Facts vs. Misrepresentation.

Agreeable to my own impressions. members of the 1st and 2d Seventhday Baptist churches of Brookfield. the General Conference, at Alfred ber, by the Committee on Resoluthe denomination.

The resolutions read as follows:

"I Resolved. That in the Issues of the old-time bitterness and dangerous assumption 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 gain, or lose our honor and liberties, if the look like secession?—like reconstruction? to which our Chief Executive has sold him-

Resolved. That since the effort of the Inion 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 fermess and particular levels of the structure of the control battle-fields of the revolted provinces of the the the broken power of slavery, and enchain the slave, every patriot and Christian must demand equal rights to all men and equal franchise to all citizens, black and white, as the only possible basis of safe and

To those parts of the two resolutions that assume that the "Union." or the Democratic party, " in the pending political campaign," desire, or have any intention, to deprive any eitizen, black or white, of his liberty, or to enchain the slave. I need only out the slightest foundation in fact, and probably presented with the sole reader in the face, how can he have government. A. M. WHITFORD.

HEMIGRAUP TRAIN

Mail, vs. Avon and cacopt vs. Avon and total M. Cornect listamport and Elmir buttan Philadelphia

and points & utb XPRESS (Sunda)

ELVIO A HI

at New York with

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ng through is

lish slavery again in our land; and formerly his professed friends. the man who would believe or declare that there is any danger of its being established again, must be badbefogged by radical teaching.

In regard to the propriety of enranchising negroes, or colored men, I would refer the reader to the fact, have the right to decide who shall decidedly against allowing them the privilege of the electric franchise. The present radical Congress has

kept the nation divided by unconstiutionally attempting to impose upon places to do so elsewhere. the revolted States negro suffrage. Their motives are obvious and inde-

In Mr. Lincoln's political canvass against Judge Douglass in Illinois, n 1858, he used the following words: qualifying them to hold office."

That which has called forth the rights of the States, and especially of ter. erfection and endurance of our poitical fabric depends." The principal difference in the two resolutions is, that 'domestic institutions,' in 1860, meant slavery; and 'domestic concerns,' in 1866, does not mean slavery. Let he candid reader decide which reso-

lution is most acceptable, and govern



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

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WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 11, 1866. under it unimpaired, and that, as these are the men that a body of men, were they but rebels? Have they zy, stabbed her mother to the heart. mere copying, at a higher rate than when the gentleman, having read

WHOLE NO. 1133.

ald, and other now extreme radical from Mr. Johnson's speech at Nashand the wishes of several worthy ville, delivered Jan. 8th, 1864-(I quote from the Utica Morning Herald. I present for publication in the RE- Johnson, of Tennessee, pronounced CORDER a brief review of the first a eulogy on Gen. Jackson, at Nash- from the other third; and call them- compton Constitution upon the peoand second resolutions presented to ville, on the 8th of January. It was selves the Congress of the United Center, N. Y., on the 6th of Septem- alty. The institution," he said, the whole Union? "was dead, and slaves are not worth a "The revolted provinces of the tions, consisting of six ministers of quarter of a dollar a dozen." He re- South." If Virginia and Georgia jected the dogma of State suicide, as are revolted provinces of the South proceeded: "The ordinary civil func- non-revolting provinces of the North. have been for a time necessarily sus- change their names. Here looms up

> morrow. To admit that a State can be out of the Union, is virtually admitting the principle of secession. the genius of our Government. A public. State can not destroy itself, nor can the United States Government destrov a State. When you destroy a State, you destroy the union of the States. Hold fast to your liberties under the Constitution. Destroy the

rebellion, and let slavery go with it." Soon after Mr. Johnson was nominated for Vice President, he pro- ive?)—" to all citizens, black and claimed his views in almost exactly white, as the only possible basis of the words above quoted. His views safe and honorable reconstruction." were extensively published, to secure While I may accept the Committee the success of the Republican ticket on Resolutions as teachers in theoloto reply, that the assumption is with- in the Presidential election of 1864.

motive of coercing the whole denom- the hardness of heart to charge the mation to support the radical party, "Chief Executive" with having "sold himself," or with being a traitor, On this point, I will only add, that or varying in any particular from any slavery is abolished, and the States principle that he has advocated since lately in rebellion have accepted and the rebellion has commenced. That ratified the Amendment to the Con- he has been unwavering in his prin-

H. B. CLARKE. BROOKFIELD, N. Y., Sept. 29th, 1866.

Our Conference---What is it?

Is the Conference to be so far perverted from its original design, as to become an assemblage for the discusthat in all the States the people alone sion of political questions, and to decide what is orthodox in politics as be allowed to vote; and very recent- well as in theology? I am not much y the case has been decided by a in favor of the discussion of politics rote of the people in the Republican in our religious paper; and less so of States of Connecticut and Wisconsin, their discussion in our religious meetings: for the reasons, that it is nearly or quite impossible to discuss them except from a partisan stand-point, and there are plenty of times and

But I deem the doings of our representative bodies a legitimate subject of comment and criticism. through the same medium that these doings are spread before the public; hence I propose to offer a few "I am not in favor of negro citizenship. thoughts upon the first and second I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of resolutions adopted at our late Conmaking voters or jurors of negroes, nor ference. These resolutions are pure-

defeated?

home!

Can men, so quick to discover danger, see no danger to the Republic, of Jan. 19th, 1864)—viz: "Gov. when the representatives from twooutspoken for freedom and for loyal- States, and assume to legislate for

the "twin brother of secession." He New York and Pennsylvania must be tions of the State [of Tennessee] If we can not alter things, we can pended; but the United States is the idea of a great centralized powbound to secure to us a representa- er, which is to absorb the reserved tive form of government. Does that rights of the States, and these became mere provinces, governed by . The rebellion being put down, this central power, to which the peothe legislature might be convened to- ple are being familiarized by the doings of the last few years, and which the legislation of the last Congress, has done so much to develop. In Nor can a State be put back to a ter- this direction, I believe, lies the real ritorial condition. It is contrary to danger to the perpetuity of the Re-

"To its (Union party, so called,) infamous demands to reinstate the broken power of slavery, and enchain the slave"-(is this thrown in for rhetorical effect?)-" every patriot and Christian must demand equal rights"—(to representation?)—"to all men; equal franchise"-(the electgy. I must be excused from accepting With the above facts staring the them as teachers in the science of

> IN REPLY TO THE INVITATION TO BE PRESENT AS CHAPLIN OF THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Finding this letter published in the RECORDER of Sept. 20th, without stitution abolishing slavery through- ciples, and can not be driven from not pass without notice. It has been note or comment, we felt it should out the nation; and the man must be them, is what has caused the outcry with profound surprise and grief that insane who would propose to establamong his radical disunion traducers, I have read this letter; and the more so, in consequence of his being so well known in past years as an antislavery man, humanitarian, and philanthropist. And when I remember of sitting in Plymouth Church, and hearing from his lips the thunder tones of indignation upon rebels and slave-whippers, and the whole system of slavery and its effects, and also the appeals for sympathy for the slaves, I am ready to exclaim, "The great and mighty man, Henry Ward Beecher, has fallen!" Yes, as Judas betrayed his Lord. so has Mr. Beecher betrayed his party, his principles, and the cause of the oppressed, that he has so long and so faith-

construction, when every Christian on the side of the poor and loyal of the South. But Mr. Beecher, of his his influence on the side of the rebels ly political, and in the stigmatizing every Christian philanthropist in our God's poor in that way that he never of measures and of men, from whom country, to know that such a light most bitter denunciations from the the author of these resolutions may as Mr. Beecher has fallen, and gone radicals against the Union party, is differ, they do not rise above the over to the enemies of our country! cruel and wicked designs, and enabthe passage of a resolution at their level of those emanating from the Can we feel proud of him, as in led them to put on the zeal of a convention in Philadelphia, mere party conventions of the day; past years, when this letter shall be which contains the following words: and any comments on them must read to the nations of the earth? No! The maintenance inviolate of the necessarily be of a political characture we can but blush at the thought, the right of each State, to order and "If the iniquitous plot of recon- How we have loved him! But when when we think of his past history control its own domestic concerns, ac- structing rebel States, to which our do we now find him? Being cheered cording to its own judgment exclu- Chief Executive has sold himself, by every copperhead and draft-shirk sively, subject only to the Constitu- shall be successful." The "iniqui- er, and those that opposed the gov tion of the United States, is essentous plot" is, that the people of these ernment during the whole progress tial to that balance of power on which States should perform certain acts, of the war, and receiving the amens the perfection and endurance of our such as returning to their allegiance of every rebel in the southern States. political fabric depends / &c. Awful, to the government, repudiating the The old democratic party has all of a indeed! But before we run wild on rebel debt, accepting the abolition of sudden become a great union loving the subject; let us compare this reso slavery as a result of the war, and party; and they with the rebels lution with one adopted by the Chi- adopting the Amendment to the Con- meet in convention, to save our councago Convention, in 1860, when Mr. stitution prohibiting slavery in the try from destruction by a republican Lincoln was nominated. The resolut United States, as requisites to restor and union Congress, organized under tion was accepted and swallowed, ration to their former relations to the the administration of Abraham Linwithout a wry face, by the abelition. Union; these being done, he thinks coln, the President martyred for his ists who voted for Mr. Lincoln. The they should be admitted to represent- undaunted integrity to liberty, and following is that resolution: "Re- ation. If this plan is successful, we maintenance of his country, and the wived, That the maintenance invio- are gravely told that "we are forced party that conducted the war against holy purpose. Everything was made themselves in quantity and quality. late of the rebels, and to conclude, we shall be compelled to the rebels, and saved the country especially the right, of each State to fight our battles again, or lose our from destruction by the hands of order and control of its own domestic honor and liberties." Does this fore-traitors. And now Mr. Beecher is institutions, exclusively, is essential to shadow the designs of the party op- ready to condemn Congress, and the that balance of power on which the posed to this plan, in case they are party that has thus faithfully sustained our government from utter ruin.

As there are but two plans of re- and is using his pen and influence to storation at issue, it is safe to assume encourage rebels in their hatred to that those opposed to the President's the true principles of liberty and a plan, are in favor of that of Con- free government, and build up a gress. It also submits certain things party of men that always have been sant fear and frequent recurrence of to be done as requisite to representa- ready to crush the slave. Take the his sister's insanity, can now only be debt, and is not fed so as to sustain tion; but by submitting amendments sense of what he says when urging conjectured. In this constant and his strength. If you say you know themselves directly from heaven. to the Constitution of the United the immediate admission of members The expression in the second Alfred States, to be adopted by the rebel to Congress from the rebel States. resolution, "the revolted provinces of the States, as a condition precedent to He says, "It is said that, if admitted of conduct, his life was heroic." South," is an absurdity of evil design. representation, it virtually yields the to Congress, the Southern Senators There are no such institutions within whole question; for no State out of and Representatives will coalesce depth; purity and holiness of a bro- ago, "Which is the better man?"

Two men parted as they left college: whole question; for no state out or and it be bounds of the United States as the Union has a right to vote upon with Northern democrats, and rule the the fundamental law of the Union country. Why should we not fear exaction of the expressions and acts of It thus tacitly admits these States are such a result? Was it not these two hardly furnishes a parallel to it. Of supreme in the town where he lived, President Johnson, and the base in the Union; and every State in the classes that coalesced and brought on hardly furnishes a parallel to it. Of supreme in the town where he lived, charge against him, in these few Union has a constitutional right to the war! Have not the anti-war the fearful tragedy itself to which and gave away money freely and liberary the fearful tragedy itself to which and gave away money freely and liberary the fearful tragedy itself to which and gave away money freely and liberary the fearful tragedy itself to which and gave away money freely and liberary the fearful tragedy itself to which and gave away money freely and liberary the fearful tragedy itself to which and gave away money freely and liberary the fearful tragedy itself to which and gave away money freely and liberary the fearful tragedy itself to which and gave away money freely and liberary the fearful tragedy itself to which allusion is here made, we have the The injustious plot of reconstructing and proportionate representation in the Senate, and proportionate representation in all through our struggle to sustain the House; and if Congress can expose to a prayer that he might repeatedly attacked by the same pursued his work, amid toil and hard-certain gentleman, intending to soli
"Two persons, who were employ-to a friend who lifted him to a couch brethren from whom he had parted to a friend who lifted him to a couch brethren from whom he had parted to the service of Christ and the world, and lic charity, knocked at the door of a sponse to a prayer that he might repeatedly attacked by the same pursued his work, amid toil and hard-certain gentleman, intending to soli-cover. words and actis of Mr. Johnson since the rebellion; commenced, and then decide which has changed or soil. Mr. Johnson or his traducers.

On the 25th of July, 1861, Congress passed, almost unanimously, the following resolution. Where the distance of the action of the words and actis of Mr. Johnson or his traducers.

On the 25th of July, 1861, Congress passed, almost unanimously, the following resolution. Where the distance of the words and the words and actis of Mr. Johnson or his traducers.

On the 25th of July, 1861, Congress and the decide which has changed or soil of any State to withdraw from its Buchanan's administration, and learn to the Union. Where sworn to the 22d of September, 1797. On Did the reader of this ever look at a correspondent to the Union. Where sworn to the 22d of September, 1797. On the 25th of his lamination and the or one state for one reason, it may these classes that always, to near the words, and to land bird decide which has changed or soiled which has changed or soiled with a pursued his work, anid toil and hard certain gentleman, intending to solic tit is donation. While waiting with the same pursued his work, anid toil and hard dreadful disorder; and the words, and the words and the words and the words and the word

lic." O that men, when they go up country? Or do they go with the traitto these meetings, would leave their orous Moses (Johnson) that led the papers, made the following extracts political, party-colored glasses at children of Israel (the slaves) into the wilderness and forsook them, leaving them helpless, to starve and be whin ped, killed, and trodden under foot by wicked rebels? What party was thirds of the States exclude those it that undertook to force the Leple of Kansas, against their will, and to extend slavery into that territory? a very few exceptions, that made up the Johnson, or Philadelphia conventhese men all changed? Or has Mr.

Beecher changed?

But Mr. Beecher says: "We have entered a new era of liberty. The style of thought is freer and more noble." What is this new era of liberty, that Mr. Beecher advocates? All rights to the rebels, and no rights to the poor slave, but to bear what burthens rebels may heap upon them. What is this thought, that is so free and noble, that Mr. Beecher vindidicates? To free the rebels from all punishment, and to think that treason is not so very odious after all. Is this the way the world progresses? We think not. And we think our elections will tell Mr. Beecher, this fall, that our nation and people seek for a more noble and higher sense of freedom than he now vindicates. We think our country has suffered the loss of too much blood and treasure to say to the rebels, Thou art good and blessed above all other men-come thou immediately into our judge's bench, and the sanctuary of our congressional halls, and that upon the representation of four million of colored men, who have no political rights, no voice in how to be governed, but to submit to such government as ex-rebels may bestow upon thom. Such a policy, we think unchristian, unrepublican, notwithstanding it is Mr. Johnson's policy, and has been taken up and vindicat-

ed by Mr. Beecher. The great republican and union party of our country made Andrew Johnson Vice President of the United States. As such he served his constituents. But when the rebels made him President by the assassination of President Lincoln, he immediately commenced to serve them-sold himself to the behests of the old slave power, bemeaned the executive chair of our government by drunkenness and low bar-room political gasconade, and by making a political poor degraded and trodden-down tour through some of our most populous States, to prejudice the people against a Congress never more loyal to the great principles of a free government and a free people, and joining in with the lowest rowdies, and threatening our present government officers, that he would kick them out fully promulgated; and, so much the of their positions. Is Mr. Beecher worse, just at this critical time of re- proud to stand up to vindicate the policy of such a man? His letter philanthropist's influence is needed places him side by side with Mr. Johnson. It is hopeful that he will repent, and be forgiven. But to reown free will, has chosen to throw move the effects upon the religious and political world, he never can. and rebel sympathizers: Oh, how He has thrust the dagger at the mortifying !- yes, how mortifying to Saviour's command, and wounded can heal. He has encouraged wick-Judas, and so much the more in consequence of his former standing in the religious world. ETHAN LANPHEAR.

> CHARLES LAMB AND HIS SISTER. The following passages are from

friend. Barry Cornwall: "The fact that distinguished Chas. Lamb from other men was his entire devotion to one grand and tender purpose. There is probably a rosubservient to it. He had an insane sister, who, in a moment of uncontrollable madness, had unconsciouslydestroyed her own mother; and to protect and save this sister-gentle woman, who had watched like a mother over his own infancy—the whole length of his life was devoted. What he endured, through the space hard work upon a short allowance of of nearly forty years, from the incesuncomplaining endurance, and in his steady adherence to a great principle

dying, on the floor of the room."

And it would be impossible to conceive of a more touching picture than that sketched in this paragraph:

"Soon after this time, Charles took his sister Mary to live with himself one of her fits of insanity was announced by some irritability or change Was not this the class of men, with of manner, he would take her, under his arm, to Hoxton Asylum. It was very afflicting to encounter the young tion? Has not this class of men al- brother and his sister walking toways been opposed to Mr. Beecher gether (weeping together) on this in the anti-slavery struggle? Have painful errand; Mary herself, although sad, was very conscious of the necessity for temporary separation from her only friend. They used to carry a strait-jacket with them."

For the Sabbath Recorder. THOUGHTS.

"Is not the experience of every thoughtful man this: The world is worth but little: We do not say that the sun is not bright, tha ship is not good; but this: There is some thing in me that is capable of higher enjoy-ment than I have here; and these are specked with such sorrows and disappointments, that though they are well enough for once, as pure gold is refined in the crucible, so are we purified in the furnace of affliction; and the sorrows of this world but fit us for Heav-

Ah! can this be? Can the o'erpowering weight of sorrow roll In tears from the deep fountains of the soul-Dark agony dart, Balm for the wounded heart?

Tell me, can this be so? To be with sorrow and with danger rife. That my firm trust in an o'erruling Power, Fall me not at this hour.

Yet life to me was fair My heart was truer to itself than now Grateful for all good gifts, my soul could bow hinking benevolence in each countenance

I took the bauble for the gold it seemed. I looked from the within had no malice in my humble sphere;

and trampled neath its feet the joys of youth Made me its aim; Distrust and censure strove to hide all goo

Yet if the cup Be stirred with earth's anxieties and strife, Faint heart, look up! hove all this the eye of faith can see One who has died for thee.

And thou shalt trace To seek his face Then murmur not; if thou but trust his will All will be well.

The heart might cling Were no thorns hid amid its lovely flowers And look above? STEPHENTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24th, 1866.

THREE CENTS A SERMON Some one, curious in those matters

has made a calculation in regard to

the salaries paid to ministers in this

country, and the number of sermons

preached, that the average price paid for a sermon, take the land through is only three cents. Doubtless, some others three cents less; but, considering how large are some of the salaries paid in our cities, (not too large, but large in proportion,) we see how poorly paid must be the mass of our preachers. The standard is too low, all in proportion to the increase of bly provided for in temporal things, first-rate work for half wages. We destruction of the poor is their povthe Memoir of Charles Lamb, by his do not mean by this that the work is erty," done merely for the pay, but a man We are well aware that much has must live, and how can he work with been written upon this subject, so such a burden on his heart? How of reading about it, but the contake the text, "Owe no man any- more thoroughly aroused. There is life it exceeded that of others. In his grocer sits just before him, to congregations which is deserving of whom he owes money for the necesbattle with a great calamity, it was saries of life? We say necessaries, beyond the rest. Neither pleasure for many do not go beyond them; "We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen."

And then the people complain that man or animal who is underfed You can tame a lion by starving him. es poorly simply because he is in cases to the contrary, why, then, of course, we do not mean them.

"Three cents a sermon." There No words could do justice to the was a little sketch written some years

churches and no ministers? city, with a large and flourishing col- and religion." lege, known all over the land. During all the rise in price, college fees have remained the same as in former days, and, as a consequence, the salaries of the professors were shamefully low, in fact, beggarly. There were men of culture and refinement. living among a refined and wealthy people, expected to keep up appearances and to entertain strangers, and yet to live, with their families, upon a salary which was barely sufficient fifty years ago. They loved the place and the college, and loved teaching, and so made up their minds to stay and endure, but the pressure of care was always on them, and they looked worn down with petty anxieties. This treatment was neither just nor generous. A man might live with Spartan simplicity, and yet

go beyond his income, and that, too, when students were paying, in fees, less than the ordinary tuition in boys' schools! It was very much on the principle of "three cents a sermon;" penny wise and pound foolish, to hamper and starve a man, and then demand of him the best exercise of

his best abilities.

serving or recovering property, rethousand, sometimes ten thousand, devoted all their early years to study in preparation for the ministry, and who spend their lives in unfolding to their people the true riches of God's kingdom, are suffered almost literally

to starve in the midst of plenty.

The Rev. Dr. Boardman, in an ad-

dress before the Old School Presbyterian Assembly, recently, said 'The statistics would probably show that in other countries Christian ministers live longer than men of any other liberal profession; but in this country the average duration of life in the ministry is less than that of any other learned profession, and it thy servant."—Elizabeth Fry. is because the ministry here are hard working men. There is no end to of the damned."—Talleyrand, (to shine around the corner. A boy the diversity of the claims and de- Louis Phillippe, who visited him whose feet were bare, but were conmands which are made upon them, shortly before his death.) and the urgency with which these demands are pressed." We apprehend that more lives are cut short by the straitened circumstances in which many ministers, with families, are compelled to live, and by the cankering cares which weigh upon them, than always was, and it has not risen at by hard labor. If they were suitathe cost of living. Granted that a new energy would be imparted to some sermons are poor, is it not, in them, and years would be added to part, because the preachers are so their usefulness. The wise man has servants, I hope and trust to meet with an air, and walked away, eve poorly paid? You can not expect written, by divine inspiration, "The you all in heaven, both white and ing his feet as proudly as if they

any freedom or effectiveness with much that many have become weary can he preach all the Gospel? How science of the church needs to be mance involved in every life. In his thing, but to love one another," when a lack of Christian honesty in many the severest rebuke, and the obligation to sustain the Gospel ministry, nor toil ever distracted him from his nay, many are poorly fed, denying the Gospel, needs to be enforced him. by sustaining well those who preach his slave, who was unwilling to kill more and more. Let those congregations which have been keeping their ministers on starvation salaries make a change and give liberally of the preacher is tame, that he lacks their temporal things to those who I have served my king, He would could have suspected him, he replied minister to them in spiritual things, not have left me desolate in my old that he did it to set in a strong and they will be repaid at once in age."-Card: Wolsey. the satisfaction of doing a good and You will not expect a horse to do righteous deed; and repaid many times in the increased vitality which oats. Many a man writes and preach- it will impart to their toil-worn pastors, and repaid a thousand times in the blessings which will fall upon uel Johnson.

FRUGALITY AND GENEROSITY.

Mr. Whitefield, in a sermon at the and generosity, qualities that may reciprocally assist each other:

soon as these objects shall be accom- met for the avowed object of pro- improved in principle during the Charles was at hand only in time to many preachers for both the writing their case, immediately presented moting the interests of religion, go war? To what party do they now, snatch the knife out of her grasp, be- and preaching. And for those who them with five guineas. The collect-To make the impression among out of their way to charge with be- belong? Do they unite with the fore further hurt could be done. He do not write, how much does it cost ors, so agreeably disappointed, could Still, on the part of the woman, there ing engaged in a "struggle for the union and republican party, that found his father wounded in the fore- to elaborate a sermon in the mind! not conceal their surprise, which be- was an evident desire to lay hold on by giving a hearing to those who re- lican or Abolition party were not overthrow of the American Repub- fought the rebellion, and saved our head by one of the forks, and his Do we remember what we owe these ing observed by the donor, he desir- something of which he was telling aunt lying insensible, and apparently men? How they do our work, and ed to know why they expressed so her; and encouraged by this, he perplant churches and schools, acting as much wonder at the gift. 'The reasevered, plying her, to use his own pioneers in civilization, as well as son, sir, said one of them. is this expression, with the offers of the Christianity? We can not go our- we happened to hear you severely selves, and so we send them; they blaming your servant for losing an are our messengers, doing that which inch of candle, and expected nothing we can not do, and these are paid from a person who, we feared, was "three cents a sermon." On the so parsimonious." Gentlemen, he entirely. Whenever the approach of mere score of the benefit to the coun-replied, it is true I am very exact in try, or their mere moral influence, the economy of my affairs; I cannot we owe them more. What country endure the waste of any thing, howwould be worth living in, with no ever small its value; and I do this that I may save, out of a moderate We recently visited a beautiful income, something to give to God

AUTUMN.

Oh, beautiful is Autumn, and queenly is he And radiant is the coronet that sparkles on i now; Ripe, heavy ears of golden corn, and flower And cluster of the purple grapes, begem'd with pearly dew.

When early spring approaches, a brighter Blooms on the tender leaflets, to hall the youthful queen; But richer hues greet autumn, more glowing More varied beauty she bestows on this fai The massive elms of deepest green are tinged

branches old They've caught the smile of Autumn as she Oh, beautiful is Autumn, and bounte

scatters o'er the land; Let rich and poor with one accord their grateful songs employ, praising Autumn's bounteous Lord, who

LAST WORDS.

Educated mind, in connection with do not always indicate his ruling pas- ed it. They read it when the chilthe most important interests of life, sion or real character. They are dren died, and there is where a tear is but miserably sustained, and most characteristic, in the cases of Napo- fell at the story of the resurrection leon, Madame Roland, Chesterfield, That favorite Psalm is worn by of the highest interests, those which many of the martyrs, and others. perusal, and this werse which says, take hold on eternal life. Officers in But frequently, as in the case of "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and banks and railroad companies, and Whitefield, they are only expressions he will sustain thee." Ah, this was other monied corporations, men who of distress, or otherwise circumstanthe staff they leaned upon for more have only to decide and act in re- tial. Still, under whatever head they than three score years. This was gard to dollars and cents, receive come, whether uttered in hope or an- the light that shone when the world salaries varying from ten to twenty- guish, in delirium or sanity, the last grew dark. Handle it gently, for five thousand dollars, and such sala- words of a human voice are ever in- every page of that book has a tender ries are given on the principle that teresting. In some few of the fol- history. I will yet wrap it up in the services rendered are worth the lowing sentences, the language may purple and damask. In my dying pay. Lawyers, who assist in pre- not be the very latest, but is the lat- hour I want it close by, where I can est we find recorded:

weaker. Feel my pulse."-John New-

"Jesus! Jesus!"-Joan of Arc. "Weep not for me, but for your wormwood and gall, and to me life selves. I go to the Father of our become a plague, and all sweet Lord Jesus, who will, no doubt, sounds jar into discord, and my head through the mediation of his blessed be pillowless, and my name accursed, Son, receive me, though a sinner, if ever I forget to honor, venerate where I hope ere long we shall meet and love my mother's Bible :- Rev. to sing the new song, and remain for everlastingly happy, world without end. Amen!"-Bunyan.

"O, my dear Lord, help and keep

"Light _more Light!" _Goethe. "Head of the Army."-Napoleon I.

"Into thy hands, O Lord!" Tasso. (clasping her neck)—Annie Boleyn. "I must sleep now."—Byron.

lieth."-Sir Walter Raleigh. black both white and black "-Andrew had been encased in patent leather.

"Kiss me, Hardy."-Lord Nelson. "Don't give up the ship."-Law-"And thou, too, Brutus ?"-

Chester field. "Clasp my hand, my dear friend, "Is this your fidelity?"-Nero, to

"Peace. Peace."-Judson "O, my poor soul! whither wilt

"Remember."—Charles I. "Let not poor Nelly starve."-Charles II.

"I am dying." -- Whitefield. "God bless you, my dear."-Sam-

"Then I die happy."-Wolfe, on left the end of it in the hands of being told that the French were flee- faithful men at the entrance of the

Charles V.

DR. CHALMERS WITH THE POOR Dr. Chalmers, with all his popularity, was never happier than when

directing souls to Christ, particularly among the poor: In a low dirty hovel once, whose floor one could hardly walk without stumbling, lay a poor old woman, bed-ridden and almost blind, upon a bed opposite the fire-place, who was the object of the doctor's visit //

Seating himself at her side, he entered at once, after a few inquiries as to her health, into religious conversation with her. Alast it seemed all in vain. The mind which he strove to enlighten had been so long closed and dark, that it appeared impossible Gospel, and urging her to trust in

Christ. At length she said : // do | "Ah, sir, I would do as you bid me: but I dinna ken how: how can I trust in Christ? "O woman," was his expressi reply, in the dialect of the district just lippen to him."

"O, sir," was her reply, "and is that a'?" "Yes, ves," was his gratified r sponse, "just lippen to him, and lean

on him, and you'll never perish." To some, perhaps, this language may be obscure, but to that dying woman, poor and blind, it was as light from heaven: it guided her to knowledge of the Saviour. and there is good reason to believe it was the instrument of ultimately conducting her to heaven.

THE FAMILY BIBLE. Within the last few weeks, I car-

ried to my home one of the richest

trophies. It was the family Bible

that my father and mother used to read. Dear old book! I feel like kissing it every time I look upon it. It is very old—no gilt edges or ridged covers. It is worn and faded, but is one of the handsomest books I ever owned. Just after the marriage hour, that book was laid upon the precious are the blessings which she stand, and they consecrated their liance by a chapter from the Bible. That book they read, and studied, and caressed. I see it now lying on mother's lap, as she leaned over in her old age and studied the promises. Every morning of every day the sun-The last words of a dying person light gilded that page as father open see it. I will charge my children to "I pray you, see me safe up; and let everything else go rather than for my coming down, let me shift for that Bible. Dear old book! I lovsometimes fifty or a hundred thou- myself."—Sir Thomas More, to his ex- ed you when on my mother's knee I ecutioner, on ascending the scaffold. looked at the pictures, while she "Doctor, I think I am getting looked into the mysteries of salvation! May all joy fly my heart, and my sight go out into darkness, and my every cup of gladness turn into

> "SHINE YOUR BOOTS!"-A funny scene occurred in front of Willard's Hotel in Washington a few days Sire, I am suffering the torments since, among the boot blacks who ered with a tough skin, was met with the usual interrogatory, and immediately set one of the black-em-"Millions for an inch of time!" o'ers at work upon his pedal extremities. The affair attracted a crowd of the professors of the black art "It is small, very small, indeed," and others, and many were the critical instructions given to the operator. such as "polish roun' dat heel right "It matters little how the head smart," "black 'em between them toes," etc. The youth. who received "My children, and friends, and the polishing, forked over the fee

T. D. W. Talmadge.

THE USE OF REPUTATION.—Accoltus d'Arreggo, a celebrated lawyer of the 15th century, purloined several pieces of meat from a neighboring butcher's shop. Two of his scholars Lord of doubtful character, were put in prison as authors of the theft. Act coltus in vain accused himself: it was thought he did so to rescue the young men. When the affair was blown over, and the students set at hberty by paying a certain sum, Aoceltus brought plain proof that he had been the thief. On being asked "Had I served my God as well as unlike himself, and of which no one why he had committed an action se light the advantage of a well-established character.

HOLD ON TO THE ROPE When General Putnam undertook the has ardons task of entering the wolf den in Pomfret, Conn., and killing the spoiler of their flocks, he fasten ed a strong rope about his body, and "Why, Pierre, what are you do and the signal was given, drew him ing with a needle !"—Washington Irvback in safety to the surface.
When William Carey, the first

"Now, Lord, I go—Ay, Jesus."— English missionary to India, started "God bless you."—Edmund Burke, in 1793 to preach the Gospel in that far-off and, he said to his Christian

State to withdraw from its following resolution: Resolved, That feed with a second to a crisis on the was not waged for conquest to the union party, so called," is based of effend our country and its constitution of the rights or established institutional repression of the States, But to main and the second of the States, But to main and the second of the states, But to main and the second of the states on the constitution of the states, But to main and the second of the states of the st

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EYES WEST-NO. 9. EMIGRATION.

With bright hopes of prosperity streaming from eastern to western homes With feelings in common with others Seventh-day Baptists have joined in the train, and selected future home of their families. The societies in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minne sota and Kansas, show how much reference has been had to religious and Sabbath-keeping interests. With some, these interests have prevailed, in opposition to good selections of fertile lands and accessible markets. Some, under pressure of poverty, or other unfortunate influences, have located without reference to religious society or the Sabbath. Such locations have in most cases resulted in abandoning the Sabbath, or, if the parents have remained true the children, with few exceptions, have faltered; and the family ultimately is lost to the Sabbath Partial investigations have given me the names of near one hundred and twenty families in Northern and Central Illinois who are thus isolated, more than three fourths of which are already lost to the Sabbath. It always requires great confidence in truth, and unfaltering trust in God, to resist the pressure of outside evils. Few poscherish their faith, and enjoy their a satisfactory selection of a home where the Sabbath may be enjoyed. of Kansas, to Todd County, in the are now settlements and churches, possessing every variety of climate. and soil, and locality, and markets. desirable. Intervening between these, both east and west of the Mississippi, may have, by proper concert of action. Without this, they will be I found it with the rest of the comlost to us. We have already lost beyoud recovery some of the best locations in the West, by imprudence and neglect. We have also lost hundreds of families from the same cause. We shall lose many more, unless we adopt and execute a better policy. Some have made good selections, where good churches might be established, and have invited others to join them, and have invited aid from ministers, but have been left to die out. Proper labors, in

the right time, would have encouraged and established them. Such scenes must not be repeated. We need, first of all, a love for the cause greater than personal love. Let those who seek new homes possess this, and scattering and dying will cease. Let those already seattered possess this, and they will colled together and be saved. I send back my warning, a thousand miles and more, to all teachers in our eastern churches, to fortify all under their instruction on this point. Teach them to love truth, right, and God. more than all beside. Then let them. if they choose, come west, and we will welcome them to fertile fields. and pleasant homes, and to truthful, God-loving churches. I am on a mission requiring thousands of miles of travel, to look up and help the scattered and destitute. The cordial greetings, the "God bless yous." that I get sometimes, gladden my heart in these toilsome labors. Again I am pained in spirit to witness apostacy from truth and God, under the pressure of the world, simply because these have thrust themselves out from Sabbath privileges. The field I am in is greater than two greater than two men can perform men can occupy and the work for the reason, that proper care has not been used in selecting new western homes. We must stop scatter ing by furnishing sufficient encour agement, for brethren to locate tosaid before. There needs to be concerted ection to colonize in new lo calities, by those who have the means to buy the lands. A whole township of very desirable lands were a few years since offered to Seventhday Baptista at government prices. Such opportunities are rare; but good opportunities always may be secured, with proper care, and would be secured if brethren having means then we dress and prepare to start for

done, ought to be done. Who will seek to do it?

Saving our own is only half our work; gaining is the other half. Each new church established in the West, with proper aid, becomes a power to gather into the cause. and success, there is a constant There are devout and faithful Christians in most places, who would come to the Sabbath and the church if brought under its influence. The difference between losing and gainthe home for themselves, and the ing, dying out and growing strong is worthy of special notice and special efforts. J. BAILEY. CLINTON COUNTY, IOWA, Sept. 1866.

ON THE SEA-SHORE

Most people move in two distinct spheres—a social and an individual sphere. In the first, we lose our individuality, in a great measure, and are merged into the mass, by the usages of society; we move and talk and dress, not naturally and freely, but under the constraint of custom. In the latter, we throw off restraint, and act out ourselves. The occasions on which we come into contact with the individuality of persons outside the circle of our intimate acquaintances, are comparatively rare. But one such occasion is a picnic party on the beach. At least, such was the case at the time mentioned in a former article. I left off my narrative at the point

of reaching the shore. I stated that our friends had reached the place before us; for we had seen at some sess these qualities so fully as to distance several wagons standing bestand as lone Sahbath-keepers, with- hind the bank near the shore, which out faltering. The experience of the we supposed belonged to our party. past, the testimony of hundreds who But when, after completing my have tried and fulled, ought to be observations from the sand-bank, I deemed conclusive. If Sabbath keep- drew nearer, I concluded we had ers will keep their integrity, and been mistaken, for the group of females which I saw about the wagons, religion, they must associate together, with short dresses, naked feet, some and maintain Sabbath worship. Let having on men's palm-leaf hats, those who propose seeking new others wool hats with the brims tied homes consider their spiritual, no less down close to the face at the sides, than their temporal interests. A looked like a company of gipsies. few more localities, which I hope It was not till I had come near will seen be occupied, with those al enough to see a smile of recognition, ready secured, will give every opport that my doubt was removed. They much enlivened with singing by the burneth with fire and brimstone. bathing dresses. If I had called at E. B. Titsworth their houses, when they were in their From Fremont, in the southern part wash dresses, particularly if they were minus shoes and stockings, (if day. Officers were elected, classes northern part of Minnesota, there they ever are so there,) they would probably have retreated to their dressing rooms, or at least would have shown embarrassment. But here was no running away, and no apparent embarrassment. The straight there are good locations, as yet un- jacket of society had either been laid occupied by any society. These we aside in the fish-house where they changed dress, or at their homes. So pany, whom I met on going over the bank toward the beach. I was glad of it, for here was an occasion favorable for a better acquaintance. It is my opinion, that if occasions of this kind, where the restraints of custom are thrown off, were more frequent it would be better for us, both as to

> To get to the beach where they go into the water, we have to pass through a breach in the shore, which forms the communication between Quonocontaug Pond and the sea. On this (or the east) side of the breach, it is rocky, and there is but little beach. Through this opening in the high bank, a stream runs from the sea into the pond while the tide is coming in, and from the pond into the sea while the tide is going out. Its depth varies with the tide. Through this stream we have to wade, unless there is a boat at hand. But we change dress on this side. Over the stream. we find a smooth, sandy beach, lying

body and mind.

at the foot of a bank near twenty feet high, I should think. Now comes the exciting event of the day—the bathing. Whether there be any peculiar property in the water that exhilarates, or whether there reside in the sea mirthful genii, who have power to affect men's minds. I seventh day or the first day, or any I did not find the sickness anything will not pretend to determine; but upon the moment of going into the water, the mischief seems to get into every body. Even those of whom you would have been willing to affirm that they never thought of fun. are no exceptions. I will not undertake to describe the pranks that now be gin; but one thing I may mention, namely, the effort of every body to get every body else's head under water. It does not always need human

agency to effect this, when the breakers run high. When we have staid in the water till our teeth chatter, we go out, and lie on the warm sand in spent, is lost—is thrown away. the sun. Some amuse themselves by throwing sand at each other, or burying with sand those who lie quiet. Now comes the dinner I need

not describe this, as all are acquainted with picuic dinners; so, if you will imagine the company, some on the grass, and some in wagons, still in their bathing dresses and bare footed. full of the usual fun and frolic accompanying such dinners, you will have it. After dinner, another bath, and

were willing to aid their poorer C. A. B. home: brethren in this way. Enough families to form a small church change REV. MR. MERRICK'S WILL BY

others may gather? All this can be devoted to the establishment of Persian scholarships at Monson Acade my, Amherst College, Princeton and Columbia Theological Seminaries. The income of the fund devoted to the scholarship founded at Monson Academy is to be given "to that man in the highest class in said Academy who expects to enter College at who combines in himself the most need of pecuniary aid, the highest grade of talent and literary attainments, with the greatest interest in Oriental knowledge and Missionary objects, with the most orthodox belief and consistent piety." The beneficiaries in the other institutitions are under the same limitations.

SABBATH SCHOOLS --- No. 1. ANNIVERSARY AT NILE, N. Y.

The anniversary of the Nile Saboath-school was held in the church in this village, on Fifth-day, September 20th. After reading of the scriptures and prayer by the pastor of the church, the exercises of the school were opened with roll-call and response by sentiments. The class exercises of the Sabbath-school, in which all the children took part, were more than usually interesting, and did credit to both teachers and scholars. To speak of one, and not all of these classes, would be to show partiality. The exercises of the Bibleclasses were presented by representatives.. Class No. 3 was represented by two young ladies, who, in a conversational way, made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the missionary cause. On the part of Class No. 2, Mr. Theodore L. Gardner delivered an oration on "The Christian Life." L. A. Platts, from Class No. 1, gave an address on the "Origin and Utility of Sabbath Schools." Eld. Henry Clarke, from Rhode Island, was present, and made some remarks. which were very appropriate to the occasion, and were well received by the school. The Secretary read the Annual Report, giving quite a detailed account of the labors and progress of the school during the year. This report consists mainly of extracts from the quarterly reports of the are told in Revelation, that all liars Dec. 31st, 1866. teachers. The exercises were very shall have their part in the lake which vere a part of our company, in their | children, under the leadership of Mr.

> school proceeded to the business of the reorganized, teachers chosen, &c., thus putting the machinery of the school in running order for the coming year, under the most favorable and promising auspices. The school then adjourned for another year's turn to God's requirements. May earnest work. May the blessings of God attend our efforts in the future, as they have in the past, is the prayer that went up from many warm and

I have headed this article Number t. intending at a future time to make some observations in connection with the Annual Report to which reference has been made in this article.

SHORT SERMONS.

Text, Rev. 14: 12-" Here is the patience

you would be held accountable to eternity? This is an important ques-Why should we be alone, comparatively, in observing a particular day, differing from the majority of prodifference in the end? If it matters not, then the lives of our fathers who farce-they lived and died in vain. as regards this point; the money and

themselves into the belief that one or they adopt some other popular now, for a mason, tailor, physician, idea. They do this to quiet their stove dealer, miller, furniture dealer. consciences; for if they do not, they &c. Let our people come and see. are forever troubled. Some try to make themselves think, that if they keep Sunday strictly, and are very active in social meetings, &c., God will overlook their disobedience on the point of the Sabbath, and eventually save them in heaven.

But let us inquire into this, and see what the Scriptures say in regard to it. You are too well acquainted. their localities every year. Why not the will of the late Rev. James L. with the nature and obligation of the concentrate? Why not help them Merrick, of Amperst Mass., formerly Sabbath law, for me to go into a term will be the same this year. The to advance the cause of religion to but that the vote concerning the ap- Ezra Orandell. Nile, N. Y.

they were introduced, ... Pairick Henry.

touching the point:

Gen. 2: 3-" And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it: be cause that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and

Exodus 20: 8-11-"Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maid-servant, nor within thy gates: for in six days the | Supper." 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 hallow-

Matt. 5: 17, 18—"Think not that am come to destroy the law, or the rophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill. For yerily, I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled."

Rom. 7: 1—"Know ye not, brethren, (for I speak to them that know the law,) how that the law hath dominion over a man as long as he

know him, and keepeth not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him.' Rev. 21: 8-" But the fearful and

burneth with fire and brimstone which is the second death." Matt. 19: 17—"But if thou wil enter into life, keep the command-

inbelieving, . . . and all liars, shall

have their part in the lake which

holy in commemoration of the crea-Stillman Coon preached. tive work. Christ said he did not come to destroy the law, of which the Sabbath was a part, but to fulfill (obey) it, and he also declares that heaven and earth shall pass, before one jot or one tittle of the law shall pass. Paul says that the law hath dominion over us as long as we live. In John's epistle, he says that he is a liar that saith I know him, and keepeth not his commandments; and we Christ says again, that if we would enter into life, we must keep the commandments; and John the Revelator, as quoted in my text, saw in the last days only those that, "kept the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus." So we conclude, as we

HOME NEWS.

must from the above, that those who

have left the observance of the Sab-

bath, are not to be saved-are eter-

nally lost—unless they repent and re-

He have mercy on such, and enable

them to obey Him in all things

After an absence of several week from Farina, I have returned in safe ty, to resume my labors on this field have been much cheered to find, that though our families have suffered considerably from sickness here, and consequently been somewhat hinder ed in their building and farming, yet the cause of our blessed Master has not gone backward. The hope of sermons, I endeavored to point out our brethren, in building up a society to you two prominent reasons why in this locality, is no way weakened so many leave the Sabbath of the The storms have passed away, and Lord, viz., first, the want of proper the autumn weather is all which training of your children, either by could be desired for out-door labor, example or education; and, second, and gathering in the crops. Though the want of obtaining employment rather late, yet our farmers are acamong our people, or the meager re- tively engaged in extensive winter muneration for their labor. I told wheat sowing, which is considered you that you were, in a great degree, in this climate, where long autumn responsible for this apostacy, and un- and pleasant weather continue so less you tried to remedy the evil, late, soon enough to insure good (and it lies in your power to do it,) crops the coming/year. The sick ness among us is rapidly passing God. But the inquiry arises. Will away; and with very few exceptions those Sabbath-deserters be saved in the families are all about again, and filling their accustomed places in so tion; for if they are, then it makes ciety and business. On my arrival no difference whether we keep the home from the General Conference other day of the week. If it makes like as bad as might have been exno difference, then why should we pected from reports abroad relative subject ourselves to all the inconvent to it. Last Sabbath, my congregaences that necessarily result from it? | tion assumed nearly its accustomed size, as it had been through the summer. Our society has been much encouraged by the liberal donations fessed Christians, if it will make no of our friends abroad towards the erection of our house of worship. ived and died in defence of the par- forward the work at once, and it is ticular seventh day, were a mere hoped the house will soon be done and ready for use. Several more are expected here soon to look for new time already spent, and now being homes, as October is considered the Men leaving the Sabbath cajole locate in this country. Some nice increased attention in this section of far away." improved farms are now offered for the country, particularly a few miles day in seven, or the seventh part of sale, but must be secured at once. time, is all that is required by God: In the village are good chances

> C. M. LEWIS. MILTON ACADEMY. A letter from Milton, Wis., dated Sept. 30th, says:

"Our fall term, has in attendance term. The harvesting was so late trouble, come over and help us, His this year, that a portion of the reply was, 'I too have been looking scholars are delayed in getting into at the question, and am in the same their classes. Last year the fall term trough with yourselves. His diffiwas the smallest, and I presume this culty is whether he can not do more to concentrate in the not set up a a Missionary of the American Board, lengthy discussion of the question, laction of our friends at the Confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal, was based Geo, I. Grandell Portville, N.Y., 50 you would its well to reside the confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal, was based Geo, I. Grandell Portville, N.Y., 50 you would its well to reside the confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal its well to reside the confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal its well to reside the confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal its well to reside the confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal its well to reside the confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal its well to reside the confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal its well to reside the confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal its well to reside the confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal its well to reside the confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal its well to remove the confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal its well to remove the confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal its well to remove the confer-I remain where he is, than to isolate propriation for removal its well to remove the confer-I remain where he is the confer-I remain where he

new light each year, around which the greater part of the property is but I will give you a few passages ence has encouraged our people here himself. Another member of that upon the idea of removing a minis-

DE RUYTER. A letter from Charles H. Maxson. De Ruyter, N. Y., says:

"We have just closed a very pleasant session of our Quarterly Meeting, (consisting of the churches of DeRuyter, Scott, Lincklaen, Cuyler, Otselic, and Preston.) On Sabbath morning, a missionary sermon was preached by Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it Eld. A. A. Lewis, after which a colthou shalt not do any work, thou, nor lection was taken for general missionary purposes. Eld. Stephen Burdick preached in the afternoon, preparatothy cattle, nor thy stranger that is ry to the administration of the Lord's

Rev. W. C. Kenyon and wife, of Alfred, N. Y., sailed from New York City for London, on the 6th of October. They expect to spend about one year abroad, stopping two or three months in Prussia, and then visiting Egypt and Palestine, from whence they will return in time to attend the great Exposition in Paris next summer. Our readers will probably hear from them occasionally.

DEDICATION. The Seventh-day Baptist Meetinghouse at Dorrville was dedicated on Sunday, Oct. 7th, in accordance with a notice published in the RECORDER of last week. The dedication sermon was preached by Eld. A. H. Lewis of Westerly, from 2 Chronicles 2:4-Behold. I build a house to the name of the Lord my God, to dedicate it to Him." Several other preachers were present, among whom were Henry Thus we find that God rested on Clarke, the pastor, Stillman Coon, the first seventh day of time, and Christopher Chester, D. F. Beebe. blessed it; and on Mount Sinai, com- and Weeden Barber. There was a manded us to remember it, to keep it | meeting in the evening, at which Eld.

RESIGNATION.

At a meeting of the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist Church, held on the evening after Sabbath, Oct. 6th. Eld. A. H. Lewis tendered his resignation of the pastorate of that church with a view of hereafter entering upon labors for the Sabbath cause, under the direction of the American Sabbath Tract Society. The resignation was accepted, to take effect

MISSIONARY MATTERS.

Minutes of the Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, held at the Society's Room in Westerly, Oct. 3d.

Present, brethren Geo. Greenman. B. Burdick, S. S. Griswold, Geo. Utter, E. G. Champlin, Thos. V. Stillman, and A. H. Lewis.

President Greenman in the Chair. Prayer by S. S. Griswold. 1. The minutes of the last meet ing were read and approved.

2. The unfinished business con cerning the church at Woodville was taken up, and it was voted to appropriate at the rate of one hundred dollars per year to that church, to aid in the support of a pastor there on the condition that the church raise an equal amount. The Treasurer was also instructed to pay twenty-five dollars of this, to apply on the current year, commencing June

The following correspondence was then read by the Corresponding Sec-

1. A letter from A. C. Spicer dated Trenton, Minn., Sept. 5th 1866, concerning his engagement as pastor of the church at that place.

2. A letter from J. G. Babcock Long Branch, Nebraska, Sept. 7th 1866, reporting the engagement of Benjamin Clement as pastor of that church, his labors to begin about the first of November, 1866, and asking if, in view of this, the Board would adhere to its vote of Jan. 11th. 1865, relative to that field.

3. A letter from O. P. Hull, dated Alden, Minn., Aug. 27th, 1866, reporting his continued labor as pastor of the church at Carleston, Minn., in which are some encouraging features, as shown by the following extract: "In my last report to your body, I

that several were expected to go for-All that we expected has in this regard been realized. Six (all young Sabbath meetings are well attended.

"The Sabbath cause is claiming an vest of us. A sister, the wife of on of the deacons of the Baptist church in that place, a few weeks ago, notified the church that she had been investigating the question, and had found, to her great surprise, that she had been keeping a man-made Sabbath; and her views of religious duty. led her to follow the footsteps of her Saviour, and when he called she should 'go forth unto him without the gates, bearing his reproach.' She is now a decided Sabbath-keeper, and 180 students. We shall probably a sister of much influence. Her husreach 200 before the close of the band said to his minister, 'We are in

clear conscience and any longer neglect the keeping of God's law in this respect. I have agreed, when the harvest is over, and the evenings become a little longer, to spend a time

in that community. from Mrs. Dea. Rogers, Mrs. Dea. of the Lincklaen church, assuring Crandall, and Mrs. Dea. Stillman, of them of our sympathy and interest Lincklaen, N. Y., asking whether the Board would aid, if necessary, in the support of Eld. A. W. Coon as pastor of that church.

5. A letter from James Bailey, dated Welton, Iowa, Sept. 24th, 1866, giving a report of his labors up to Sept. 30th; also suggestions concerning future labor, as follows:

"About the 20th of August I came

here, and found the brethren anxious-

ly awaiting my arrival. Their former pastor, T. A. Maxson, had left them, and united with the Freewill Baptists, and was evidently trying to break up the church. The church had experienced a good deal of trouble, on his account, and with him, during the past year. They had been very charitable and lenient towards him, hoping that matters might be set right. Matters, however, grew worse, till they were obliged to take action. The same day that the church was to take action, he went and united with the Freewill Baptist church, on a letter of recommendation which he obtained from the clerk of the church by a representation of questionable correctness. The church disowned him as a member and a minister, leaving him without authority as a minister. The church were very much disheartened, having cherished high nopes of him when he first came nere. I found them in this condition on my arrival. Under direction of Eld. L. A. Davis, I commenced my labors, and have the happiness of reporting that the church is now confident and hopeful, and made the better in its spirit, its unity, and its strength, by the trials through which it has passed. It has not lost a memper by the defection of Mr. Maxson, outside of his family. It retains its Church House.' which the Freewills hoped to buy cheap. It has bought and paid for a parsonage suitable for its pastor, and has pledged him a living support. It has also received into membership one man, whom I

"In his efforts to mislead. friend, who tried hard to get him to subscriptions taken at Alfred for each set his time for the discussion. This he declined to do. I therefore gave notice that I would give a series of Sabbath sermons, commencing the next Sabbath, and gave a general invitation to attend. Mr. Maxson, after all his boasting, kept away. I have preached four discourses on the subdefend the Sabbath of the Bible against all opposers. It is thought that after my departure, there will be some blustering again, and I have therefore agreed to return when the

baptized.

"I expect, about the first of Octoper, to go on and visit the church in scattered families in Marshalltown, Buckingham, Shellsburg, Cedar Rapids. Vinton. Manchester. West Union, and other places, if I have for a missionary in Iowa. I am urged strongly to visit Nebraska. Perhaps I can not do better than spend the winter in the Southwest, ncluding Nebraska, Kansas, and I however will try to follow the guiding hand of the Spirit of God in all this labor, and ask also for such suggestions from the Board as they choose to make.

"I am told that the Presbyterian minister at Shellsburg desires discussion upon the subject of the Sabbath. I shall improve any opportunity he may give, while I am there, in that

pleasure than the report, that the Missionary Society has instructed its Board to reinforce this mission by another missionary to act conjointly with me. My convictions are, that was reviving his work among us, and | will stop the scattering for the future to a great extent, by organizing new added to the church the past year. dawn on our Western field. If the him become a Western man, by having his home and family and feelings beginning, that this would be a costly fortable than when we were obliged traveled, with great wear and tear. to meet in dwelling houses. Our and exposure. Your missionaries may need time occasionally to recruit. They want their minds free from anxiety for the loved ones they leave at home, while in their work

> 6. A letter from Eld. Thos. Fisher, DeRuyter, N. Y., Sept. 30th, 1866, reporting his labors as pastor of the church at Otselic, N. Y., since October last, and giving as his reason for Isaac D. Titsworth, New Market, 100 not making quarterly reports, his ig- H. S. Berry, Westerly, R. I. norance of the rule of the Board.

The following items of business, growing out of the above correspondence, were then transacted:

was instructed to notify the church Subscribed since 1864. at Long Branch, Nebraska, that this Samuel N. Stillman, Alfred, N.Y., 500 Board adheres to its vote of Jan Wm, C. Burdick, 11th, 1865, appropriating one hun Benj. F. Langworthy, dred dollars per year to that church. to aid in supporting a pastor there: Chas. H. Maxson, DeRuyter,

church told me, last week, that he ter from Central New York-a much did not see how he could maintain a more expensive matter than the one now contemplated-which vote the Board deems ought not to apply to the case in hand.

2. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the 4. A letter, dated Aug. 28th, 1866, receipt of the letter from the sisters in their behalf, and informing them that nevertheless the Board is not prepared to act upon the matter pre-N. H. Langworthy, sented in their letter, without more definite information concerning the engagement of Bro. Coon, and that that information should be official from the church.

> 3. The Treasurer was instructed to pay the sum of one hundred dollars to the church at Otselic, it being the appropriation for the year ending Oct. 1st, 1866. The Corresponding Secretary was also instructed to ask from that church a statement as to its numbers, condition, and prospects, and what it is doing towards the support of its pastor. On motion of A. B. Burdick, the

Secretaries and Treasurer were appointed a committee to prepare and procure the printing of five hundred etter-forms, for the use of the Corresponding Secretary in his missionary correspondence; the same to contain a summary of the rules and E. Lyon, New York wishes of the Board, concerning the making of appropriations to churches. the time, manner, and matter of the reports of pastors and missiona- Geo. Greenman & Co., Mystic ries, the acknowledgment of payments received, &c.

The matter of appointing other missionaries to Western fields, as advised in Resolution No. 3 of the doings of the Society, at its late Anniversary, was postponed until the next regular meeting, in January, 1867. The Board then adjourned.

A. H. LEWIS, Rec. Sec'y.

SUBSURIPTIONS FOR EDUCATION. In our account of the recent anniversaries at Alfred, N. Y., we stated Ethan Lamphear, that some fourteen thousand dollars | Prof. Jonathan Allen were subscribed in a single evening John Campbell, for the endowment of our educational Eld. Geo. B. Utter, institutions, the details of which we Mrs. John Whitford promised in a future number of the Mrs. Charles Potter, Jr., RECORDER. Below we give a list of L. D. Titsworth, of our schools, and in the list of subscriptions for Alfred include some made before and some after the even-

ing meeting referred to.

Funds subscribed to the "Alfred Endou ment for the support of the Presidency. Ira B. Crandall, Alfred, N. Y., \$1500 Samuel N. Stillman, Perry F. Potter. Geo. Sherman, Thomas Ellis Beni. F. Langworthy. Amos Burdick, Maxson J. Green. Wm. Green. Barton W. Millard. James Champlin Rowland A. Thomas. Philip S. Green. 1500 Dr. H. P. Saunders.

Stephen C. Burdick, Wm. M. Saunders, Albert Sherman John Woolworth, Mrs. Lydia Allen. Ezekiel Saunders Friend of Amos Burdick. Four college students. O. M. Rogers, Orville Stillman, Dan-

iel Lewis, A.C. Lewis, \$25 each. A Friend. Nathan Wardner. Irving Saunders, (boys 15 years Hiram Palmiter. Hartsville. N.Y. 100 H. P. Burdick. Schuyler Whitford,

Funds subscribed for the Maxson Profes-Thos. B. Stillman, Plainfield. John D. Titsworth, 200 Rudolph M. Titsworth. "

Mrs. Welcome Stillman, Charles Maxson. Jonathan Maxson. Charles Potter, Jr. John R. Champlin,

Wm. C. Kenyon, Mrs. Calista Root,

8000

Berry & Stanton, Westerly, R.I. Mrs. John Whitford, Berlin, N. Y. A Friend. An effort will be immediately and, to raise this sum to \$20,000. If any donors included in the list below, de

sire their new and available subscrip tions included in the Maxson Pund a note may be addressed to E Pot. ter, Treasurer Alfred University A. R. Cornwall, Albion, Wis. W. C. Whitford, Milton, Wis, Geo. B. Utter, Westerly, R. I. 100

N. K. Lewis, Ashaway, R. I Geo. Greenman & Co., Mystic, 800 Geo. Greenman & Co., Mystic Bridge, Conn., one fifth of ten per cent on their income for 1866.

Ezra Crandall, Nile, N. Y., SylvesterGreenman, Hebron, Pa. 100 eter Burdick, Nile. N. Y. D. Titsworth, New Market. Thomas B. Bardeen, Hartsville, 100 Joel Crandall, Little Genesee, 100 Lester Crandall, Ashaway, R. 1, 100 Dr. W. W. Crandall, Andover, Miss Nettie A. Langworthy

Brookfield, N. Y. Cussewago, Henry Ernst, Walworth, Wis., 100 Ethan Lanphear, Nile, N. Y., 175 Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, Waterford, 100 J. C. Green, Independence, N. Y. 100 Wm. C. Kenyon, Alfred, N. Y. 1000

. D. Titsworth, New Market, \$10 S. Dunham. Plainfield, N. J. W. A. Rogers, Alfred, N. Y., W. C. Whitford, Milton, Wis. Ethan Lanphear, Nile, N. Y. Jonathan Allen, Alfred, N. Y.

G. B. Utter, Westerly, R. I., Bridge, Conn., on mortgage, 500 Mrs. John Whitford, Berlin. Peter Burdick, Nile, N. Y...

Mrs. C. Potter, Jr., Westerly, Ezra Crandall, Nile, N. Y., Berry & Stanton, Westerly, R.I. Geo. Greenman & Co., Mystic Bridge, Conn., one fifth o ten per cent. on their income

for 1866. MILTON Eld. D. E. Maxson. Eld. S. Coon, Prof. W. A. Rogers, Mrs. Tacy Collins.

Prof. Jairus M. Stillman.

John Sheldon. 51 acres of land Geo. Greenman & Co., one fifth of ten per cent. on their income for

Jonathan Allen. Jno. Crandall. N. A. Burdick. Clark Greenman, Peter Burdick. Mrs. J. Whitford Ezra Crandall, Hiram Palmiter. Z. P. Maxson. Berry & Stanton. Benjamin Maxson C. W. Cornwall. Abel Stillman, Julius Cæsar. R. W. Green, J. Byron Whitford. E. R. Green. Wm. P. Green, Mrs. A. Green, Hamilton Clarke. J. R. Hartshorn, 40 acres of land.

In this connection, it is deemed best to print a list of subscriptions previous to the meeting at Alfred, for a Plainfield Professorship:

Wm. W. Sheldon.

200 J. D. Titsworth, R. M. Titsworth. Clark Rogers, Mrs. T. B. Stillman, A. D. Titsworth. T. S. Alberti, Mrs. H. Dunham Mrs. Nathan Rogers J. Frank Hubbard I. S. Dunham, E. Lyon. Gerrit Smith.

Abel Stillman. I. S. Dunn. P. F. Randolph. J. D. Spicer. G. B. Rogers, J. C. Smith. Wm. F. Randolph H. L. Crandall, Stephen Clarke. Berry & Stanton. Jason B. Wells.

W. A. Rogers, N. H. Langworthy, Mrs. J. Whitford. Lester Crandall, ten per cent of income for 1866. The above list for Hopkinton is as

near complete as we can make it from The list for Shiloh has not reache

LIQUOR SELLING IN MASSACHUSTIS During the seven months Hajor 500 Jones, of Boston, has been at the 100 head of the State Constabularly, 11 100 seizures of liquor have been made, and there are now in the hands of 1. The Corresponding Secretary Geo. Greenman & Co., Mystic, 2000 the officers about 10,000 gallons, worth some \$40,000. In the same time, the State Constables have made 500 5229 prosecutions against liquor sell

> THE NEW YORK OBSERVER IS ON of our best exchanges. It has an 100 advertisement in our columns which

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Board are

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he day of th SULLEGI Hon Cand ddress in M 8d, in which he political Joon the jou

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THE TRACT CAUSE.

The Board of the American Sab bath Tract. Society, obedient to the instructions given at the late Anniversary, has appointed Eld. Leman Andrus agent and lecturer in the West. Arrangements are also made for the publication of new tracts, and the sermon of Eld. A. H. Lewis before the Missionary Society in pamphlet form. New issues of old tracts cause with the assailants. hre needed to replenish the depository. The employment of an agent who shall devote himself to the Sabbath cause permanently was also deciled upon by the Society, and the

Board are expecting to secure a suitable person for that position before long. The work in contemplation Christian inhabitants are taking Doolittle, L. Doolittle, and E. B. will require an expenditure of at least \$2,000 during the year. The Board requests the pastors of the several churches to present the claims of the Tract Cause on the third Sabbath in October, and that the churches take collections for this object on that day, and quarterly during the year. The funds, as soon last week in the Baptist meeting as collected, should be forwarded to house at the corner of Broome and Eld. J. B. Clarke, Treasurer, West

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Brethren, the work of Sabbath reformation must be pressed more vigorously. Every year reveals more fully our mission. We must not be recreant to it. We appeal to you, stewards, supply the means to continue the conflict for His truth with tenfold more energy and valor, until the day of triumph shall come, By order of the Board,

Edmeston, N. Y.

IRA J. ORDWAY, Cor. Sec'y.

SUMNER ON RECONSTRUCTION. Hon. Charles Sumner delivered an iddress in Music Hall, Boston, Oct. 3d, in which he reviewed quite fully the political questions of the day. Upon the point of reconstructing the late rebel States, or fixing the conditions of their return to representation, Mr. Sumner was very positive in claiming that the power belongs

claim this power for the nation. If it is said that the power has never been exercised, then I say that the time has come when it should be exercised. I claim it at least on three several grounds.

There is the Constitutional mendment, already adopted by the cople, which invests Congress with powers to secure the abolition of slavery—aye, its extirpation, according to the promise of the Baltimore platform; including the right to sue and testify in court, and the right also to vote. The distinction that has been attempted between what are called civil rights and political rights is a modern invention. These two words, "civil" and "political," their origin have the same mean-

There is also that distinc lause of the Constitution, requiring the United States to "guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government." Here is a source f power as yet unused. The time and come for its use. Let it be declared, that a State which disfranhises any portion of its citizens by a discrimination in its nature insurmountable, as in the case of color, annot be considered a Republican government. * *

(3.) But there is another reason

which is with me peremptory. There

is no discrimination of color in the

allegiance which you require. Col

ored citizens, like white citizens, owe allegiance to the United States: therore they claim protection as an equiv lent. In other words, allegiance and protection must be reciprocal. von claim allegiance of colored ersons, you must accord protection. ne is the consideration of the other. And this protection must be in all the rights of citizens, civil and political. Thus again do'I bring home to the National Government this solemn duty. If this has not been performed in times past, it has been on account of the tyrannical influence of victories of the war, if this influence continues to tyranize over the National Government. Formerly the Constitution was interpreted for slavery. I insist that, from this time lorward, it shall be interpreted alays for freedom. This is one of great victories of the war, or ather, it is the crowning result of all

INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.

Late European dispatches mention an insurrection in Candia. which led to severe fighting and frightful masacres.

seance. The sub-Governor succeeded in preventing this, and left the

the Musselmen from leaving, but about one hundred and twenty succeeded in leaping over the lower parts of the ramparts, and, dispersing about the neighborhood, massacred all the Christians they encountered. Upon the 5th, notwithstanding the return of the sub-Governor, the Musselmen broke out, to the number of 1,500, and the massacres re-commenced. A Turkish battalion, sent by the sub-Governor to put an end to the disturbances, made common

Consuls. Protests against these acts | capital of the bank. of violence have been made by the Consular Agents of Greece, England, France and Russia.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the American Bible Union was held Elizabeth streets, New York. The proceedings are reported in the Evening Post, as follows:

ed chiefly of ladies. The Treasurer's families. One entire family was resreport was read, by which it appear- cued from the flames, by means of ed that during the year the receipts ladders, and nearly all the occupants believing that you will, as God's of the society had been \$40,012 72, escaped with nothing but their night and the expenses \$42,844 20, leaving clothes on. A Mrs. Thorn lost \$800. the Society indebted to the treasurer which she had placed in a bed tick \$2,836 54. Rev. Dr. Armitage made | for safe keeping. a long argument, in which he en-'immerse" should be used in the Scriptures instead of "baptize."

twenty to forty on a page. Many youd Revel. are of a delicate character, and require special consideration to discovwithout observation. Yet each con- was a few days since informed of the duces to render more clear and signi- death of a titled relative in the old alone to the nation, as represented in ficant the meaning of the original country, by which he is left heir to tors, that the crop this year is either Congress. The gist of his argument Altogether, they throw a light upon nearly \$50,000. is contained in the following parathe sacred volume, which makes it
almost a different book from the grant currency to a statement that a son of

Much space is devoted in the reber of copies of the Scriptures issued was 545,974, containing 95,141,286 pages. Since the first issue of the revised Testament from the hands of the final committee, a second and more thorough revision has made, and the latter has been issued octavo pica edition, named the Pulpit or Family Testament; 36mo, the

A WAIF WISELY BESTOWED -I the year 1838, a Mr. Cobb, of Baltimore, was applied to to change a \$10 covered to be a \$1000 note. His suspicions were aroused, but he could find no more about it than that it had been offered by an old negro woman as a \$10 note, in payment for some small articles. He kept it and advertised it, but no claimant appeared. Finally, he deposited it with the city authorities, and by them it has just been donated to the Union Orphan Asylum of Baltimore. Including interest, the sum now amounts to near \$3000.

A GENEROUS PROPOSITION WAS made at a private dinner in New York, one evening last week, when Mr. A. T. Stewart intimated his readiness to give one million dollars for the erection of tenement houses required should be provided.

A TEMPERANCE Convention, made up of delegates from all parts of New England, was held last week in slavery, which perverted our govern- Boston, Hon. Amos C. Barstow prement. But, thank God! that influence siding. The exercises are spoken of William F. Harnden, the founder of as not only interesting but impor-

THE EXPEDITION TO THE HOLY LAND. -The Boston Traveler says that the barque Nelly Chapin, Capt. Wass, from Jonesport, Me., August 11, was spoken September 6, in latitude 36, longitude 4 West, bound for Jaffa. It will be remembered that this vessel has an American colony of 150 souls on board, with materials to build a village in the vicinity of Jaffa, situation. and that the expedition is under the management of Elder Adams, formerly a noted Mormon and playactor. The vessel when spoken was about eighty miles to the eastward of Gibthe revolutionary Christians and the the most dangerous part of the pasmidels, the allied Turks and Egyp- sage. With moderate luck she ought hans were defeated with great loss, to make the rest of the passage in men placed hors du combat. The Turkish Pasha in command was made
prisoner, but released after signing.

The thousand twenty days. But if the accounts clothes.

Clothes.

Clothes.

We no longer build ships for all their heartfelt thanks to all those dear the colonists will not be very flatter.

The true, the reception of the world. A firm in Scotland has proach of death, but with the love of Christ.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Richmond Times says: A few days since, a heavy draft tug boat, while engaged in a race with another tug to City Point, in quest of towage, succeeded in making a safe passage through "Butler's Folly," more familiarly known as Dutch Gap. By this feat she gained six miles over her competitior, and reached the Point in time to secure the whole job of towage up to the city.

The proprietor of the Producers' The number of killed is stated at Bank, Chicago, Mr. Doolittle, has 150, consisting mostly of old men, made with his assignment the followwomen and children, the men capa- ing curious statement: Capital Stock, ble of bearing arms being absent in \$100,000; due depositors \$30,446; insurgent camps. The villages have due banks and bankers, \$53,410 been pillaged and destroyed, and total \$183,956. The assets of the plunder publicly sold in the Christian | concern are four notes, of \$25,000 Cemetery. In the town itself, the each, signed by H. Doolittle, C. H. refuge at the houses of the various Talcott, and these four notes are the

The Portland Press records what it calls "one of the wonders of the world," in the case of a woman who has just died in the alms-house in that city, at the age of seventy years. Disappointed in love in early life, she made a vow never

to speak another word during her life; and during the thirty-five years she has spent in the Portland poor-house, she religiously kept her vow, until death sealed her lips. A fire in New York, the other day,

destroyed two dwelling houses, each The attendance was large, compos- of which was occupied by several

The St. Petersburg Borsen Zeitung deavored to prove that the word says that all preparations on the mainland, and the soundings of Behring Straits, for the completion At the afternoon session, the annual of the line of telegraph between report was read. In alluding to the Russia and America, are nearly finrevised New Testament, it is said that ished. In the course of the present the improvements count by thous- year the telegraph will be construct- N. Y., one day last week swallowed

A young Englishman-of good family, of course who has been er their full force. All are so inter- eking out a wretched existence who are not critical pass over them City Hall steps or among the docks,

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had been court-martialed and dismissed from port to the discussion obsolete the U.S. service, Secretary Stanton words, showing the tiecessity for publishes an order stating that young changing many of the words used in Beecher has served with honor since old versions of the Bible. The num- November, 1861, that no charges have ever been made against him, and that he has never been courtmartialed.

The Chicago Journal says that the facts about the late frosts, as regards their effect on the corn in Illinois in the three forms announced in the Southern part of the State, no damage has been done to the crop; in the central part, the damage has Sunday School Testament and the part, the damage has been great been but slight; and in the Northern probably destroying, in the aggre gate, about one-third of the crop.

A rock, estimated to weigh 75 or 100 tons, flew "from its firm base," on the top of a hill in Charlemont note, which, on looking at it, he dis Mass., the other day, and after a lively roll down the hill, ended its career by a flying leap of thirty feet into a brook below. It cut down trees a foot in diameter in its descent, and made a noise resembling an earthquake, the neighbors say.

The Boston Times says that the price of butter is falling materially owing to the great supply, and the impolicy of attempting longer to keep what is hoarded up out of the markets. In the St. Albans butter market, on Tuesday, summer lots sold for 35 cents. Fall butter brought 40 cents, and some extra lots found purchasers at 41 and 42 cents per pound

As Capt. John Roe, who is master of a boat on the Morris Canal, was taking the boat through the canal when about one mile above Hackettstown, N. J., his daughter, aged for the deserving poor of this city, about twenty-two years, accidentally the conditions being, that the land fell overboard. The father immediately jumped into the canal in order to save his daughter, and they were both drowned.

> A monument composed of Fitzwilliam granite; and cut in a very finished manner, has just been erected at Express Business in America. It cost about \$18,000, and was erected by the "Express Companies of the

United States." The Boston Journal reports that a little school girl, in Cambridge, while returning from school, fell on the sidewalk. A sharp slate pencil which she carried pierced her side, and, it is thought, reached the right lung. The pencil was removed a short time after, but the patient lies in a critical

While a young son of Gerry Clapp was standing in a blacksmith's shop at Deerfield, Mass., the other day, with his pocket full of powder, In a recent engagement between raltar, and had thus accomplished spark from a piece of hot iron accidentally exploded the powder, and came near exploding the boy. He escaped with a badly burned suit of

the socket.

the socket.

The Second Comptroller of the sevening for Carneo, delegating that place.

The Carneo, delegating the commandant of again married. He quarreled with the place.

The Second Comptroller of the dead, found his wife in Osage, Mo.; again married with the place.

The Second Comptroller of the best returns which we can make. Hay He who is rich in mercy, bless them all abund the feaven from above, the commandant of again married again prior to July 28th, 1866, she is not the commandant, which im dead, and was the commandant, which im dead, and was the commandant, and the cause of her Master. She was sick one week, with dropsy.

The Second Comptroller of the best returns which we can make. Hay He who is rich in mercy, bless them all abund the feaven from above, with who is rich in mercy, bless them all abund the feaven from above, with the dew of heaven from above, with the dew of heaven from above, with the cause of her Master. She was sick one week, with dropsy.

The Second Comptroller of the tude to, and our prayers for them, are the best returns which we can make. Hay He who is rich in mercy, bless them all abund the feaven from above, with the dew of heaven from above, with the dew of heaven from above, with the cause of her Master. She died as the Christian dieth, gainly and in the cause of her Master. She died as the Christian dieth, gainly and in the cause of the Master. She died as the Christian dieth, gainly and in the cause of the same from beneath. The same from she with the socket.

The Second Comptroller of the tude to, and our prayers for them, are the best returns which we can make. Hay He heat returns which Next morning, the officer placed immediately lynched by his neighentitled to additional bounty under the gates to prevent boys and the act of Congress of that date.

A young man at Binghamton, N. Y., has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for arson. His two sisters, who were in the court room when the sentence was announced, both went into hysterics and had to be conveyed home in a carriage.

H. H. Averill, of Barre, Vt., raised a pumpkin among his corn this year, that measured five feet three inches one way, and four feet nine inches another, and weighed seventy-three and one half pounds. This is indeed "some pumpkins."

Accounts have been received in Paris of the martyrdom of nine French Catholic missionaries in the Corea in Asia. One other escaped over the frontier of that country, and two more were still wandering in the mountains

A monument has been erected in Kensington Gardens, London, to the memory of Speke, the African traveler. It bears the following inscription: "Speke-in memory of Victoria, Nyanza, and the Nile."

A newly invented anchor has been tested in the harbor of Baltimore. It is triangular in shape, and has six flukes, which work on pivots; when one side is buried in the ground, the upper part closes, thus, it is claimed. preventing fouling.

Mrs. Catherine Douglass, of Jefferson township, Penn., undertook to fill a kerosene lamp while burning, a few days since, and was burned to death, as many another has been before her from a similar cause. Four European personages, whose

names are in everybody's mouththe Pope, the French Emperor, King Victor Emanuel, and Count Bismarck -are just now all of them more or less seriously ill.

According to the New York Herald, the proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel laid the foundation of his preone corner of Niblo's Garden. Mrs. Rosannah Scully, of Brooklyn,

ands, and sometimes there are from ed over a distance of 3,500 miles be- some medicine which her physician told her to gargle, and died in consequence thereof. At a Republican mass meeting

woven in the ordinary phraseology New York city, by begging from procession was formed, composed in of the common version, that readers door to door and sleeping on the part of eighteen hundred wagons and twelve hundred horsemen. The Rhode Island cranberry rais ers deny the reports of the specula-

> small or poor. During last week there were 384 veats received at the Patent Office.

190 patents were issued. The city authorities of Mobile have conveyed as a free gift, three acres of land within the city, for interment sumption—is anxious to make known to his of the dead of the Union army.

The overland mail now carries etters from San Francisco to St. Louis n eighteen days. The difference between the num-

ber of people who eat and those who sleep in New York is 107,000. Another earnest effort is being made in Philadelphia to prevent the

One hundred thousand dollars are asked for the horse "Kentucky." Medical men advise Mr. Seward to retire from public life.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

horse cars running on Sunday.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.—The Ministerial Conference of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association will hold its next session with the Seventh-day Baptist church at Inde pendance, N. Y., commencing on the third Tuesday in October, at 7 o'clock P. M. The ollowing is the programme adopted for said

 Introductory discourse, by T. B. Brown.
 Regeneration—what is it, and how is man ffected by it? J. Allen.

3. Exegesis—1 Cor. 15: 22. L. Andrus.

4. What is living by faith on the Son of God? J. P. Dye.
5. The relation of the Deacon to the Church

6. Exegesis John 17: 5. J. Kenyon.
7. Nature of Christ. N. Wardner,
8. The extent of the claims of the Church ipon a Pastor's family. N. V. Hull.

ETHAN LANPHEAR, Clerk. Nile, Sept. 24th, 1866. Notice.—The Yearly Meeting of the Sabbath-keeping churches of Kansas and Nebraska will be held with the Long Branch church, Nebraska, commencing Sixth-day,

26th of October, 1866. THE Executive Board of the North Vestern Association will hold a special meet ing in connection with the Wisconsin Minis terial Conference, at Milton, Oct. 17th, 1866 I full meeting of the Board is requested. JAMES C. ROGERS. Secretary.

Milton, Wis., Sept. 16th, 1866. WISCONSIN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE .. The next session of this Conference will be Wednesday, Oct. 17th, 1866. The exercises order was arranged at the last meeting :

1. The opening sermon by Eld. V. Hull, The Distinction between the Moral and inction between the Moral and the Jeremonial Law."

2. Sermon by Eld. Joshua Clarke, on "The Reciprocal Duties of the Pastor and People."

3. Essay by Eld. W. C. Whitford, on "The 3. Essay by Eld. W. C. Whitford, on "The Philosophy of the Final Punishment of the

4. Exegesis by Eld. James Rogers, on Titus 5. Exercise by Dea. W. L. V. Crandall, on The Culture of Personal Piety." 6. General Discussion on "The best form All the brethren and sisters of our church

es in this portion of our State are cordially nvited to attend these exercises. W. C. W. HITFORD, Secretary. Milton, Wis., Sept. 16th, 1866. ALWAYS SURE TO CURE DYSPERSIA; -I

removes the cause, therefore removes the lisease. Its effects are instantaneous—don't take 15 minutes. Its results are permanent and lasting. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure should was evident to all who visited him, that he

prisoner, but released after signing ing, in consequence of the war beterms of capitulation.

The world. A firm in Scotland has recently sent an agent to New York was enabled to prove himself the "colonists will not be very flatter-terms of capitulation."

The world. A firm in Scotland has recently sent an agent to New York of the grave. A large and results of the grave. With a proposition to construct on the loss which we sustained by the burning mourn his less. The funeral discourse was terms of capitulation.

Advices from Candia, received via Advices from Candia, received via Advices from Candia, received via Athens, state that massacres of unamed Christians by the Turks have been perpetrated upon a considerable scale.

On the night of Sept. 3d, a false report being spread that the Christians had killed two Musselmen at the village of Senia, the Turks of Rethymnas congregated at a place called Grande Torta, intending to salty out of the town and care with a proposition to construct on the Clyde a fleet of steamers to run on the Clyde a fleet of steamers to run on the Clyde a fleet of steamers to run on the Hudson river, at prices which are very much lower than the same been herpertated upon a considerable scale for it will naturally influence the Turks against all Christians. We would not, therefore, be surprised, if the people, when they reached Jaffa, and had an opportunity to see the list naturally and the inability of the Turkish government to afford the settlers protection. The insurrection in Candia may also have a bad effect upon their fortunes, the world in Philippinas 1: 21—To die is are very much lower than the same by our friends, affords us great satisfaction, by our friends, affords us great satisfaction of the under the most favorable, idea on the 18th of Septembers, by the Our fine on the Hudson river, at prices which are very much lower than the same been been prepared on the 18th of Septembers, by the Our fine on the Hudson river, at prices which are very much lower than the same by our friends, affords us great satisfaction of the Hudson river, at prices which are very much lower than the same by our friends, affords us great satisfaction of the Hudson river, at prices which are very much lower than the same by our friends affords the settlers protection.

The insurrection in Candia may also have a be adeflect upon their fortunes. The line of our house and goods on the 18th of septembers of the Hudson river, at prices which and the loss which we sustained to the Hudson river for what they have done for us. Our grati-

A VALUABLE MEDICINE. Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine bark. It has been thoroughly tested by seople in this city and vininity, and the proprietor has testimonials to its value i persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists .-- Independent.

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rives its virtues. The White Pound Compound

Sore Throat, Colds; Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Bleod, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes Discoults & Victor Huise Planding betes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other Complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

ive it a trial if sou would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is Pleasant, Safe and Sure. old by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines generally.

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Flour and Meal-Flour, 8 20@10 65 for su fancy State, 10 90@12 30 for shipping Ohio. 12 35@14 00 for trade brands, 14 20@17 50 Meal 5 00@5 25. New Buckwheat 5 00@5 50. Grain-Wheat, 2 00 for old No. 2 Milwaukee, 2 25 for mixed Spring, 3 00@3 10 for Amber State, 3 25 for white Michigan. Barlev 1 40 for fair State, 1 50 for prime Canada West. Oats, 59@60c. for good Chicago, 61@ 62c. for State. Rye, 1 15 for new Western

Corn, 94@96c. for mixed Western. Provisions-Pork, 30 00 for old prime mess 33 00 for mess. Beef, 15 00@20 00 for plain mess, 19 50@23 50 for extra. Lard 171@19c Butter, 22@25c. for Chicago and Wisconsin 35@45c. for good to prime State. Cheese, I. @174c. for fair to prime State. Seeds -Clover 121@13c. Timothy 3 50@4 00 Rough Flaxseed, 3 40@3 50 for 55 fbs. Tallow-13@131c.

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the evening of Oct. 2d, 1866, by Rev. J. M. Todd, Mr. ALONZO L. BROOKS, of Marshall, and Miss Elizabeth JEWETT, of Brookfield. In Nile, N. Y., Sept. 28th, 1866, by Eld.

Miss Many Hazard, both of Scio, N. Y. In the town of Oscaloosa, Clay Co., Ill., Sept. 23d, 1866, by Eld. C. M. Lewis, Mr. RICHARD BEMBRY and Miss Bell Higgineotham.

In Williamsburg, N. Y., Oct. 8th, 1866, of dict W. Rogers, aged 20 years and about day Baptist church in New York, and a young man of more than ordinary promise.

Near Shilob, N. J., Sept. 27th, 1866, Miss Phebe V. Swinner, daughter of Ethan B. and Eliza Swinney, aged 32 years, after a long and painful affliction of consumption, the result of a severe sickness that she passed through some years ago, in Kansas and Illi long waiting his approach, as the expected messenger to deliver her from suffering, and ner captive soul at liberty. She prolessed religion when ten years of age, and from that time until her death was a member of the church at Shilob. In New Bremen, N. Y., on the morning of Sept. 11th, 1866, after a protracted and painful illness, Mr. Joseph B. Davis, in the 63d

year of his age. Bro. Davis moved from Verona to Watson, in the spring of 1840, while that part of Lewis county was mostly a wil-derness. He was one of that little band of Christians, who took an active part in the organization of the Watson Seventh-day Bapthe time of his death. He lived to see all of

"Dearest husband, cease thy weaping;
Do not wish me back again;
Now in Jesus sweetly sleeping,
I am free from every pain."

In Milton, Wis., Sept. 2d, 1866, of liver com- who knew it best, to be one of the best; plaint, JACOB D. CLARKE, eldest son of Richard and Isabella Clarke, aged 23 years, 1 month, and 22 days. He contracted the army, in which he remained over three member of the 13th Wisconsin Infantry. He joined the church at Milton, by baptism, when thirteen years of age, and lived a consistent and prayerful Christian. His funeral sermon was preached by Eld. Joshua Clarke, and a large circle of friends followed his re-

mains to the grave. God help us to say, in our sorrow,
"Thy will, O my Father, be done;"
Though we look the last time on the cold lifeless
Of our fact here. Of our first born, our dudful son. When a child, he enlisted for Jesus; When a youth, at his country's dis He enlisted a soldier in Liberty's caus le enlisted a soldier in Liberty's cause; But he served not his Saviour the less. Ho said, " For the love of my country,

For love of the Truth and the Righ I'll gird on my armor, and trust in the Lord, And hie me away to the fight." In camp 'neath the " red, white, and blue," Fach day was the Bible his study and guide; He to God and his country was true. When the notes of the war-sounding bugle

Rang out the glad tidings of peace, Again in the temple of learning he sought His knowledge of books to increase. While toiling up Science's rough hill-side, Came the summons ! Our so rom the temple of learning, God called him up To a rest in his temple on high. He gave his dear friends the assurance That all with his spirit was well; hen said, "Farewell, mother—weep not—I go With God and the angels to dwell."

LETTERS. Z. W. Burdick, Charles H. Maxson, Wr genyon, Ethan Lanphear, Francis Mills, 3. Clarke, A. E. Maine, B. F. Rogers, C. D. Potter, L. A. Platts, J. Kimball, D. P. Curtis, M. Todd, Thomas Armor.

RECEIPTS. l payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the re-deipt of which is not duly acknowledged

should give us early notice of the omission Pays to Vol. No rnold Hiscox, Dorrville, Edon Blake, Ashaway, Amos S. Davis, Shiloh, N. J., Frank Crandall, Farina, Ill., Robert Stillman, 65 22 Nelson R. Stillman, New Auburn, 2 00 22 A. O. H. Whitford, Adams Center 250 Francis Mills, State Bridge, Hosea B. Clarke, Brookfield,

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AYER'S AGUE CURE, or the speedy and certain Cure of Inter mittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Agus, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and ious Fevers: indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

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Miscellaneous

STREET SONGS IN SCOTLAND. A correspondent of the Round Ta ble, in a letter from Helensburg, Scotland, says:

The manners and customs of the lower classes are not altogether disa greeable. It is indeed a considerable compensation for much discomfort, that one finds every evening male and female minstrels—generally a violinist and a woman's voice—singing sweetly all the Scottish ballads: These are the only concerts the people have here, and they gather around these minstrels in large crowds, nearly all giving a penny or a half penny. There is a woman who sings every evening under our window, who has such a beautiful voice, that I am sure it would have made her a fortune had she been born in Italy. She sings, without ever getting out of voice, the dear old ballads of her country, and with an indescribable pathos. She is seemingly the daughter of a gray-haired old man, who goes about with and accompanies her voice tenderly with his violin. She is about twenty years of age, and has a sweet homely Scotch lassie's face and an unpretending garb. No orator ever when last night she sang "Highland Mary." A fashionably dressed woman, passing with her husband on the street, had paused to listen to the singing. She then came forward through the hundreds who had collected, slipped a coin into the singer's hand, and then whispered something in her ear. It was probably a request that she would sing "Highland Mary. At any rate, the minstres broke forth with that charming old

bymn of human love just blooming into the love divine, and poured her whole soul into it. Each note seemed to float up winged into the moonlight; street, and the very surges of the Frith seemed to pause. As she went on, many a tear must have been born in silence, and many a heart thrilled. When it was over; nearly every one came forward with his or her tribute eyen the children with their half-pence. Throughout the country the old ballad tunes and the music of Burns are still sung, with accuracy and feeling, by the working people. The fishing people, particularly, sing them all day long. I have often had occasion, roaming pulses of the human heart to music.

GRASS LANDS. TOP-DRESSING AFTER MOWING.

Grass land often receives shocking bad treatment from the hands of

many farmers. Just look for a moment at the course of husbandry—if it will bear the name—that much of our land is afflicted with. It is plowed up, manured, a crop of corn and one of barley or oats taken off, seeded down with ten pounds of clover and a peck of timothy, pastured in a man can swing his scythe through,

August or September is followed, and howling in the most awful way. which is one, by the way, having quite beyond all hon experience. The Fescue: 3 pounds Rough Stalk Meadow; 4 pounds R. I. Bent grass. the acre! This is very heavy seed- his ingenious ruse.—The Eastern Hunting, and may astonish some of our readers. It may not pay in all cases to seed so heavily, although the above gave 2 1-2 tons of hay per

Nothing, however, can be more true, than that we do not apply a sufficient variety of seeds in seeding down land. A mixture of seed is desirable, even if it consists of but four or five varieties. A serious mistake is also made in not applying manure

them from the scorching rays of the tato. By cutting a piece from the not yet fed meal this summer, very good, 15. The same amount of impertinence, vulgarity, or envy. face of the ground, and retaining it. they are sound. They must be either any indication of a falling off in but. self the moisture of rains and dews. white or pink, according to the kind. ter. In fact, I should feed meal now fourths more than the first named; till they die.

Second, it furnishes at once stimulat- Always select beans without spots. if I had my buildings conveniently hence it is easy to find how much A powerful religious revival is said nifted by all those to and St Winter Street, Basion. Price 31 por being Sell by all

from the check it receives from close | Fish is less nutritious than meat, conmany grasses begin to store in their sons of sound intellect contains from roots material which they draw upon two to two and a half per cent. The the following spring, and in which brain of a maniac contains three and the vigor, and vitality, even, of the a half per cent. We need not fear, plant is maintained through all the however, of losing our senses from vicissitudes of the season. Timothy eating too much fish. It supplies the is a striking example of this. Third, waste, but does not augment the prothe manure, exposed as it is to mois-portion of the phosphoric matter." ture and warmth, rapidly decomposes. It is soon covered by the growing grass, and contributes to its growth during the remainder of the eason, and soon disappears from the surface altogether. Fourth, it ordinarily induces a growth which warrants cutting a heavy afterswath, and sometimes a third cutting, with- sides: out injury to the sward."

HOW TO FRIGHTEN A LION. He was out once lion shooting in

Kattiawar. In some parts of the dis-

trict, where it is tolerably open; the moved a crowd more than she did sportsman used to follow the game on horseback, ride up within range, and then dismount to get a shot, unless their beasts were steady enough to stand fire from their backs. After the shot they quickly remounted and galloped off; in fact, something in the manner of the African way of conducting the sport is described. On one occasion my friend had turned upon a couple of full grown anifrom his back, jumped off and three the bridle over his arm; by some chance, however, omitting to slip his hand through it. Well, he got a fair shot, and hit one of the lions hard; as there was nothing to check it. away it galloped, leaving my friend standing. He fired his second barrel, and then to his horror saw the wounded lion come charging down towards him, all head, tail and legs, racing tremendously. His rifle was empty and useless, and of course there was no time to load. His first said—that Robert Burns had set the long before he could reach it the part, however, American highroads, ofore being overtaken by the angry brute. Still he sped on with the inlion was fast closing with him. What should he do? There was

the blow of a paw, or his mangled limbs be quivering in the animal's relentless jaws. It suddenly occurred to him to try and startle the beast by some unusual combination of form the fall, and fed off before the pasture and sounds. His resolve was immefence is repaired in the spring, never diately taken, and acted upon withtop-dressed, and, if it does not pro- out delay. Stopping short in his duce as much grass each year for five race, with his back still towards the or six years after the first seeding as charging lion, now drawing very close, he ducked his head and body every kind of abuse is heaped upon till he looked at it reversedly from the land by the merciless farmer. Is between his legs, and in that position such the proper course? If not, let a made some of the most hideous faces, better system be at once inaugurat- and gave utterance to some of the most appalling yells, and at the same In many instances, we are well time gesticulated wildly with his aware, farmers can hardly avoid feed- arms. This was a metamorphosis ing their mowing fields in author, for which the savage beast was quite but it is a practice strongly to be unprepared. Just before there had condemned. At any rate, the better | been a runaway man, legging it as seeding of land-although a matter hard as he could go in front; but that is at present a little out of sea- now there was a fearful shapeless son, (unless the method of seeding in | creature, stationary and unyielding, many advantages) is a work that all brute was staggered, and hesitated in can accomplish. Mr. Harris gives a his headlong career; then pulled up list of the kinds and amount of grass and looked, advanced a step, and seed applied to an acre of ground by looked more closely, heard a frantic Connecticut farmer, which was as | yell of extra power, the last despair follows: 4 pounds Red Top; 8 ing effort of the hunter; turned, and pounds Perennial Rye grass; 7 with lowered sail, trotted off to join pounds White Clover; 4 pounds his companion now disappearing in June grass; 4 pounds Meadow Fes- the distance. After a short space my well, but proved to be poor milkers. cue; 2 pounds Vernal grass; 3 friend arose, almost purple in the They had been suffered to go dry poinds Hard Fescue; 1 pound Sheep | face, from the violence of his exertions | and the unpleasantly low position of the impression that milking them in his head; but much gratified, and the winter would seriously injure In all, forty pounds of grass seed to chuckling greatly at the success of them the coming summer. And I

bounds his head might be crushed by

THE ART OF DINING.

The following sensible advice in the art of dining is from the pen of they may be milked, not only with his wife. The doctor, until within a "The mind has its diseases as well tage. It favors the habit of secret- good character, but in that time he as the body, and I think vegetarian ing milk. Till within six weeks or had taken to drinking, and on Sunism is one of them. It is by practi- two months of calving, a good cow, day morning he had a bottle of whiscal experience that we learn what with plenty of rich food, can give key hid in the hay in his barn, which food is proper for us, and not by four or five quarts of milk per day, he had visited two or three times bechemical analysis. Every thing we and will still be able to secure milk fore the family were up. His wife to the surface of grass lands at some eat, with the exception of salt, can be enough for the calf. She will eat sent a little girl to find the bottle season of the year-in the early turned into charcoal; yet who can and assimilate more food, and will which she found and handed to Mrs autumn if possible, if not in the early live on charcoal? An experiment get the habit of secreting more milk. Sweat, when she poured some powspring, but at any rate, sometime has been made by the great chemist, I believe there is no better way of der into the bottle, and after shaking From our own somewhat limited Magendie: He fed geese on gum restoring the milking qualities of it sent the girl to replace it in the practice, we are confident the fertility only, and they died on the 16th day; cows that have degenerated from hay. Shortly after, the doctor went of grees lands can be kept up to a he fed some upon starch only, and poor management. I gave my cows to the barn for a few moments, and high point by top dressing, of well they died the 24th day; he fed on three quarts each of corn meal a day, came in, after which he helped his decomposed manure, once in three or ers on boiled white of eggs, and they and an abundant supply of cornstalks wife about making the fire, and then four years, and that such lands will died on the 46th day; he fed others and straw. Instead of letting them went and sat down on the sofa, where very seldom require to be newly on the three kinds mixed together, go dry in November, I kept them he soon fell asleep, never to awake. seeded. In one of the towns in Lin- and they fattened instead of dying. stabled in cold weather, and they His wife, after finding that he could coln county, a few years since, we So we must vary our food as much gave more milk, or rather more but not be awakened, took a large dose saw an instance where a farmer, by a as possible, in order to supply the ter, after we commenced to feed of morphine for the purpose of killing judicious system of top-dressing, had waste of every part of our system. grain in November and December, herself, but was discovered in season increased the yield of grass from al- In cooking vegetables, green veget- than they did in August and Septem- to prevent death. Mrs. Sweat, we ber 1st. most nothing—on an old worn-out ables, such as cabbage, spinach, etc., ber. I milked some of them till understand, had given her husband morphine two or three times previbled to nearly four tons to the acre. should be put into water at its first within six weeks of calving. This is morphine two or three times previbled to nearly four tons to the acre. should be put into water at its first within six weeks of calving. What has been done can be done boiling, with salt. Dry vegetables, perhaps too much—ten weeks would ously, which had made him sick, and Boston, by the bursting of a barrel like beans, peas, etc., should be put be better. The cows, after we stopit was for that purpose that she says of ale.

The benefits resulting from making over the fire in cold, soft water, ped milking, fleshed up rapidly, and the last dose was intended."

A col an application of fine, old, well-rotted after having been soaked in luke- many were the predictions that the manure, to mowing fields, soon after warm water—beans for twenty-four corn meal would spoil them for milk. the grass has been cut, are so well hours. Potatoes should be steamed, But it did not. They gave more of Corn.—A correspondent of the stated by the American Agriculturalist, but never boiled. Steam with the milk than ever before, and it certain-that we copy the following, giving it skin on. Bear in mind, that a pota-ly is very much richer. The pros- as follows: our endorsement remarking in the to must never be pealed; the part pects now are, that for the year commeantime, that if the plan were more immediately under the skin contains mencing the 1st of last November, generally practiced, we should see the most nutriment. Cut out the till the 1st of next November, they better crops of hay, hear less about eyes or germs if any; if young and will give as much again butter as bushel of good raw, unground dry fields being "all dried up" in sum-tender, the skin can be taken off with they ever gave in a year before. So corn, fed to a middling good breed, mer, and find them not to require a scrubbing brush; if old, scrape the much for good feeding in winter. in comfortable quarters, without much plowing so often as now.

| Print is a mulch to the exposed roots, and then roast them. In section the smaller the eye the better the policy and tender shoots, defending the smaller the eye the better the policy.

| A composition of power pound of butter sun, and not allowed to root, and become and it the smaller the eye the better the policy. In our, scrape the much for good receding in winter in comtonante quarters, without much sun, and not allowed to root, and become and it the smaller the eye the better the policy.

| A composition of power pound of butter sun, and not allowed to root, and become and it the smaller the eye the better the policy. In our, scrape the much for good receding in winter.

| A comton to require a scrubbing brush; in our, scrape the much for good receding in winter. In section of the weigh every pound of butter sun, and not allowed to root, and become and it is the safest response for pounds of pork, and if the breed is importance. Yellow the smaller the eye the better the policy in the smaller than the policy in the smaller than the policy in the pol

ury, namely, when it has exerted all other food, and is very good to supthe strength of its nature in the pro- ply the waste of our system, especiparation for producing seed. A little idiot contains about one per cent. of if they were not fed meal. The more later, when the seed has formed, phosphoric matter, while that of per-

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

Ike Marvel, in one of his pleasant

De Rebus Ruris " papers in " Hours at Home," speaks thus of the contrast between English and American way-I leave potatoes and their culture

for a further consideration of the more striking constasts between European and American rural landscape. Not the least noticeable of these contrasts springs from the vast difference in the outlay and treatment of public roads. A neat and well-ordered public road in any of the rural districts of America is altogether exceptional. Throughout There is no particular reason why

a cross country road, for farm traffic only, should have the width of a village street; yet one uniform, turnmals, and was following them on the pike rule of breadth, seems to have ward to victory. plan. He managed to get within prevailed in the laying down of all range; and as horse would not country thoroughfares in America; stand quiet enough low to free of course, did the disposition exist it. of course, did the disposition exist, it would by no means be so easy a matter to heap a rumbling highway of forty or nriver in width, in such orderly condition as a nanto-or one which would amply suffice for the but the noise started his horse, and, traffic. Neither towns nor turnpike day evening last, held in this city, can roads in charge, have a system in West Virginia, seconded by New their management, or any regard for York, the order to destroy the rock appearances. Exception is to be made in favor of a few public spirited townships, (in Massachusetts most- in thus decising, considered Lee's ly,) which have taken this matter rock a historical mark of the battleboldly in hand, and encouraged order and thrift by wholesome regulaimpulse was naturally to bolt as hard tions in regard to encroachments upabout Scotland, to remember the as he could; and, accordingly, away on the highway, and the judicious views the field of this most sanguine best thing that George Gilfillan ever he stumped for the nearest tree. But planting of trees. For the most battle.—Baltimore American. roars came closer and closer behind throughout the rural districts, offer him; and he felt that he had not the to the eye two great slovenly stretches of land, cumbered with stones, offal, woodyards, and gaping with yellow chasms of earth, from which, stinct of self-preservation; but the every spring-time and autumn, a few

> no time to be lost. In a few more utmost neatness and regularity which the farmer may bestow upon his fields; who, although only twenty-four years and crops lose half their effect, and of age, has been twice widowed. the landscape lacks that completed She is said to be of humble birth, While town authorities continue to be appointed for their political apti-

tude, it is useless to hope for any deliberate scheme for improvement. The most that can be done is by the combination of adjoining proprietors, in which they will have little to hope retired to a convent, where she refrom the co-operation of any town mained until her twentieth year. board of advisers. As an instance in She then made a journey to various point—I have repeatedly offered to parts of Europe, and visited, among the lime cooks them, so they have a undertake full charge of the half other places, St. Petersburg, where dried appearance; salt has a similar mile of high road leading through farm lands of my own, guaranteeing a more serviceable condition than the road has yet known, and a diminution of cost to the town of at least 20 per cent., yet the proposition is ignored. The select men would lose their little private jobbing in the way of repairs, and some future board might annul any such disorderly and unheard of conduct.

GOOD FEED FOR MILCH COWS.

Our cows give fully one third more

butter this year than last, due solely

to good feeding and warm quarters bought with the farm. They looked was brilliantly illuminated for the about the 1st of November, under have no doubt that there is considerable truth in this idea, provided the cows in the winter have nothing but cornstalks and straw, and are not Sweat, of Kennebunk, died from the stabled. But if they are fed liberally, effects of morphine, administered by out injury, but with positive advan- few years, has always sustained a

prime, enabling it to recover quickly of animal as well as vegetable food. not the slightest doubt that it would the price of corn. Take, for instance, pay to give each cow two quarts of raw corn, the most common way it is cutting, which is fatal to any grasses. taining only 20 per cent. of nutritious corn and pea meal a day. If twenty fed; pork at five cents per pound is It is necessary for us to cut the grass | matter, but ought to be partaken of bushels of corn a year will double, or equal to corn at fifty cents per bushel, just at the time, of all others, when at least twice a week. It contains even add-one-third to, the amount of and so on, above or below, in the cutting does the plant the most in- more phosphorus matter than any butter and cheese made by a cow, it same ratio. The good of our farms is easy to figure whether it is profit- and pockets demands that we sell our able or not. I do not say they will oats and corn in beef, mutton, pork, duction of flowers, and in the pre- ally of the brain. The brain of an not eat as much grass and fodder as butter, cheese and wool. FATTENING SWINE.—Many farmers food they will eat the better, provided it is turned into butter and cheese. -Harris's " Walks and Talks."

"LEE'S ROOK."

The grounds comprising the An-

tietam Cemetery, near Sharpsburg.

Maryland, were occupied by Gen. Lee and his staff during the battle of Antietam, and a rock protruding about three feet above the surface has been pointed out to all visitors as the one on which Gen. Lee stood and viewed the progress of the battle. It was from this rock he issued his orders until compelled to retreat by the gallant charge of Gen. Burnside's division, which carried the bridge, in

full view, over Antietam Creek,

which has since been known as Burn-

side's bridge. Those who took part in the battle usually take their position upon this rock to point out to their friends the farm house to the left in which Gen. McClellan had his headquarters, the Burnside bridge to the right, and Reno's mountain in the distance, on Great Britain a slatternly and ill-kept the apex of which the gallant General of that name fell mortally wounded early in the battle. In short, all the points of interest are specially visible from Lee's Rock, together with the whole field over which the

> army of the Potomac pressed for-At a meeting of the Board Commissioners representing a few of the States, held at Sharpsburg, last Spring, a vote was taken on the question of leaving Lee's Rock standing, when it was, by a close vote, decided to have it blown up and reon motion of the Commissioners from was rescinded, and it was decided that it should remain. The myorry, field, that must always prove of interest, especially to the visitor from a distance, who for the first time

pictures in Paris, there is this year a portrait of a lady with the simple title of "The Widow" in the catashovelfuls of clay are withdrawn to logue. There is a terrible fact conpatch the road-bed which lies be- nected with this picture, and it is tween. Under such conditions, the thus related by a correspondent: "The lady is the Countess D-

charm which regales the eye along but when only sixteen years of age the rural by-roads of England. tention of the Marquis de Dwho married her. On leaving the church, however, the Marquis was assassinated by some obscure rival. and the lady was left a widow with an immense fortune. The Marquise one of the most wealthy boyards of his diamonds, and his millions. The marriage was celebrated in the house of the bridegroom's mother, in a remote part of Russia, some distance from her own estate. The newlymarried couple left for their new home in a magnificent sleigh. On the way they were attacked by wolves, and the Count, in trying to defend his bride, made a false step, fell out of the sleigh into the snow, and was immediately devoured by the wolves. The horses, mad with terror, dashed off with immense speed, and did not stop till they arin the winter. They were cows I rived at the Count's chateau, which reception of the newly-married cou-

ACCIDENTAL MURDER AND ATTEMPT-ED SUICIDE.—The Maine Democrat, published at Saco, gives the following details of the death of Dr. Sweat,

of Kennebunk: "On Saturday morning, Dr. Of M

How MUCH PORK FROM A BUSHEL

A series of carefully conducted experiments have established the following rule upon this subject: A

do not commence fattening their swine till October. This is not the best system of hog management. Hogs that are to be slaughtered about the first of next December or, January, should be well fed, with scrupulous regularity, three times every day. It is not best to "stuff" fattening swine in the former part of the season, unless they have attained a desirable size. Hogs should be kept growing, rather than to allow them to subsist almost entirely on grass, till within two months of the time when they are to be slaughtered, and then crowd them by heavy feeding. The quantity of feed should be increased from week to week, as the animals will take a large amount. Furthermore, it is infinitely better to have all kinds of grain ground quite fine before it is fed out. It is also an excellent practice, when feeding fattening swine, to provide three vessels, each one to contain about as much as is fed at one time. Then let the meal be softened by soaking in water about twenty-four hours before it is fed. A still better practice is to scald meal of all kinds previous to feeding it -New York

Snarling.—The way not to be healthy or happy is to keep up an incessant snarling. If you want to grow lean, cadaverous, and unlovely, excite yourself continually about matters you know nothing about. Ac-

cuse other people of wrong-doing incessantly, and you will find but little time to see any wrong in yourself. We wish here and now to inform all men of irritable dispositions, that they will live longer if they only keep cool. If such men want to die, we have nothing to say; snarling will kill about as quick as anything we know. We have had good health and attribute the most of it to the way we take things.

THE SALT MINES OF NEVADA.—It is claimed that the salt mines of Nevada are the best in the country. tv-five per cent. fine. No bottom to this salt bed has ever been discovered. As deep as any work has gone,

the bed is solid rock salt, and from a depth of thirty-five feet the salt wawork without efficient working arrangements. The salt water wells fill up to the surface and overflow the large floor from which the fine white salt is continually gathered.

To PRESERVE Eggs.—The best method I know of to preserve eggs, says a correspondent of an exchange, is to fill the pores of the shell with fresh clean lard, so as to exclude all air. It is my opinion that this simple and easy method is preferable to any now in use. Some put them in limewater, some lay them down in salt, some put them in sawdust. But effect—while eggs saturated with Russia placed at her feet his heart, lard, as far as my experience goes,

ODDS AND ENDS.

Emigration and settlement on the new lands of the West were rarely more rapid than now. In Oregon 25,000 acres of public lands were taken up in July; the land office at Winnebago City, Minn., disposed of 13,000 acres in August, of which 12,-000 were taken up under the homestead act; and at the land office in Junction City, Kansas, 10,000 acres were taken in August, nearly all under the homestead law.

Napoleon, once in the gallery of the Louvre, turned from a fine picture to Baron Denon, saying: 'That is a fine picture, Denon.' "Yes, immortal," was the reply. 'How long will this picture and a statue last?" said Napoleon. picture five hundred years, and the statue five thousand, sire." this you call immortality!"

The Boston Recorder calls attention o the neglect of Congress to provide chaplains for the army. Sixty regiments are authorized, but chaplains are provided only for the six colored regiments. The soldiers of the fiftyfour white regiments are presumed to be either safe already, or not worth

One exceedingly warm day in July, neighbor met old Joe H., and remarked that it was very hot. "Yes," says Joe, "if it wasn't for one thing, I should say we were going to have a thaw." "What is that?" inquired his friend. "There's nothing froze," says Joe. The man went his way much enlightened.

Nine hundred and forty applications have been received from negroes in Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia, by the American Colonization Society, for transportation to Liberia. They will depart Novem-

A collision occurred on the Mobile

and Ohio Railroad on the 19th Sept. resulting in the killing of seven and wounding of seventeen persons. The Pennsylvania corn crop, this

year, is expected to amount to about 33,000,000 bushels, while last year it was 35,477,106 bushels. Samuel Marshall and Orris Still-

man fell from the masthead of schooner Lottie Klots, in Charlestown,

ing food to the plant cut off in its Milk and eggs partake of the nature arranged for the purpose. I have pork should bring to correspond with to be in progress in Natick, Mass.

NEW YORK.

Adams—Dr. C. D. Potter: Alfred Charles D. Langworthy. Alfred Center M.J. Green, N. V. Hull. Brookfield-Richard Stillman. Berlin-J. Byron Whitfor Ceres-Wm. R. Maxson. DeRuyter-Barton G. Stillman. E. R. Crandall. Hounsfield Benjamin Maxson. Leonardsville_Asa M. West. le-Ezekiel R. Clarke. Portville—A.B. Crandall, E. I. Maxson Poland—Abel Slillman. Petersburgh—Hamilton Clarke. Richburgh—John B. Cottrell. State Bridge—Joseph West. Scott-Byron L. Barber. South Brookfield-Herman A. Hull. Watson—D. P. Williams West Edmeston-Ephraim Maxson.

Mystic Bridge—George Greenman. 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.

Venango-James R. Irish. Lost Creek-Wm. Kennedy New Milton-J. F. Randolph

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 West Milton-James Pierce. Walworth-Howell W. Randolph

ILLINOIS. Farina L. M. Cottrell. West Hallock-Truman Faunders.

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

Long Branch-Joshua G. Babcock. FARM AND FRUIT LANDS, in a mild and healthful climate. Thirty miles south of Philadelphia, by Railroad, in New Jersey, on heating of latitude as Baltimore, Md.

NEBRASKA.

The soil is rich and productive. Varying om a clay to a sandy loam, suitable for heat. Grass. Corn. Tobacco, Fruits, and Vegefables. This is a great fruit downtry. Cures Cuts, Burns, Scalds Five hundred Vineyards and Orchards have GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE been planted out by experienced fruit grow. Cures Wounds: Bruises. Spr ers. Grapes, Peaches, Pears, &c., produce immense profits. Vineland is already one of vada are the best in the country.
One bed is reported to cover fiftytwo thousand acres, yielding two
million bushels annually of salt, nine
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
million bushels annually of salt, nineter comes so rapidly as to prevent Hundreds of people are constantly settling. Hundreds of new houses are being construct Fruit and Vegetables ripen earlier in this district than in any other locality north of Noriolk, Va. Improved places for sale. Openings for all kinds of business, Lumber

be rented. For persons who desire mild winters, a nealthful climate, and a good soil, in a counry beautifully improved, abounding in fruits, Letters answered, and the Vineland Rural,

ants.
Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland P. From report of Solon Robinson, Agricul tural 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

YSPEPSIA CURED RHEUMATISM CURED. ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE CURED:

BY TREATMENT WITH MINERAL WATERS. pernicious drugs and quack Medicines, and

"STRUMATIC SALTS." These SALTS are made from the concen-Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company Pittsburgh, and are packed in air-tight

rections are attached. INTERNALLY USE "STRUMATIC MINERAL WATERS." lu bottles of one and a half pints. One suffi-

cient for a day's use. For sale by all respectable Druggists. THRECTIONS FOR MAKING YOUR OWN SOAP With your Waste Grease !

PENN'A SALT MANUFACTURING CO'S

SAPONIFIERI (Patents of 1st and 8th February, 1859,) CONCENTRATED LEET 184

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,

Two Cents only for every pound of Soap.

nd melt with a gentle heat until the soap BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Be particular in asking for PENN'A SALT M'FG CO.'S SAPONIFIER.

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10 00 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL TRAIN, (Sunday)
excepted.) through without change stopping at all principal Stations, and tauching Buffalo at 6.00 A. M., Salamanca 5.50 A. M. making librations. and Dunkirk 8.02 A. M., making direct connection with Trains on Lake Spire and Alliantic and Great Western Railways for points West and South. 3.00 P. M. WAY TRAIN, (Sundars excepted) for Middletown. 4.30 P. M. WAY TRAIN, (Sunday Sexcepted.) for Newburgh, Warwick, Port Bervis, and intermediate Stations. 5.30 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS, (Syndays ex cepted.) for Salamanca, Dankirk and Bufalo, without change of Coacies, reaching Salamanca at 12.55 P. M., Bufalo at 1,00 P.

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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 Frunk Railways, for all points West and South West. . . This Train of Saturday evening will run to Elmira only.
6.00 P. M. WAY TRAIN, (Sunday descepted) for Suffern, and intermediate Stations. 7.00 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRES to Build and Rochester, Dally, and to Dunkirk in Salamanca (except Baturdays), through Salamanca (except Saturdays,) through without change of Conchest arriving in Rochester 12:03 P. M., Buffalo 1:00 P. M., Salamanca at 12:55 Pl M., land Dunkhy at 2.45 P. M., making direct connections with Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Show and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points West and South. 8.00 P. M. THROUGH; EMIGRANTITRAIN Daily, without change of cars to Buttale Salamanca and Dunkirk, connecting with all Western Lines, and forming by taribe most comfortable and desirable Routs for

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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 change and Michigan Streets.

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

at Elmira with Williamsport and Elmin Railroad for Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and points South excepted.) Stops for word and wateroul, and arrives in New York at 7,00 A M.

15 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRES (except Sundays) Afriyes in New York at 3.45 P. M. Connects at Elmira with Williamsport and Elmira Ballroad; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lacktwanns and Western Ballroad, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities. PROM ROCHESTER.

days 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 0.15 A. M. EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at all Stations, and arrives at cor-ing 3.30 P. M., intersecting with the 8.30 A. M. Mail Train from Buffalo, and reaching New York 7.00 (Al. M.; also; connects at Elmira for Harrisburg and all points South Daily stopping at Corning 11.60, intersecting with the 4:15 P. M. Night Express from

Dunkirk, stopping as above and reaching New York 12:30 r. M. Sleeping Goach at tached to this Train running through to New York. Only One: Train East on Sunday, leaving Buffulo at 6:15 P. M., Bochester 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.

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5.00 r. m. for Flemington and Somerville,

6.15 r. m. for Somerville,

7.30 r. m. for formarville.