world for preserving a contagious, and calls upon the Fethat is, the starch and sugar from was most rapid; that of Ohio, Con- to keep a dead man, put him in whis- time regulations against it. which fat is made.

fat. In a hundred parts of wheat, according to Piesse, are ten pounds of the spring or summer months, in of flesh; in a hundred parts of oat meal nearly double that amount. Hence oats are better for horses on account of their flesh-forming principle rather than fat, as muscle is what a horse wants. For fattening purposes, however, corn and other grains are better.

When flesh itself is eaten, the system but appropriates what is already ed "powder post." If timber is formed, but would as readily take it from vegetables or from flour. The flesh-making principle—or the flesh 000 to \$100,000,000 may be raised variety of experiments, to ascertain itself, in its constituents—goes to by a tax upon tobacco and cotton, what articles could be purchased for form cheese in the dairy; the starch, &c., butter. Hence it is that some people assert that cream has little influence in cheese farther than to enyear, and not at another. In late rich it; for cheese and butter are entirely distinct. The same kind of food is equally good for the produc tion of either. This is a point of considerable interest, and is not yet fully explained—indeed, is yet in its bfancy. A plant in its different stages

of growth has a different effect. The fat of the plant is held in rethis takes place, the stalk is comparathe change. And the fat cannot be following remarks upon the subject: and analysis has shown that they appropriated so well in the seed as when it is diffused through the stalk: Tender herbage, therefore, is the best; and when secured before the red clover as soon as practicable. of Health. direction of the oil takes place, so much the better will be the hav. a crop of clover, one has a good be-Coleman's Rural World.

The abolition of fences is now be-

baswood is equal to good pine, and sident, remarked, that the same syssometimes greatly superior to it. tem is in operation in the valley of We have built two houses for our the Connecticut river, both in Con-

### AMERICAN FINANCES.

Mr. J. F. D. Lanier, a New York panker, attended a meeting of European capitalists, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in September last, and made a statement in regard to the debt and resources of the United States. His object was to demonstrate to his auditors the entire ability of the country to meet the burdens imposed by the war-to show that the annual charge for the expenses of Government, and for the interest on its debt, is not excessive, and that the progress of the country will, in a few years, so lessen the burden as to render it hardly appreciable. According to his statement, the

wealth of the loyal States in 1860 equaled \$10,700,000,000, and the value of the yearly product \$2,870,-000,000. The ratio of the debt to the capital of these States consequently was only 28 per cent. or 21 per cent. to that of the whole country—the valuation of the Southern States being \$3,467,000,000. The total debt of \$3,000,000,000 is equal to only \$98 to each individual. The accruing interest, estimated at \$165,000,000 would be only 1 1-2 per cent. on the capital of the North and less than six

The debt of Great Britain, which War in 1816, the enormous sum of It equaled 40 per cent of the whole valuation of the Kingdom, and \$218 neither too hot in summer nor too could not have been one-half as great debt resting upon its population was very considerably greater. Our finanncial future is consequently vastly Great Britian; yet that Power experienced no difficulty in meeting all its obligations.

If we can bear the burden this year, Mr. Lanier argues, we certainly can the next, and so on. The the States from 1850 to 1860, was 8 1-2 per cent. The same ratio 1865 of \$16,112,000,000, and a yearly product of \$4,318,000,000. With

At the ratio which obtained from succeed in having their hens lay the of the whole country will be \$24,-216,000,000 in 1870 000,000.

So far, the burden of this debt has been borne entirely by the North. When peace is restored at the South, and labor becomes productive, as it never left his ship, high and dry. soon will beyond all former precedent, one-third of the load will be taken from shoulders now bearing culture, refinement and unusual pow-

But, in case of necessity, we can re-

# RENOVATING BARREN SOILS.

At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club in New York, a letter from E.

The true way to start crops from abound in the heat forming principles.

nothing, on a barren soil, when a man When land can be made to produce clover seed, or any grass seed, vege-

The important point to which I would direct attention, is, the production of a little mould, without which it is almost impossible to produce clover. But, as soon as we can accumulate enough to produce one crop, we have a good beginning; and by working all that the ground produces into manure, and returning it to the soil, mould will accumulate very fast. But it must be kept near the surface. There is nothing like red clover to commence a renovating system with, when a farmer has no manure.

FELLING TREES BY FIRE Bishop Kingsley, in a communication to the Chicago Advocate on Oregon, says of the monster red fir and

"The idea of burning down a tree

ceder trees of that country:

six and eight feet in diameter, and solid and green, would have seemed to me as simply absurd and redicut The orifice made was enlarged, and lous. But the thing is done in Cregon every day at a vast saving of time and labor. The operation is done in this wise. A hole is bored into the tree horizontally, the nearer to the center the better. Therefore the cave is at least 150 yards in rectly under this hole, another is depth, but with the width variable. bored at an angle of elevation such Some of the petrifications are exceedthat the two holes meet together next ingly beautiful. the center of the tree. A coal of fire with a little kindling is introduced into the orifice thus formed, and the lower hole causes a draught, and the upper one performs the functions of a chimney. The heart of the tree is dry, and contains a considerable quantity of pitch, and when manipulated as I have described, burns briskly. It is generally necessary to feed this fire with some fresh fuel from time to time. But one man can keep a large number of trees thus burning, and will get twenty or a hundred trees down thus much quicker and easier, than he could otherwise do. In a similar manner, when the tree is down, it is cut into pieces by being burned in two. A hole is bored into the log from the top, and another from the side, till they meet as before described, when the perpendicular hole acts as a flue and the horizontal one furnishes the draft. It often happens, that in for saw-logs, there is not more tim-

## chopping off the log with an axe." USES OF WHISKEY.

Dr. Guthrie has little sympathy with the love of whiskey, so prevafor them to dust themselves in. If such a result, the National Debt, at lent in Scotland, and, we are sorry to they wish to set, let them stand in a the present time, equals only 18 per add, in this country also. He extub or barrel with one or two inches cent. of the wealth of the loyal presses his opinion in the following energetic language:

I have heard a man with a bottle every day. In this way some do 1850 to 1860, the aggregate wealth of whiskey before him have the impudence to say, "Every creature of 000,000 in 1880, and \$51,516,000,000 | fused, if it be received with thanks | in the command of the imperial Chiin 1890. At the last named period giving;" and he would persuade me nese army, and who afterwards joined the ratio of debt to capital will be re- that what was made in the still-pot the rebel forces, and was recently duced to 6 per cent, and that of an- was a creature of God. In one sense drowned while a prisoner, was fornual interest to annual income to 1 it is so, but in the same sense so is merly a resident of Washington, and 1-2 per cent. That the increase of arsenic, so is oil of vitriol, so is prus- in 1847 was a page in the United such an array of talent, this noble old family the capital of the country will be in sic acid. Think of a fellow tossing States Senate. He has a brother and the ratio supposed, there can hardly off a glass of vitriol, and excusing sister residing in Arkansas. be a doubt. The increase in the himself by saying that it is a creature value of property in the nine North- of God. He would not use many Western States and Territories from such creatures, that's all I'll say. 1850 to 1860 was at the rate of 411 | Whiskey is good in its own place. per cent. the amount going from There is nothing like whiskey in this the hospital for such, during the year. \$452,500,000 to \$1,862,000,000. The world for preserving a man when he He takes the ground that it is not system; so also the fatty substance Even in the old States, the increase man when he is living. If you want deral Government to enforce quarannecticut and New Jersey, was at the key; if you want to kill a living Some grains have more flesh than rate of 126 per cent. Pennsylvania man, put the whiskey into him. It others, so of the qualities that make increased at the rate of 96 per cent. was a capital thing for preserving upon a valuation in 1850 of \$722,- the dead admiral when they put him in a rum puncheon, but it was a bad thing for the sailors when they tapped the cask and drank the liquor, till they left the admiral, as he had

BUCKWHEAT CAKES. - A lady of

ers of observation and comparison, became a widow. Reduced from afsort to important sources of Revenue | fluence to poverty, with a large that have not yet been touched. Mr. family of small children dependent on laid last year. All the arrangements Lanier estimates that from \$60,000,- her labor for daily food, she made a without diminishing the consump- the least money, and would at the tion of those articles, or without any same time "go the farthest," by injury to our Commerce, or to any keeping her children longest from domestic interest. Mr. Clarke, the crying for something to eat. She Comptroller of the Treasury, makes a soon discovered that when they ate similar recommendation in his late buckwheat cakes and molasses, they were quiet for a longer time than after eating any other kind of food. A distinguished judge of the Unit ed States Court observed, that when he took buckwheat cakes for break Rose, Otsego Co., N. Y., was read, fast, he could sit on the bench the inquiring how he could renovate his whole day without being uncomfortserve for the seed; nothing is wasted land so as to make it productive. He ably hungry; if the cakes were omit in leaves, wood, &c.; the precious has little or no fertilizing material, ted, he felt obliged to take a lunch seed must have it. Hence, when and wants to know how to begin with about noon. Buckwheat cakes are a nothing." Mr. S. Edwards Todd, of universal favorite at the winter breaktively worthless to what it is prior to the American Agriculturist, made the fast table, and scientific investigation

hence nature takes away our appetites has no manure, is, to get a crop of for them in summer.—Hall's Journal STAGGERS IN HORSES.—Staggers is ginning. But, before we can make a general term applied to several diseases of horses. Mad or sleepy stag- 45,000 committals to the military tate on a barren soil, there must be a gers is inflammation of the brain, a prisons of Washington, 6,500 rebels, little vegetable mould. Now the rare but fatal complaint, marked by 4,500 prisoners of State, 12,000 men DRESS. ing agitated among farmers, and question is, how shall we get this high fever, a staggering gait, violent convicted of desertion, 21,000 mishas blossomed, if it is not more than ing the stomach and bowels with different Presidents. Its revolutions By having strictly executed likes one foot high, plow it under as shall tough hard grass, vetches, or clover, during that time have amounted to one peck of is remedied by full doses of purgain the New York Farmer's Club, from sheep and a hundred bushels of bed down together and given in a Thousands of farmers who have Livingston county, in Illinois saying Indian corn, and feed out the clover quart of thin, hoiled gruel. Frequent acres of baswood timber, could obtain that in that county the plan is in suctheir own lumber for building an cessful operation, the general practice ly to the sheep. This practice will water to the belly, are likewise useelegant bouse, at one third of the exof farmers being to dispense with make a lot of nice mutton and a large ful. When the dullness increases quantity of excellent manure, which stimulants should readily be given .-

There is a lad living in Augusta, the word. For stiles, bass and panels that this simple regulation will save ren fields that would not produce sented to Gen. George Washington a. The receipts from internal revenue of doors, and for base, ceiling, wainthe great expense of fencing the white clover, will surely become proboquet of flowers—she being then a on Tuesday, Jan. 2d, were upward of
scoting, and all kinds of inside work, western prairies. Mr. Ely the Preductive.

ODDS AND ENDS. Gen. Grant was recently riding

fast from Georgetown to Washingwhen he was overtaken by a butcher's cart, which passed him. Somewhat surprised, he put "Cin-NEW YORK. cinnatus" to his mettle, but the SPACIOUS REFECTORY, BATH ROOMS butcher whipped up his nag, and soon completely beat Gen. Grant on

that line, leaving Cincinnatus far behind. The General determined to own that butcher's nag, and his say we are full. friends at last succeeded in finding MEXICO! MEXICO!! MEXICO!! the owner, who sold him to Gen. Grant for \$350 cash. It was one he \$30,000,000 LOAN had bought for a trifle, at a sale of

condemned army horses, and with REPUBLIC OF MEXICO. care will be worth \$1000. A curious discovery has been made at Vaucella, a small village in Bel-OF \$50, \$100, \$500, AND \$1,000. gium. Some laborers in a stone quarry, in making excavations, sud-IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. denly found that their instruments ceased to meet with any resistance.

a passage was found to a lofty grotto, formed by nature. The men, providing themselves with lights, entered . Currency, thus vielding an interes and found themselves under a splendepth, but with the width variable.

Mrs. Baker, who laid the foundation of the immense straw business of Massachusetts by braiding the first straw bonnet in this country, (as set forth at length in Harper's Magazine,) is still alive at Dedham, and though in her eightieth year, still quite active. She lately braided for the fair at the Baptist Church at Newton Corner, a fancy straw basket, with \$60 in U.S. Currency will buy a 7 per

the word "Charity" entwined therein, with several other articles. The basket was put up at auction, and was sold, after considerable competition, to Mr. S. Warren Morse, for The immigration at the port of

New York for the last year was very large, reaching the number of 195,-075 against 182,916 in the year 1864. Germany has poured the greatest tide | and Bankers generally throughout the Unitupon our shores, having sent us 82,-454; Ireland comes next, having sent us 70,338. These two nations have burning a larger tree into lengths contributed near eighty per cent. of our increase of population from immigration.

ber wasted than would result from Dr. Abernethy's prescription to a rich patient was, "Let your servant bring you three or four pails of water, and put it into a washing tub; take off your clothes, and get into it, and from head to foot rub yourself with it, and you'll recover." advice of yours seems very much like telling me to wash myself," said the patient. "Well;" said Abernethy, 'it is open to that objection."

Henry Burgeoine, the young Ame-

The official report of Dr. Sayres, resident physician to the New York Board of Health, states that there have been 1,196 small pox patients at

John Campbell died in Cecil County, Maryland, lately, at the great age of 98 years. He was very deaf and almost blind, and so irksome was his manner of conversation, that his friends never informed him of the existence of the war, in blissful ignorance of which he therefore lived The Secretary of the Atlantic Tel-

Times, that the Great Eastern will go to sea in June, 1866, for the double purpose of laying a new cable and of raising the broken end of 'the cable of the directors as to new capital are ers. Manufactured only by now completed.

The rebellion in China is reported to be nearly at an end. The last stronghold of the rebels in the province of the Kangsl has been evacuated, and the Mahomedan rebels in the province of the Shensi have surrendered; but armed bands of bandits were devastating the country near the capital.

George Peabody, the London banker is to erect a new church edifice in Georgetown, Mass., to accommodate the church and society lately formed in that place, in opposition to the church of Rev. Charles Beecher. It is expected to be a very fine struc-

George W. Day, of Chelsea, the inventor of a machine for making shoes, which drives the shoe thread like pegs, making a good imitation of pegged work, has sold his interest for \$200,000, and is to receive a per centage on every pair of boots made by this process.

During the war there have been

During the last forty years Mexico were "republics," with seventy-five over two hundred.

alive. A correspondent of the Tribune adds to the list the name of Samuel Downing, of Edinburgh, N. Y., who is 103 years old, and is drawing a pension from the government.

manded two tickets of the Siamese twins, who were riding on the train, but the twins insisted they were one, and as the conductor could not eject one without the other, he had to let them pass. Laborers in the ship yards at New

\$4,000,000.

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ONE BOND. Circulars forwarded and subscriptions received by JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., and Financial Age J. N. TIFFT, Financial Agent of the Republic of Mexico, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

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This paper, established in Boston in the year 1819, enters upon its FORTY-SEVENTH VOL-UME with the beginning of the New Year. From the Boston Daily Journal, Dec. 18, 1865. A GREAT COMPLIMENT. We recently heard a number of gentlemen discussing the quesion of religious papers, and one of the results in which they all agreed was, that two of the best papers of this class in the world were printed in this city. One of these is the Watchman and Reflector, whose prospec-

tus will be found in our advertising columns. We fully agree with the estimate of it given above, and commend it to those who want a good religious paper. From Boston Daily Eve'ng Trav., Dec. 23, '65 A SPLENDID LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS .- No paper in the country has a more brilliant list of contributors than that old standard paper, the Watchman and Reflector. The ediloull, Robinson, Prof. Park, Prof. Smith. Fiev.

Arnold, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Chaplin, Re-Henry Ward Beecher, and others. paper can not but furnish a high degree of intellectual and moral culture, food for thought, develop the mind, benefiting the soul, and withal full of interest. Ford, Olmstead & Co., of 151 Washington Street, are the publishers. From the Rulland, Vt. Daily Herald, Nov. '65 NEWSPAPORIAL NOTICE. - The Christian

Watchman and Reflector, published by Ford. Olmstead & Co., Boston, is one of the best re-ligious papers in the United States. It is tive, and truly national in its character. I enomination throughout New England, and, is at the same time of such a character that amily. It numbers among its correspond-Terms of the paper, \$2.50 a year in advance; fifty cents additional by carrier.

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The Pacific Hotel is well and widely I nowh the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots. A conductor out west recently demanded two tickets of the Siamese wins, who were riding on the train, but the twins insisted they were one, provided with gas and water; in: attended ance is prompt and respectful; and the table is generally provided with every de licacy of the season. It was not the season of the season of

Orleans are receiving six dollars a With long experience as a hotel-freeper, he day.

The receipts from internal revenue of the Pacific Hotel, overcharge by Hack-don Tuesday. Jan. 2d. were upward of thoroughly with the interests of lais house. policy, to maintain the favorable reputation of the Pacific Hotel.

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when all others prove ineffectual. AS A MEDIC INE. APID IN BELIEF, SOUTHING IN EFFEC SAFE IN ITS OPERATION, IT IS UNSUR PASSED!

while as a preparation, free from floxious in gredients, poisons, or minerals uniting skill strence, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the wegetable kingdom for this class of diseases. It is INCOMPARABLE and is entitled, merits, and receives the gen-

eral confidence of the public. UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY. From Rev. FRANCIS LOBDELL, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, BRIDGEPORT, January 21, 1864.

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