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For the Sabbath Recorder.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Written for a Sabbath-School Celebration.

BY MRS. SARAH S. SOCWELL.

King Jesus marches forth to war—
Who'll be his volunteers?
He wants a host of warriors brave,
No matter what their years.

King Jesus marches in the wars,
To fight the hosts of sin;
He'll lead you on to victory—
Now who'll be mustered in?

Who'll be his standard-bearer now?
Who carry sword and spear?
Who blow the trumpet long and loud?
Who now will volunteer?

Come, little girls, with laughing eyes;
Come, merry little boys:
You're not too young to sin, nor yet
Too young to share Heaven's prize.

Come volunteer, for many foes
Are lurking in your way,
And you will need King Jesus' help,
If you would win the day.

For anger, lying, and deceit,
Will surely cause you shame,
Unless with Jesus you enlist,
And fight them in his name.

And pride and selfishness will strive
To bind you with their chain,
Unless you join King Jesus' band,
And follow in his train.

He'll make the weakest bold and strong,
He'll make the timid brave,
And lead you on to victory
O'er sin, death, and the grave.

And when that glorious victory's won,
The King himself shall come,
And heaven shall ring with shouts of joy
As he leads his army home.

WEST HALLOCK, Ill.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SABBATIC LAW.

An Essay read before the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, at its session in Alfred.

BY DARWIN E. MAXSON.

The theme set me can have but a limited treatment in a single essay; but since I have the honor to present my essay to a body of thinking men, I shall be justifiable in treating my subject somewhat abstractly, and with scanty illustrations.

I am asked to explain "the nature and significance of the Sabbatic law." The theme assumes that there is a Sabbatic law, and requires of me to find out its "nature and significance." If the scripture account be correct, the Decalogue, or Ten Words of God, were given to Moses on Mount Sinai, in the infancy of history. These words were laws, and among them was the Sabbatic law. It was the fourth item of the code, as follows, (Ex. 20: 8–11:)

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it."

Before attempting an analysis of the Sabbatic law, I must seek the nature and significance of law generically. What, then, is *law*, and what are its characteristics?

Law, in its most general sense, is "a rule of action." Generically, this definition applies to every kind of action, whether of matter or of mind, intelligent or unintelligent, free or necessary.

The most general distinction of law is that of *physical* and *moral*. The law of gravity, for example, is a specimen of the former. It is a rule determining how gravity operates on bodies so related to each other as to be affected by it. The force of gravity *between* two bodies is inversely *as the* square of the distance between them, and directly as the quantity of matter in the bodies respectively. For example, a body at two feet from another will be affected by a given force of gravity. If now you remove the body to twice its former distance, or four feet, it will be affected by one-fourth the former force of gravity; and if you move it four times its former distance, it will be affected by one-sixteenth the force of gravity in the first instance; and the force of gravity will continue to decrease in the same ratio for whatever distance you remove it. Now, there is some quality in the nature of these substances which determines the rule of action, or law of gravity. Dependent upon this law of gravity is the law of motion, in obedience to *which* bodies moving towards each *other*, by the unobstructed force of gravity, move with velocity accelerated inversely as the square of the distance between them; i. e., as the square of the distance decreases, the velocity increases.

This must suffice to illustrate physical law. It is based in the nature and relations of physical substances, and operates with the relentless despotism of necessity. It is not in the nature of physical substance to *obey* or *disobey*—not in the choice of bodies to attract and be attracted.

Rise, now, to the nature of moral beings, freewill agents, and inquire, Is there anything in the nature and relations of moral beings which determines how they must act toward each other? We at once encounter the fact, that, consistent with *moral nature*, there can be no such iron necessity as determines the influence and actions of physical substances, under the operation of physical laws. The moment you affirm necessity of a moral being, you destroy his moral character, for freedom of will is the essential attribute of all moral beings. Any act forced by a power ab extra, is not a moral act. Of such an act you can not affirm moral character. You can not affirm right or wrong of it; but by the highest exercise of reason you go back of the act to the actor, or moving force, to locate moral character; nor can you stop until you find a being of whom you can affirm free volition as a condition of moral character.

If, then, there is a moral law, or a rule of action for moral beings, it must be a rule of action growing out of the nature of moral beings. It must be that rule of behavior by which moral beings ought to be controlled. Just what the nature and relations of such beings indicate should be done, in order to subserve the highest interests of such beings, is the moral law for such moral beings.

Law is based in nature, whether it be the physical or moral department of nature. On this point, the best legal minds of the world agree.

Spooner defines law to be, "The rule, obligation, or requirement of natural justice."

Burke—"Law is beneficence working by rule."

Again—"The science of what is just and unjust."

Blackstone—"The primary objects of law are rights and wrongs. Law is founded in those immutable principles by which the Creator is governed."

Jacob's Law Dictionary—"Law, a rule for their well government of society, to give to every man that which doth belong to him."

Hooker—"Of law, no less can be said, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the worlds."

Chief Justice Hobart—"The laws of nature are immutable, and are the laws of laws."

If these definitions be true, then law is but the expression of the Divine Creator, voiced in the harmony of worlds, moving grandly on towards the infinite good. There is benevolence in all the doings of the Almighty, and when he constituted being, it was with a perfect nature, every turn of whose machinery, according to its nature, would enhance the universal good. Law of being determines healthy action of being. If being then is right, law is right; and what is not right is not law, can not be law.

Chief Justice Hobart says, "An act of Parliament made against natural justice is void in itself."

Blackstone—"If any human law should enjoin us to do a wrong, we are bound to transgress that human law."

By this we conclude that law is no arbitrary dictum, fulminated by the mere will of any lawmaker, human or divine. There is something in the nature of the Divine being himself, which determines his actions. In other words, God acts according to his nature, and not according to his caprice. He has given every created thing a nature, and the one universal rule of jurisprudence is, Act true to your nature. By this universal law, the sun shines, the stars twinkle, the mists ascend, the rain falls, the grass grows, the birds sing, and he who was made in the image of the Divine, loves and blesses; and thus, under law, all things in earth and in heaven chime in a grand chorus of praise to Him who is in and over all.

But when once man, in the exercise of his unique and fearful prerogative of free will overstepped the limits of law, what a shiver went through the mighty framework, and oh, at what a cost is the Divine machinist seeking to repair the broken wheel in the stupendous machinery of the moral universe! The groans and sweat of Gethsemane, the blood of Calvary, come only of the mighty friction of a race off the track—at war with nature—a world going lawless.

Moral law being then the law of nature, requires just that state of will in the subject, and that corresponding action, which is demanded by the nature and relations of moral beings, nothing more, nothing less.

Such being true, the primary attribute of law is manifest, viz., its *universality*. Since all moral beings have the same natures and relations, moral law must require the same things of all, in whatever world they may be found. No moral being exists who does not owe his existence to God; and hence no one who does not owe love and obedience. Human natures and relations, the world over, evolve the sublime law of love, and link the race in brotherhood.

2d. Law is impartial. It knows no privileged classes. What it requires of one, it does of another—no more, no less. By this I mean, that law lays its claims upon every human being for that state of will and affection which constitutes a complete surrender, and an unreserved proffer of all the working faculties of each subject. It requires that all shall entirely conform, in heart and life, to their nature and relations.

3d. Law is immutable. Being founded in immutable natures, law can never change till nature lose her stability. What is law to-day, will be law eternally, unless a time shall come when being shall drop to nonentity. The sum of all the moral law is, "Thou shalt love." This demand it never varies nor abates, nor can it ever. It is as immutable as God, and for the same reason. Phinney says: "To talk of letting down or altering moral law, is to talk absurdly. The thing is naturally impossible. The supposition overlooks the very nature of moral law."

If there was nothing in the nature of law to indicate its ever-enduring nature, Christ and inspired men have declared it in the clearest terms.

"Think not that I am come to destroy the law. I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill. Till heaven and earth pass, not one jot or one tittle shall in any wise pass from the law till all things shall have transpired."

Paul—"Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid; yea, we establish the law."

The whole gospel scheme was devised to save the law, with all its dignity, in spite of the universal rebellion against it.—God did not undertake to reconstruct a rebel world, by yielding the very question at issue, and allowing the rebels to keep right on in rebellion; but by the sublimest act of condescension, the mightiest miracle of love earth or heaven ever witnessed, he vindicated his insulted law, and made it sacred, by all the agonies of the garden and cross, and proffered pardon through the blood of Christ, to rebels that could be moved by such compassion to repent of disobedience and rebellion, bow the knee again to the law, accept atonement by the blood that had vindicated the law. God did not reconstruct by abolishing the Government, but by bringing as many back to obedience as he could, and sending the rest to hell. Such is the majesty of immutable law.

The Sabbatic law has every whit of these attributes. It is founded in the nature and relations of universal man, and, like all law, is therefore universal and immutable. If it were difficult to perceive this universal character of the Sabbatic law from its very nature, Christ has once for all and forever placed it beyond cavil by affirming that "*the Sabbath was made for man.*" There is not in all the race a man whose nature does not educe it, whose deepest wants do not cry out for it; and this indicates the *imperiosity* of the Sabbatic law. The whole framework of society would shiver with the death-chills of barbarism without it. That man or nation which concludes to go Sabbathless, has but one more step to take, and that a short one, to become Godless. Man, in both his physical and moral nature, could no more develop heavenward without the Sabbath, than could the earth grow green without the sunshine and showers. O, the Sabbath is the birth-day gift of God to man! When the mighty Maker flung a finished world from his fist, he looked on it all, and with infinite satisfaction pronounced it good. But, careful of man's necessities, while he bade him toil, he also bade him rest, and on the first seventh day of time God himself rested, and blessed and sanctified that day of rest. As often as it should return, it would come like a benediction to toiling man—a time when to refit his wasting energies of body, and in the sanctuary commune with God, and restore his spirit.

But in another way was it significant. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." What a stupendous fact! How inestimable the value of this simple statement of history! How important that it be fixed and retained in the mind of man, tending more and more to forget, as time bore him down the ages. Then, at the completion of the mighty miracle, God reared the Sabbatic monument—a towering oak, to grow tall and green and strong, till the nations, resting in its shade, should shout the praise of the Maker of all things. Until the Sabbath be forgotten, God the Creator can never pass from the minds of men. Impious *is* the hand, and palsied may it be, which would deface an institution blessing all time with its holy influence, and pointing to God with its spreading branches.

"Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bow!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

WATER.

We have lost the sense of the sacredness of water. In the eastern lands, where water was exceedingly scarce, it was held in an esteem amounting almost to veneration. It was not merely the emblem, it was the element of all life and purity. A sacred and sanctifying property was attributed to it. The river was worshiped as if it were divine. The bubbling fountain owed its motion to the touch of angels; a well was an heirloom and inheritance for ages; enemies shook hands and chatted by a living spring in the wilderness. In the East, bathing was a holy act. The most sacred persons, on the most solemn occasions, made a rite of it. The statues of the gods were duly washed in pure water. The sprinkling of water on the sick and sinful was supposed to act with the efficacy of a charm. The cleansing of the holy vessel and of household utensils was one of the ceremonies of religion.

But in the West, water is too common to be worshiped or to be sacredly used. Cheapest of all elements, it is despised and employed only in menial services. It is a slave, not sanctifier. In the higher departments of life we think we can do without it; think that beer and wine are better as drink, and that the oily coating of the skin is better as a protection and comfort. We compel water to make money for us, but we will not allow it to give us health, cheerfulness, a clear mind and a sweet heart. We force it to turn the mill-wheels and work the machinery by which saws are kept in motion, and paper is made, and wearing fabrics are woven, but we think it unworthy to regenerate our homes, prolong our lives, and bring happiness to our children. We keep it rushing beneath our factories, but we will not permit it to gladden our homes. We have forgotten its spiritual uses. But if we were tempted to impute a divine efficacy to any element, we should choose water as the principle which nature employed as the medium of her saving grace. The very touch of it to the skin is reviving to the whole person, inside and outside.

Bathing might well be regarded still as a sacred act, in which the innermost man and woman are interested. When, after a long, dusty journey by rail, or a day's work in the bustling part of the town, or a heated walk in the streets, or many hours of toil in the factory or the shop, we turn water into our bathing tub, till it comes up high, and, stripping off the soiled clothes of the counting room or the store, get in and let the cool fresh liquid flow over every part of the body, cleanse the hair and wash the dust from the eyes and ears, carry off the impurities from the skin, and quicken that wonderful coating of the body, till it tingles all over with delight, something more than corporeal cleansing is accomplished. The drops seem to get inside, to creep along the nerves, to penetrate all the cavities of the lungs, to wind in and out among the convolutions of the brain, to trickle down the spinal marrow, and feed the fountain of cheer in the secret places of the heart.

We come out from the bath healthier and happier. Care is washed out, and perplexity, and worry, and fatigue; sadness is banished and sorrow disappears. If, in addition to this, we put on clean linen and clothe ourselves fresh, it is not too much to say, that we are new creatures; life is new, the world is new; we have new thoughts, and desires, and anticipations, and hopes. Then we are lovers of the truth and of our fellow men. We are kind; we can bless the poor; we can forgive our enemies; we are in the mood of worship; we are grateful and glad, and we wonder that we should ever have been otherwise than grateful and glad.—*Rev. O. B. Frothingham.*

SONGS THAT NEVER WERE SUNG.

Could I arrest the flight of Time,
Revive the years of yore,
I would not ask one sorrow less,
Or know one joy the more;
Enough could I but sing the songs
I should have sung before.

My days and years have silent been,
For all that I have sung;
Some dreamy rhymes have dropped from me,
Some sad hath sorrow wrung;
But nothing great; and now, alas!
I am no longer young!

I would recall my early dreams,
But they are dead to me;
As well with last year's withered leaves
Re-clothe a this year's tree;
It is not what I might have been,
But what *I* yet may be!

That thought alone avails me now,
And all regrets are vain;
They seem to bring a dreamy bliss,
But bring a certain pain;
To him who works, and only him,
The Past returns again!

BEECHER ON RECONSTRUCTION.

A Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 17th, invited Henry Ward Beecher to serve as Chaplain of the Convention. Mr. Beecher replied in a letter reviewing at considerable length the political "situation," which has been the subject of extensive and rather severe criticism. Supposing that our readers will want to see for themselves what Mr. Beecher said, we copy his letter.

Gentlemen,—I am obliged to you for the invitation which you have made me to act as Chaplain to the Convention of Sailors and Soldiers, about to convene at Cleveland. I can not attend it, but I heartily wish it, and all other conventions, of what party soever, success, whose object is the restoration of all the States late in rebellion to their federal relations.

Our theory of government has no place for a State except in the Union. It is justly taken for granted that the duties and responsibilities of a State in federal relations tend to its political health, and to that of the whole nation. Even Territories are hastily brought in, often before the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, as if it were dangerous to leave a community outside of the great body politic.

Had the loyal Senators and Representatives of Tennessee been admitted at once on the assembling of Congress, and, in moderate succession, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, the public mind of the South would have been far more healthy than it is, and those States which lingered on probation to the last would have been under a more salutary influence to good conduct than if a dozen armies watched over them.

Every month that we delay this healthful step complicates the case. The excluded population, enough unsettled before, grow more irritable; the army becomes indispensable to local government, and supersedes it; the government at Washington is called to interfere in one and another difficulty, and this will be done inaptly, and sometimes with great injustice—for our government, wisely adapted to its own proper functions, is utterly devoid of those habits, and unequipped with the instruments which fit a centralized government to exercise authority in remote States over local affairs. Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation. But, whatever imprudence there may be in the method, the real criticism should be against the requisition of such duties of the general government.

The Federal Government is unfit to exercise minor police and local government, and will inevitably blunder when it attempts it. To keep a half score of States under Federal authority, but without national ties and responsibilities; to oblige the central authority to govern half the territory of the Union by Federal civil officers and by the army, is a policy not only uncongenial to our ideas and principles, but pre-eminently dangerous to the spirit of our government. However humane the end sought and the motives, it is, in fact, a course of instruction, preparing our government to be despotic, and familiarizing the people to a stretch of authority which can never be other than dangerous to liberty.

I am aware that good men are withheld from advocating the prompt and successive admission of the exiled States by the fear, chiefly, of its effect upon the parties, and upon the freedmen.

It is said that, if admitted to Congress, the Southern Senators and Representatives will coalesce with Northern Democrats and rule the country. Is this nation, then, to remain dismembered to serve the ends of parties? Have we learned no wisdom by the history of the last ten years, in which just this course of sacrificing the nation to the exigencies of parties plunged us into rebellion and war?

Even admit that the power would pass into the hands of a party made up of Southern men, and the hitherto dishonored and misled Democracy of the North, that power could not be used just as they please. The war has changed, not alone institutions, but ideas. The whole country has advanced. Public sentiment is exalted far beyond what it has been at any former period. A new party would, like a river, be obliged to seek out its channels in the already existing slopes and forms of the continent.

We have entered a new era of liberty. The style of thought is freer and more noble. The young men of our times are regenerated. The great army has been a school, and hundreds of thousands of men are gone home to preach a truer and nobler view of human rights. All the industrial interests of society are moving with increasing wisdom towards intelligence and liberty. Everywhere, in churches, in literature, in natural sciences, in physical industries, in social questions, as well as politics, the Nation feels that the winter is over, and a new spring hangs in the horizon, and works through all the elements. In this happily changed and advanced condition of things, no party of the retograde can maintain itself. Everything marches, and parties must march.

I hear, with wonder and shame and scorn, the fear of a few, that the South once more in adjustment with the Federal Government will rule this nation. The North is rich—never so rich; the South is poor—never before so poor. The population of the North is nearly double that of the South. The industry of the North, in diversity, in forwardness and productiveness, in all the machinery and education required for manufacturing, is half a century in advance of the South. Churches in the North crown every hill, and schools swarm in every neighborhood; while the South has but scattered lights, at long distances, like lighthouses twinkling along the edge of a continent of darkness. In the presence of such a contrast, how mean and craven is the fear that the South will rule the policy of the land. That it will have an influence, that it will contribute, in time, most important influences or restraints, we are glad to believe. But if it rises at once to the control of the government, it will be because the North, demoralized by prosperity and besotted by groveling interests, refuses to discharge its share of political duty. In such case the South will not only control the government, but it ought to do it.

2. It is feared, with more reason, that the restoration of the South to her full independence will be detrimental to the freedmen. The sooner we dismiss from our minds the idea that the freedmen can be, classified and separated from the white population and nursed and defended by themselves, the better it will be for them and us. The negro is part and parcel of Southern society. He cannot be prosperous while it is unprospered. Its evils will rebound upon him. Its happiness and reinvigoration cannot be kept from his participation. The restoration of the South to amicable relations with the North, the reorganization of its industry, the reinspiration of its enterprise and thrift, will all redound to the freedman's benefit. Nothing is so dangerous to the freedman as an unsettled state of society in the South. On him comes all the spite, and anger, and caprice, and revenge. He will be made the scapegoat of lawless and heartless men. Unless we turn the government into a vast military machine, there cannot be armies enough to protect the freedmen while Southern society remains insurrectionary. If Southern society is calmed, settled, and occupied with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies will be needed. Riots will subside, lawless hangers on will be driven off or better governed, and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedmen, through education and industry, to full citizenship, with all its honors and duties.

Civilization is a growth. None can escape that forty years in the wilderness who travel from the Egpyt of ignorance to the promised land of civilization. The freedmen must take their march. I have full faith in the results. If they have the stamina to undergo the hardships which every uncivilized people has undergone in their upward progress, they will in due time take their place among us. That place cannot be bought, nor bequeathed, nor gained by sleight of hand. It will come to sobriety, virtue, industry and frugality. As the nation cannot be sound until the South is prosperous, so, on the other extreme, a healthy condition of civil society in the South is indispensible to the welfare of the freedmen.

Refusing to admit loyal Senators and Representatives from the South to Congress will not help the freedmen. It will not secure for them the vote. It will not protect them. It will not secure any amendment of our Constitution, however just and wise. It will only increase the dangers and complicate the difficulties. Whether we regard the whole nation or any section of it or class in it, the first demand of our time is entire reunion.

Once united, we can, by schools, churches, a free press, and increasing free speech, attack each evil and secure every good.

Meanwhile, the great chasm which rebellion made is not filled up. It grows deeper and stretches wider! Out of it rise dread specters and threatening sounds. Let that gulf be closed, and bury in it slavery, sectional animosity, and all strifes and hatreds!

It is fit that the brave men who, on sea and land, faced death to save the nation, should now, by their voice and vote, consummate what their swords rendered possible.

For the sake of the freedmen, for the sake of the South and its millions of our fellow-countrymen, for our own sake, and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge the immediate reunion of all parts which rebellion and war have shattered. I am truly yours.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MERCY'S FREE.

In a laborer's cottage, at the foot of the woods overhanging the beautiful river Tamar, lived John Croft. By his abilities and thrift he had raised himself from the condition of a laborer to that of a small cattle dealer, and was comparatively well off in the world.

I heard that he was ill, and went to see him. He was seated on a settle by the fire-side. A strong cough, pallid face, and sunken eyes, told the tale; consumption had seized on his strong, tall frame. We talked together about the prospect of death. He rather promptly expressed his submission to the decree. I spoke of the atoning blood of Christ. He said he knew he must look to the Saviour for the forgiveness of his sins. He trusted he should do this. He saw that it must be so, but he could not enjoy the prospect. He thought it hard to be removed now from his business and wife, and little stock. He had just overcome the difficulties of the start, and was beginning to look about him with confidence in his resources and prospects. I endeavored to lead him to prayer; he coldly assented. I felt the position altogether one of embarrassment, and, after we had knelt together and held a little more conversation, I left.

The sun shone brightly, the landscape was as beautiful as ever; but as I crossed the bridge, and looked at the glittering waters, and green foliage, and lofty rocks, they only deepened the mental sadness under which I rode homewards. The light appeared to make no day. There was no felt correspondence between the beauty around, the blue vault above, and the case of the poor, proud, dying man I had just quitted.

A fortnight afterwards I again fastened my bridle to the cottage gate. The door was open, but the settle was empty. No one was in the kitchen—all was neat and tidy, as though not disturbed by use. I heard footsteps overhead and waited. It was evident that the life which had at first shrunk from the out-of-door world into the in-door kitchen had now retreated further, and was confined to the bedroom above. I waited, but no one came. Presently I heard a low, clear voice singing:

"By faith I see my Saviour dying
On the tree;
To every nation he is crying,
'Look to me!'
He bids the guilty now draw near,
Repent, believe, dismiss your fear;
Hark! hark! those precious words I hear—
'Mercy's free!'"

The air continued; it was an adaptation from Auber's "Massaniello," altogether new to me in this strange combination:

"Did Christ, when I was sin pursuing,
Pity me?
And did he save my soul from ruin—
Can it be?
O yes! he did salvation bring,
He is my Prophet, Priest, and King,
And now my happy soul can sing,
Mercy's free!"

I moved gently up the few stairs leading to the room above, and entered. The dying husband was propped up in bed, the wife by his side. I stood unnoticed—she continued:

"Long as I live, I'll still be crying,
Mercy's free!
And this shall be my song when dying,
Mercy's free!
And when this vale of death I've passed,
When safe beyond the stormy blast,
I'll sing while endless ages last,
Mercy's free!"

After the song had ceased, I went around to his side of the bed, and said:

"Can you really now sing of mercy?"

"O yes, sir, praise the Lord, I have learnt it all now. I feel how gracious my Saviour has been, and I am happy in the prospect of meeting him in heaven."

He told me how, under the Scripture-reading and prayer of a kind neighbor, he had been led to rejoice in the Lord. His conversation showed that a change of heart had indeed taken place. The proud man had become as a little child, and talked of the things of God with a grateful and assured interest in them through the blood of the Lamb. We prayed together, and I left him rejoicing in the Lord. Not a cloud about the present or the future; his great delight, his wife said, was having the Bible read, and listening to her while she sang, "Mercy's free."

I mounted my pony and plunged into the green woodland, crossed the rushing river, gazed on the waving trees and beauteous sky—all sights and sounds were that day in harmony with my glad feelings. O how beautiful the earth seemed to me, as I now knew it to be the theatre where God's mercy in Christ Jesus had been displayed in the redemption of sinners, and their preparation for holiness and glory.

A few weeks afterwards I saw the widow in mourning. I learnt that Croft did not cease testifying to his neighbors of the grace of God until he died. He never became tired of the melody of "Mercy's free."—*Sunday at Home.*

A SERMON IN STONE.—The princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., lies buried in Newport church, in the Isle of Wight. A marble monument, erected by the gracious Queen Victoria, records in a touching way the manner of her death. She languished in Carisbrook Castle, during the unhappy Commonwealth wars, a prisoner alone, and separate from all the companions of her youth, until death set her free. She was found dead one day, with her head leaning on her Bible, and the Bible open at the words, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The monument in Newport church records the fact. It consists of a female figure reclining her head on a marble book, with the text already quoted engraven on the book. Think, reader, what a sermon in stone that monument preaches! Think what a standing memorial it affords of the utter inability of rank and high birth to confer certain happiness! Think what a testimony it bears to the lesson before you this day—the mighty lesson, that there is no true rest for any one excepting in Christ! Happy will it be for your soul if that lesson is never forgotten!

MIND AND BODY.

The influence which the mind has in causing, aggravating, and protracting disease, is too often lost sight of, by all classes of physicians. Everybody recommends exercise as a means of preserving and regaining health. But to ride a certain length of time, or to walk a specified distance, "for the health," merely for the sake of the health, is almost useless, and is a penance; but if there is the accompaniment of an agreeable associate, or an exhilarating motive, one which lifts up the mind, and absorbs it for the time being, so as to make it wholly forgetful of the bodily condition, as the radical object of the exercise, this is health giving; its effects are always magical, on mind, body, and blood.

Dwelling on trouble; remorse for lost opportunities; the hugging of sharp-pointed memories; moping over slights of friends; feeding on exaggerations of the hardness of our lot; and grieving vainly for unrequited love; all these are known, the world over, as being capable of bringing on slow, painful, and fatal diseases. But it is not so well understood, that great mental emotion sometimes causes maladies which prove fatal in a few days; such maladies as are induced by great physical exposures. It was recently announced that a distinguished French advocate was so excited and exhausted by one of his professional efforts, as to superinduce an attack of pneumonia, (lung fever, or inflammation of the lungs,) of which he died in a few days. Three young ladies were riding in a carriage in St. Louis; the horses ran away; two of the riders escaped from the vehicle, while the third sat still, as composedly as if nothing unusual had taken place; all were astonished at her "presence of mind." After she reached her home, she informed her friends that she remained still because the shock, the feeling of horror, was such, that she was, per force, as immoveable as marble; the reaction was such as to cause an inflammation of the bowels, which nothing could remove, and of which she died in a few days.

These facts, with thousands of others like them, prove beyond all cavil, that the mind may be a cause of disease; and the inference is clear, that the state of the mind should be watched. We should guard against cherishing depressing feelings; and with much care should habituate ourselves to self-control; to the habit of looking at everything of a stirring or harrowing character with a calm courage; we should strive at all times for that valuable characteristic, "presence of mind," under all circumstances; for we are every day in great need of it; it is, in many cases, a literal "life preserver."—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' MOTHER.

"Twelve or fifteen years ago," says Ex-Governor Briggs, "I left Washington three or four weeks in the spring. While at home, I possessed myself of the letters of Mr. Adams' mother, and read them with exceeding interest. I remember an expression in one of the letters addressed to her son, while yet a boy twelve years of age in Europe. Says she: 'I would rather see you laid in your grave than you should grow up a profane and graceless boy.'

After returning to Washington, I went over and said to Mr. Adams: 'I have found out who made you!'

'What do you mean?' said he.

I replied, 'I have been reading the letters of your mother.'

If I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his dear mother, his eye could not have flashed more brightly, or his face glowed more quickly, than did the eye and face of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He stood up in his peculiar manner, and emphatically said: 'Yes, Mr. Briggs, all that is good in me I owe to my mother.'

O, what a testimony was that from this venerable man to his mother, who had in his remembrance all the stages of his manhood! 'All that is good in me I owe to my mother!' Mothers, think of this when your bright-eyed little boy is about. Mothers make the first impressions upon their children, and these are last to be effaced."

SHIPS AND THE SEA.—I do not know of anything that shows more evidently the limitless capacity of man, and his prerogative to conquer the dominions of Nature, than a ship. Even the first rude barque creeping timidly from the shore, was an indication of this delegated lordship over the material world—the first pushing out of these antennæ of the human mind that were to clasp around the globe and stretch out their measuring lines among the stars. And now follow this adventurous achievement, from that simple boat to the vessel that bore Columbus stretching out beyond all ancient landmarks, and beating onward, like the energies of his own dauntless heart, through the gray mystery of the deep—follow it to the deck of a modern steamship condensing in its enormous and beautiful model the art and science of six thousand years, and whipping its surges with its lash of fire—and you will understand how this great and wide sea has accomplished the purpose of a wise and benevolent design, by developing, through its very difficulties, the mind, and elevating the social condition of man. Yes, the sea is a great civilizer, that carries round the wide world tokens from land to land, and binds together the destinies of the race.—*E. H. Chapin, D. D.*

INDIA.

Dr. Livingstone has lately been spending some time in Bombay, prior to his return to the scene of his former explorations in Africa. He was warmly received by the foreign portion of the community, and by the Christian natives, and a considerable sum was given him in aid of his enterprise. He has written an interesting letter, giving his impressions of the present state of Indian society, and the effects that have been produced by Christian missions. Dr. Livingstone, while deeply deploring some of the obstacles to the success of Christian missions, which some regard as insuperable, does not attach to them the weight that others are disposed to. Neither the differences among Christians, nor the inconsistent lives of some who profess the Christian religion, make so great an impression on the natives, in the way of throwing doubt on the divine origin of Christianity, as many might suppose. Once, when he himself greatly dreaded the effects of some very gross behavior of white people in Africa, his black friends simply remarked, "We see that whites have fools among them as well as blacks." He believes that a great change for the better is going on. The Government, on the whole, is using its influence for good. Education is becoming very general. The educated classes are getting very sick of caste. "Caste," said a Brahmin freely to Dr. Livingstone, "is the curse of the country." Railways, and a free English and native press, are doing a great deal. The missionary element is also doing a great work. Dr. Livingstone was much struck with a change of expression in the Christian women; they were pleasant to look at, while the women in general have a most discontented expression."

THE DEATH OF INFANTS.

Those who have never lost a child are unable to understand how great a void the death of one little one can make. There is, we think, nothing on earth that can cast so long, and wide, and black a shadow, as a small coffin. It is emphatically the shadow of death which freezes the parent's heart.

Small as is an infant's tomb, it sometimes is capacious enough to hold all the brightest hopes and dearest joys of a whole family circle. The little child is often the bright focus where all the rays of gladness in a household center, and from which they are reflected again over happy hearts; and when this central light is eclipsed, great darkness falls upon all.

How many there must be in heaven, gathered up from all climes, even from heathen shores, who have died so young as to retain no memory of earth, and to whom that world of glory seems as their native land; whose souls were washed and regenerated so early that no stain of this world was ever visible upon the soul!

Whatever wound of sin there may have been, has healed without a scar. Their every thought has been moulded by the society and scenery of heaven; and they stand continually before the face of the Father. In a large sense we may say—"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

THE CROOKED STICK.—The following story illustrates the point: Did you ever hear of old James Therrall and his crooked stick? I will tell you about him. James Therrall, an old carpenter on Salisbury Plain, said to a young Christian who complained that she was unworthy to serve the Lord, "I used to think as you do, but the Lord taught me otherwise by a crooked stick. One day my son went to a sale of timber, and in the lot he bought was a piece so twisted and bent that I said, sharply, 'It will be of no use.' 'Wait a bit—don't fret; let us keep a lookout, father,' said the lad, 'there is a place somewhere for it.' And so it proved, for soon after I was building a house; there was a corner to turn in, and not a stick in the yard would fit. I thought of the crooked one, and fetched it. *It seemed as if the tree had grown aside for that purpose.* 'There,' said I, 'there's a place for the crooked stick after all; then there's a place for poor James Therrall. Dear Lord, show him the place into which he may fit in the building of Thy heavenly temple.' That very day I learned that, poor and unlettered as I was, there was a work for me. And so there is a work for *you* to do, and nobody else can do it."

HAPPY EVERY DAY.—Sydney Smith cut the following from a newspaper and preserved it for himself:

"When you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow-creature. It is easily done; a left-off garment to the man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging expression to the striving—trifles in themselves light as air—will do it, at least for the twenty-four hours. And if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will smooth gently and happily down the stream of time to eternity. By the simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person only, happily through the day, that is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year. And supposing you live forty years only after you commence, that source of happiness you have made 14,600 beings happy, at all events, for a time.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Westerly, R. I., Fifth-day, Sept. 20, 1866.

GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR.

OUR ANNIVERSARIES.

Our anniversaries, recently held at Alfred Center, N. Y., are regarded by those qualified to judge, as equaling in interest and importance any meetings of the kind ever held among us. They began on Fourth-day morning, Sept. 5th, and closed First-day evening, Sept. 9th. The attendance throughout was very large, and the deliberations were characterized by harmony and earnestness. No person interested in our progress as a people, could attend the meetings, and listen to the statements and discussions, without deriving encouragement therefrom.

We give this week the official proceedings of the Conference, and of each of the Societies. We should be glad if we could also communicate to our readers something of the spirit which pervaded the meetings. But this is impossible. In the Conference, the discussions growing out of the resolutions and reports were such as to impress all, that there is yet much vitality in that organization. The Missionary Society had a very able introductory sermon, and in the course of the proceedings the whole subject of home and foreign missions—their comparative encouragements and claims upon us—was fully, and we think profitably, canvassed. In the meeting of the Education Society, the characteristic feature was the discussion and practical illustration of the subject of endowments. Some fifteen thousand dollars, in the way of endowment, were subscribed in a single hour of the evening after Sabbath, and several thousands more were added on the following day, the particulars of which we hoped to be able to give this week, but shall be compelled to omit till our next issue. From the discussions in the Tract Society, it is apparent that there is a rising zeal for the Sabbath cause among our people.

The devotional exercises connected with the Sabbath were of absorbing interest. In the evening after Sixth-day, a conference meeting was held, in which a large number of persons took part, and the greatest trouble appeared to be to decide when it should close. On Sabbath morning there was a well-attended prayer-meeting, and at the usual hour of service an appropriate sermon was preached by Charles M. Lewis; after which the Lord's Supper was celebrated by the largest number of Sabbath-keeping communicants that we ever saw together. In the afternoon, a sermon was preached to a full house by A. R. Cornwall.

It is due to the people of Alfred, that our brief notice of the anniversaries should include a reference to their abounding hospitality. The attendance from abroad was very large, not less than two hundred coming from different directions by the Erie Railway. Yet the arrangements were such that none of the visitors were delayed at the station, but all found ready and comfortable conveyance to the place of meeting; and throughout the sessions every reasonable want was amply provided for, without confusion or crowding. A pleasant memory of the occasion will long be cherished by those who attended.

The General Conference.

The Seventh-day Baptist General Conference convened for its fifty-second session with the First Church in Alfred, N. Y., Sept. 5th, 1866.

Agreeable to appointment, the Introductory Discourse was preached by Alfred B. Burdick, from 2 Chronicles 15: 15—"And all Judah rejoiced at the oath; for they had sworn with all their heart, and sought him with their whole desire," &c.

After the discourse, the Conference was called to order by Darwin E. Maxson, Moderator of the last session, who addressed the body upon the necessity of a General Conference; after which prayer was offered by Stillman Coon.

On motion, Jason B. Wells, John Maxson, and Benjamin Maxson, were appointed a Nominating Committee.

The Conference then adjourned till two o'clock P. M.

Benediction by the Moderator.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference convened agreeable to adjournment. Prayer by J. Summerbell.

On motion, the reading of the communications from the churches was waived to hear the report of Committee on Nomination.

The Nominating Committee made a report, as follows:

Moderator—Jonathan Allen.
Clerk—N. K. Lewis.
Assistant Clerks—C. H. Maxson and A. H. Lewis.

The report was amended by substituting J. B. Clarke in place of A. H. Lewis, who was not present, and adopted.

The officers elected took their seats, and proceeded to read the communications from the churches.

On motion, D. E. Maxson was appointed assistant reader.

Letters from the following named churches were then read: New Market, 1st Hopkinton, Shiloh, New Salem, Waterford, 2d Hopkinton, Rockville, Westerly, Plainfield, Pawcatuck, Greenmanville, 2d Westerly, 1st Brookfield, DeRuyter, Scott, Adams, West Edmeston, Cuyler, Watson, Preston, Clifford, 1st Alfred, 2d Alfred, Cussewago, 1st Genesee, 3d Genesee, Friendship, Hebron, Hartsville, Independence, Richburg, Scio, Portville, Jackson, Milton, Albion, Christiana, Rock River, Trenton, Carleston, New Auburn, Woodville, Farina.

Communications were also read from Benj. Clarke and D. P. Curtis.

On motion, the Moderator appointed the Standing Committees, as follows:

On the State of Religion—James R. Irish, Jared Kenyon, Stillman Coon.
On Resolutions—D. E. Maxson, A. R. Cornwall, Stephen Burdick, S. S. Griswold, A. B. Burdick, James Summerbell.
On Obituaries—Geo. B. Utter, Nathan Wardner, Charles M. Lewis.
On Petitions—A. H. Lewis, W. C. Whitford, J. M. Todd.
On Finance—D. R. Stillman, I. D. Titsworth, Clark Greenman.
On Religious Exercises—N. V. Hull, Leman Andrus, P. L. Berry.

On motion of A. B. Burdick, the congregation united in singing a hymn.

On motion, A. B. Burdick, Geo. B. Utter, I. D. Titsworth, Leman Andrus, D. E. Maxson, J. R. Irish, and H. S. Berry, were appointed a Special Committee to report upon the request made in the communication from the 1st Alfred church.

The Treasurer's Report was called for and submitted, as follows:

The Treasurer respectfully reports, that the only business devolved upon him was the collection of the apportionment for the printing of the Minutes. This he did as far as he was able; all but three of the churches promptly paying the sums apportioned to them. From the money thus obtained, the Treasurer paid postage on the Minutes, and the balance was accepted by the printers as payment in full for their work. G. B. UTTER, *Treasurer.*

On motion, Thos. B. Brown, J. B. Wells, A. H. Lewis, I. D. Titsworth, and J. Summerbell, were appointed a Committee on Sabbath-Schools.

On motion, the reading of the Essays were made the special order for this evening.

After prayer by J. R. Irish, the Conference adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Conference convened as per adjournment. Prayer by S. S. Griswold, followed by singing.

Essays were then read, as follows:

1. By D. E. Maxson, on "The Nature and Significance of the Sabbatic Law."
2. By Stephen Burdick, on "The Cultivating Power of the Church."
3. By T. B. Brown, on "Regeneration—what is it, and what are its evidences?"
4. By A. B. Burdick, on "The Duty of being identified with the Church where one resides."

On motion, copies of these essays were requested for publication.

On motion, the Chair appointed A. H. Lewis, S. R. Wheeler, and L. A. Platts, a Committee to nominate Essayists for the next Conference.

After singing by the choir, and benediction by C. M. Lewis, Conference adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FIFTH-DAY MORNING—SEPT. 6.

The Conference met pursuant to adjournment, when prayer was offered by Wm. C. Whitford.

The Minutes of yesterday's proceedings, together with the list of delegates, were read and approved.

On motion, D. E. Maxson was requested to furnish a copy of his address at the opening of the Conference, for publication in the SABBATH RECORDER.

Visiting brethren were by vote invited to participate in the proceedings.

The Committee on Finance made a report, which was adopted, as follows:

Your Finance Committee, having received no special instructions, have conferred with your denominational publisher in relation to the cost of printing and distributing the Minutes of the present session, and would respectfully report the following apportionment, for that purpose, upon the churches sending delegates to your body:

New Market,	$1 07	Clifford,	25
1st Hopkinton,	3 93	1st Alfred,	2 96
Waterford,	52	2d Alfred,	1 84
2d Hopkinton,	1 38	Cussewago,	41
Plainfield,	1 48	1st Genesee,	1 26
Pawcatuck,	2 66	3d Genesee,	45
Greenmanville,	34	Friendship,	1 00
2d Westerly,	25	Hebron,	46
New York,	1 00	Hartsville,	83
New Salem,	50	Independence,	1 34
Jackson,	50	Richburgh,	56
1st Brookfield,	2 03	Scio,	19
DeRuyter,	85	Portville,	28
Scott,	1 16	Milton,	2 15
Hounsfield,	19	Albion,	2 97
Adams,	2 47	Rock River,	1 02
2d Brookfield,	1 46	Farina,	76
West Edmeston,	1 09		
Cuyler,	39		$42 00

Report of Committee on Petitions called for, but not ready.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

1. *Resolved*, That in the issues of the pending political campaign are manifest all the old-time bitterness and dangerous assumptions of the slave power recently in arms against the nation, and we are forced to conclude, that after all it has cost of treasure and blood and anguish to subdue traitors in arms, we shall be compelled to fight our battles again, or lose our honor and liberties, if the iniquitous plot of reconstructing rebel States, to which our Chief Executive has sold himself, shall be successful.

2. *Resolved*, That since the effort of the "Union" party, so called, is only the continuance of the great struggle for the overthrow of the American Republic under another name, only an appeal from arms back to old political acts again, it must be met on its chosen field of politics, with all the heroic firmness and patriotic love of liberty which has carried our flag triumphantly over the battle-fields of the revolted provinces of the South; and to its infamous demands to reinstate the broken power of slavery, and enchain the slave, every patriot and Christian must demand equal rights to all men, equal franchise to all citizens, black and white, as the only possible basis of safe and honorable reconstruction.

3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Conference, it is the duty of every Seventh-day Baptist Christian, moving from one locality to another, to inquire, first of all, for opportunity of church privileges for his family, and at once transfer his membership to the Seventh-day Baptist church where he moves, and go to work to build up that church.

4. *Resolved*, That we look with pride and hope upon the success of our institutions of learning, growing up in all parts of the denomination, and most earnestly commend them to the prayers and patronage of all who appreciate the worth of intellectual and moral culture, hoping soon to see them placed beyond embarrassment by liberal endowments.

5. *Resolved*, That as Seventh-day Baptists, called of God to redeem his holy Sabbath Law from dishonor, and reinstate it in the affections of men, we earnestly appeal to all lovers of the Sabbath to abstain from all business engagements which appear to require infringement upon its sacred claims.

6. *Resolved*, That the temperance conflict is in its mature increasing and ever present, and until our victory over intemperance, in all its forms, is thorough and complete, the common enemy is only put down in one place to rise higher in another, and at one time to assume more frightful magnitude at another time.

7. *Resolved*, That the growing encroachments of Intemperance, its seeming respectability, as being practiced by men not utterly depraved, and members of respectable bodies, make it imperative upon us as a people, that we wage a war without truce against this evil, which saps the foundations of our whole social and religious system.

8. Believing the Freedmen of our country have greater claims upon us as a denomination than as yet we have met, therefore, *Resolved*, That this Conference appoint a committee to take into consideration the whole subject of aiding the Freedmen, especially in the way of teaching, and, if deemed best and practicable, report a plan for the action of this body in that direction.

9. *Resolved*, That believing as we do, that this General Conference is still, as it has long been, a centralizing and cherished power among our churches, the more so as its legitimate sphere of operations is that of an advisory body, peculiarly adapted, from its natural organization, to promote harmony of views, general concert of action, and vital spirituality among our wide-scattered churches, we see no reason for any essential change, either in its plan of operations, or in its constitutional sphere of labor, but rather that we unitedly strive to maintain its hitherto sacred place in the hearts of our people.

10. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the pastors of our churches the practice of commencing all their pulpit ministrations on the Sabbath with a prayer of invocation.

11. *Resolved*, That all the members of a church have an equal right to participate in all business and disciplinary transactions.

Report of Committee on the State of Religion called for, but not ready.

Committee on Obituary Notices reported, and the report was adopted, as follows:

Your Committee on Obituary Notices have given to the subject such attention as they could in the short time at their command. They find that during the past year death has not been permitted to remove any of our number from the ranks of the ministry—a circumstance which may well be noted gratefully, in view of the extent of the work before us as a people, and the fewness of faithful laborers in that department. They find, however, that several of our number who had filled worthily the office of deacon, and had become somewhat known among our people, have been removed by death, of whom they submit brief notices.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, a deacon of the church at Plainfield, N. J., was called to his account and his reward in November, 1865, at the ripe age of 79 years. He was warmly attached to the cause of religion in general, and to that of the Sabbath in particular. He was, from the organization of our General Conference and other ecclesiastical bodies, a frequent delegate therein, and was much valued for his wise counsels, and his zeal for the spread of truth, and for the upbuilding of the Redeemer's cause in the world. He took an active part, also, in the organization and operation of our benevolent societies. Being a man of considerable wealth, he aided materially in carrying forward our denominational enterprises. In the establishment of our Academies, in the publishing of our denominational paper, in the carrying forward of missionary labor and tract distribution, Bro. Dunham had a heart and a hand for the work.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, a deacon of the church in New York City, died at Plainfield, N. J., in January last. Probably few men within the bounds of our denomination, not of our ministers or teachers, were so widely known. His residence for many years in New York city, where he was a principal partner in an extensive iron foundry and machine shop, brought his name prominently before the business community, whose confidence he secured by his unblemished moral character, and by his skill as a mechanic and engineer. Mr. Stillman was a man of fine literary abilities and accomplishments, and was widely and favorably known throughout the country by men of kindred tastes. He was also an active and prominent promoter of the great charities of the metropolis, and held many offices of honor and trust therein. He was, too, repeatedly honored with important offices in the city government, and during our late war held a high and important commission from the general government. But though so much engaged in business concerns, and in labors of general benevolence, yet he did not overlook the wants and interests of his own church and denomination. Led in early life to believe in Christ, he was ever a devoted and sincere Christian. Educated in the faith and practice of the Sabbath, he was thoroughly denominational in his sympathies. He looked and labored for the spread and triumph of the neglected truth of the fourth commandment of the Decalogue. Having in the prosecution of business acquired considerable wealth, he employed his means with a liberal hand in helping forward our denominational interests. He was about undertaking some projected literary labors, especially the preparation of a memoir of his uncle, the Rev. W. B. Maxson, deceased, when death suddenly terminated his earthly career.

SIMEON DUNN, one of the constituent members of the church at Hayfield, Pa., and a deacon of that church, passed away on the 2d of October, 1865, aged 74 years. He was a man universally esteemed in the community where he lived. In spite of many adverse influences, he maintained his principles in regard to the Sabbath by a consistent practice, and left to his family and associates a precious memory.

BENJAMIN STELLE, a deacon of the church in Cussewago, Pa., was recently called to join that part of the family named after Christ, who are in heaven. He was born in Piscataway, New Jersey, Jan. 23d, 1791, and was consequently in the seventy-third year of his age when he died. He was, by trade a wagon-maker, and for some time after his marriage followed his calling in his native State; but about forty years ago, when the country was comparatively new, removed to Cussewago, in Crawford County, Pa., where he and the most of his family have resided ever since. His religious life was begun in connection with the Baptist denomination, of which he continued a highly esteemed member, till his adoption of new views of the Sabbath led to his separation from that body. He became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist church in Hayfield in the year 1840, and from that time onward was a strict and conscientious observer of the divinely appointed Day of Rest. As a Christian, he was earnest and devout; as a church member, constant and true, never failing to fill his place when it was possible to be on hand; as a husband and father, mild and forbearing; as a citizen, just and trustworthy; as a neighbor, kind, generous, self-sacrificing, often discommoding himself for the sake of others, and all through his life aiming to exemplify the great law of religion, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." His health, which had been feeble for years, sank under a dropsical affection, and he fell asleep in Jesus on the 15th of August, 1866.

NATHAN SAUNDERS, a deacon of the church at Carleston, Minn., died at that place on the 21st day of June, 1866, aged 58 years. He was a native of Rensselaer County, N. Y., and was ordained as deacon in the church of Berlin. He afterward resided at Adams, N. Y., then at Milton, Wis., and finally settled in Minnesota, where he assisted in the organization of the Carleston church.

GEO. B. UTTER,
NATHAN WARDNER, } *Com.*
CHARLES M. LEWIS,

The Historical Committee made a report, which, after explanatory remarks by G. B. Utter, was adopted. [Printed in RECORDER last week.]

The time of meeting of the Missionary Society having arrived, the Conference adjourned till 6 o'clock in the evening, when the resolutions were to be the special order.

Prayer by Nathan Wardner.

EVENING SESSION.

Conference convened as per adjournment. Prayer was offered by H. P. Burdick.

On motion, the time of speaking to resolutions was limited to ten minutes for each speaker.

The eighth resolution was taken up, and after remarks by G. B. Utter, S. S. Griswold, J. R. Irish, and D. E. Maxson, it was adopted.

On motion, the Chair appointed D. E. Maxson, H. P. Burdick, and Mrs. E. Lyon, Committee authorized by the eighth resolution.

The first resolution, after remarks by G. B. Utter, S. S. Griswold, and D. E. Maxson, was adopted.

The second resolution was remarked upon by J. R. Irish, N. V. Hull, D. E. Maxson, C. Greenman, W. C. Whitford, L. Andrus, A. H. Lewis, Thos. B. Brown, and J. Cornwall, recommitted, reported back with alteration, and adopted.

The fourth resolution was remarked upon by A. H. Lewis, I. D. Titsworth, A. R. Cornwall, L. Andrus, D. L. Burdick, D. E. Maxson, S. S. Griswold, A. B. Burdick, J. Maxson, J. Summerbell, S. Coon, N. Wardner, P. C. Kenyon, and adopted.

The fifth resolution was adopted.

The sixth resolution, after remarks from H. P. Burdick, J. R. Irish, J. Crandall, G. M. Frisbie, and N. V. Hull, was adopted.

The Committee on Petitions reported complete, as follows:

Your Committee on Petitions would respectfully recommend that the petition of the 1st Brookfield Church, asking that the next session of this body be held with it, be granted.

Your Committee would further recommend, (in view of the fact that this body has neither means nor plans for aiding feeble churches,) that the churches of Portville, N. Y., and Jackson, Ohio, be recommended to apply to the Missionary Society for aid.

A. H. LEWIS,
J. M. TODD, } *Com.*
W. C. WHITFORD,

The Special Committee on request from 1st Alfred church, presented a majority report, as follows:

The majority of the Committee appointed to consider the request contained in the letter from the 1st Alfred Church, respectfully report, that after a careful consideration of the subject submitted to them, they have arrived at the conclusion contained in the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That churches have full power to alter or amend their covenant or articles of faith, provided they do not interrupt the membership of those who do not subscribe to such alterations, and provided, also, that no article be incorporated that excludes those otherwise entitled to membership of the church of Christ.

2. *Resolved*, That secret organizations are inconsistent with the genius of Christianity, and are unnecessary for the accomplishment of any work of the church.

3. *Resolved*, That the churches of this Conference be recommended to advise and exhort their members to refrain from all connection with such organizations.

A. B. BURDICK,
LEMAN ANDRUS, } *Com.*
J. R. IRISH,
D. E. MAXSON,

A minority report was also presented, as follows:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Secret Societies, beg leave respectfully to report:

Resolved, That the Conference would recommend that churches take no action with members uniting with institutions and orders whose objects are the good of our fellow beings, and the elevation of mankind; but let those institutions and orders stand upon their own merits, believing that churches making war upon such institutions are sowing discord among themselves, and laying the foundation for trouble, unnecessary and uncalled for.

I. D. TITSWORTH, } *Com.*
H. S. BERRY,

The Committee on Essayists reported as follows:

Your Committee on Essays and Essayists would respectfully recommend, that Rev. Jonathan Allen be appointed to write upon the following subject, viz.: "How are we saved through Christ?" Also, that Rev. G. E. Tomlinson write upon the following, viz.: "Dignity and Purity of Style in the Pulpit."

A. H. LEWIS,
S. R. WHEELER, } *Com.*
L. A. PLATTS,

The Committee on the State of Religion reported as follows:

The Committee on the State of Religion beg leave to report, that, in considering the contents of the letters from the various churches, there is great reason to rejoice, thank God, and take courage, in the fact that so many of the churches have enjoyed revivals of religion, and many have been added to their number, so that the whole number of members is considerably increased during the past year. Yet we have cause of regret, that death has been busy working depletion in our ranks, by removing some of our numbers from among us, we trust to join the church triumphant, where they will die no more.

It is a matter of rejoicing, also, that the churches are so generally and successfully engaged in the promotion of Sabbath Schools, which are indeed nurseries of the church; and we believe that every appropriate means should be adopted to increase their usefulness and success.

We find, also, that the churches do, as a general thing, maintain prayer-meetings weekly, and in many instances oftener, which are represented as very interesting.

We find, too, that the churches show commendable zeal in the missionary cause, in that they make frequent contributions for the prosecution of that important and necessary branch of Christian enterprise.

Your Committee would further add, that we are solemnly impressed with the importance of a more earnest, united, and persevering effort to elevate the standard of religious attainment and personal growth in grace.

J. R. IRISH,
S. COON, } *Com.*
J. KENYON,

Adjourned to the call of the Moderator.

FIRST-DAY, SEPT. 9.

Conference convened, pursuant to the call of the Moderator. Prayer by J. Maxson.

Letters were read from the churches at Berlin and Westerly; also, from Bro. J. Croffut, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Conference then united with Thos. B. Brown in solemn prayer on behalf of Bro. Croffut.

The seventh resolution was taken up, and after remarks from C. H. Maxson, J. R. Irish, H. P. Burdick, T. M. Clarke, and D. E. Maxson, was adopted.

The fifth resolution was taken up and adopted.

The ninth resolution, after remarks from A. R. Cornwall, S. R. Wheeler, and S. Coon, was laid upon the table.

The tenth resolution was laid upon the table.

The eleventh resolution, after remarks by A. R. Cornwall, G. M. Frisbie, S. S. Griswold, A. B. Burdick, Mrs. E. Lyon, C. M. Lewis, N. V. Hull, D. E. Maxson, and others, was adopted.

On motion, Jonathan Allen was requested to write an Essay on 1 Cor. 14: 34–38.

The report of the Special Committee upon the request of the 1st Alfred church was taken up, and on motion was laid upon the table.*

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION—SEPT. 9.

Conference met as per adjournment. Prayer by S. Burdick.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The report of the Committee on the State of Religion was taken up, and after remarks by S. S. Griswold and J. R. Irish, was recommitted.

E. Lyon made an explanation of the reason why the church of New York was not represented in the Conference; and on motion, the members of the church present were recognized as delegates, viz., E. Lyon, Mrs. E. Lyon, Geo. B. Rogers, and Geo. B. Utter.

The Committee on the State of Religion returned their report, amended, which was adopted.

On motion, Geo. B. Utter was appointed Corresponding Secretary.

The report of the Committee on Sabbath-Schools being called for, a report was submitted, and remarked upon by J. Maxson, A. W. Coon, and S. R. Wheeler. On motion, the report was divided at the point proposing the appointment of an agent, and after remarks by S. R. Wheeler, Herbert Babcock, J. Maxson, C. Greenman, L. A. Platts, G. Evans, J. Summerbell, T. B. Brown, A. D. Titsworth, and D. E. Maxson, the report was so amended as to appoint an Executive Committee. The report was finally laid upon the table.

On motion, I. D. Titsworth, Stephen Burdick, L. A. Platts, and D. E. Maxson, were appointed a Committee to devise a plan for promoting the interests of Sabbath-Schools, and report to the next Conference.

On motion, D. E. Maxson was appointed to preach the introductory discourse at our next session, and S. S. Griswold alternate.

The report of the Committee on Freedmen was called for, but not ready.

On motion, a Committee including a member for each Association was appointed to collect and prepare a complete Roll of those who served in the army during the late war, and report the same to this body. J. M. Mosher, Jason B. Wells, Nathan Wardner, and D. E. Maxson, were named as said Committee.

On motion, J. Allen was requested to write upon the subject of Secret Societies, and present the same at our next Conference.

The Clerks were authorized to see to the printing and distributing of the Minutes.

The Conference then united in singing the Doxology, and after prayer, adjourned.

J. ALLEN, *Moderator.*

N. K. LEWIS, *Clerk.*
J. B. CLARKE, } *Assistant Clerks.*
C. H. MAXSON,

The Missionary Society.

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society held its Twenty-fourth Anniversary with the First Church of Alfred, at Alfred Center, N. Y., commencing Sept. 6th, 1866.

The Introductory Sermon was preached by A. H. Lewis, from Isa. 58: 13, 14—"*If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath,*" &c.

After singing by the choir, the Society was called to order by the President, Geo. Greenman, and prayer was offered by Thos. B. Brown.

On motion, the President proceeded to appoint a Committee on Nominations, consisting of A. D. Titsworth, N. V. Hull, and W. C. Whitford.

The Treasurer's Report was presented, and referred to the Auditors.

On motion, it was voted to request a copy of the Introductory Sermon for publication in the SABBATH RECORDER, and also to recommend its publication in a permanent form.

On motion, Geo. B. Utter, Thos. B. Brown, and Nathan Wardner, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

Adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by Leman Andrus.

The Nominating Committee presented a report, which, after slight amendment, was adopted, as follows:

President—Geo. Greenman, Mystic Bridge, Conn.
Vice Presidents—A. B. Burdick, Westerly, R. I.; S. S. Griswold, Mystic Bridge, Conn.; Charles Maxson, Westerly, R. I.; P. L. Berry, Westerly, R. I.; L. E. Livermore, Mystic Bridge, Conn.
Corresponding Secretary—E. G. Champlin, Westerly, R. I.
Recording Secretary—A. H. Lewis, Westerly, R. I.
Treasurer—Geo. B. Utter, Westerly, R. I.
Directors—I. D. Titsworth, N. H. Langworthy, Jonathan Maxson, Thomas V. Stillman, W. L. Clarke.
Auditors—H. S. Berry, N. K. Lewis.

The Committee on Resolutions made a report, which was laid on the table. It was as follows:

Your Committee on Resolutions submit the following as embodying ideas concerning the missionary work which it is important to keep clearly and constantly before the minds of our people:

1. *Resolved*, That we regard the work of missions as not only a natural outgrowth of the Christian religion, but as obedience to the positive command to "go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature;" and that, therefore, labor in this direction should be regarded as a duty, and should be measured, not by prospects and results, but by God's command, the world's need, and our ability.

2. *Resolved*, That since the spirit of Christianity is the spirit of Christ its author, which cannot be limited by social or geographical boundaries, therefore we must regard the work of foreign missions as among the most effective agencies, in its reflex influence, for true growth in grace, both as individuals and as a denomination.

3. *Resolved*, That in the movement of Seventh-day Baptists to the West, it is of vital importance to our cause, that locations be selected which combine the best natural advantages with the best facilities for the development of our religious sentiments; and that our people collect in these localities, so as to commence combination of effort and influence at the earliest practicable moment, thus avoiding the disastrous results of scattering to isolated and unfavorable localities; and we commend the action of the Board in sending brother James Bailey to the western field, and most heartily pledge to the Board our aid, and to brother Bailey our prayers and sympathy in his labor to collect our scattered brethren in the West, and build up centers of influence and power from elements that are fast losing their interest, and identity with our cause; and we do also recommend to the Board the appointment of one or more missionaries to co-operate with Bro. Bailey in that work.

4. *Resolved*, That the world which lieth in wickedness greatly needs a ministration of the gospel so conducted as to not only show clearly the way of salvation through the atoning blood of Christ, but also to magnify God as the Creator and Maker of all things, and the Law originating in the relation which as Creator he sustains to all intelligent beings.

The Annual Report of the Executive Board was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, and remarked upon by I. D. Titsworth, W. C. Whitford, D. E. Maxson, S. S. Griswold, John Maxson, Geo. B. Utter, A. R. Cornwall, N. V. Hull, J. R. Irish, D. E. Maxson, J. Allen, A. H. Lewis, and S. R. Wheeler. During the discussion, the Society adjourned to meet at 9 A. M. to-morrow.

MORNING SESSION—SEPT. 7.

A. B. Burdick was called to the Chair.

Prayer was offered by J. M. Todd.

Minutes of the last session read and approved.

The regular order was waived, to hear the report of the Auditing Committee, which was adopted.

The consideration of the Annual Report was resumed, and after remarks by Stillman Coon, John Maxson, S. S. Griswold, P. M. Barber, and Chas. M. Lewis, the report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then taken from the table, and the first item, after remarks by J. R. Irish and N. Wardner, was adopted.

The second item, after remarks by A. R. Cornwall, N. Wardner, Thos. B. Brown, Thos. R. Williams, A. W. Coon, Thos. M. Clarke, Clark Greenman, Gurdon Evans, Stillman Coon, and S. R. Wheeler, was adopted.

The audience then joined in singing the 782d hymn, after which the third item of the report was taken up, and remarked upon by W. C. Whitford, D. E. Maxson, A. R. Cornwall, J. Allen, Leman Andrus, Geo. B. Utter, I. D. Titsworth, A. H. Lewis, and Chas. M. Lewis, and was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned to the call of the President.

AFTERNOON SESSION—SEPT. 9.

The Society convened, agreeable to the call of Vice President A. B. Burdick. Prayer by D. E. Lewis.

The regular order was waived, and the following items of business were transacted:

A. R. Cornwall was appointed to preach the introductory discourse before the Society at its next session, with Stephen Burdick as alternate.

The Secretaries were instructed to superintend the publication of the Minutes.

The fourth resolution was then taken up, and after remarks by J. R. Irish, was adopted.

It was also resolved, that when this Society adjourn, it adjourn to meet on the fifth day of the week, in connection with the General Conference, in 1867.

It was stated, that the collection taken on Sabbath, for the benefit of the Society, amounted to $88 50. A daguerreotype likeness of a former missionary, set in a gold dress-pin, was thrown into the collection, and at the close of the session was sold for the sum of five dollars.

The Society then adjourned, after prayer by John Maxson.

GEO. GREENMAN, *President.*
A. H. LEWIS, *Recording Secretary.*

The Education Society.

The Seventh-day Baptist Education Society convened for its Eleventh Annual Meeting, at Alfred Center, N. Y., on Sixth-day, Sept. 7th, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., Vice President Benjamin Maxson in the Chair.

The session was opened with prayer by Prof. A. R. Cornwall.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following Committees:

On Nominations—Ethan Lanphear, E. Lyon, W. B. Wells.
On Resolutions—W. C. Whitford, N. Wardner, T. R. Williams.
On Finance—J. M. Todd, Geo. Greenman, P. L. Berry.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was called for, and given in part by O. D. Sherman, Secretary of Trustees of Alfred University.

The report of the Treasurer was called for, presented, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Geo. B. Utter presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we request the Treasurer of this Society to prepare, and embody in his annual report, to be printed in our minutes, a statement in detail of the receipts and expenses on account of the Society, from the time when such statements were included in his reports to the present time.

By vote, it was adopted.

The Historical Essay was called for, and presented by Thos. R. Williams.

Voted, that Prof. Williams be requested to complete the History of Education, according to his plan presented.

Voted, that when we meet to-morrow evening, it be to consider the subject of endowing our institutions of learning.

After prayer by S. S. Griswold, adjourned to meet to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

EVENING AFTER SABBATH, SEPT. 8.

The Education Society met as per adjournment, the President, N. V. Hull, in the Chair.

Prayer was offered by A. H. Lewis.

Minutes of the last session were read.

Moved by Prof. J. Allen, to appoint a Committee of seven to devise a plan for giving greater power and efficiency to the Education Society.

On motion, the Society appointed as such Committee, J. Allen, W. C. Whitford, A. B. Burdick, A. R. Cornwall, A. H. Lewis, N. V. Hull, and D. E. Maxson.

Prof. J. Allen presented the following resolution for consideration this evening, viz.:

Resolved, That our denomination ought to raise, for its various institutions of learning already established, or that ought soon to be established, *two hundred thousand dollars.*

This resolution was remarked upon by D. E. Maxson, W. A. Rogers, A. B. Burdick, A. H. Lewis, A. R. Cornwall, W. C. Whitford, J. Summerbell, and S. Coon, and adopted.

Prof. J. Allen offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we here and now take subscriptions towards the endowment of our institutions, each subscriber specifying the institution to which he wishes his subscription appropriated.

Some fourteen thousand dollars were subscribed, as follows:

For Alfred University,	$10,000
For DeRuyter,	1,195
For Milton,	1,350
For Albion,	920
For Hopkinton,	500
For Shiloh,	125

Adjourned to the call of the President.

FIRST-DAY—EVENING SESSION.

The Society was called to order by the President.

The following resolution, in relation to the Presidency of Alfred University, was adopted:

Resolved, That the time has come when Alfred University needs, and imperatively demands, the installation of a President of its Faculty, and that Prof. J. Allen, who has for some time stood as President elect, be requested to accept and immediately enter upon the duties of said office.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

President—N. V. Hull.
Vice Presidents—Wm. C. Kenyon, Nathan Wardner, George Greenman, Benj. Maxson, I. D. Titsworth, Ezra Potter, L. B. Crandall, Alfred Lewis, T. B. Brown.
Corresponding Secretary—J. Allen.
Recording Secretary—T. R. Williams.
Directors—B. F. Langworthy, Clark Rogers, M. J. Green, Erastus A. Green, Leman Andrus, John A. Langworthy, D. R. Stillman, E. C. Green, Barton W. Millard, Ira J. Ordway.

E. LANPHEAR,
WM. D. WELLS, } *Com.*
E. LYON,

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we express our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for the gracious care which he has shown to our institutions of learning the past year.

Resolved, That we have great reason to be encouraged, as well as grateful, in view of the hearty interest and great liberality manifested in endowing our institutions of learning.

The Committee on enlarging the powers of the Society reported several amendments to the Constitution, so as to include within its purposes all the institutions of learning under the control of the denomination. The amendments were adopted.

The Auditing Committee reported that they had examined the Treasurer's Report, and judged it correct. Adopted.

Resolved, That the Board devise ways for collecting the subscriptions to endowments, and that they be applied for the benefit of those institutions for which they were designed, with a pledge from those institutions, that the money thus obtained shall be sacredly devoted to the endowment of those institutions.

Resolved, That measures be taken to collect the scholarship notes now due.

Adjourned to meet in connection with the Conference and Societies, at their next annual session.

T. R. WILLIAMS, *Rec. Sec'y.*

The Tract Society.

The American Sabbath Tract Society convened for its Twenty-third Annual Meeting, in Alfred, N. Y., Sept. 9th, 1866.

In the absence of the President, J. M. Todd, First Vice President, took the Chair, and called the meeting to order.

Prayer was offered by D. E. Maxson.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following brethren as Nominating Committee: P. L. Berry, Dr. H. C. Hubbard, and Wm. C. Stanton.

On motion, the Chair also appointed an Auditing Committee, which, after an amendment, was adopted, as follows: John A. Langworthy and E. G. Champlin.

The Treasurer being absent, the report was presented and read by J. B. Clarke. The report was prefaced by a request from the Treasurer to be relieved from the duties of his office.

On motion, the report was temporarily laid on the table.

The Nominating Committee made their report, which was amended and adopted, as follows:

President—A. B. Spaulding.
Vice Presidents—J. M. Todd, Ephraim Maxson, George B. Clarke, N. L. Burdick.
Treasurer—J. B. Clarke.
Corresponding Secretary—Ira J. Ordway.
Recording Secretary—James Summerbell.
Directors—R. T. Stillman, H. P. Dowe, C. V. Hibbard, Ezra Coon, A. M. West.

On motion, in consideration of the press of business and limited time, the usual sermon was dispensed with.

It was moved by Wm. C. Whitford, that the Tract Board be instructed to employ Eld. Leman Andrus as Tract Agent in the West, taking for his base Southampton and Farina, Ill. While this question was pending, interesting remarks were made upon it by Wm. C. Whitford, A. H. Lewis, P. L. Berry, Leman Andrus, Mrs. Henry Ernst, Nathan Wardner, N. V. Hull, D. E. Maxson, Mrs. E. Lyon, A. R. Cornwall, C. M. Lewis, J. Maxson, and J. R. Irish. The question being called for, the motion was adopted unanimously.

On motion, the Treasurer's Report was taken from the table, and referred to the Auditing Committee.

The Annual Report of the Executive Board was read by J. B. Clarke, in the absence of the Corresponding Secretary.

On a motion to adopt, remarks were made, awakening much enthusiasm and feeling, by A. H. Lewis, T. B. Brown, S. S. Griswold, Henry Clarke, P. C. Kenyon, J. C. Crandall, D. E. Maxson, Miss Avis Satterlee, H. S. Berry, C. M. Lewis, Leman Andrus, I. S. Dunham, Stephen Burdick, A. W. Coon, and J. Summerbell. The question was then taken on motion to adopt, and unanimously carried.

On motion, the Board was instructed to print the sermon of A. H. Lewis, preached at the opening of the session of the General Conference.

On motion, the Board was instructed to employ a General Agent adapted to the work of Sabbath lecturing, as soon as practicable.

The Auditing Committee reported the Treasurer's Report correct, when the report was adopted.

On motion, the Board was instructed to continue their effort to obtain from Eld. T. B. Brown a review of Gilfillan's work on the *Sabbath*, for publication.

It was voted, that the person who shall be appointed the traveling agent of the Society, be appointed to preach the Society's annual sermon, at the next session. Bro. L. C. Rogers was appointed alternate.

The Minutes were read and approved, and the Society adjourned to meet with the General Conference, on the First-day following the second Sabbath in September, 1867.

J. M. TODD, *Chairman.*
JAMES SUMMERBELL, *Rec. Sec'y.*

ON THE SEA-SHORE.

The readers of the RECORDER who live in the East are familiar with the sea-shore and beach parties. I do not write for them. But there are numerous friends in the West, who never saw the ocean, as I had not till quite recently. To them a brief account of my experience on visiting the sea-shore may not be wholly uninteresting.

Then let me introduce to you, as a point of departure, an elevation on the Rhode Island shore, called Green Hill, which commands a view of nearly, if not quite, all the coast from Point Judith, which lies a few miles to the east, to Watch Hill, near the south-western extremity of the State. It is in the neighborhood of Green Hill, and about two miles from the shore, that a friend and I have come to spend the night, intending to set out in the morning for Quonocontaug Beach, which is a few miles to the south-west. There we expect to meet a party of friends who are coming from a little manufacturing village fifteen or sixteen miles inland, to have a sea-bath and a picnic on the shore. It is to be almost my first experience on the sea-shore, though I did spend about an hour at Watch Hill, not long since, on my way from Westerly to Stonington by boat.

By the way, speaking of Watch Hill, let me say to you confidentially, my friends, that there I positively saw our "Tourist," who had been some time "On the Wing," make a swoop into the sea, whence, after a series of duckings and flutterings, he emerged with his plumage perfectly saturated with the briny wave. I trust it did not impair his power of flight, for he has since been seen "on the wing" again.

It is morning, a lovely September morning. I sit at my chamber window, and look out upon the beautiful scene. There lies the ocean, in its majesty and sublimity, the sunlight sparkling on its bosom. There are many schooners in plain view, sweep-

ing along to the south-west into the Sound. It is a beautiful sight, as they come, one after another, into view from behind a piece of woodland that lies at my left, between me and the shore, scudding along before a favorable breeze, like things of life. Block Island, off at the south, whose eastern shore stands out boldly in the sunlight, seems but a little way off, and I am surprised when they tell me that it is fifteen miles distant.

After breakfast, we start off for an eight miles drive down the coast to Quonocontaug. The road lies at distances varying from perhaps half a mile to two miles from the shore, though it does not seem so far. All along the shore, and divided from the sea by a high sand-bank, lie large ponds of water, each connected with the water outside by a breach through the bank. As the road varies its course, and as the surface of the land changes, we get sometimes a limited view of the sea, and then again we see a long stretch of it along the coast. I have no language to describe the loveliness of the scene, as it appears to me. At the south-east of us, the sun's rays, which fall *aslant upon the* waters, are reflected with brilliancy, the nearer vessels standing out distinctly in the silvery path on the sea; while farther back in the distance, the shaded masts and sails, coming nearly into line with us—the vessels in that direction being mostly headed towards us—arise like dim columns against the sky. At the south-west, as far as the eye can reach, a few white specks are seen in the horizon, the upper sails of distant vessels, which the sunlight reveals to our sight.

While I am thus intently gazing on the sea, and counting the number of sails in sight at each new and favorable position, my companion, who is a farmer, has at least one eye on the fields that we pass. I am reminded by his observations—I do not know whether I should otherwise have noticed it—that we are passing through a smoother and richer streak of land than is to be found in his neighborhood. He makes remarks on the big pastures, the flocks of sheep, the smooth meadows, the lambs by the roadside, the value of the farms, &c., and succeeds in gaining the attention of about half an eye and one ear from me.

Coming to a favorable, turn where I can look back upon the shining waters toward Point Judith, and getting a fine view of the numerous vessels that are bearing down towards us, I remark, "That is a pretty sight!" He replies, observing the smooth fields lying between us and the shore, "Who would ask for handsomer land than that?" Again he says, "*There* is rich land, but *there* is some waste land;" but I am too busy counting the vessels in sight, either to make reply, or to notice the rich or the waste land. Here a beautiful cove comes almost up to the road. How I should like to live here! Now we turn off from the "Post Road," to the left, and passing through a number of gates, drive out on a neck of land lying between Quonocontaug Pond and Charlestown Pond, and extending to the sea. We pass some ox teams, and my friend says, "There is a pretty pair of cattle;" but I have no time to observe oxen, for here is the sea right before us. A few rods farther, and I get out and mount the sand-bank, to look upon the waters, and to see the waves come in. But the sea is in repose this morning, no lashing and foaming. O, how I want to see some big breakers! But there are none, so I look at the vessels, and count again—sixty-six.

A little farther along I see our company, who have got here before us. But I must defer an account of our party on the beach till another time.

If this should fall under the eye of my companion of that morning's ride, I here offer him my apology for my silence, and apparent indifference to his observations. The fact is, brother, I had seen thousands upon thousands of acres of prettier and by far richer land than any we saw that morning; I had spent years upon the western prairies—a faint imitation of the sea, but lacking its mobility, its brightness, and its shipping. But the ocean! For years I had longed to look upon it. And now, there it lay before me on that beautiful morning, a blissful reality, though almost seeming like a dream, and my soul was drinking in large draughts of pleasure and satisfaction as I gazed on the vision, eager to take in every varying feature, before it should vanish.

C. A. B.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The financial year of the American Board closed Sept. 1st. The receipts during the month of August amounted to about $75,000, and the total receipts for the year have been not far from $420,000. The treasury will be kept open for a few days for such offerings as were intended for the last financial year. But after these are all in, the result will probably be that the receipts for the year just closing will be about $100,000 less than for the preceding year. It happens, however, that owing to the difficulty of finding men to send out, the expenses of the Board have been less than was expected, and it is free from debt.

About 1500 persons have made application to the committee for entertainment at the meeting of the Board at Pittsfield, which commences September 25. A larger number of corporate members of the Board have signified their intention of being present than have ever before attended any one meeting.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The latest news from Europe, by the Atlantic Cable, includes the following items:

Maximilian having commissioned General Osmont, of the French expeditionary army, as his new minister "to reside in France," Napoleon refused to permit the General to accept, as being "incompatible with his duties to his own country."

Maximilian has transferred one-half of the customs receipts of Mexico to French agents in order to pay his liabilities to France.

It is stated in Paris, that an arrangement has been completed for a meeting to take place soon between Napoleon and Count Bismarck.

British troops are being shipped for Canada.

The Prussian army had reached Frankfort on its homeward march.

Prince Gortschakoff made a speech in St. Petersburg, in which he said that "the good faith" prevailing between Russia and the United States need not be regarded as a menace to other nations.

England and France have joined in an "active" protest to the Sultan of Turkey against the concession of an island in the Gulf of Osina to the United States.

The London *Post* applauds the "moderation" of the United States towards Mexico, as well as our non-intervention in the Spanish-American war.

A conflict had taken place between the Parsees and Bedouins in Syria, and the Turkish army had commenced the invasion of Lebanon.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR was completed on the 15th of September, when the party arrived at Washington. In most of the places visited, the President was received in a manner becoming his high office. In a few places, there was hissing and disturbance. At Indianapolis, Ind., so much disturbance was created, that the President was unable to speak so as to be heard, and retired amid the shouts for "Grant," and the assertions of the crowd, "We don't want to hear from you." A sad accident occurred on Friday, during the tour through Pennsylvania, which is noticed as follows:

"At Johnstown, a large concourse awaited the arrival of the party. An old bridge across a canal had all the available space packed with human beings, and just as the train was about to move away, the timbers supporting the bridge snapped, and precipitated the crowd a distance of fifteen feet to the hard gravely bottom of the dry canal. The rest of the bridge toppled over upon the mass of human beings, and a panic seized those who were on the bank, and a stampede ensued. Thirteen persons were killed outright, or died soon afterwards, and eighty-nine were injured, some seriously, and others it is supposed fatally. The train with the Presidential party continued on its way, the excursionists deeply affected at the deplorable occurrence."

THE Democrats of New York have nominated the following State Ticket: For Governor, John T. Hoffman, New York; for Lieut-Governor, Robert H. Pruyn, Albany; for Canal Commissioner, Wm. W. Wright, Geneva; for Prison Inspector, Francis B. Gallagher, Buffalo.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT was last week ratified by the Legislature of New Jersey—a fact which encourages many to hope that the amendment will meet the approval of a sufficient number of State Legislatures to make it a part of the Constitution.

SECRETARY SEWARD was taken seriously ill on his way from the West to Washington, where he arrived by a special train on Saturday, Sept. 15th. On Sunday, his symptoms were considered more favorable, and hopes were entertained of his early restoration to health.

A sad accident occurred at Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 12th. The boilers attached to the planing-mill of H. G. Rorke exploded, destroying the building, killing some ten or twelve persons, and wounding several others.

THE Election in Maine, on Monday of last week, went very strongly Republican. The vote was the largest ever polled, and the Republican majority some thirty thousand.

THE WARREN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION held an interesting session last week, in Providence. It was the one hundredth annual meeting of the body.

CHOLERA has made its appearance in Bristol, R. I., where ten deaths had occurred up to the 13th of September.

Rev. Newman Hall's Surrey Chapel Sunday school, in London, is the oldest in the metropolis, having been established in 1785. There are thirteen associate schools, with over 5,000 children and 400 teachers. More than 200,000 children have been in the schools since their formation.

The *Western Christian Advocate* says: "According to the reports made in the church papers, and facts collected from private sources, already $1,000,000 have been subscribed for the Centenary of American Methodism. Yet in some of the Conferences the work has not yet been commenced."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A keg of yeast exploded in an express office in Freeport, Ill., on Saturday, scattering the contents in every direction. A bar of iron, weighing over forty pounds, which happened to be lying on the keg, was projected through the ceiling above, so as to overturn a table standing in the second story of the building. An express agent standing a few feet off, was violently thrown over a pile of peach boxes and against the wall of the room beyond, where he picked himself up completely enveloped in the effervescent contents of the keg.

Since the beginning of the present year, five Bible women, as they are called, have been successfully employed in Turkey, in the sale and distribution of the Scriptures. They are in the employ of the American Bible Society, but act under the general superintendence of the American Board. They have been quite successful, and have met with much encouragement in their work, so that it is now in contemplation to enlarge somewhat this method of working.

Thomas Durant, a wealthy citizen of Pittsfield, Mass., died at his residence recently, aged 76 years. Mr. Durant buried his wife about two weeks ago, and grief at her loss undoubtedly hastened his death. His property is estimated at $200,000, of which he has bequeathed liberally to benevolent objects, through the medium of charitable institutions connected with the Methodist church, of which he was a zealous and worthy member.

It is the duty of each member of the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary to write an annual letter, stating whether she is married or single, how many children she has, and other particulars concerning her status and progress. A young lady of the class of 1861 has just written to the class secretary, that she is not married, but that she thinks that she can see a little cloud that ariseth out of the sea of the future, like a man's hand.

Two citizens of Middletown, Conn., tired of living, attempted suicide. One, Henry Lucas, cut his throat with a razor, and was found dead in his employer's barn. The other was a young man, slightly jealous. He bought an ounce of laudanum in an apothecary's shop, and swallowed it before the clerk could prevent him. By active pumping, and walking most of the night, he was saved.

A woman attempted to commit suicide in Binghampton, New York, on Wednesday, by swallowing corrosive sublimate. As soon as it was discovered, the white of an egg was forced down her throat as an antidote, which was at once thrown off her stomach, cooked as thoroughly as by a fire. Eight eggs were thus disposed of before she was relieved from pain, but she will probably die.

The *Tribune's* Leavenworth special says that the Sioux, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes have taken the war path against the ranche-men. Several traders have been killed and much stock run off. In a fight with the Sioux, 15 of them were killed. All the stage stock at a station west of Cottonwood has been stolen. A stage has been attacked, a passenger killed, and the horses shot.

Judge Bullock, presiding Judge of the County Court at Natchez, Miss., has decided the State law denying colored persons the right to carry arms to be a violation of the provisions of the State constitution requiring the Legislature to pass laws for the protection of the persons and property of freedmen, and therefore void.

Rev. Dr. Emerson, of Salem, has lived to bury all the original members of the South Church—those who were there more than sixty years ago, when he was settled. The last, Mrs. Rebecca Thayer, died on Thursday, August 30th, aged 93 years. Dr. Emerson, who is in his 89th year, attended her funeral. This is a remarkable case.

The New York *Herald* publishes the schedule of loss handed in to an insurance company by a fashionable young lady, whose trunk was destroyed by fire. The trunk, she says, measured four feet by three, and contained dresses which she valued at $21,000. This list fills a column and a half of the *Herald*, and the *Herald* says this is far below the original cost of the dry goods.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Express* says a report is current that there is a conspiracy to take away Queen Isabella's life, and that it is headed by the son of Gen. Ortega, who was shot in 1860 for having attemped the life of the Queen, and by the son of a shoemaker.

A gentleman in New York has brought a suit against an insurance company for the insurance on his daughter's wardrobe. It is valued at $21,000, some deduction being made for wear, the original cost being at least $30,000. One dress, satin, is appraised at $2,500; another at $1,500.

A house was recently fired in Philadelphia through the agency of benzine, which had been mixed in the paint wherewith the kitchen floor had been painted. A hot fire being made in the stove, soon ignited the benzine, and in an instant it spread over the floor, and then the house.

Thomas Mandell, special administrator of the estate of Silvia Ann Howland of New Bedford, has paid the income tax of the estate under protest. He has doubts of the right of the government to tax the income of a dead person, as it all goes to swell the estate, and a legacy tax must be paid on it when it is divided.

In New York, Sunday evening, Sept 9th, delirium tremens induced Bernard Conway, a tailor, to blow his brains out, and Antonio C. Precise to make a fatal leap from a window; while unrequited love drove Harry Clark to prussic acid and death, and Mary Smith to the East River and a rescue.

Police Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, received recently two tin boxes containing soldiers' bonds issued by several counties in New York, to the amount of $38,000, which were found in a stone wall in the city of Brooklyn.

Gen. Baird, in a letter, Sept. 6th, to Gen. Howard, says that the reports in regard to the prevalence of the cholera among the freedmen of New Orleans have been greatly exaggerated, as is shown in a compilation of the mortuary reports from the local papers, which he forwards.

A singular fact is mentioned in connection with the decease of one of the editors of *The Troy Times*. Mr. Fonda, expecting Mr. Thorn's death of consumption, had prepared a sketch of his life for publication whenever it should occur, yet the former died two hours before the latter.

A German woman who committed suicide in New York a few days since by swallowing a quantity of Paris green, had previous to taking the fatal draught, made mourning dresses for her mother and children, bound her husband's hat with crape, and laid out her own burial clothes.

An exchange says that when a piece of iron is thrown into a trough where chickens drink water, they are not affected with the chicken cholera. A gentleman who has tried it says his chickens are thriving, while those of his neighbors are dying daily.

The manufacture of peat fuel is to be extensively prosecuted at the Great Dismal Swamp, Virginia. A company is about to commence operations with six engines. The deposits of peat in the Swamp are enormous.

Federal Bonds of the value of $4,000,000 were sent to Europe on the 1st of September. There seems to be an unusual demand for them abroad; and if nothing should happen here to disturb the national credit, they are pretty sure to rise rapidly.

A wealthy gentleman of Oswego and his wife are on a tour to New Orleans in a little steamer, built expressly for the purpose. It is only twenty-five feet long and six feet wide. They have just touched at St. Louis.

Robert L. Benedict, who is employed at a stone quarry near Schenectady, recently found a $100 bill and a $50 bill in the lining of a coat which he bought for a song at an old clothes store in New York, about a year ago.

An Italian has been arrested in New Orleans, charged with murder. He wore a ring having a snap claw in it, which was filled with deadly poison, so that a scratch would cause death in three hours.

Gen. Pope proposes to gather all the Indians roaming in the Rocky Mountains and on the great plains of New Mexico into a reservation in the Mississippi Valley, and teach them agriculture.

A negro was recently murdered in cold blood in Mexico, Missouri, amid the applause of the multitude. The principal charge brought against the deceased was, that he wore "Lincoln pants."

A sad incident occurred at Rochester, N. Y., recently. A lady recieved a box by express, which contained a coffin, in which were the remains of her mother, of whose death she had no intimation.

The United States Burial Corps operating in the Shenandoah Valley have removed twenty-six hundred bodies to the cemetery at Winchester. About as many more remain to be reinterred.

In England there are 24,000 policemen and constables. Of these about 7,500 are in London, 6,000 in Boroughs, and the remainder in agricultural districts.

A fortnight ago, Miss Lottie Bedleman, Chillicothe, Illinois, lost her speech in consequence of exsessive tickling under the arms. She can now speak only in a whisper.

The harbor of Galveston, Texas, is fast closing up with sand. Light draft vessels now ground in the channel where there was formerly a depth of twenty feet.

A five years old daughter of John W. Spalding, of Plainfield, Conn., set her clothes on fire while playing with matches, a few days since, and was fatally burnt.

A young lady in Chicago, Ill., got a pair of shoes at a store in that city, a few days ago, and left her waterfall as security. The next day she called and redeemed it.

An eccentric Englishman, just dead, left a large sum of money, the interest of which is to be given quinquennially to five young maidens who are to dance around his monument.

A Chinese emigrant agent is reported to have agreed to deliver twenty thousand Chinese laborers at New Orleans in season for the next year's crop.

Within a month the manufactories of France will have delivered to the army two hundred thousand breech loading muskets.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* asserts that the Emperor Napoleon has his right leg paralyzed from an attack of the gout.

Diphtheria is prevailing quite extensively in Voluntown, Conn. The mortality has been severe, and numbers are sick now.

James W. Addison, a Boston post-office clerk, who embezzeled five dollars from a letter, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment.

The trial of the Adams' Express robbers at Danbury, Ct., resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

Katy Mack, of Poughkeepsie, is one of the latest victims of kerosene fire-kindling.

A boy named Powers broke his neck in Holyoke, Mass., last week, in trying to stand on his head.

A colored boy at New London, died recently from bleeding at the nose.

Thomas Brooks has been fined $40 in Boston for selling milk that was forty per cent. water.

WE clip the following interesting item from the well-known New York Sunday-School Advocate, written by its editor—Rev. Daniel Wise, D. D.:

Children, I have an instrument on my table which is worth more than all the playthings you ever owned. I do not mean that it cost more money, but that it is worth more as a source of amusement and instruction. It is called the NOVELTY MICROSCOPE. Its use will make you wiser and happier, too. With it you can examine the thousands of insects which swarm the earth and air, for it magnifies them hundreds of times. It gives you an insight into all the wonderful little works of Nature, thus showing you the greatness of God, who has clothed each flower and the tiniest insects with wonderful beauties which can never be seen without the aid of a microscope. Send two dollars to George Meade, Thompsonville, Wisconsin, and he will send you the Novelty Microscope.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AUTUMN is again upon us, and soon Winter will clasp us in his frigid embrace. Beware of Coughs and Colds; they often terminate in Consumption. Coe's Cough Balsam is a pleasant but certain remedy. It is excellent for Croup among the children.

☞ IMPORTANCE of having Davis' Pain Killer always on hand.

Wonderful Cure of the Rev. D. L. Brayton, Missionary in India, who was stung by a Scorpion.

Extract from his letter, published in the *Baptist Missionary Magazine*:

"For the first time since I have been in India, I have been stung by a scorpion. I went out this morning to my exercises, as usual, at early dawn, and having occasion to use an old box, on taking off the cover I put my hand on a scorpion, which immediately resented the insult by thrusting its sting into the palm of my hand. The instantaneous and severe pain which darted through the system is quite incredible; what an awfully virulent poison their sting must contain! I flew to my bottle of Davis' Pain Killer, and found it to be true to its name; after a moment's relief, I saturated a small piece of sponge, bound it on my hand, and went about my exercises, feeling no more particular inconvenience.

☞ HELMBOLD'S.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is the best remedy known for those diseases for which it is recommended.

It cures the most obstinate diseases.

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will restore you to health and happiness.

Ask for Helmbold's Buchu. Take no other

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞ TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription FREE, by return mail, will please address.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

NEW YORK MARKETS--SEP. 17, 1866.

Ashes—Pots $8 75@9 00. Pearls 12 00.

Cotton—33½@34½c. for Middlings.

Flour and Meal—Flour, 6 85@8 75 for superfine N. Y. State and Western, 11 25@11 75 for fancy State, 10 00@11 25 for shipping Ohio, 11 40@15 00 for trade and family brands of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, 11 25@16 00 for St. Louis extra. Rye Flour 5 50@6 40. Corn Meal, 4 40 for Western.

Grain—Wheat, 2 78@2 80 for Amber N. Y. Barley 1 12½ for State. Barley Malt 1 15@1 35. Oats, 47@48c. for Chicago, 55c. for State. Rye 88c. for good Western. Corn, 83c. for Western mixed, 85c. for Northern yellow.

Hay—85@95c. for shipping, 1 20@1 25 for retail lots.

Hops—25, 50@70c., as to growth and quality.

Provisions—Pork, 32 50@33 00 for mess, 16 00@20 00 for plain mess, 20 00@24 00 for extra. Lard 17¼@20c. Butter, 29@35c. for Chicago and Wisconsin, 35@38c. for State medium, 40@42c. for prime. Cheese has fallen off slightly, a lot of factory, for which 18½c. had been refused, selling at 17c. Prime State dairy, 15@16c., prime factory 16½@17c. Apples 3 00@4 00 per bbl. for good, 1 50@2 50 for inferior.

Seeds—Clover 12½c. Timothy 3 75@4 00 for old and new. Rough Flaxseed 3 70@3 82.

Tallow—12@12½c. for Western and city.

LETTERS.

A. E. Main, T. Burdick, R. P. Burdick, L. M. Cottrell, J. M. Stillman, A. C. Potter ($2 50 rec'd April 2, '66, paying to Vol. 21, No. 52.) M. E. T. Geer, Mrs. S. Johnson, Ichabod Williams, M. J. Green, W. B. Wells (paid to Vol. 23, No. 32,) Samuel Hunt, Richard Stillman, C. L. Burdick, Alsen H. Burdick, Mrs. G. A. Tingley, Anthony Hakes, G. E. Tomlinson, J. S. Crandall.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

		Pays to Vol.	No.
B. W. Bentley, Westerly,	$5 00	22	52
Mrs. T. Palmer, Hopkinton,	1 25	23	36
Lucetta A. Crandall, Rockville,	2 50	22	52
N. T. Chipman, "	2 50	22	52
N. F. Chipman, Hope Valley,	2 50	22	52
Mrs. S. Johnson, Georgia Plain, Vt.,	2 00	19	19
Mrs. G. A. Tingley, Plainfield, N. J.,	12 50	22	52
T. S. Alberti, "	2 50	22	52
Joseph S. Crandall, Utica, Wis.,	3 00	22	52
Thompson Burdick, Albion, Wis.	7 50	22	52
R. P. Burdick, West Milton, Wis.	5 00	22	52
Mrs. Wm. Osborn, Milton, Wis.	2 50	22	52
Mrs. H. H. Tawney, Adel, Iowa,	2 00	23	28
M. L. Rich, Farina, Ill.,	50	22	47
Paul B. Clarke, "	2 50	23	36
Sylvester Greenman, Hebron, Pa.	6 25	22	52
J. A. R. Greenman, "	2 50	22	52
L. R. Burdick, "	2 50	22	52
Martha Burdick, Alfred,	3 00	22	10
Silas Palmiter, "	6 25	22	52
H. P. Burdick, "	2 50	22	52
J. S. Witter, "	5 00	22	52
Geo. Hood, "	5 00	22	52
Mrs. O. Ormsbee, "	1 25	22	52
Clark Rogers, Alfred Center,	2 50	22	52
Thomas Place, "	2 50	22	52
Philip S. Green, "	2 50	22	52
Maxson Stillman, "	2 50	22	52
Gurdon Evans, "	12 00	22	52
R. P. Thomas, "	2 50	23	35
Wm. M. Saunders, "	2 50	22	52
Jer. Place, "	2 50	22	52
A. B. Burdick, "	2 50	23	36
Lewis F. Randolph, "	2 50	23	36
Ezra P. Crandall, "	2 50	22	52
Samantha Potter, "	5 00	22	52
Wm. B. Clarke, Andover,	2 50	22	52
D. F. Langworthy, "	2 50	23	20
David Vincent, Almond,	2 50	22	52
Allen Barber, "	2 50	22	52
Wm. D. Burdick, Hornellsville,	5 00	22	52
William Benjamin, Scio,	3 00	23	10
Almond Burdick, "	3 00	23	10
David Benjamin, "	2 50	22	52
D. M. Clarke, Independence,	5 00	22	52
Edmund Livermore, "	2 50	22	52
Ira J. Burdick, Little Genesee,	2 50	23	36
David E. Bliss, "	2 50	23	52
Lydia Hall, "	80	22	52
Ethan Kenyon, "	10 00	23	52
J. A. Langworthy, "	2 50	23	52
John Edwards, Ceres,	50	22	31
Paul Clarke, Nile,	2 50	24	10
P. T. Douglass, Sand Bank,	2 50	23	52
L. R. Green, Adams Center,	2 50	22	52
Elias Rogers, DeRuyter,	2 50	22	52
Ichabod Williams, Lowell,	2 50	22	52
S. D. Clarke, Brookfield,	2 50	22	52
Samuel Hunt, Akron,	5 00	22	52

MARRIED.

At Adams Center, N. Y., Aug. 18th, 1866, by Eld. Geo. E. Tomlinson, Mr. MARTIN E. DEALING and Miss LIBBIE L. KELLER, both of Adams Center.

At Adams, N. Y., Sept. 6th, 1866, by Eld. Geo. E. Tomlinson, Capt. FOSTER M. DEALING and Miss ANN E. GREEN, both of Adams.

At Alfred Center, N. Y., Aug. 9th, 1866, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. HENRY G. WEST, of Alfred Center, and Miss ADALINE CHADWICK, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

At Alfred Center, N. Y., Sept. 6th, 1866, by Rev. T. B. Brown, SAMUEL WELLS, Esq., of Little Genesee, and EMILY CLARK, of Andover.

At Farina, Ill., Aug. 26th, 1866, by Eld. L. M. Cottrell, Mr. ELBERT R. LANGWORTHY, of Southampton, and Miss ARVILLA H. JOHNSON, of Farina.

DIED.

In Alma, N. Y., Sept. 1st, 1866, of inflammatory rheumatism, Mr. GILBERT D. CRANDALL, aged 40 years and 20 days. N. W.

In Akron, Peoria Co., Ill., Sept. 4th, 1866, at the residence of her son, Luman Matterson, Mrs. ESTHER MATTERSON, widow of John Matterson, formerly of Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in the 70th year of her age. Sister Matterson embraced religion in early life, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Berlin, N. Y. She lived and died a faithful and active Christian.

Near Farina, Ill., Sept. 1st, 1866, after an illness of about three weeks, WM. A. GOODRICH, Esq., in the 55th year of his age. The last of June, Mr. Goodrich, while driving his stock, fell from his horse. The horse on full speed, turned short, and the stirrup gave way, which threw him on to the high and sharp brass-mounted saddle in front; then he struck heavily on the ground, breaking one bone of the arm just above his wrist. After this fall, he tried to attend to his business, carrying his arm in a sling, but seemed much debilitated, and easily wearied, until he found himself suffering with a slight fever, which he thought would soon be subdued. It assumed a typhoid phase. The doctor was called, he grew weaker, and talked very little; but his friends did not feel alarmed about his case, until thirty-six hours before he died. He said very little about the injury caused by the saddle, but when they came to lay him out, the cause of his death was obvious to all present. Having enjoyed remarkably good health since he came to Farina, he would not probably have had the fever if he had not fallen from his horse. Five years next month, Mr. Goodrich, with three other families, settled upon this prairie. He has not only been a pioneer in the settlement of this country, but a pioneer in every noble enterprise. His house has been a home for strangers. His counsel has been sought by those who were looking for new homes. His judgment in the business matters of the town has been generally commended. The church (though he was not a member) will feel his loss very deeply. His interest in social worship and in the building up of society was manifest by inviting the first meetings of the society to his own house, and by his liberal encouragement in the building of the anticipated house of worship. He was loved for the simplicity of his manners, and for his cheerful, buoyant spirit. But his loss will be most keenly felt in his family. He was arranging every thing around him for a pleasant home. Then his presence inspired confidence and love; so that it was like striking the sunlight from their hearts to suffer such a sad bereavement. May the Lord smile upon them, and give them consolation in this time of affliction. L. M. C.

J. M. STILLMAN, TEACHER OF Singing, Cultivation of the Voice, Piano, Harmony, and Musical Composition, at ALFRED UNIVERSITY, N. Y.

Also, Agent for J. L. Bedell's Superior PIANO FORTES, and for MELODEONS and CABINET ORGANS.

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Adams—Dr. C. D. Potter.
Alfred—Charles D. Langworthy.
Alfred Center—M. J. Green, N. V. Hull.
Brookfield—Richard Stillman.
Berlin—J. Byron Whitford.
Ceres—Wm. R. Maxson.
DeRuyter—Barton G. Stillman.
Genesee—E. R. Crandall.
Hounsfield—Benjamin Maxson.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Leonardsville—Asa M. West.
Nile—Ezekiel R. Clarke.
Portville—A. B. Crandall, E. I. Maxson.
Poland—Abel Stillman.
Petersburgh—Hamilton Clarke.
Richburgh—John B. Cottrell.
State Bridge—Joseph West.
Scott—Byron L. Barber.
South Brookfield—Herman A. Hull.
Verona—Thomas Perry.
Watson—D. P. Williams.
West Edmeston—Ephraim Maxson.

CONNECTICUT.
Mystic Bridge—George Greenman.
Waterford—Oliver Maxson.

RHODE ISLAND.
1st Hopkinton—Alfred B. Burdick.
2d Hopkinton—S. S. Griswold.
Rockville—A. B. Burdick, 2d.

NEW JERSEY.
Marlboro—J. C. Bowen.
New Market—Jacob R. Titsworth.
Plainfield—Isaac S. Dunn.
Shiloh—Walter B. Gillette.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Dundaff—D. B. Kenyon.
Hebron—Geo. W. Stillman.
Venango—James R. Irish.

VIRGINIA.
Lost Creek—Wm. Kennedy.
New Milton—J. F. Randolph.

OHIO.
Jackson Center—Jacob H. Babcock.

WISCONSIN.
Albion—Joshua Clarke.
Berlin—Datus E. Lewis.
Dakota—Oscar C. Babcock.
Edgerton—Henry W. Stillman.
Milton—Jos. Goodrich, W. G. Hamilton.
Utica—L. Coon.
West Milton—James Pierce.
Walworth—Howell W. Randolph.

ILLINOIS.
West Hallock—Truman Saunders.

IOWA.
Welton—Lewis A. Davis.

MINNESOTA.
Freeborn—David P. Curtis.
New Auburn—Z. W. Burdick.
Trenton—Joel C. West.
Wasioja—Henry B. Lewis.

KANSAS.
Pardee—A. A. F. Randolph.

NEBRASKA.
Long Branch—Joshua G. Babcock.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE, Household Furniture, Farm Stock and Implements.

Will be sold on Tuesday morning, October 9th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at public sale, on the premises, the entire farm owned by Benjamin Potter, situated near Ashaway, R. I. Said farm contains about one hundred acres, is well wooded and watered; has a large dwelling-house in good repair, with a barn, carriage-house, and other convenient out-buildings; has a good orchard, and several acres of low meadow well adapted to cranberry culture. It will be sold, either entire or in lots, as purchasers may desire. Terms easy, and will be announced at time of sale.

Also, will be sold at same time and place, for cash, two young cows, one 2 years old heifer, 1 yearling bull, 21 sheep, 21 dunghill fowls, 1 single carriage and harness, 1 double carriage, hay, farming tools, and household furniture, embracing chairs, carpets, mirrors and other articles of value too numerous to mention.

For further information, apply to Wm. L. Clarke, Ashaway, R. I.

BENJAMIN F. SMITH, Auctioneer.
Hopkinton, R. I., Sept. 13, 1866.

EMERSON'S NEW BOOK, *THE JUBILATE*, EXCELS, In many important particulars, his celebrated collection,

"THE HARP OF JUDAH."

All who have seen it decide that it is
The Best Book for Choirs.
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LEARN TO PLAY CHURCH MUSIC.

JUST PUBLISHED,

"*Instructions in the Art of Playing Church Music upon the Melodeon, Organ and Piano.*"

BY A. N. JOHNSON.

Upon this method any one who understands the notes, can learn to play church music with ease. The lessons are mostly interesting church tunes, adapted to social and family singing. It will greatly facilitate the cultivation of church music, to have some one in every family where there is a Melodeon or Piano able to play it, and this method makes it an easy and interesting study. A copy will be sent by mail, on receipt of the price, (one dollar and twenty-five cents,) by the publishers, J. BAXTER & CO.,

At the Allegany Academy of Music, in the town of Friendship, (Allegany Co.,) N. Y. J. Baxter & Co. also publish the United States Collection of Church Music, by A. N. Johnson. It contains new features which make it the most useful book for singing schools and choirs in the market. Sent, postage free, on receipt of one dollar.

GENERAL WESTERN FREIGHT AND TICKET OFFICE, 273 BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

Through tickets to all points West, with maps descriptive of routes, and full information, may be obtained at the office.

GEO. E. JARVIS, Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCOMOTIVES, IRON CASTINGS, AND STEAM BOILERS.
THE HINKLEY & WILLIAMS WORKS,
No. 416 Harrison Avenue, Boston,
Are prepared to manufacture locomotives. Common, and gun metal castings of from ten pounds to thirty tons weight, made in green sand, dry sand, or loam, as desired. Also Flue and Tubular Boilers and "Hinkley's Patent Boiler" for Locomotive or Stationary Engines, warranted to save a large per centage of fuel over any boiler now in use.

FOR INVESTMENT!—7 PER CENT. California State-Aid Bonds of Central Pacific R. R. Co., Interest and Principal PAYABLE IN GOLD.
OSWEGO AND ROME R. R. BONDS, Interest 7 per cent.
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY R. R. BONDS (Street Railway,) Having ten years to run. Interest 7 per cent., payable in New York. For sale on favorable terms by
S. W. HOPKINS & CO.,
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Orders can be left with Banks or Bankers, who will execute the sale.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.
ENGLISH GLAZED HARDWARE PAPER.
The attention of Manufacturers and others is called to a superior article we are now making. Samples sent by mail.
We have on hand a general assortment of Manilla, Wrapping, and Straw Papers. Also, Hemp and Flax Twines.
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FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC OR DOUBLE SPRING SKIRTS
Will Not BEND or BREAK like the single springs. They are both Durable, Economical, and Stylish, and will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where other skirts *are thrown aside as useless*.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
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THE METROPOLITAN COLLAR CO., NEW YORK.
Manufacture 17 varieties of
LINEN PAPER COLLARS.
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CROSSMAN'S PATENT SALT CRUET
For economy and neatness not to be excelled, avoiding the filthy method now in use, by which contagious diseases are circulated. By this simple article the salt is kept clean and dry, and can be sprinkled as easily as pepper. Ask for it of your Grocer. For sale everywhere.

NATURE'S REMEDIES.
THE WATERS OF THE *CONGRESS, EMPIRE, AND COLUMBIAN SPRINGS*
Are bottled fresh and pure at the Springs without addition or alteration of any kind, and in so careful a manner that they retain their medicinal value for years.
CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATER
Are used with the greatest success in the treatment of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Constipation, and Cutaneous Diseases, and with decided advantage in Pulmonary Complaints.
COLUMBIAN WATER
Is an effective Remedy for Diabetes, Gravel, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and especially excellent in diseases peculiar to women. These waters being
PURE, NATURAL, AND UNADULTERATED,
May be taken with a safety which no artificial preparation can rival. Their effects are alike pleasant. Their preserving use will almost invariably restore health and vigor.
Sold by all Druggists, Hotels, Wine Merchants, and First Class Grocers.
AT WHOLESALE ONLY BY
HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, and 92 Beekman-st., N. Y.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool, and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR DRESSING, and is endorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all Druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. At Wholesale in Boston by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Weeks & Potter, M. S. Burr & Co., Carter & Wiley.

DOCTOR McCOMB SAYS OF TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, "It meets my fullest approbation, having tested it in numerous instances. In all cases of Irritation or Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn and Costiveness, it has invariably proved a Medicine of great utility. No Preparation possessing similar properties can in my estimation compete with it, and as a Family Medicine it stands unequaled." Sold the world over by Druggists.

THE STAR MEDICINAL POWDER CO. MANUFACTURE AND SELL the McKinley Powder for the speedy and certain cure of Ulcers of the Throat and Nose, Elongated Palate, Swelling of the Tonsils, Coughs, Colds, Quinsey, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Catarrh of the Nose, and Bronchitis. See Circular, containing certificates from Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky.; D. M. Hildreth, one of the proprietors of the New York Hotel; Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, widow of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and others. Office, No. 694 Broadway, New York.

DEMULCENT, HONEY, GLYCERINE AND PALM SOAPS.
J. C. HULL'S SON,
32 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Manufacturer of 100 different styles of Soaps.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists in this place.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY 50 CTS.—Black or Brown, instantaneous, natural, durable, best and cheapest. Contains as much as dollar sizes. Depot, 66 John Street, New York. Sold by Druggists.

CURLS! CURLS!! CURLS!!!
SAMPLES SENT FREE.
A sample of PROF. ROBB'S CURLIQUE will be sent free to any address. The CURLIQUE will curl the straightest hair on the first application (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful flowing curls.
Address, with stamp, Prof. B. H. ROBB, Parkman, Ohio.

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DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP! THE GREAT CHOLERA REMEDY.
Also, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Pain or Cramp in Stomach or Bowels, Sick or Sour Stomach, Painters' Cholic, &c., and is warranted to cure or no pay. Is purely vegetable, without a particle of opiate or narcotic. Highly aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, mild, but sure in its effects, warms and strengthens the system, acts like a charm, affords almost immediate relief, and a taste of the article will satisfy the most incredulous of these facts. Sold by all dealers in medicine. Please send for circular, and try it. Prepared only by EDWARD BUTTON, Providence, R. I.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S EMPRESS!
A FRENCH PREPARATION
FOR THE HAIR.
It is not a Dye, but will *restore* Gray or Faded Hair to its *original color* in ONE WEEK; *cures* all Diseases of the Scalp, *removes* Dandruff and all irritation; *prevents* Hair from falling off, from ANY CAUSE; *compels* new Hair to grow on bald heads when fallen off from disease; is FREE from all disagreeable smell; will not soil the finest linen; is the *Finest Toilet Article* ever produced, (ELEGANTLY PERFUMED,) and is *warranted* in every instance or MONEY REFUNDED. For Sale by Druggists generally. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Sole Agents for the United States. For Physicians' and Clergymens' certificates, see circular with each bottle.

SOMETHING NEW.—OF GREAT IMportance to those married or about to be married. Address, DR. CHARLES EVANS, 649 Broadway, New York.

PERSONS PREMATURELY GRAY can have their hair restored to its natural color by using
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
It is the best article known to preserve the hair, preventing its falling out, and making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair
HEALTHY, SOFT, AND GLOSSY.
All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant, and without a rival in restoring gray hair to its natural color. Beware of counterfeits and imitations; ask for Hall's, and take none other. Price $1 00. Sold by all druggists. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

AYER'S PILLS.—ARE YOU SICK, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order—your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the precursors of serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and drive out the humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructedly, in health. They stimulate the organs of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges the natural operations of that part. This, if not relieved, will react upon itself and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous diseases. The same purgative expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements, they are surely, and many of them rapidly, cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and Suppression, when taken in large doses.
They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.
This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.
Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
This GREAT REMEDY for all diseases of
THE STOMACH,
is the discovery of the inventor of Coe's valuable Cough Balsam, while experimenting for his own health. It cured Cramp in the Stomach for him, which had before yielded to nothing but chloroform.
The almost daily testimony from various parts of the country encourages us to believe there is no disease caused by a disordered stomach it will not speedily cure.
PHYSICIANS ENDORSE AND USE IT!
MINISTERS GIVE TESTIMONY OF ITS EFFICACY!
And from all directions we receive tidings of cures performed.
DYSPEPSIA!
It is sure to cure.
HEARTBURN!
One dose will cure.
SICK-HEADACHE!
It has cured in hundreds of cases.
HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS!
It stops in thirty minutes.
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH!
It corrects at once.
RISING OF THE FOOD!
It stops immediately.
DISTRESS AFTER EATING!
One dose will remove.
CHOLERA MORBUS!
Readily yields to a few doses.
BAD BREATH!
Will be changed with half a bottle.
IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!
Its UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS is owing to the fact that
IT CURES BY ASSISTING NATURE
TO RE-ASSERT HER SWAY IN THE SYSTEM!
Nearly every dealer in the United States sells it at
ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, New Haven Conn.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover-st., Boston, New England Agents.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
RHEUMATISM CURED.
ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE CURED.
SCROFULA CURED.
BY TREATMENT WITH MINERAL WATERS.
Do away with all your various and often pernicious drugs and quack Medicines, and use a few baths prepared with
"STRUMATIC SALTS."
These SALTS are made from the concentrated Liquors of the Mineral Well of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company in Pittsburgh, and are packed in air-tight boxes. One always sufficient for a bath. Directions are attached.
INTERNALLY USE
"*STRUMATIC MINERAL WATERS*."
In bottles of one and a half pints. One sufficient for a day's use.
For sale by all respectable Druggists.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING YOUR OWN SOAP
With your Waste Grease!
PENN'A SALT MANUFACTURING CO.'S
RENOWNED
SAPONIFIER!
(Patents of 1st and 8th February, 1859,)
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE!
Two Cents only for every pound of Soap.
DIRECTIONS.
Dissolve one box of Lye in 24 pounds (pints) of hot water, in an iron pot. Melt in another pot or pan 5 lbs. of clean fat or grease. Take off the fire, and into this all slowly the dissolved lye, and keep stirring until the whole becomes well mixed and like molasses. Now cover up, and set in a warm place over night. Next day cut up into small pieces, add 6 lbs. (or pints) of water, and melt with a gentle heat until the soap is all dissolved, then pour into a tub to cool. When cold cut into bars, which will be fit for use in about 10 days.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Be particular in asking for PENN'A SALT M'F'G CO.'S SAPONIFIER.

Miscellaneous.

FOR "MEN FOLKS."

The following hints, much needed by some men, and especially by many half-grown boys, we find going the rounds unaccredited. The style is rather too much of the "slang" order, but we pass this by for the sentiment. No one whom they do not hit will take offence:

Do men folks ever think how much work they make a woman by going into a house with muddy boots? It would take but a moment for them to use the scraper and leave outside the dirt which they track over the floor, oil-cloth and carpet, and which they leave on the stove-hearth or fender—all which must be mopped, scraped and wiped off. If your wife, mother or sister, fail to clean up the muss you great big boy or man have made, what a howl you raise because "the things about the house look so!"

And when you go home at noon or night, do you ever notice how you act? Of course not, or you would not do such careless tricks. You enter the door, with a slam it half closes, and some woman must shut it after you. Your overcoat is thrown on a chair in one corner of the room; your hat sails away into another corner to light upon a stand or under it; gloves are thrown on a table, neck-wrapper hung on the first handy chair, and down you sit in the center of the room, where every one must go around you. After you have been two hours in a house, the place resembles the ground of a cat squabble. Hat, boots, coat, newspapers, overcoat, gloves, books, jack-knives, hair-brush, and all articles you may have in your hands are scattered as though a hurricane had swept through the room; books, papers, magazines, almanac and memorandum book, are routed from their place. And when you have to leave, what a time is there! No one knows where your things are. "Where is my hat?" "Where is my overcoat?" Who has had my gloves?" Every one in the house is put upon the witness stand, and it is more trouble to get you started down town than to launch a steamer or to start a new stage coach. Then, after you are gone, the women must spend a quarter of a day, more or less, in picking up things which you have scattered.

The trouble is, you "don't think." It would take but a moment to hang up your coat and hat, to put your gloves in your coat pocket, to draw your neck wrapper through the sleeve of your overcoat, and to cultivate your bump of order. It takes but a moment to put an article in its place, and then you know where it can be found. The woman who takes care of the house has enough to do, without choring after large boys, or waiting on a lot of men all day. A woman's work is never finished. You expect her to keep the house neat and tidy. If it is not so, you run to a saloon. You expect her hair to be always smooth, her dress always in order, her stockings always neat, your clothing always in order, the dust swept from its thous-and gathering places, something good to eat three times a day besides lunches, and her to be as neat and attractive as she was the night you popped the question. How can she be all this, if she has to spend half her time picking up what you carelessly throw down? If your wife, mother or sister be neat, you should be; if not, teach her neatness by good examples.

PEAT.

The high price of coal, the scarcity of wood, and the necessity for an abundant and consequently cheap article for fuel, have turned the attention of the people to peat.

Peat is a spongy mass of vegetable matter composing the soil of swamps, consisting of matted roots, leaves and stems of plants, the forms of which are sometimes distinctly preserved, and at others lost in the mucky substance produced by their distillation. This last mentioned kind is a fine-grained, dense substance, with a lustre like that of pitch.

From peat is obtained charcoal, which is used in Styria for smelting iron, and is said to be as efficient as bituminous coal. Gas is also made from it, and being free from sulphur, it is well adapted for use in the reduction of ores. It contains silicate, sulphate and carbonate of lime, sulphate of iron, phosphates and hydrochlorates of the same basis, also of potase, soda, magnesia, and alumina. When dried it has a heating power equal to that of wood, and half that of coal. It exists in large beds in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and several other States.

In the southern part of New Jersey there is a great extent of country consisting of bogs, from which are annually extracted many logs and pieces of wood, which, long submerged in the thick mud or muck, come out as sound and perfect as though just cut from the stump. These will in the course of years probably become peat deposits, and furnish an immense amount of fuel. Such is the case with the great bog of Allen, east of Shannon, in Ireland, which is fifty miles long by two or three broad, and is divided into several smaller ones by eminences rising like islands from it, or extending, peninsula-like, across it. It consists of *peat*, averaging twenty-five feet in thickness, and not less than twelve nor more than forty-two.

The upper ten feet are composed of a mass of fibres and mosses, and from the report made by the surveyors appointed by Parliament in 1810, it appears that at a greater depth the fibres of vegetable matter cease to be visible, the color of the turf becomes blacker, and the substance more compact, its properties as fuel more valuable, and it gradually increases in the degree of blackness and compactness proportionate to its depth. Near the bottom of the bog it forms a black mass which, when dry, has a strong resemblance to pitch or bituminous coal, having a conchoidal fracture in every direction, with a black and shining lustre, and capable of receiving a very considerable polish.

The more earthy varieties of peat, though not well adapted for fuel, are of value as manures, for the phosphates and other fertilizing salts they contain.

The method of preparing the peat for use as fuel is about the same in this country as in Europe. The surface layer is first removed to the depth of six inches or a foot, which contains the roots of the living plants. The material is then divided into blocks, which are piled up in ranks exposed to the sun and air, though only from sixty to eighty per cent. of the moisture is thus removed. When the mucky substance is more mucky it is shoveled into troughs mixed with water so as to reduce all the parts to the same consistency, and, having been thoroughly trampled and intermixed, it is spread out, marked in blocks, and when the water is drained off is cut in oblong pieces and dried in the method as above stated.

EXTEMPORANEOUS SURGERY.

Even young children should be taught how to act in some of the accidents of life which require surgical skill. The arteries of the body carry the life's blood from the heart. If one of these is ruptured from any cause, and the blood is allowed to escape, the man will die within a few minutes, sometimes, when with the aid of a stick and a string or handkerchief, either of which are almost always at hand, his life might be saved. If the severed artery is in the leg or arm, and there is no string at hand, tear a strip from any part of the clothing, tie it loose around the limb, pass the stick between the skin and the string and twist it round until the bleeding ceases. If a vein is wounded or cut, apply the dust from tea a cannister or common cobweb; or even without these, wrap a strip of cotton cloth around moderately tight, and then another piece around that; if the bleeding does not cease, let cold water run on the wound until it does, or until a physician arrives. But it is of vital importance to remember, that the artery sends out blood by spurts or jets, and of a bright red character. If the blood comes from a vein it flows slowly and evenly, and is of a dark red. But these directions will do no good unless it is specially noted that if the blood comes from an artery, the application of the string must be made above the wound, that is, between the wound and the heart; if a vein has been wounded, and the same appliances are needed, they must be made below the wound, or between the wound and the extremities.

If an artery is cut in a part of the body where a string cannot be applied, hard pressure with the thumb at a spot about where the string would have been applied may save life.

If stung or bitten by insect, snake or animal, apply spirits of hartshorn very freely with a soft rag, because it is one of the strongest of alkalies, and is familiar to most persons. The substance which causes the so-called poison from bites or stings, is, as far as is ascertained, generally acid. Hence the hartshorn antagonizes it in proportion to the promptitude with which it is applied. If no hartshorn is at hand, pour a cup of hot water on a cup of cooking soda or saleratus, or even the ashes of wood just from the stove or fire-place, because all these are strong alkalies, and hartshorn is only best because it is the strongest. There is no conclusive evidence to believe that burning or cutting out a bite has ever done the slightest good. The proof adduced to show that they have been effectual is wholly of a negative character, and, therefore, not decisive —*Dr. Hall.*

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

A late Chicago paper gives the following description of the Douglas monument, dedicated in that city on the 6th, in the presence of President Johnson, Secretary Seward, and other distinguished persons.

The first section of the monument is now about half completed. The foundations are entirely finished, and the tomb is partially completed. The structure has been carried up to the hight of about 17 feet. When completed it will be 100 feet in hight. The diameter of the circular platform base is 52 feet, and 2 1-2 feet high. Another base, with steps the same—the sides concave or curved inward, also 2 1-2 feet high—is laid upon the circular base. The sepulchre, with four projecting pedestals standing out from the corners and connected by archways, is 20 feet square and 11 feet high, with walls 5 feet thick. It has an arched ceiling and a chamber within, 10 feet square. In the center is a sarcophagus, or receptacle, for the remains of Douglas, which will be visible through a bronze door 6 1-2 feet high and 3 feet wide. Resting upon the sepulchre is a pedestal 21 feet high, with a base 15 feet square, lapping upon and supported by the walls of the tomb. A complete column, 43 feet in length, 6 feet at the base, and 3 1-3 feet at the top, is placed on the pedestal. A cap and spear 6 feet high form the cap and base for a colossal bronze statue of Douglas, 12 feet high.

Surrounding the sepulchre will be four seated symbolical figures, life-size, of light marble, one representing Illinois holding a medallion likeness of Douglas. By the side is a sheaf of wheat and the State arms. The other is America, with the shield, History, reclining on a tablet, and Fame, with the wreath and the trumpet. Over the entrance stands an eagle, and on the base of the pedestal above are four bas reliefs, representing the progress of civilization in the West. First, the Wilderness, with Indians hunting, and their wigwams in the distance; then the pioneers, with the cabin, men plowing and cutting down trees; then Commerce, represented by a ship, bales and boxes, and Science, represented by the locomotive, by the railroad, and the telegraph. The fourth relief illustrates Education, by a group of children and a school-master, with the Capitol building and a church in the distance.

The statue represents Douglas as standing by the Consititution and the Union, the *fasces* or Union by his right, and the Constitution in his left hand.

CULTURE OF FISH IN ENGLAND.

A writer in the *London Field*, in treating the subject of the culture of fish in Stromontfield, a fish-breeding establishment in England, on the River Tay, gives the following details in relation to the capacity of the establishment and of the breeding process.

The establishment of Stromontfield, with 300,000 ova each, has increased the rental of the Tay 10 per cent. Before the experiment, the annual average take of salmon and grilse was 70,000; it is now 80,000, and is still on the increase; 10,000 fish—the increase—are worth £3,000. But when we come to consider the very small number of fish from which the great increase is derived, the result can be considered nothing short of wonderful. The number allowed to escape for production in the Tay is 40,000. Of these only about 25 females are required to stock the Stromontfield breeding boxes; a proportion so small, that were they destroyed, or even ten times their number, they would not be missed. It must, indeed, be a small salmon river in which you cannot capture 25 female salmon; and these, if properly managed, can be made to produce 10,000. This gives us some idea of the dormant wealth of our salmon fisheries. I am aware that there are many difficulties in the way, but these may be overcome when the subject comes to be thoroughly ventilated and understood. It is erroneously supposed, that the great destruction of fry takes place in the sea; the destruction which takes place there is undoubtedly great—perhaps 90 to 95 per cent. of the smelts which are bred in the river; but this is as nothing when compared with that which takes place in the river, where from each thousand ova, not more than *ten fry* are reared to the migrating stage. By cultivation, 500 smelts can be raised to 1,000 ova. A salmon of 10 lbs. weight produces in its wild and uncultivated state, five grilse or salmon; in its domestic or cultivated stage, it will produce 200 to 250.

TREES AS FENCE POSTS.

Lincoln Fay, of Portland, Chautauque county, writing to the American Institute Farmers' Club, as reported in the *Tribune*, says:

"I have a row of cherry trees along the highway, eight feet apart, which serve for fence posts of the very best kind; and the crops of these trees some years equal the interest of $1,000 per acre. Nothing but lightning has ever broken down the fence. I have also forty rods of chestnut trees, eight feet apart, along the highway, which I am also using for fence posts. I have also thirty rods of maples set the same distance.

Opposite the maples stand a row of early Astrachan apples, giving an abundance of fruit to the owners as well as to travelers. Cherries, chestnuts and apples furnish fruit; and in a few years the maples will yield sugar. These trees add beauty and value to the farm. Upon a new line of road just opened, I have planted apple trees twelve feet apart for fence posts, as I have found eight feet closer than necessary. If a wind-break as well as fence posts be desirable, it is better to plant the trees eight feet apart.

Upon all division lines, ash trees might be planted and cut for fuel at the height of the fence, as the stumps will always send forth sprouts. In planting trees along the highway, the most serious trouble I have had, has been to get the cattle law enforced. Copperheads, hen-roost robbers, and all that class, against which we have to guard our granaries, with lock and bolt, call me 'hard to the poor,' because I won't suffer their cattle to steal a precarious living in the highways, although I allow them to cut all the grass on the road side."

WASHING DAY IN CAMP.

Washing day with us had its amusements. On one occasion, last summer, while we were stationed at Murfreesborough, a party of about a hundred of us were washing at a large spring on the opposite side of the town from where we were encamped. Buell's army was, at that time, exceedingly short of supplies. But few of us had more than one shirt—some were not even that fortunate. It was a warm, pleasant day. We had removed our clothes, placed them in kettles, built fires, and were boiling them out, busying ourselves, meanwhile, in playing "leap-frog," "tag," "blackman," and divers other games, when lo! a party of rebel cavalry came thundering down upon us, in pursuit of a forage train that had been sent out in the morning. What were we to do? We had no arms with us; our clothes were in boiling hot water; the enemy were drawing near, fearfully near. Jumping over the fence, the whole party of us scud right through the town for camp, like so many wild Indians, as fast as our legs could carry us. The citizens, supposing we would all be captured, came out in great glee, shouting, "Run, Yanks! run, Yanks!" as we fled through the streets. We reached camp in safety, to the great astonishment and amusement of our comrades. It was a long time before we heard the last of that washing day. I asked one old black woman if she didn't blush when she saw us running through town. She replied, "Why, de Lord bress ye, child—I couldn't blush for laughing."

BREECH-LOADERS.—Austria has signified her adoption of an American arm—the new Remington breech-loader—and "all the resources of public and private works are to be employed in its manufacture." The Belgian Minister of War has also applied for permission to manufacture under the Remington patent, while England and France have ordered additional samples with which to complete their trials of the same.

The invention mainly consists in the application of a swinging breech-piece, pierced by a firing-line, to a barrel bored "through and through," and acting in combination with a tumbler attached to the hammer, so that the curved edges of the tumbler and the breech will interlock to brace against the recoil. This gun has shown greater rapidity of fire than any other, exceeding even sixteen shots per minute; and it claims superiority in the additional requisites of accuracy, extent of range, portability, durability, simplicity for purposes of cleaning and repair, safety and convenience of handling in action, and cheapness of construction. While this is likely to be the standard pattern for *new* guns, there is a desire on the part of our Government to avoid for a time the expense of an entire new piece by altering to breech-loaders the Springfield rifles now on hand. The Remington plan for this purpose is also before the public.

THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY.

The iron crown recently carried off from Venice, with other valuables, by the Austrians, and which has just been claimed by the Italian government, is one of the most interesting national relics in Europe. History informs us, that during the middle ages the Emperors of Germany reclaimed three crowns: that of Germany, which was of silver, and was assumed at Aix la Chapelle; the crown of iron, which had formerly been peculiar to the Lombard Kings, and was assumed at Pavia; and the Imperial crown, which was recieved at Rome, and was surmounted by a mitre similar to that of bishops, but somewhat smaller.

The crown of iron, though chiefly of gold, derived its name from an iron band which encircled it in the interior, and which was said to have been made from one of the nails which served in the crucifixion of Christ. This crown was worn by Charlemagne, the first Emperor of Germany, over 1000 years ago. Preserved in Italy after the devastation of the Empire of the West, founded by that illustrious monarch, it was worn by Napoleon the First when that mighty conqueror was crowned King of Italy at Milan; and it subsequently became one of the crowns of the Emperors of Austria as masters of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Venetia being now restored to Italy, this relic rightfully belongs to the King of Italy; and hence the claim which has been made for its restoration.

HOW A MILLIONAIRE STARTED IN LIFE.—A correspondent of the Hartford *Press*, gives the following sketch of Daniel Drew, now one of the millionaires of New York:

"A gentleman informs me that he can remember when he used to come barefooted to his father's barn in Dutchess county to purchase calves. This is nothing to his discredit, however. From being a barefooted butcher boy, Drew became a drover, purchasing cattle for the New York market. Two other parties found that he was making sad inroads into their business and took him as a third partner. He then purchased the Bull's Head tavern here in New York, and was located there, it being the great headquarters of the drovers. When Mr. Drew conceived the project of a people's line of steamers on the Hudson, there was an old wealthy line in operation, whose proeprietors did about as they chose.

"The result was, that Daniel went to work shrewdly and cautiously, he found the people up and down the river all friendly to his enterprise. The tavern keepers, hack drivers and others, were furnished with tickets at a quarter off. They thus all became agents and runners for the new line, and Mr. Drew cleared enough the first season, over and above all expenses, to pay for one steamer."

Daniel Drew and Commodore Vanderbilt are the largest railroad and steamboat owners in the country. They generally operate together, and within the last two years have made several *corners* in railway stocks, clearing immense piles of money.

HOW FRUIT GROWS.—The skin of a plant, whether on a fruit, or elsewhere, is a highly extensible, delicate membrane, having the power of perspiration gently in addition to its other work. Roots suck water out of the ground, also gently. The water, when it enters into the plant, becomes sap, and rises upward till it reaches the skin, where it is partly changed and detained, but also to a great extent restored to the air by the perspiration of the skin. With what force this ascent of sap takes place at certain times, is familiar to all who ever witnessed the bleeding of a vine. Let any one cut back the main stem of a vine in the spring, and bind down the wounded end with a bladder or a piece of leather, and he will soon find the covering beginning to swell up, and in a few days, if not actually forced off, it will burst with the report of a pistol. One effect of this ascent in sap is the formation of the fleshy matter of fruits and leaves, a very slow operation, as we all know; the skin is enlarging to make room for the flesh matter as it accumulates; and it does so under ordinary circumstances without a trace of tearing or splitting.—*Gardener's Chronicle* (Eng.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.—Dr. Chipler, Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Kentucky, in a late report, says:

"Society is becoming more artificial, and new wants more imperative. Men's aspirations are assuming a more impracticable character, and sad disappointments are consequently more frequent and damaging. Thousands who were formerly happy and contented in their humble avocations, have been seduced by the spirit of the times, and make mighty struggles for the attainment of position, supposed to be conferred by wealth alone. Too many are wrecked, and come to spend the remnant of life in our wards."

TO COOK BEEFSTEAK.—A writer in Demorest's *Monthly Magazine* furnishes the following recipe for cooking beefsteak: Place the frying pan, wiped dry, over the stove, and let it become very hot; in the meantime mangle the steak, pepper and salt it, and then lay it in a hot dry pan, which must be covered as tightly as possible. When nearly done, lay a small piece of butter upon it, and if much gravy is wanted, add a tablespoonful of strong, good coffee. In three minutes after the steak goes into the pan, it is ready for the table.

SCIENCE IN HANGING.—The hangman in New York is a considerate executioner. The *Herald* says: "From long experience, Mr. Isaacs has ascertained that men standing under the gallows, if their attention is not otherwise directed, will nerve themselves up, and so extend the muscles that it is almost impossible to break their neck, and therefore their sufferings are greatly increased. To avoid this, and upon a truly humanitarian principle, he endeavors to attract their attention to something else; and recently, in the case of Friery, he told him that after he drew the black cap over his face he wanted him (Friery) to tell him if he could see him nod his head, as that would be the signal for execution. Of course the prisoner looked, and as the nod was made, a signal from the Sheriff made the axe come down with a thug, and that was the last of Bernard Friery on earth."

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Bayard Taylor, who has seen more mountains than any other man living, writes of the Rocky Mountains:

"I find myself constantly returning to the point which my eyes seek with unwearied interest, whenever I lift them from the paper. Ever since my arrival I have been studying the mountains. Their beauty and grandeur grow upon me with every hour of my stay. None of the illustrations accompanying the reports of exploration and other Government documents, give any distinct idea of their variety and harmony of forms. Nowhere distorted or grotesque in outline, never monotonous, lovely in color and atmospheric effect, I may recall some mountain chains which equal, but none which surpass them. From this point there appears to be three tolerably distinct ranges."

THE TOMATO AS FOOD.—A good medical authority ascribes to the tomato the following very important medical qualities:

1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is one of the most effective and least harmful medical agents known to the profession.

2 That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

3. That he has successfully treated diarrhœa with this article alone.

4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion.

5. That it should be constantly used for daily food. Either cooked or raw, or in the form of catsup, it is the most wholesome article in use.

A NOVEL ILLUSTRATION OF THE TELEGRAPH.—A most ludicrous conversation took place a few weeks ago in a small village near Paris. Two peasants were discussing about the war between Austria and Prussia, when one of them remarked, that he could not understand how messages could be sent by the electric telegraph. His companion, after having tried to make him comprehend the manner in which the telegraph works, at last struck with a bright idea, exclamed:

"Imagine that the telegraph is an immense long dog—so long that its head is at Vienna, and its tail is at Paris. Well, tread on its tail, which is at Paris, and it will bark at Vienna. Do you understand now, stupid, what the telegraph is like?"

"O, yes," replied the other, "I have an idea now what a telegraph must be."

GREASE THE WHEELS.—Oil and black lead are supposed to be the best substance, but we have always found lard and flour apparently as good. If the wheels are kept well lubricated, very little difference will be found between the ease of running wooden and iron axles in ordinary farm work. The smaller the axle, the less will always be the friction, other things being equal; because the spokes have a greater purchase, the friction being the resisting force, and being nearer the end of the lever when the axle is small.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A half-crazy colored man was recently arrested in St. Louis for drunkenness. He was soon overheard praying, and during the course of his devotions asked "de Lord to forgib" his many trespasses, and particularly to pardon him for stealing a watch. The calaboose keeper overheard him, and made him fork over a valuable gold watch and chain.

The Boston fruit-preserving company have $100,000 of their capital stock paid in, and will proceed immediately with the erection of an air-tight iron building, 117 feet by 57, in which to carry on their operations. They propose to have it completed in season for the late fall fruit, which they will furnish next summer in perfect condition.

During a thunder storm at Broadhead, Wis., nine horses which were in an open prairie together were killed, and were found lying in one heap after the storm. It is thought the animals being frightened by the glare of the lightning and the heavy thunder, huddled together, and that one thunderbolt killed them all.

The well known painter and poet, Wm. P. Brannan, of Cincinnati, author of the comic sermon, "The harp of a Thousand Strings," died recently of inflammation of the brain.

The cable tariff is so high that all the New York dailies, except the *Herald*, want to raise the price from four to six cents.

Daniel W. Hanley, of Bridgeport, Conn., insured his life for $2,000 on Saturday last, and died on the next day of cholera.

A baker has invented a new kind of yeast. It makes bread so light that a pound of it weighs only ten ounces.

The journeymen tailors of New York are taking a stitch in time to earn better wages.

VINELAND.

FARM AND FRUIT LANDS, in a mild and healthful climate. Thirty miles south of Philadelphia, by Railroad, in New Jersey, on the same line of latitude as Baltimore, Md.

The soil is rich and productive, varying from a clay to a sandy loam, suitable for wheat, Grass, Corn, Tobacco, Fruits, and Vegetables. This is a great fruit country. Five hundred Vineyards and Orchards have been planted out by experienced fruit growers. Grapes, Peaches, Pears, &c., produce immense profits. Vineland is already one of the most beautiful places in the United States. The entire territory, consisting of fifty square miles of land, is laid out upon a general system of improvements. The land is only sold to actual settlers with provision for public adornment. The place, on account of its great beauty, as well as other advantages, has become the resort of people of taste. It has increased five thousand people within the past three years. Churches, Stores, Schools, Academies, Societies of Art and Learning, and other elements of refinement and culture, have been introduced. Hundreds of people are constantly settling. Hundreds of new houses are being constructed. Price of Farm land, twenty acre lots and upwards, $25 per acre. Five and ten acre and Village lots for sale.

Fruit and Vegetables ripen earlier in this district than in any other locality north of Norfolk, Va. Improved places for sale.

Openings for all kinds of business, Lumber Yards, Manufactories, Foundries, Stores, and the like; and Steam Power, with room, can be rented.

For persons who desire mild winters, a healthful climate, and a good soil, in a country beautifully improved, abounding in fruits, and possessing all other social privileges, in the heart of civilization, it is worthy of a visit.

Letters answered, and the *Vineland Rural*, a paper giving full information, and containing reports of Solon Robinson, sent to applicants.

Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland P. O., Landis Township, New Jersey.

From report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*: "It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies."

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 230 ACRES, Near Farina, Fayette County, Illinois.

A very desirable Improved Farm, of 200 acres of high rolling Prairie Land, three-quarters of a mile from the village of Farina, with 30 acres of Timbered Land, about two miles from said farm, for sale at a bargain.

This is known and admitted by all those who knew it best, to be one of the best, if not the very best farm, all things considered, in this part of Illinois. For wheat, fruit, and stock growing, it is unequaled. The owner being somewhat advanced in years, and having no help to cultivate the farm, will sell it for less than its real value, for cash. A good house, never-failing well of water, and three hundred apple trees are on the farm, 100 acres under cultivation, the other in pasture; all well fenced. Never-failing, living stock water runs through the farm, and large grove for shade. Possession given 1st of October. Title undoubted. Price $35 per acre. N. COONES.

Farina, Fayette Co., Ill., Aug. 10, 1866.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING,

TO INVIGORATE, STRENGTHEN AND LENGTHEN THE HAIR.

THEY ACT DIRECTLY UPON THE ROOTS OF THE HAIR, SUPPLYING REQUIRED NOURISHMNT, AND NATURAL COLOR AND BEAUTY RETURNS. GREY HAIR DISAPPEARS, BALD SPOTS ARE COVERED, HAIR TOPS FALLING, AND LUXURIANT GROWTH IS THE RESULT. LADIES AND CHILDRN WILL APPRECIATE THE DELIGHTFUL FRAGRANCE, AND RICH, GLOSSY APPEARANCE IMPARTED TO THE HAIR, AND NO FEAR OF SOILING THE SKIN, SCALP, OR MOST ELEGANT HEAD-DRESS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DEPOT 198 & 200 GREENWICH-ST., N. Y.

STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON AND NEW LONDON RAILROADS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866, trains will run as follows:

LEAVE PROVIDENCE.

7.10 A. M. Accommodation Train for New London, connects at New London with 11.10 A. M. train for New Haven and New York, and with a train for Norwich.

12.35 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.

1.00 P. M. Freight, with a passenger car attached, for Stonington only.

4.00 P. M. Accommodation Train for New London, connects at Stonington with the splendid steamers Plymouth Rock and Commodore for New York.

7.12 P. M. New York Steamboat Train for Stonington, connecting at Stonington with the splendid steamers Plymouth Rock and Commodore for New York.

10.00 P. M. Night Mail Train for New York, via New London and New Haven.

8.00 P. M. Sunday Mail Train for New York, via New London and New Haven.

LEAVE STONINGTON.

12.00 Midnight, (on arrival of steamers from New York,) Steamboat Train for Boston, Taunton and New Bedford.

5.45 A. M. New London Special, for New London, connecting with trains for Norwich and New Haven.

7.05 A. M. Accommodation Train from New London for Providence, connects at Providence with the 10.40 A. M. train for Boston, Taunton and New Bedford.

4.00 P. M. New London Special, for New London, arrives in New London in time for afternoon train for New York and Norwich.

LEAVE NEW LONDON.

1.40 A. M. (Providence time,) Night Mail Train for Providence and Boston.

6.00 A. M. Accommodation Train for Stonington and Providence, connecting at Providence with 10.40 A. M. train for Boston, Taunton, and New Bedford.

11.20 A. M. New London Special for Stonington.

1.15 P. M. Accommodation Passenger Train for Providence, connecting at Providence with 4.10 P. M. train for Boston, Taunton and New Bedford.

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 Greenwich; arrives in Providence at 7.30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

7.15 P. M. New London Special for Stonington, connects with steamers for New York.

10.00 P. M. Sunday Night Mail Train for Providence and Boston.

A. S. MATHEWS, Superintendent.

Stonington, Aug. 20th, 1866.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA NEW LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M., From Pier 39 N. R., foot of Vestry street, New York.

The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF BOSTON, William Wilcox, commander, from New York—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and from New London—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF NEW YORK, Thomas G. Jewett, commander, from New York—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from New London—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

These two steamers have been built expressly for this route, with all modern improvements, including Water Tight Compartments, and are the only steamers ever built for Long Island Sound with this great life preserving improvement.

Conductors accompany the steamers each way. Passengers proceed from New London immediately on arrival of steamers, by Express Trains to Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Fitchburg, Nashua, Concord, the White Mountains, &c., &c.

Passengers returning from Boston leave the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad at 5.30 P. M., Worcester 7 P. M., arriving at New London 9.55 P. M.

Freight taken at the Lowest Rates, and delivered in Boston early the next day. State Rooms in abundance can be had on board steamers, or at the Boston or New York offices in advance. E. S. MARTIN, Agent, Pier 39, N. R.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY, WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURING Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physician to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY!

when all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, SAFE IN ITS OPERATION,

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom for this class of diseases, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

and is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From REV. FRANCIS LOBDELL, *Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.*

BRIDGEPORT, January 21, 1864.

Gentlemen,—I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat—for many years, and never, in a single instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

Entirely unsolicited, I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always removes my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard working day—the Sabbath.

Very truly yours, FRANCIS LOBDELL.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

PREPARED BY SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont-St., Boston.

AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE Cures Cuts, Burns, Scalds.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE Cures Ringworms, Warts, &c.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE Cures Salt Rheum, Erysipelas.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE Cures Corns, Felons, Piles.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE Cures Frozen Limbs, and Chilblains.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE Cures Chapped Hands, and Blisters.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE Heals Old Sores, Flesh Wounds.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammation, as if by magic—thus affording relief and a complete cure.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, *Proprietors.*

For sale by all Druggists, Grocers, and at all country stores.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

A new discovery in medicine which STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE, by supplying the Blood with its vital principle, or life element—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing *Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints*, and all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by DEBILITY OR A LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, *its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction*, but are permanent, infusing strength, Vigor, and New Life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the venerable Archdeacon Scott, D. D.:

DUNHAM C. E., March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years' standing.

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED!

From Insley Jewett, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston:

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids can not reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures, and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, besides much other valuable and interesting matter, will be sent FREE to any one sending us their name and residence.

See, that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey-St., New York, SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont-St., Boston, AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ΙΩΔΗΣ. DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER.

A Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

THE MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE KNOWN.

It *has* cured and *will* cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM;

and it has been used with astonishing success in cases of *Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Female Complaints, Heart, Liver, and Kidney Diseases, &c.*

Our Circular, which will be sent FREE to any one sending their address, contains testimonials from the Rev. George Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D., of New York, and many others.

Price $1 00 a bottle, or 6 for $5 00.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, New York.

Also, for sale by SETH W. FOWLE & SON 18 Tremont Street, Boston, and by Druggists generally.

GREATLY IMPROVED AND PERFECTED!

THE FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE

Is the best, for the following reasons:

1st. It makes the best stitch (the lock stitch) for family sewing, and uses a *straight* needle.

2d. All the movements are *positive*, and all parts of the machine are constructed on the most simple mechanical principle, and with the needle, are easily and quickly adjusted, enabling the most inexperienced to operate it.

3d. It runs lighter, and with less noise, than any other double-thread machine, allowing it to be used where quiet is desirable.

4th. It uses the same kind of thread for both threads, and will sew over the heaviest seams, or from one or more thicknesses of the finest cloth to thick leather, without change of needle, tension, or skipping stitches.

These machines are for sale in Westerly, by the subscriber, agent for this vicinity, at reduced prices, and warranted.

Needles, bobbins, &c., kept on hand.

C. A. STILLMAN.

ERIE RAILWAY.

JUNE 11TH, 1866.

BROAD GUAGE—DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE Between the ATLANTIC CITIES and the WEST, NORTH-WEST, SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, Also to the GREAT OIL REGIONS Of Pennsylvania.

FOUR EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY, 460 MILES without Change of Coaches, Between NEW YORK AND SALAMANCA, DUNKIRK, BUFFALO, AND ROCHESTER.

Until further notice, Trains will leave Depot foot of Chambers-st., North River, New York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. DAY EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted,) through without change of Coaches, arriving in Buffalo 11.58 P. M., Rochester 10.30 P. M., Salamanca 11.32 P. M., and Dunkirk 1.50 A. M., connecting at Buffalo with the Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, for all points West and South.

8.30 A. M. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

10.00 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL TRAIN, (Sundays excepted,) through without change, stopping at all principal Stations, and reaching Buffalo at 6.00 A. M., Salamanca 5.50 A. M., and Dunkirk 8.02 A. M., making direct connection with Trains on Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways for points West and South.

3.00 P. M. WAY TRAIN, (Sundays excepted,) for Middletown.

4.30 P. M. WAY TRAIN, (Sundays excepted,) for Newburgh, Warwick, Port Jervis, and intermediate Stations.

5.30 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted,) for Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo, without change of Coaches, reaching Salamanca at 12.55 P. M., Buffalo at 1.00 P. M., and Dunkirk at 2.45 P. M., making direct connections with Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points West and South-West. This Train of Saturday evening will run to Elmira only.

6.00 P. M. WAY TRAIN, (Sundays excepted,) for Suffern, and intermediate Stations.

7.00 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, to Buffalo and Rochester, Daily, and to Dunkirk and Salamanca (except Saturdays,) through without change of Coaches, arriving in Rochester 12 03 P. M., Buffalo 1.00 P. M., Salamanca at 12.55 P. M., and Dunkirk at 2.45 P. M., making direct connections with Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points West and South.

8.00 P. M. THROUGH EMIGRANT TRAIN, Daily, without change of cars to Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, connecting with all Western Lines, and forming by far the most comfortable and desirable Route for the Western Emigrant.

GOING EAST.

FROM DUNKIRK AND SALAMANCA.

By New York Time from Union Depots.

5.45 A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS, from Salamanca, Daily, (except Sundays,) intersects at Hornellsville with the 5.30 A. M. Day Express from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 10.30 P. M.

7.10 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, from Dunkirk, Daily, (except Sundays.) Stops at Salamanca 9.40 A. M., and connects at Hornellsville and Corning with the 8.30 A. M. Express Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7.00 A. M.

4.15 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, from Dunkirk, Daily, (except Sundays.) Stops at Salamanca 6.55 P. M., and arrives in New York at 12.30 P. M., connecting with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

FROM BUFFALO.

By New York Time from Depot corner Exchange and Michigan Streets.

5.30 A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Arrives in New York at 10.20 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and points South.

8.30 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, via Avon and Hornellsville, Daily, (except Sundays.) Arrives in New York at 7.00 A. M. Connects at Elmira with Williamsport and Elmira Railroad for Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and points South.

2.20 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops for wood and water only, and arrives in New York at 7.00 A. M.

6.15 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, Daily. Arrives in New York at 12.30 P. M.

10.45 P. M. CINCINNATI EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays.) Arrives in New York at 3.45 P. M. Connects at Elmira with Williamsport and Elmira Railroad; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

FROM ROCHESTER.

Will leave by New York Time, from Genesee Valley Depot.

6.50 A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Through to New York without change of Coaches, stopping at Avon 7.26 A. M., Corning 10.21 A. M., intersecting with the 5.30 A. M. Day Express from Buffalo, and reaching New York 10.30 P. M.

10.15 A. M. EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at all Stations, and arrives at Corning 3.30 P. M., intersecting with the 8.30 A. M. Mail Train from Buffalo, and reaching New York 7.00 A. M.; also, connects at Elmira for Harrisburg and all points South.

7.30 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, Daily, stopping at Corning 11.50, intersecting with the 4.15 P. M. Night Express from Dunkirk, stopping as above and reaching New York 12.30 P. M. Sleeping Coach attached to this Train running through to New York.

Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 6.15 P. M., Rochester 7.30 P. M., and reaching New York 12.30 P. M.

Boston and New England Passengers, with their Baggage, are transferred *free of charge* in New York.

The best Ventilated and Most Luxurious Sleeping Coaches IN THE WORLD accompany all night trains on this railway.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH And fare always as low as by any other Route.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA ERIE RAILWAY, Which can be obtained at all Principal Ticket Offices.

H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—From foot of Liberty Street, North River, N. Y.—Connecting at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its Connections, forming a direct line to PITTSBURG and THE WEST, without change of cars.

GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Three Express trains daily for the West, except Sundays, when one evening train.

Sixty Miles and Two Hours saved by this line to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with but one change of cars.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 21, 1866. Leave New York as follows:

At 7 A. M., for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, etc.

Mail Train at 8 A. M., for Flemington, Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Pittston, Binghamton, &c.

9 A. M., Western Express, for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and the West, with but one change of cars to Cincinnati or Chicago, and but two changes to St. Louis. Connects at Harrisburg with train for Corry, Erie, and the Oil Regions.

12 M. Train, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.

4.00 P. M. for Easton, Scranton, Great Bend, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk.

5.00 P. M. for Flemington and Somerville.

6.15 P. M. for Somerville.

7.30 P. M. for Sommerville.

8.00 P. M. Western Express, for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West. Sleeping Cars from Jersey City through to Pittsburg.

Additional trains are run to Elizabeth, Bergen Point, &c.

ELIZABETHPORT AND NEW YORK FERRY.

Leave New York from foot Liberty st., at 9.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.30, 5.15 P. M.

Tickets for the West can be procured at the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, North River, at No. 1 Astor House, at 271 and 526 Broadway.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.