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RECONSTRUCTION. the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the in- lion, but merely suspended; and that ional Governors had been appointed, to renonnce their places in the Union. Conventions called, Governors elected. Representatives chosen to the Congress ject has been equally definite and uniform. United States. Courts had been and the purpose of the war was specifipened for the enforcement of laws long cally stated in the Proclamation issued moved, custom-houses re-established. September, 1862. It was then solemnly and the internal revenue laws put in proclaimed and declared, that " hereafter, force in order that the people might con- as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted tribule to the national income. Postal for the object of practically restoring the operations had been renewed, and efforts constitutional relation between the Unit were being made to restore them to their ed States and each of the States and the former condition of efficiency. The people thereof, in which States that rela-States themselves had been asked to take tion is or may be suspended or disturbed." part in the high function of amending the The recognition of the States by the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the Judicial Department of the Government the legitimate results of our internecine proceedings affecting them as States,

Having progressed thus far, the Exe- Courts. cutive Department found that it had ac- In the admission of Senators and Re could be completed, and that was the ad- tion; for this could not happen when the mission to Congress of loyal Senators and | Constitution and the laws are enforced by Representatives from the States whose a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each people had rebelled against the lawful House is made the "judge of the elecauthority of the General Government, tions, returns, and qualifications of its This question devolved upon the respect- own members," and "may, with the conive Houses, which, by the Constitution, currence of two-thirds, expel a member." are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own sents his certificate of election, he may members; and its consideration at once at once be admitted or rejected; or, egaged the attention of Congress.

tions made by Congrece for the payment of their salaries, The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent exerted in the interests of loyalty to the the existence of slavery within the Unitd States or any place subject to their prisdiction was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day December, 1865, it was officially de- ment, my convictions, heretofore expresscared to have become valid as a part of ed, have undergone no change; but on the Constitution of the United States, the contrary, their correctness has been Affor the States in which the insurrect confirmed by reflectio and time. If the tion had existed, promptly amended their admission of loyal members to seats in the constitutions, so as to make them conthe organic law of the land; declared wise and expedient now. If this anoma nall and void all ordinances and laws of lous condition is right now-if, in the exsecession; repudiated all pretended act condition of these States at the predebts and obligations created for the sent time, it is lawful to exclude them revolutionary purposes of the insurrec. from representation, I do not see that the tion; and proceeded, in good faith, to question will be changed by the efflux of the enactment of measures for the pro- time. Ten years hence, if these States tection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these of exclusion will be no weaker. States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth makes it the duty of the President to remonth of the session, that an exception commend to the consideration of Conwas made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Represented Hecessary or expedient." I know of no

the restoration of the Union and the per-

sentation will be no stronger—the right

The Constitution of the United States

measure more imperatively demanded, by

I deem it a subject of profound regret every consideration of national interest. t Congress has thus far failed to ad- sound policy, and equal justice, than the mitte seats loyal Senators and Represent admission of loyal members from the talives from the other States, whose in now unrepresented States. This would habitants, with those of Tennessee, had consummate the werk of restoration, and ngaged in the rebellion. Ten States exert a most salutary influence in the renore than one-fourth of the whole num- establishment of peace, harmony, and fraremain without representation; the ternal feeling. It would tend igreatly to sats of fifty members in the House of renew the confidence of the American epresentatives and of twenty members people in the vigor and stability of their the Senate are yet vacant—not by institutions. It would bind us more thir own consent, not by a failure of closely together as a nation, and enable election, but by the refusal of Congress us to show to the world the inherent and to accept their credentials. Their ad-recuperative power of a Government mision, vit is believed, would have ac- founded upon the will of the people, and conglished much towards the renewal established upon the principles of liberand strengthening of our relations as one ty, justice, and intelligence. Our increaspeole, and removed serious cause of ed strength and enhanced prosperity ontent on the part of the inhabitants would irrefragibly demonstrate the fallaofhose States. It would have accorded cy of the arguments against free instituwh the great principle enunciated in tions drawn from our recent national disd Declaration of American Independ- orders by the enemies of republican gov ese, that no people ought to bear the ernment. The admission of loyal mem-Irden of taxation and yet be denied the bers from the States now excluded from tht of representation. It would have Congress, by allaying doubt and appreen in consonance with the express pro hension, would turn capital, now awaiting sions of the Constitution, that each an opportunity for investment, into the ate shall have at least one. Representational channels of trade and industry. It would ve," and "that no State, without its con-alleviate the present troubled condition int, shall be deprived of its equal suff of those States, and by inducing emigrage in the Senate. These provisions tion, aid in the settlement of fertile reere intended to secure to every State, gions now uncultivated, and lead to an nd to the people of every State, the increased production of those staples ght of representation in each House of which have added so greatly to the ongress; and so important was it deem- wealth of the nation and the commerce d by the framers of the Constitution, of the world. New fields of enterprise hat the equality of the States in the would be opened to our progressive peosenate should be preserved, that not ple, and soon the devastations of war even by an amendment of the Constitu- would be repaired, and all traces of our on can any State, without its consent, domestic differences effaced from the edenied a voice in that branch of the minds of our countrymen.

It is true, it has been assumed that the Government which constitutes us one nte, and that the insurrection having rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, been suppressed, they were thencefor having rescued our nation from perils of ward to be considered merely as con- threatened disintegration, we resort to quered territories. The Legislative, Exe-consolidation, and in the end absolute cutive, and Judicial. Departments of the despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence dovernment have, however, with great of similar troubles. The war having terdistinctiveness and uniform consistency, minated, and with it all occasion for the tary appropriation is \$25,205,669. refused to aspection an assumption so in- exercise of powers of doubtful constitucompatible with the nature of our repub- tionality, we should hasten to bring leg-

The Sabbath Recorder

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VOLUME XXII.—NO. 50.

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

nated by Congress.

paid to pensioners, including the expenses

of disbursement, was thirteen million four

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 13, 1866.

some instances, Senators were permitted the Federal Union as the only rock of place which, until decisive action should with unexampled vigor and success. non-intervention, in regard to Mexico, as

to continue their legislative functions, safety," were prescribed by Jefferson while in other instances Representatives as rules of action to endear to his "country of the Navy; as the most cur, it is confidently anticipated that this States. Repeated assurances have been attention of the British nation, and so right to withdraw from the Union, and ment and action equally auspicious to tion should be provided for the iron-clad were endeavoring to maintain that right their happiness and safety." Jackson fleet. It is intended that the vessels shall by force of arms. All of the States held that the action of the General Gov- be in proper condition for any emergency, whose people were in insurrection, is ernment should always be strictly con- and it is desirable that the bill accepting States, were included in the apportion fined to the sphere of its appropriate League Island for naval purposes, which ment of the direct tax of twenty millions duties, and justly and forcibly urged that passed the House of Representatives at of dollars annually laid upon the United our Government is not to be maintained, earnest wish of every patriotic heart; States by an act approved 5th August, nor our Union preserved, "by invasions tion at an early period, in order that and we will have accomplished our 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4, of the rights and powers of the several there may be a suitable public station 1862, and by the apportionment of repre- States. In thus attempting to make our granden and events of the past, and sentation thereunder, also recognized General Government strong, we make it getting and their instructive lestheir presence as States in the Union; weak. Its true strength consists in leave of the service, on the Delaware river. sols, we resume our onward career as a and they have, for judicial purposes, been ing individuals and States as much as The Naval Pension Fund amounts to \$11,divided into districts, as States alone can possible to themselves; in making itself 750,000, having been increased \$2,750,be divided. The same recognition ap- felt, not in its power, but in its benefi- 000 during the year. The expenditures pessage of the 4th of December, pears in the recent legislation in refer- cence; not in its control, but in its pro-1865. Congress was informed of the ence to Tennessee, which evidently rests tection; not in binding the States more measures which had been instituted by upon the fact that the functions of the closely to the center, but leaving each to closely to the center, but leaving each to State were not destroyed by the rebelmove unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings surrection occurred to their relations principle is of course applicable to those of men whose deeds and services have portance of legislative measures for with the General Government. Provis- States which, like Tennessee, attempted made them illustrious, and who, long The action of the Executive Depart- have left to their country the rich legacy Legislatures assembled, and Senators and ment of the Government upon this sub- of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country, and respect for the Conin abeyance. The blockade had been re by my predecessor on the 22d day of stitution and the laws. THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper tures \$15,352,079, showing an excess of adjustment of our revenue system, inter- the latter of \$966,093. In anticipation of nal as well as impost, are commended to this deficiency. however, a special apthe careful consideration of Congress. In propriation was made by Congress extinction of African slavery as one of has also been clear and conclusive in all my last annual message I expressed my the act approved July 28, 1866, ingeneral views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the neces- of \$700,000 for free mail matter, as had in the Supreme, Circuit, and District sity of carrying into every department of a legitimate portion of the revthe Government a system of rigid ac- enues yet remaining unexpended, the complished nearly all that was within the presentatives from any and all of the countability, thorough retrenchment, and actual deficiency for the past year is commerce of the country, I recommend Scope of its constitutional authority. States, there can be no just ground of apOne thing, however, yet remained to be prehension that persons who are disloyal dens of taxation can be lessed by the annual redens of taxation can be lessed by the annual renecessary for the preservation of the will reconsider the subject, and adopt

The report presents a much more sa-When a Senator or Representative preending the 30th June, 1865, the last year should there be any question as to his \$941,902,537, and on the 31st October, annual transportation of seventy-one mil-In the meantime, the Executive De. cligibility, his credentials may be referpartment—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its ef
proposed by Con In the meantime, the Executive De. eligibility, his credentials may be refer- 1865, it amounted to \$2,740,854,750. On lion eight hundred and thirty-seven thou-House of which he thus becomes a memliens between the citizens of the respect- ber, that he possesses the requisite con- October 31, 1866, having been \$206,379, and ninety two miles, and the annual States, the States and the Federal stitutional and legal qualifications. If 565. In the last annual report of the transportation thirty million six hundred Government, extending, from time to refused admission as a member for want state of the finances, it was estimated and nine thousand four hundred and time, as the public interests seemed to of due allegiance to the Government, and that during the three quarters of the sixty-seven miles. The length of steamrequire, the judicial, revenue, and postal returned to his constituents, they are fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, boat routes is fourteen thousand three systems of the country. With the advice admonished that none but persons loyal the debt would be increased \$112,194, hundred and forty-six miles, and the and consent of the Senate, the necessary to the United States will be allowed a 947. During that period, however, it annual transportation three millions four officers were appointed, and appropriative voice in the Legislative Councils of the was reduced \$31,196,387, the receipts hundred and eleven thousand nine hunof the year having been \$89,905,505 more, dred and sixty-two miles. The mail Nation, and the political power and moral and the expenditures \$200,529,235 less service is rapidly increasing throughout influence of Congress are thus effectively than the estimates. Nothing could more | the whole country, and its steady exten-Government and fidelity to the Union. extent and availability of the national remanency of our present form of governwhich under our form of government, from a war to a peace footing. During the fiscal year ending the 30th

of June, 1866, the receipts were \$558, respective Houses of Congress was wise 032,620, and the expenditures \$520,750,and expedient a year ago, it is no less 940, leaving an available surplus of \$37,surplus of \$158,633,308. For the fiscal United Kingdom; the establishment of remain as they are, the right of repreductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following habitants of the country providing the years will doubtless be sufficient to co- means of transportation. ver all legitimate charges upon the Freasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in

population and wealth, and yet the debt e extinguished within the next quarter of a century. THE WAR DEPARTMENT. furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of paid, carefully provided with medical In our efforts to preserve " the unity of gulations as will protect the Government | ment. xistence of the States was terminated people," by restoring the States to the discharged soldier the well-earned reward public land to corporations, in aid of the y the rebellious acts of their inhabit condition which they held prior to the of his faithfulness and gallantry. More construction of railroads and other interthan six thousand maimed soldiers have nal improvements. Should this policy received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

eluka di turk endapar nasaka ti ser jant, rehirt sed ditret constitto

stitution, and promote a union of senti- It is important that a suitable public stafor this class of vessels, as well as a of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last, were \$43,324,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$23,568,436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the im-three million dollars will be required to their relief and improvement. The sugsince withdrawn from the scenes of life, gestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow citizens, are earnestly recommended to the favorable attention of

> THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The report of the Postmaster General he postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were \$14,386,986, and the expendicluding the standing appropriation

one year ago the most sanguine could six thousand nine hundred and thirty trade and commerce. have anticipated. During the fiscal year mail routes with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hnnof the war, the public debt was increased | dred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate mencing September 1, 1865, and ending railroad routes is thirty-two thousand clearly indicate than these statements the sion in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The sources and the rapidity and safety with growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office great military and naval establishments | Department of Great Britain and our can be disbanded, and expenses reduced own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which, it is believed, will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasınuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international 281,680. It is estimated that the receipts letter postage to one-half the existing for the fiscal year ending the 30th of rates; a reduction of postage with all June, 1867, will be \$475,061, 386, and that other countries to and from which corthe expenditures will reach the sum of respondence is transmitted in the British \$316,428,078, leaving in the Treasury a mail, or in closed mails through the year ending June, 30th, 1868, it is esti- uniform and reasonable charges for the mated that the receipts will amount to sea and territorial transit of corres-\$436,000,000, and that the expenditures pondence in closed mails; and an allowwill be \$350,247,641—showing an excess ance to each Post Office Department of of \$85,752,359 in favor of the Govern- the right to use all mail communications ment. These eximated receipts may be established under the authority of the diminished by a reduction of excise and other for the dispatch of correspondence, import duties; but after all necessary re- either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the in-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. 'The report of the Secretary of the In terior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are the last fiscal year, four millions six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-thousand five hundred The report of the Secretary of War and sixteen acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public his Department during the past year. lands has undergone essential modifica-Few volunteers now remain in the ser- tions. Immediate revenue, and not their vice, and they are being discharged as rapid settlement, was the cardinal fearapidly as they can be replaced by regu- ture of our land system. Long experilar troops. The army has been promptly, ence and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, development of our agricultural resources and is to be furnished with breech-load | and the diffusion of an energetic populaing small arms. The military strength | tion over our vast territory, are objects of the nation has been unimpaired by the of far greater importance to the national lischarge of volunteers, the disposition growth and prosperity than the proceeds of unserviceable or perishable stores, of the sale of the land to the highest bidand the retrenchment of expenditure. der in open market. The pre-emption Sufficient war material to meet any emer- laws confer upon the pioneer who comgency has been retained and from the plies with the terms they impose, the isbanded volunteers standing ready to privilege of purchasing a limited portion respond to the national call, large armies of "unoffered lands" at the minimum States with which we maintain intercan be rapidly organized, equipped, and price. The homestead enactments relieve course, and the practice, so justly the concentrated. Fortifications on the coast | the settler from the payment of purchase and frontier have received, or are being money and secure him a permaneut home, prepared for, more powerful armaments; upon the condition of residence for a term lake surveys and harbor and river im of years. The liberal policy invites emi provements are in course of energetic gration from the old, and from the crowd rosecution. Preparations have been ed portions of the new world. Its pronade for the payment of the addi- pitious results are undoubted, and will tional bounties authorized during the re- be more signally manifested when time sented to that humane and enlightened cent session of Congress, under such re- shall have given to it a wider develop- ruler, and received by him with expres-

sions of grateful appreciation. Congress has made liberal grants of hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithcometeries, containing the remains of ful application of the fund. The title to if consummated, would reduce them to a 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been the lands should not pass, by patent or bondage even more oppressive than that established. The total estimate of mili- otherwise, but remain in the Government from which they have been just relieved. and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Government of the State in which the Rovernment of the Rovernment of the State in which the Rovernment of the State in which the Rovernment of the State in which the Rovernment of the Rovernment of the State in which the Rovernment of the Rovernmen tion of the road has been actually built, government of the State in which the U professed ob- islation within the boundaries prescribed It is stated in the report of the Secretime be conveyed to the corporation, will meet neither its encouragement nor icts of the war. Throghout the recent legislation of Congress the undeniable ancient landmarks established by our consistency of the States of this Union. At the very land states of this Union. At the very land states of the rehellion each of the report of the Secretation within the pondaries prescribed then then then consists of the might then, from time to capitate on time to consist the encouragement nor approval. It is stated in the report of the Secretation within the navel force at the convergence of the conv

be taken by Congress, was selected, by Should no unforseen causes of delay oc is held by the government of the United ment in Ireland continually engage the great thoroughfare will be completed given by the Emperor, since that agreebefore the expiration of the period desigtioned, or sooner. During the last fiscal year the amount

> hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine newly-appointed Minister of the United hundred and ninety-six dollars, and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twentysix thousand seven hundred and twentytwo. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose updn us corresponding obmeet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year. Treaties have been concluded with the ndians, who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of

the rebellion,have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an presents a most satisfactory condition of earnest desire for a renewal of friendly During the year ending September 30

866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars. LEVEES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and known its dissent to the Emperor of wise economy. With no exceptional nor only \$265,093—a sum within \$51,141 of to Congress such legislation as may be dens of taxation can be lessened by such | port of 1864. The decrease of revenue | levees of the Mississippi River. It is a a modification of our revenue laws as compared with the previous year was matter of national importance that early tion of Mexico which will conform as will be consistent with the public faith, one and one-fifth per cent., and the in- steps should be taken; not only to add to and the legitimate and necessary wants crease of expenditures, owing principally the efficiency of these barriers against engagement, and thus neet the just exto the enlargement of the mail service in destructive inundations, but for the re- pectations of the United States. The the South, was twelve per cent. On the moval of all obstructions to the free and papers relating to the subject will be laid tisfactory condition of our finances than 30th of June last there were in operation safe navigation of that great channel or before you. It is believed that, with the

The District of Columbia under existing laws, is not entitled to that represenits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of government. Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. tual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted I therefore recommend the passage of

a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the district are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of is Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged the reorganization of domestic industry.

RESPECT ABROAD. It is a subject of congratulation, that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate nfluence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty, and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign

The entire success of the Atlantic Tel-

egraph between the coast of Ireland and ne Province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civiliza. tion. There is reason to expect that and enterprise against the British North equal success will attend, and even great- American Colonies was projected and ater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the ritory and jurisdiction of the United Pacific Ocean by the projected line of States. In obedience to the obligation Russian possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the subject of complaint on our part, has not

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been pre-

CONGRATULATIONS TO RUSSIA

been renewed.

duce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, pro-

ment, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period men-It was reasonably expected that the

Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be atlended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty. and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of

government. Such was the condition of affairs in re gard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris, that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make

nearly as practicable with the existing evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and view; while, with their glasses, it manently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French to Congress to direct the manner in which. well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no

doubt that the subject of all such claims ient and proper time. DIFFERENCES WITH GREAT BRITAIN. It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between ing out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses

committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the doby war, are now earnestly engaged in mestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The im portance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good-faith and neutrality, shall be restored between

the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition tempted to be carried on within the terelegraph between Kamschatka and the imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured. and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence, in the Province of Canada. been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolufionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted come evil. persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnes-

great an agitation is now prevailing in proceedings thus contemplated would the opinion which we might otherwise produce a crisis of great political interhave entertained in regard to an expediest in the Republic of Mexico. The tion expressly prohibited by our neutral-States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent upon our statute-books, they should be make love stronger than any other

TERMS---\$2 50 a Year, in advance.

WHOLE NO. 1142.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in

their modification or repeal.

European States have dissented from this like manner as resident subjects. Com- field and of the fight; how the forces plaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have here-tofore been matters of controversy bepatriation, she has not practically insist- similarly situated in reference to his forbearing, and Prussia has proposed a wise inclosed by a wall, with a park compromise, which, although evincing of trees in front and an orchard on increased liberality, has not been accept- the left. But I never imagined that ed by the United States. Peace is now the whole field was so limited, and the present seems to be a favorable time that these important positions, strongfor an assertion by Congress of the prin- ly occupied by Wellington's troops, ciple, so long maintained by the Execu- were separated by such insignificant tive Department, that paturalization by distances. The commanders-in-chief one State fully exempts the native-born scarcely needed glasses for inspecting subject of any other State from the per- the operations of their armies, but at

In the performance of a duty imposed days of rifled cannon and long range upon me by the Constitution, I have thus muskets had not yet arrived. submitted to the Representatives of the authorities, in the exercise of a belligeras the public interests seem to require. In the marks of ngnting and the burnent power against Mexico, has been met Our Government is now undergoing its chard and un to the rider. position to defer settlement until a mutual er is, that the peril may be successfully the English line was formed, where convention for the adjustment of all claims and finally passed, without impairing its our old guide fought over the battle. of citizens and subjects of both coun- original strength and symmetry. The again from beginning to end: He tries, arising out of the recent wars on interests of the nation are best to be showed us where the French cavalry, this Continent, shall be agreed upon by promoted by the revival of fraternal relation of our in the afternoon, made their frantic not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs past differences, and the reinauguration charges on the English battalions. claims for indemnity for foreigners, as our efforts to the early accomplishment summit we stood. Along this sumpreserve harmony between the co-ordi- the road being several feet below the nate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may corwill engage your attention at a convendially co-operate with the other in securing might be the ravine into which Victhe preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

> Andrew Johnson. Washington, Dec. 3, 1866.

> > For the Sabbath Recorder. EVENING HYMN. BY SARAH S. SOCWELL.

Heavenly Father, may thy blessing Rest upon us through the night: Guard us kindly from all danger, Till the dawn of morning light. We would thank thee, O our Father, For the blessings of the day, And with deep, heartfelt contrition,

For forgiveness humbly pray. May thy love dispel the darkness Which hath veiled our souls in night: May thy Spirit guide our footsteps In the paths of peace and right.

May our faith be strong and fearless; May our hope be firm and sure; May the blood of Christ our Saviour, Cleanse our souls and keep them pure WEST HALLOCK, III.

SPANISH-FLY REFORMERS.

There is a class of reformers, fitly

than St. John: supposed to be one of the tests of and orderly, the dinner well cooked. good preaching. It cannot be de- and served punctually, and nothing nied that, when wickedness is sup- wanting, and no running about, it is posed to be good, when it has be- all due to the mother's good man come popular, and has come to be agement. You will find her well looked upon with favor, so that men dressed, but becomingly, for a man are in doubt whether it is evil or is always willing to lay out a certain The expedition failed, but it has not been good, there is a duty of condemning sum for his wife's apparel, as he it, and making people understand would not like her to be the least that it is wickedness; but in respect well-dressed among her friends. You to all things that men admit to be will find she keeps few servants, well wicked, there is no need of denun- knowing that the more servants there Judgment and sentence of death have ciation. Yet there are many reform- are in a place, the more confusion. ers whose whole stock consists in de- and the less work is done; and, if nouncing, criticising, fault-finding. you had come in an hour earlier, you They undertake to overcome evil might have seen her make that pudwith evil. They bring vitriol to ding you enjoyed so much. She is vitriol, and fire to fire. The Master, esteemed in the neighborhood, but on the other hand, brought good to the terror of the tradesman, because evil, and taught us by good to over- she will always have the best things,

sure. When there is an attempt to reasons of her own, keeps a very shield wickedness, then there ought sharp look after the butcher's bills. ited States on trial for capital offences and expose it. But when evils are she never allows him to have break-Second this Union. At the very any time exists, until changed by an expectation of the rehelitor, each place of the rehelitor of

everybody. Every morning, noon and night, it is with them carrion, carrion, carrion; and they are carrion crows! Nothing is worse than this attempt to purge the sores of society by forever bringing rottenness to rottenness, wrong to wrong, unloveliness to unloveliness. So Christ did not reform the world. Love makes the best physician. Hatred is unwise. It is the least used and longest neglected bolt in the great treasure house of God's wrath.

It is the final and only alternative when he uses it. But love is the great Divinely-appointed remedy. Love ministers patience. It is love that enables God to bear with men through their long evolution and development. Love cures all the sores, that spring from the constitutional Ireland, that the British Government have depravities of men. Love is the deemed it necessary to suspend the writ most essential element which has of habeas corpus in that country. These been revealed to the world, and is circumstances must necessarily modify indispensable to the child, to man, to society, and to ages. And no one is fit to call himself a distiple of ity laws. So long as those laws remain Christ who does not know how to forward, on the 9th day of November faithfully executed, and if they operate feeling, and how, out of it, as out o last, to assume his proper functions as harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Con- the bosom of a mother, to minister gress alone can apply the remedy, by those recuperative influences by which wickedness shall be changed to goodness.

> THE FIELD OF WATERLOO. The village of Waterloo is about

twelve miles to the south of Brussels, the battle-field lying some two or three miles beyond. Our coach This Government has claimed for all set us down at the famous Chateau persons not convicted, or accused, or sus- of Hongoumont, where we were pected of crime, an absolute political taken in charge by an old guide, who right of self-expatriation, and a choice of was all day near the field when the new national allegiance. Most of the great battle was fought, helping to principle, and have claimed a right to fighting the battle over nearly every care for the wounded. He has been grated to and been naturalized in the day since, and one would think ought United States, and afterwards returned on by this time to have become used to transient visits to their native countries, it. Everybody who has read, under-

to the performance of military service in stands the general features of the tween the United States and some of the along another ridge nearly parallel, European Powers, and the irritation con- with a shallow valley between; how, sequent upon the failure to settle this well down the slope, in front of Welquestion increased during the war in lington's center, was the farm of La which Prussia, Italy, and Austria, were Haye Sainte, the houses of which recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of exed upon it. France has been equally right wing was Hougoumont, like seemed as though they might have looked each other in the face. The

We spent a long time in and States and of the People such informa- around Hougoumont, covered with tion of our domestic and foreign affairs the marks of fighting and the burnmost trying ordeal, and my earnest pray. chard and up to the ridge, on which of all the pursuits of peace. Directing coming far up the slope on whose of these great ends, let us endeavor to mit runs a country road—the bed of general surface. This I thought ing the maintenance of the Constitution, tor Hugo represents the cavalry as precipitating themselves. I asked the guide about it, and he said the French cavalry never reached the

road, but precipitated themselves only on the unyielding squares of the English. Waterloo is commonly regarded as the greatest battle of modern history. It settled the fate of empires; it turned the stream of history into a new channel. But regarding the battle of Gettysburg as deciding the

fate of the rebellion in our country, and with this war's great experiment of self-government, who may say that it was not of even superior importance? On the field of Waterloo I felt half ashamed that I have never visited Gettysburg .- Cor. Cincinnati

QUALITIES FOR A WIFE.

How easy it is to detect in a young lady whether she possesses those qualities which make a helping and characterized in the extract given devoted wife! First, look at the below, whose habits of denunciation mother, and, in nine cases out of ten. are so inveterate as to be beyond the you will be able to tell what the hope of eradication. Their Gospel almost everything. If she goes out is according to Mount Ebal rather little, you may conclude that she is fond of her home, and fully occupied The denouncing of wickedness is there. If you find her house clean and won't pay for them twice, nor Where there is the hiding of evil, accept short weight—she will have there is a legitimate sphere for expo- no running accounts, and, for other

The Subbath Recorder.

Westerly, R. I., Fifth-day, Dec. 13, 1866 GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR.

Take Particular Notice.

The current volume of the SABBATH RE-CORDER will end with the month of December. Bills to that time have been sent to those owing us, who are requested to give them early attention. These bills are made out at the rate of \$2 50 per year; but if not paid before the close of the volume, half a dollar per year must be added, according to our published terms. The justice and necessity of this will be apparent to those who consider, that the cost of publishing a newspaper has increased more than fifty per cent, within the past five years, while only twenty-five parcent. has been added to our subscription price. We should be glad to have every bill paid before the end of the volume: but wish it distinctly understood, that in all cases where they are not so paid, the addition will be made, unless special reasons exist for a different course.

SABBATH SCHOOLS---NO. 3.

It has come to be a question of no small importance among Sabbath School teachers, how to present the Scriptures to their pupils so as to make them most attractive, and at the same time secure a thorough and systematic knowledge of the Sacred Word. There are two ways in which the Bible is studied in our Sabbath Schools-first, by course, commencing at a given place, and taking everything as it comes, chapter after chapter; second, by topics.

Every one familiar with the New Testament, is aware of the fact, that the writer of neither of the four Gospels has given a full and detailed account of the life and ministry of Christi One has observed one order of events, another a different order one dwells upon one point, another upon another. To commence at the first of Matthew, and go through the whole book, verse after verse, chapthe other three books, is a long, if not a tedious process; and when done. the learner has, at best, but a confused idea of their contents. During this protracted study, also, chanare likely to occur, thus adding to the confusion. The history of the early churches contained in the Acts. in what are called practical pursuits. is by this method seldom reached at all. Superintendents and teachers

have long been embarrassed in view of these facts, and many have sought | nor the pecuniary means: to gratify some means by which the embarrass- the demands of a cultivated taste. ment might be overcome.

the result of such inquiry. By this method, the principal events in the life of Christ, for example, may be grouped together in such a way as to make them exceedingly interesting, in a single year. These events may required to secure the necessaries of be taken from one or another of the Evangelists, according as their account is most complete. In this way, much may be learned that cannot be obtained from either of the Gospels, taking it by course. The same may be said of the Epistles, the five books of Moses, the Prophecies, &c.

But every teacher or superintend ent has not the time or the ability to make a suitable selection and arrangement of such passages of Scripture as are here suggested, as this would be an undertaking requiring much careful study and protracted labor. This difficulty has, however, been fully met by some of the leadbeen adopted with success by some of four numbers.

No. 2 embraces "From the birth of Christ o Revelations."

No. 3 embraces. The Period from Adam to No. 4 embraces "The Period from Elijah to Christ."

Each No. consists of fifty-two lessons, printed on small sheets, containing the number of the lesson, the subject, and the chapter and verses where the lesson may be found. They may be obtained for fifty-five cents per hundred by mail, on addressing "Orange Judd, editor American Agriculturist, 41 Park Row. New York city" A copy of the "Lessons," may thus be placed in the hand of every pupil at a mere nominal expense. If the experience of those who may try this method shall agree with that of those who have used it, the result will be truly grati-

COMMUNION SEASON.

Bro. J. Croffut, whose health has present took part, after which they with fullness of delight the fields of teeth by the roots. Indeed, it reproceeded to that most impressive or- immortal beauty and glory. Blessed quires a great share of long-visaged

son. Our dear brother with whom we met, seemed to enjoy it very much. He felt that it might be the last time he should enjoy such a privilege with his brethren and sisters in this world; but he was happy in

the blessed hope of immortality. It is soul-cheering to witness the victory which may be achieved by the spirit, even in our frail, sinking bodies; so that while our mortal frames are failing, our spirits may be gathering strength to take their departure for the spirit world.

T. R. W. UTILITY. (Concluded.) In additiin to a love for the beautiful in nature which God has given us, He has endowed us with to create forms of beauty. Hence the fine arts Music, Painting, Sculpture, Poetry. The works of art possess intrinsic excellence; and in addition to this great utility, because of the influence which they exert in developing, chastening, and spiritualizing the sensibilities. It is not necessary to this end, that all should be not on tradition or opinion. poets, musical composers, sculptors, and professional painters; nor even is it possible, for the higher achievements of art are the result of a sort of inspiration, or gift oi God to a comparatively few. But it is essential, in order to feel their refining influence, that we learn to understand and appreciate the works of those whom God has commissioned by special gift to labor in this field for the general good. In order to this understanding and appreciation, it is desirable that the taste be cultured by some degree of obeyed." So he will; but these easypractice as well as study of art. Music and painting are well adapted to secure such culture. It is thought that when his people are ready to do, by many, that these are the useless he is always ready to help them, just flourish of an education, suited only ter after chapter, and so on through to drawing-room ladies and sen- the mother is ready to watch and whether its evils are to be compared timental gentlemen. Never was guide its feeble steps. God does his with those of slothfulness and want there a greater mistake. As the own work, not ours. He sends the of zeal. Of itself, ambition is an mind and heart are the noblest part of pillar of fire before us, but we must element of character to be cultivated man, so the time devoted to music do our part in following it, or we and governed, but not to be discardand painting, and whatever else re- fail utterly. And now, if ever, is ed. It is no more fair to condemn ges of teachers and superintendents fines the tastes and enriches the sen- the time for us Sabbath-keepers to sibilities, is more usefully employed than much of the time which is spent It may be objected, that most persons have not the necessary time to of the way. Evils so strong, so such a tendency to sin in every didevote to the practice of these arts, This objection is grounded in the The system of study by topics is notion that the object sought in those industrial pursuits in which men are mostly engaged, are more useful, and worthier the expenditure of time and means, than are the beauties and refinements of art, and that and present quite a complete history most of the time of the majority is its death blows; when, all over the a perfect resignedness to be nothing, life. But I think it could be easily

shown, that the time and money which are expended by most people in the useless gratification of appetites, and for physical conveniences and luxuries, would go far in the cultivation and gratification of tasta. When people learn to live in a simple manner; when they cease to cultivate and spend money upon unnatural appetites; when they learn to subordinate the animal to the spiritual; they will have more time and means for higher pursuits and truer conceptions

Again, the great ambition of the majority is to accumulate wealth. ing Sunday School men of New They are not satisfied with the sim-York who have prepared a series of ple comforts of life, but seek to lay "Sunday School Lessons," that have up riches for future enjoyment. But of all the mistakes made in this diof our schools. The series consists rection, none are worse in their effects than the accumulation of wealth No. 1 embraces The four Gospels and the for children; for it exerts a materializing influence upon both parents and children. While it provides for physical indulgences, it neglects the culture of the soul. As soul culture is the highest end in this life, so books, paintings, melodeons, and pianos, and whatever addresses itself to the intellect and sensibilities, are far more useful to children than that

which is invested in real estate, railroad stocks, or government bonds. Mere physical good cannot procure the highest happiness; it cannot reach the nobler affections and emotions, except indirectly, to debase them through the artificial appetites which it provokes, and its tempta-

tions to luxurious living. Constant attention to business pursuits, a keen lookout for the main chance, may sharpen the intellect in a certain direction, but it exerts a ma- seven heads and ten horns, and seven | will be meager indeed. Therefore, terializing influence. It fails to crowns upon his heads. This Rome | be ambitious, energetic, and constant, round out the mind in harmonious has greatly enlarged its ilimensions in all that pertains to your obligarequest to the church of which he hand, whatever enlarges the intellect, might vie with old Rome in size, if signed you to-day, do well, and to is a worthy member, that they would and inspires it with grand and noble nothing should hinder its ratio of inhold a meeting at his house in Brook- thoughts; whatever strengthens the crease for some hundred years to and thus on through life cares and lyn, and celebrate the Lord's Supper will for high and holy resolves and come. Here we change for Chittenwith him. Accordingly, on Sabbath, fearless execution, lifts man above ango, and run that distance in short their discipline has brought you a bet-Dec. 1st, the brethren and sisters of the the earthly and the animal, and time, and then stage the rest of the ter heart and a nobler life. New York church met at his resi- makes him more godlike. What- way. Oh, what tribulations fall to dence, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, ever purifies the affections, and the lot of poor traveling mortals, Bro. Nathan Rogers, and wife, also awakens unselfish desires; whatever when compelled to ride in a crowded rides on the cars in Massachusetts, Descons Daniel Rogers and Isaac S. widens, deepens, and enriches the stage, over a rough road, whose Dung of Plainfield, N. J., were presensibilities, and refines the taste, every jolt brings up with a sharp temporal as well as eternal risk and

harmonies.

. WORD TO THE LOVERS OF THE

I saw in the RECORDER of Oct.

we do not truly realize how high, are 169 feet in perpendicular height, how holy our Sabbath work is. Many though from our position we could of us fall into a habit of thinking not see them. We have some social that our peculiar faith is merely a companions on board—two young of different sects really are. We forget that our form of faith is based on a solemn command of God, and hold our faith too loosely, and are too easily drawn from our anchorage, as is proved by the thousands now have no chance for taking notes, exlost to us. The only remedy is to live our belief, and work for it. It is leave us, and more at Woodstock, so a shame to us, that the disciples of that one old lady remains to accomerror—the observers of a purely tra- pany me to DeRuyter, where we arditional Sabbath-should be more rive late and weary, and hungry zealous than we, who have the sure Word of God for our belief. I have heard some say, "O, it will all be right in God's own time; He will see that His law is honored and going Christians forget, that he always works by human agency, and daring, so bold, that we despaired of rection of human development, that

will crown our warfare. NOTES OF A TOURIST.

NUMBER XVI.

ON THE WING, Aug., 1866. I am now on my way to DeRuyter, and find the land along the line of the railroad towards Rome to look rather hard for farming operations: and the crops, which are not all any and all the vicissitudes of life gathered, in consequence of the exslim in quantity, as well as apparent-little for the estimation of your ly much damaged by the wet. But | character among men, but everything few indications of a high state of for the character itself-yea, be amprosperity are seen north of Rome; bitious that it be pure in the sight of cal seminary is to issue from the liba few habitations, and other fixtures God-and the world will not be of enterprise, remind the traveler likely to misjudge you. The person that he is still in the land of civilization. In 1830 I was in Rome, which was then a mere village, of small he is not appreciated, understood, pretensions, not much like its ancient and properly respected, is unneccesnamesake, seated on seven hills, sarily in trouble, and pursuing claiming to be the metropolis of the course to injure his own fame, and world, through whose gates poured destroy what good name has been mighty legions of armed warriors, whose business it was to overrun, devastate, conquer, and subjugate all other countries to the imperial domin- It may not be all that is aimed at

ings of the early disciples, when they is he who so uses the means of disci- is born to trouble as the sparks fly up- whereby one of his legs was broken, the members, and it was also resolvmet together to break bread. Every pline as to get his soul attuned to ward, and that this is the portion of one felt that it was a precious sea- vibrate in unison with all heavenly his inheritance, which is meted out to spice his life, else it become monotonous and stale. Now we are winding along the Chittenango valley, among hills, rugged, steep, and rocky, and wearing a forlorn aspect 25th, a communication which inter- as if nature had been laboring to ests me deeply, and which is doubt- make this portion of her handwork less as interesting to every lover of as diverse from any other as possithe Lord's Sabbath. Is not the cir- | ble, in order that finite man might cumstance related by Mr. Davis an have an impressive lesson on variety. indication that God is opening a way | Here we are winding up a narrow for us in the region where Dr. Gor- | dug-way, excavated in the side-hill, don lives? And ought we to neg- while on our left is a deep, yawning lect such indications? We have cavern, frightful to look into, and it neglected too many such, as we are would seem as if in case a mishap beginning to find out. And if we should tumble us off, a general smashgo on in the old supine way, will up would be the consequence. But not God take his work out of our we are nearing the top, and doubling hands, and his blessing from our poor the head of the gulf, strike off into a efforts, and give them to others, who more open country, and near the will not neglect his truth? I fear falls, which a lady passenger tells me

planted, shall be rooted up ;" form, as so many distinguishing rites gentlemen in particular, who make their using. He that was "born themselves very free in denouncing "my policy," and one relates a humorous story of an old lady they call aunt, Lecta, who speaks of the exrebel President as Brother Davis. Cazenovia comes in our way, but I cept that a part of our company

enough to eat a good supper.

TRUE AMBITION. Read before the West Edmeston Sabbat

Much has been said in regard to ambition, in the way of denunciation. False ambition has doubtless caused much misery, and been productive of as when the child is ready to walk, evil consequences. Yet I doubt the element itself, because its abuses work. Error is slowly giving way have sometimes made it odious, than before Truth, the world over. Old it is to cut off all amusements, befalsehoods, so old they are venerated cause they are sometimes sources of for their age, are being crowded out | evil by excess and misuse. There is ever overcoming them, are vanishing | spiritual teachers, in their zeal to as a mist. Superstitions, which have combat the error, have driven nails robed themselves as angels of into elements of character, and rightlight, are flung into the darkness ful sources of happiness and developfrom which they came. Shall we ment, until the young mind has been despair of our cause, when we see taught that all the avenues of pleas-Slavery lying dead; when, in the ure and greatness are highways that very stronghold of Papacy, that lead direct to perdition; and only "mystery of iniquity" is receiving | self-sacrifice, continued sobriety, and civilized world, man, as man, is and accomplish nothing, are the struggling up to a recognition of his sources of eternal reward. Whoever God-given rights; when the light of condemns on account of abuses, and God's truth is brightening the lands overlooks the uses of either the that sit in darkness and the shadow fountains from which comforts and of death? When God is doing such | pleasures are derived, or the elements wonderful things for other truths, of character productive of them. will he not do things as wonderful brings sorrow into the world. Be for his Sabbath? If we come up to cause some things are wrong, it does his work with a perfect heart and a not follow that everything tends to willing mind, he surely will. So, evil. Many a young heart has been dear friends, let us begin now to crushed by violating a misguided work and pray for this great vital conscience in doing right thingstruth, determined "to fight it out on has seen sins where inocence only this line;" and in God's time, victory dwelt, and been led to doubt whether any thing in the world, or about

ceptable to that God who seemed to them to frown upon every thing. Aspirations to be good, even to excell in goodness-to be great, even powerful-and to be rich, even to vast wealth-are not always sinful; while an ambitious desire to be in worthy and useful, is an obligationceeding wet weather which has pre- not to be shunned, but cultivated, Chicago, and Shurtleff College at vailed for a long time, are rather encouraged, and praised. Care but who complains and explains in regard to his character, finds fault that

existence, could be lovely and ac-

The most that you will accomplish will be through your own exertions. ion of the great red dragon having but unless the purpose is high, success morrow yours will be a wider sphere, responsibilities will gather, while

SUNDAY CAR RIDING .- A man who on Sanday, must do so upon his own sent of the narrative of those meet- powers within him. Thrice blessed one's equanimity, nor forget that man day, the 10th of November, 1865, recommended to the attention of liquor dealers last Friday, Dec. 7th. London numbers 3500 members.

would not be entitled to recover "FUTURE OF THE SABBATH."

"And it shall come to pass, tha from one new moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me saith the Lord."—Isa. 66: 23. Here we see a prophecy that must and will be fulfilled, that not only monthly meetings, but Sabbath meetings for worship, will be universal. And the "Lord of the Sabbath-day," that said. "The Sabbath was made for man," said also, that "Every plant that it is "vain worship to lay aside the commandments of God, and teach for doctrine the commandments of men," which are all to perish with king" said, after he arose from the dead. (Mat. 28: 17.) "All power is given unto me, in heaven and in earth." This agrees with Daniel 7: 14, "And there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve him." &c. Please compare Mat. 16: 28, Eph. 1: 20, 21, 1 Peter 3: 22, Rev. 17: 14, with 1 Tim.

Now, I would kindly ask my dear brother R. F. Cottrell if his article in the RECORDER of Nov. 22d, is not rather more discouraging than otherwise, to those who labor for the true Sabbath. (like those who went to spy out the land.) And further, when it shall be seen that "the kingdoms of this world are to become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ," (Rev. 11: 15,) "and the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom, under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions (rulers, in the magin) shall serve and obey him, Dan. 7: 27,) whether the governmen and people of this nation will not then keep the Seventh-day Sab-

bath of the Lord. LIBERAL DONATIONS OF BAPTISTS The New York Examiner enumerates several recent instances of liberality among Baptists in endowing literary institutions. The first named is that of Mathew Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, who has given nearly five hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of a college for young ladies. Gardner Colby, of Boston, has given fifty thousand dollars to Waterville College, Maine, securing also other donations of equal amount. He also gave half that sum towards the erection of a noble building for the theological seminary at Newton, Mass. Brown University is receiving an endowment of two or three hundred thousand, largely from Baptists in Rhode Island and elsewhere. Messrs. Colgate & Trevor, of New York, have given seventy-five thousand to Madison University. A gift of twenty-five thousand dollars by Tracy H. Harris, of New York, has secured to Rochester University a subscription of a hundred thousand, to which John F. Rathbone has added twenty-five thousand for the library, and this has been followed up by a subscription of one hundred thousand to the Rochester Theological Seminary. The brethren in Pennsylvania have just added one hundred thousand to the endowment of Lewisburg University. With a passing allusion to what has been done for the Douglas University at

Alton, the Examiner adds : "There are like good things in store. It is well understood that a much-needed building for a theologierality of a young New York merchant; and we could tell of departments in colleges, and general college endowments, destined to have similar origins, by the blessing of God, within brief periods. Nor let it surprise our churches, but only give new occasion for magnifying the grace of God, which puts such things into the hearts of his servants, if they see, at the central point where no such institution exists, a theological seminary arising, endowed with a degree of liberality corresponding in all respects to the wants of these times, and with no appeal whatever for aid in the accomplishment of that result—the whole the spontaneous offering of a family who desire to honor their Saviour, and promote. his cause, by this consecration of the

THE CHRISTIANS.—The Christian Connection has recently held a quadrennial conference at Marshall, Mich.

ministers, and about 180,000 communicants. Thirty-eight conferences were represented by delegates. Rev. J. C. Goff of Illinois was elected cision in the case of Patrick Stanton, tablishment of a Biblical School, who sued the Metropolitan Railroad which will be located in the State of dinance; the Lord's Supper. It was is he who in youth awakes to a patience to go through a twenty mile \$2000 for injuries received by being nomination, being three in number, well called those pre conscionsness of the dignity of the operation of the kind, and not less thrown from defendants car on Sun- (one a Sunday school paper,) were chusetts officials made a raid on the

owing, as alleged, to the carelessness ed to establish a Quarterly and and neglect of defendants' agent. Annual Register. The use of tobacco The Judge decided that the plaintiff in any form, and the use of intoxicat was not lawfully riding on the "Sab- ing liquors as a beverage or for sacbath" in question, his mission not ramental purposes, was censured. being one of necessity or charity, but The Committee on Colleges and only one of pleasure; and hence he Schools made favorable reports in the condition of the Wolfborough Seminary in New York. Le Grand Institute in Iowa, Antioch College in Ohio. Union Christian College in Indiana, and Starkey Seminary in New York. The original platform of the denomination, namely, the name Christian is the only name of distincton which we take, and by which we, as a denomination, desire to be known, and the Bible as our only rule of faith and practice," was unanimously re-affirmed.

A MODEL PAPER. The Watchman & Reflector, of Boston, has an enviable reputation for ability and enterprize. It has not been surpassed in which my Heavenly Father hath not | merit by any religious journal in the country. But it aspires to higher excellence, and proposes to become, with the opening of the New Year, one of the most comprehensive famly papers in the world. It will be reatly enlarged, and published on a louble sheet; one sheet devoted, as hitherto, to religious matter; the other to literary, social, monetary and agricultural articles. The latter department will be new and peculiar, with a rich variety of contents, embracing articles on current moral. social and political questions; on the leading men of the age in thought and action; reviews of important books; tales for the family circle: agricultural and gardening matters for farmers; and monetary articles and reports of the markets for busi-

> No Journal in the world certainly as a more comprehensive plan to meet the wants of all families, and of all the members in a family; and as the editorial staff will consist of nine men. all able and experienced n the several departments, who will be assisted by thirty contributors, many of them having a national reputation, the Watchman & Reflector must become a model family paper, unequaled in merit and in circulaion. Its enterprising conductors deserve the largest success. We refer our readers to advertisement in

> Long Pastorate.—The Rev. A. W. Burnham, D. D., of Rindge, N. H., completed the 45th year of his tired from active ministerial labors, though the pastoral relation has not been dissolved in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Burnham. The occasion was celebrated by an assembly at the Town Hall, at which, says the Congregationalist, an address was made by Rev. Dr. Burnham, in which reminiscences of the past were feelingy interwoven with remarks bearing ipon the mutual relation of pastor and people, and upon the peculiar interest attaching to these closing exercises of so long a ministerial service. Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D. D. of Keene, followed with appropriate remarks, and he, in turn, was followed by other speakers, among whom was Mr. Samuel Burnham, son of the retiring pastor, and editor of the Congregationalist, Boston. In the course of the exercises, Deacon O. D. Converse presented the pastor with a purse of nearly \$500, the gift of the people, accompanying it with very appropriate remarks. A bounteous supper was served in the vestry adjoining the Town Hall, immediately after the close of the exercises.

An Honored and Lamented Pas-TOR.—The Presbyterian Christian Herald, of Cincinnati, in speaking of the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Harrison, pastor of the English Lutheran church in that city, says:

"The church is large, but it could not hold half of the people who crowded thither with sad and sympathizing hearts. Nearly all the ministers in the city were in and around the pulpit. There was no formal sermon, but brethren of various churches spoke briefly, and with deep feeling, of the worth of the departed pastor, and of the loss which his church and the city had sustained. Besides the hired hacks there were scores of private carriages along the streets leading to the church, showing how many were expecting to join in the procession to the cemetery. As we gazed upon that scene we thought it is noble and blessed. after all, to be a Christian pastor. We have seen rich men borne to their burial through the streets of Cincinnati. The pageantry was imposing, but it was bought with a price; crowds around our brother's coffin is priceless. The memory he has left s worth more to his stricken household than millions of dollars, and great, we doubt not, is his reward in hundred persons.

"BIBLIOGRAPICAL LINCOLNIANA."-Charles H. Hart, Esq., of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary of 'The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia," is preparing a "Bibliographical Lincolniana." to comprise the complete title, viz., every word which appears on declined of late more than usual, sent proportions. But, on the other since that period, and looks as if it tions in life. The duties that are as wealth which has been placed in the title page, verbatim et literatim et pages, the text, and the number of copies printed, of every sermon, of the week. by the death of President Lincoln. J. L. M. Curry, formerly a Federal It is to be appended to the "Life of and afterwards a Confederate Con-From the report, says the Christian Lincoln," by Hon. William H. HernRegister, we gather a few facts:

It numbers 2,200 churches and ministers, and about 180,000 com
It is to be appended to the Line of Lincoln, and Mr. William H. Herndon, and Mr. Hart is very desirous and President of Howard College, in Alabama.

Perfect, and would feel indebted to A Jewish house entire has been authors and others knowing of any- excavated in Syria, dating two centhing they might deem of interest in turies before Christ. the above line, to communicate with sent! A little time was spent in and leads to the consecration of the quick jerk, that makes the spine responsibility. Judge Ames, of the president. A committee of three was attention of the State and city governments, in which every person whole; prepares the soul to range fairly snap, like pulling out eyething on this subject to this work.

RAID UPON RUM.—The Massa-

Half a dozen places in Boston were visited and the whole stock of liquor emptied into the streets. In East Cambridge and Somerville, large quantities were destroyed, and in Gloucester every known dealer was visited, and his stock seized.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.—Mr. T. S. Arthur, of Philadelphia, the well- The credentials of David G. Burnett known author, whose writings are and O. M. Roberts, Senators elect exerting such a happy moral and re- from Texas, were presented and laid ligious influence upon the communi- on the table. An attempt was made ty, has commenced the publication to pass an act discussed in the Sen of a new "Magazine for the Little ate last year, to regulate the elective Ones," under the above title. We franchise in the District of Colum. have read the first number with great | bia; but it was decided to be out of pleasure. It is lively and engaging order. A Committee was appointed in its style, varied in its contents, to wait on the President, and at 1:40 Christian in its character, and at- o'clock the President's Message was tractive in appearance. It will be very popular and useful among the

NATIONAL MATTERS are so extensively discussed in the President's Message, (which, of course, everybody will want to read,) that we are compelled to postpone till our next, two articles on the "Legal Status of Seceding States"—one by A. M. W. in reply to W. W. B., and the other No. 2 of D. E. M.

THE FENIANS IN CANADA are no o be executed on the 13th of De cember. In answer to an inquiry from Secretary Seward, Sir Frederick Bruce writes that the sentence will not be carried into effect on that day, but will be reserved for further onsideration.

THE PERIODICALS published Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. are advertised in our columns. Their character is too well established to need commendation. They fully justify all that the publishers say of

THE steamer Thomas Kelso, running between Baltimore and Norfolk, Va., exploded her steam drum, last Saturday, by which three coal passers were killed, and several other | pay to the Judiciary Committee, for persons badly scalded.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

comfortably furnished two brick dwelling houses for the purpose of establishing a Home where young girls who are engaged in stores and inable to pay full board, can obtain poard at a small cost, and where young women arriving in the city can stay while seeking employment.

A precious work of grace is in progress in the Presbyterian church at Parsippany, N. J. The church Fifty persons have professed a hope in Christ, and a very general religious influence pervades the whole community.

As the fruit of a revival in Fairfield Church, South Carolina, thirtyfive whites were examined and admitted to the communion. After a short interval an opportunity was afforded, and forty-two freedmen were

Mr. James Parker, who recently died at Litchfield. left a will bequeathing nearly all his property, estimated at about \$20,000, to the Presbyterian Church in that town, the interest of

Mr. George Peabody has made a lonation to Danvers, Mass., of \$50,-000, for the purpose of erecting a library and lecture room. This is an addition to the munificent sums he has given to South Danvers.

The French troops are soon to be out of Rome, and if we may believe the dispatches from Florence, the Holy Father is going to try again what he can do with the Italian gov-

Prof. Samuel G. Brown, a professor at Dartmouth College, and author of the valuable memoir of Rufus Choate, has been unanimously elected President of Hamilton College.

Twelve bishops and seventy clerwmen were present, on Thursday, Dec. 6th, at the consecration of Rev. W. E. Armitage, of Detroit, as Assistant Bishop of Wisconsin. A clergyman in North Carolina

counties of that State, and that as the result of the recent revivals in his field, one hundred and eighteen persons have joined his churches. The Northwestern gives accounts of six new Methodist Episcopal

Churches in process of erection worth in the aggregate \$473,000, and seating seven thousand three The Directors of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg

report the number of students 13:

and the recent endowment nearly In Washington, D. C., there are now twenty colored men in the Theological School preparing for the ninistry, in connection with the

text, and the number of hibiting railroad trains and steam-diction and control over the various boats from running on the first day telegraph wires now in operation or

There are 49 Baptist churches

Anti-Swearing and Anti-Drinking Societies have been successfully form names of all persons appointed by ed at Kakomo, Indiana

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's church in since the adjournment of the Senate ondon numbers 3500 members.

Mr. Schenck's bill to fix times for the

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock o Monday, and was opened with pray. er by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Grav Credentials were presented for, and the oath of office taken by, Messrs Poland and Edmonds, Cattell and Frelinghuysen, and Geo. G. Fogg. presented, and read. The House of Representatives was

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opened at 12 o'clock, with prayer by the Chaplain. Three new members were sworn in—two from Kentucky. and one from Tennessee. A bill was passed, by a vote of 111 to 29,40 repeal the 13th section of the act of July 17th, 1862, which authorizes the President to grant pardon and amnesty to persons who took part in the rebellion. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and laid on the table. The Message of the President was received, and Thaddeus Stevens moved to postpone its reading, but the motion was regard. ed as disrespectful, and was rejected. The Message was then read.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4 The Senate was in session only a short time, during which Mr. Sum ner gave notice of resolutions on Re construction, which he intended to introduce, and unsuccessful efforts were made to take up the resolution n relation to Mexican affairs, and the bill to repeal the amnesty power of the President. In the House, an additional rule

was adopted for the appointment by each Congress of a Standing Committee on Freedmen's affairs. A resoution was adopted referring the bounty bill of last session to the Military Committee for amendment, and the bill to increase the members epeal. A resolution was adopted insisting on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment; also, a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the propriment for the late rebel States. A bill was introduced to repeal so much of the civil appropriation bill as increases the compensation of members; also, an amendment providing for the refunding of the increase compensation received by members Several other resolutions of inquiry were presented, and notice was given f several bills to be presented

In the Senate, the Committees for the session were announced. A bill ng the Committee on Retrenchment o inquire to what extent the President has a right to restore confiscat ed property under the laws of the United States; if such law exists, to what extent it can be executed. &c. The bill to repeal the President's amnesty power was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Sumner

offered his resolutions on reconstruction. They assert the right of Congress over the subject of reconstruction, and deny the right of the latey rebellious States to pass upon the

pointments to and removals from office was discussed, several amendments offered, and the whole ordered printed, and made the special order for to-morrow. A bill was passed which provides that on the trial of hallenge jurors now exists, the fendant shall be entitled to only peremptory challenges, provided the shall not apply to trials for treason capital offences; also, a bill to py tect the rights of action of all c zens, providing that when a citizen of the United States, who always mained loyal thereto, and did po voluntarily give aid or encourage ment to persons engaged in rebellion writes that he is itinerating in three ages for injury to person or proper ty or value thereof—no such action shall be defeated, or any defect b allowed by virtue of the authority o the late so-called Confederate States or any State declared in rebellion.

> In the Senate. Mr. Trumbull re ported favorably from the Judician Committee, a bill of the House to repeal the amnesty power of the President, and asked its immediate consideration. Mr. Hendricks mad objection, and it goes over. Wade called up the bill of last ses sion to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in the territory Utah, which was ordered to be print ed with amendment. Adjourned til

In the House, the Post Office Com nittee was instructed to inquire int The lower house of the Georgia the expediency of conferring on hereafter to be constructed, that is now exercised over post offices and post roads, and to report by billor otherwise. A Select Committee of three was ordered to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of three United States soldiers in South Car-

olina, in 1865, and of the reprieve and subsequent pardon of those convicted thereof A Select Committee of three was appointed to proceed to within the limits of Philadelphia, New Orleans to institute inquiry into with an aggregate of 12,832 members.

Of three was appointed to proceed the riots there in July and August last. A resolution was adopted in the riots there in July and August last. questing the President to farnish the him to office, without the consent

dock, adjourned till Monday.

dispaich from Washington, datourse of the week; also, the House

ABSTRAUTS OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. WAR REPORTS.

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TOTAL CHARGE LINE

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lieconstruction.

VIII OF THE IF A

The Annual Report of the Secrewhat has been done during the past tion, he is of opinion that it can take rear in reference to the disbanding place by July, 1868, and may be of our great armies, the disposal of brought about earlier. our military stores, the establishment of frontier and sea-board defences. experiments with new warlike inventions, and the administration of the laws relating to refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands.

Since the date of the last Report. Nov. 15, 1865, 222,058 volunteers. including 75,024 colored troops, have constituting I regiment of artillery and far in excess of the amount raisand 13 of infantry, are colored. Great quantities of material of war This is an increase over the proceeds have been sold at advantageous rates. From May 1, 1865, to August 2. 1866, over 207,000 horses and mules mere sold for \$15,269,075 54: 4.400 barracks, hospitals, and other buildnotwithstanding its reduction, have been sold for \$447,873 14; produced \$13,728,133 36, an increase and the sale of irregular or damaged dothing in store has produced \$902.-The immense fleet of ocean an increase of nearly two and a quarransports has been almost wholly discharged; the river transports nearly sixteen millions, an increase of lave all been disposed of; and the military railroads and telegraphs have withstanding the evasions of the law, all been sold, or transferred to com- of which the Commissioner complains panies, or discontinued. Thus the and almost despairs, unless a selfrar expenses have been reduced to a moderate peace footing, leaving us still prepared, however, for any thirteen millions; and the three emergency which can possibly arise. months that have elapsed since the The present strength of the Regular close of the fiscal year show a more Army is fixed at the nominal figure than corresponding increase in the of 54,302 men. Recruiting, however, tax arising from this article. A yet eapon superior in all respects to i from the incomes of previous years, e famous Prussian needle-gun!

ical year amounted to \$259,374,317, to \$1,000. ud the appropriation required for he same during the next year is estimated at \$17,728,560. The information contained in the over nine millions; the Railroads. mort respecting the working of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and

bureau courts are still in existence the list. The cost of collecting this S. C. [The missing boat has come are Virginia, Louisiana, and Texas. From June 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866, 13,412,273 rations were issued to and-one-half per cent on the total estitute persons, and the average ssue per day to refugees and freedmen was 29.819. The amount of and now in possession of the bureau cres has not been reported.

the military operations of the year of stamps issued, 347,734,325; stamp- that being the maximum established little more than a formal transmis- ed envelopes, 30,386,200. The sales by Congress. ion of the reports of his subordinates. loux, Arapahoes, Cheynnes, Kiowas, limits, leaving to the whites the sclusive use of the wide belt, east and west, between the Platte and the kansas, through which passes the stream of travel to the mounain territories. This, he contends, the only way to keep the route afe. Gen. Pope in New Mexico, Gen. Steele in Oregon and Washington Territory, and Gen. McDowell California, have been in frequent Great Britain to reduce the postage

conflict with the savages from 24 to 12 cents, and to admit vania. Gen. Sheridan's report speaks warmly of the state of civil affairs in ples of goods; also, the right live. Texas, where he declares it to be his opinion "that the trial of a white nan for the murder of a feeedman would be a farce." His account of e New Orleans massacre is exceed- pany has a contract for mail service gly brief, and he says nothing hatever as to the responsibility for Japan once a month, via Sandwich he outrage. He is not so reticent Islands, but it is thought a great loss especting the French invasion of of time that in returning they should llexico, which he calls "a part of not come direct. the rebellion;" and he regrets that There is free delivery in forty-six our Government did not long ago cities. It grows in favor, increases compel the Imperial troops to evacu- letters, saves time, trouble, and dead te the country.

Touching the condition of the eedmen, the re-establishment of or- about 4,500,000; 600,000 were uner, and the working of the freement of the South, speak pleasant ed. Over 67,000 contained photowords, but the latter officer qualifies graphs, jewelry, &c.; 42,000 were and 2344 were reported after engage-his statements by a narrative of num-delivered. Two millions and a half grous lawless proceedings in South of dead letters have been destroyed. age no law but force, has proved, says Gen. Grant, "to be much smaller than could have been expected after such a conflict."

The Report of the Secretary of and the ratio of our increase in the TREASURY. the Treasury contains suggestions past makes it probable that in 1870 well calculated to reduce the nation- the population will reach 42,250,000, finances to order, and to place the and in 1900, 100,000,000. So, if in usiness of the community upon a one generation we are to become olid basis. He declares the national three times as numerous, we shall be, debt to be anything but a blessing, in two generations, on the same out while satisfied that it should be ratio, nine times as numerous, num-

meeting of Congress came drawal of the legal tender notes, leav- of land, or more than 100 to the as the special order. Mr. Schenck ing the National Banks to supply the square mile, corresponding with the plained and advocated it. After currency of the country. He urges densest population in Europe. The aplating discussion on the amend- the system of redemption by the Report contains one chapter giving a banks at the Atlantic cities, or at one historical summary of our acquisithe 52d of February next, and city, New York. He acknowledges tions of foreign territory, and the on the first section, the financial wants of the South so principles upon which the rights of march, the House at 3 of opinion that their needs should be ly respected by the Government. supplied by curtailing the issues of Interesting statements are given on 30 degrees of north latitude. the Northern banks. He advocates the progress of the surveys in each reduction of the currency, and such Territory. The surveyed lands now Dec. 6th; says: "Both houses a revision of the tariff as will give comprise a total of 1,465,468,800 get fairly at work next week. new vigor to productive industry acres. Of this a comparatively very throughout the Union. He urges small part lies east of the Mississippi the issue of bonds at 4 1-2 or 5 per 991,308,249 acres remain unsurveyed. cent interest, payable in Europe, to or more than two-thirds. There be exchanged for United States bonds | were surveyed during the last fiscal stopping all Presidential par- now held in Europe, as well as to year in of rebels who have not been supply the future demand for Federal stocks in Europe. Upon the question of contraction of the currency, his language is very clear; indeed, without contraction, he is confident that wide-spread disaster must be

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The figures of the Report of the

present the strongest possible proof

of the last official year of nearly nine-

amount presents no less cause of re-

joicing. The tax on Iron and Steel,

vear. Petroleum pays \$5,317,386,

registering still be invented, produce

\$29,198,578 15, an increase of over

amount collected.

14.346 miles.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

time between San Francisco and

The amount of postage with for-

eign countries is \$2,289,219 30, an

increase of over \$400,000. Arrange-

ments are nearly perfected with

from 24 to 12 cents, and to admit

The Pacific Mail Steamship Com-

The number of dead letters was

average of each was \$16 32.

THE LAND OFFICE.

The Report of the Commissioner

of the General Land Office, estimates

the rates of those countries.

letters.

New York was 19 days.

Kansas.... ashington Dakota..... 115,108 acres

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

On Friday morning, Dec. 7th, a collision occurred two miles west of Illinois, on the St. Louis, Alton & Commissioner of Internal Revenue Terre Haute Railroad, between a construction and gravel train. One of the ability of the country to susman, named John Bacon, was killed tain and pay its present debt. The outright, and Wm. Foultey, foreman, total amount raised from this source and one of the laborers on the conof taxation is \$310,906,984 17, an struction train, were supposed to be amount, the Commissioner informs been mustered out, leaving 11,043 us, within twenty-two millions of the five more men employed on the conmortally wounded. Some four or dill in service, about 10,000 of whom, total revenue of the British Empire, struction train were more or less wounded. Both trains were a total ed from similar taxes in that country.

On Thursday afternoon, Dec. 5th, the up mail train on the Vermont ty millions. An analysis of this Central Railroad ran off the track four miles below White River Junction, precipitating the engine down notwithstanding its reduction, has feet, completely overturning it. The of four and a half millions over last fireman and engineer were caught under the coal cab, crushing the gilded pyramid of flame. former's arm and the latter's leg, and ter millions; tobacco and cigars burning and scalding them. The fireman has since died, and the enover four millions: while spirits, notgineer lies in a very precarious con-

In Albany, N. Y., a few days since, little boy by the name of Hogan was playing among some empty potato barrels, with three or four of his comrades, when he got into one of the barrels feet foremost, and his companions raised the barrel upon its end, thus placing him upon his is going on briskly. Orders have more remarkable increase is seen in head. In this position he was left been given to supply all the regular the growth of the returns of income until the blood rushed to his head, troops with breech-loading arms, and tax, from \$20,567,350 26 to \$60,894, and his face had become black. the Springfield rifle musket has been 135 85, and though a portion of these returns arises in each year where he died in a few hours are returns arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours are returns arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours are returns arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours are returns arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arise are returns arises in each year home, where he died in a few hours arise are returns arises in each year home.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana who has the continued progress of this item The permanent defences of the from eleven to twenty and thence to bad health, is trying the "iron treatcountry have been strengthened, and sixty millions cannot fail to be taken ment." His legs are placed in iron are still being improved, and work as a mark of continued prosperity. boots and subjected to an oscillatory has been actively continued in the The Commissioner, among his re- motion of twelve hundred a minute, ake surveys and river and harbor commendations at the conclusion of and the arms, similarly incased, two mprovements. The disbursements the Report, suggests the increase of thousand a minute. The object the pay department during the last the amount exempted from this tax is to vitalize and increase the action of the muscles and nerves. Other sources from which this The operation causes almost insuffergreat sum is derived are the Banks able heat to the extremities. His ex-

and Insurance Companies, paying cellency improves. The steamship Suwanee, from New giving nearly three and a half mil-York for Brazos, Santiago, was lost lions on capital and mortgage divi- off Cape Romance on the 4th Nov. abandoned lands, is meagre. About dends; fifteen millions from stamps, One small boat with the Captain and Government to those condemned to and better plan than any other composition 150,000 freedmen and their children eighteen millions from licenses, over fifteen passengers has not been heard death. are now attending school in the five millions from fermented liquors; from. The two other boats, in Southern States, and schools for re- while cotton, clothing, legacies, charge of the Mare and Chief Engifigee white children are also estation, planes, patent medicines, neer, were picked up by the brig Potished. The only States in which and a host of minor articles, swell tomac, and carried into Georgetown,

revenue has been something over in.] seven millions, being less than two-There have been received at the office of the Third Auditor of Washington, since the commencement of the war. 13,381 claims for horses lost in The Revenues were \$14.386.986 battle belonging to the officers and 13 272,231 acres, beside 228 tracts in 21; expenditures, \$15,352,079 30; soldiers of the army, 6,453 of which Tennessee, of which the number of the decrease, compared with last remain undisposed of, the balance year, is I 1-5 per cent. Increase of having been allowed or rejected. The Report of General Grant on expenditures, 12 per cent. Number Payment in no case exceeds \$200.

of these in excess of last year is A man named Edward Mackey en Sherman, in view of the repeat \$360,765. The increased demand appeared in the Court of Sessions at depredations of the wandering for envelopes with printed cards is Brooklyn, the other day, and confess-66 2-3 per cent. There are 6,069 ed that he had stolen a gold watch minches, Apaches, Navajoes, and contractors; mail routes, 6,930; and chain, for which offence a jury tes, proposes to confine those tribes miles, 71,837,914; cost, \$7,630,474; had convicted a man named Holloof the future within certain territori- by rail, 32,092 miles; steamboats, ran. The confesser also produced the watch, which was recognized. The overland mail to California Holloran was immediately released has been by St. Louis; now it is by and granted a new trial, and Mackey Chicago and Omaha; the shortest locked up.

> On Friday evening, Dec. 7th, the up train from Alleghany City, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, collided with the special train coming west, having on board the directvania. Six persons were badly injur- 000 profit. ed, two of whom are not expected to

transmit, in closed bags or in ordi-In the Massachusetts Superior nary mails, to other countries, with Court, at Boston, the other day, Robert Bradley recovered a verdict for \$3,161 against Benjamin Poole. being amount and interest which the from San Francisco to China and plaintiff alledged that he was induced ot pay for 2000 shares in the Stewart Gold Mining Company of Colorado. through fraudulent representations and concealment on the part of the defendant.

It has been ascertained at the War Department that there have been 169,624 colored men enlisted in the United States service. Of these 20.mailable for want of stamps or ad- 236 have been discharged, principally abor system, Gen. Wood in Missis- dress; they contained \$244,589 99, on account of physical disability sppi, and Gen. Sickles in the Depart- of which \$221,066 19 were deliver- 31,866 died in the service; 14,887 deserted; 1514 were killed in action.

A case of prolonged lethargy has Carolina. The class of persons, how- The money orders issued were occurred near Yvetot, in France. A ever, in the South, who will acknowl- 243,609; value, \$3,977,259 28; the young man aged twenty has now ally shot by her son. been sleeping for about three weeks. Gruel and a small quantity of wine are passed down his throat every day. blish free schools. His respiration and pulse are regular. He is said to have lain so in a similar state for a fortnight three years back. | East Indies.

Judge Durell, of the United States District Court in Louisiana, has expressed the opinion that under the drinking her coffee too hot. fourteenth section of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill the agents of the Bureau have the right to arrest parties for Hotel at Enniskillen, Irelanda maltreating or defrauding freedmen,

paid by the generation which created bering nearly 300,000,000. As the does not see the way to continue total area, including inland water liquidation by surplus income, surface, of the United States, is about 2,—month prior to days, 1868. He is 000,000,000 acres. Our population of printing that the honor of the would thus be at the rate of one inovernment requires an early with- habitant to six and two-thirds acres 404 pounds.

has been formally confirmed by the Consumption, is often the result. Juarez Government, and the title is settled beyond reasonable doubt. It | Having a direct influence to the parts, give is the largest purchase by private immediate relief. persons in modern times. It covers Congress shall meet on the far as currency is concerned, but is its inhabitants have been scrupulous- gulf to ocean, between the parallels. of 24 degrees and 20 minutes, and Will find Trocues useful in clearing the voice

A new way of "bleeding" candidates for office in New York is to compel them by threats of loss of before election. One of the candidates for Comptroller last week, said finds them in new localities in various parts

An official report from the Secretary of War, submitted to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution, shows that the total amount expended for the suppression of Indan hostilities for the year 1864 and 1865, is thirty and a half millions of dollars.

At Mill Creek Hundred, Del., Sunday evening, 25th ult., Mrs. Whiteman was filling a lighted coal-oil lamp, when it exploded, set her on fire, and burned her and a little son two years old so that they both died soon after.

A hotel proprietor of San Francisco has added a large reading room to his establishment, containing five hundred volumes of standard works, community for its remarkable efficacy in rewhich is entirely for the use of his patrons.

picked up swimming at sea by a lighthouse steamer, and he will have a samption itself has yielded to its magic indomicile in the new park. an embankment a distance of fifteen | the great fire is talked of in Portland. | dure for the numerous and dangerous pul-

The style proposed is that of the monary affections which prevail all over the shaft in London, surmounted by a land. Among the freaks of electricity Maine: may be mentioned the Associated Press Cable dispatch, dated London,

ly after ten the same forenoon. sheep in Minnesota; now there are ment for a number of months, but received

Treasurer of the United States now to others in like condition, for it is, I think, hold in their possession \$97,000,000 ell it purports to be—the Great Lung Remedy in gold, \$22,000,000 of which is represented by gold certificates.

raising.

and harvested twenty-five bushels of gists generally. onions during the past season, doing all the work himself.

Cable dispatches report still further rising in Ireland.

day for the ninety-seventh time, having served a period of nearly forty years in prison. The liberation of the Fenian pris-The liberation of the Fenian pris-oners in Toronto may be accepted as Buildings of all kinds; constructed of mate-

Hall's Journal of Health expresses the opinion, that buckwheat cakes contain more nourishment for less money than any other article of food.

A dispatch dated Louisville, Dec. says five persons have died at with hog cholera.

Orders have been telegraphed to oring home John H. Surratt from the detached from Gen. Goldsborough's

A letter received in Washington from Switzerland, states that Gen. McClellan and wifewere at the baths of St. Moritz, where the health of Mrs. McClellan had been improved. Government has rejected as failures

the machinery built under the direction of E. N. Dickerson for the Idaho and Algonquin. It is estimated that the cost of public instruction in New York city

the ensuing year will amount to \$2.-Hon. Cave Johnson, Postmaster General under President Polk, died recommended to try recently, at his residence at Clarks-

ville, Tenn., aged 72 years. During the past year, the postal ors of the Pennsylvania road, about service in the eleven seceded States nine miles above Natrona, in Pennsyl- has paid for itself, and netted \$291,-

John S. Rock, who died at Boston on the 3d, was the first colored man admitted to practice law in the Unit-

ed States Supreme Court. The Atlantic Telegraph reports that the Candian insurgents have blown up two thousand Turks in a

convent. No less than two thousand men are digging at the newly discovered sente country merchants as tea, coffee, or gold mines near Pino Alto, New sugar Mexico, and are said to be well paid. The Legislature of Alabama has rejected the Constitutional amend-

Senate, and 68 to 8 in the House. Benjamin Hill, Esq., of Georgia, recently received a fee of \$150,000 as counsel in a great cotton case.

John S. Rock, the celebrated colored lawyer, died of consumption on Monday, Dec. 3d. A steel corset saved the life of a

lady in Louisville, who was accident-

The Tennessee House of Repre sentatives has killed a bill to esta-More than twenty-five ships are

now on their way to Boston from the A girl at Mineral Point, Wis., is said to have been killed recently by

A brother of Gen. Joe Johnson is said to be a waiter in the Imperial The State debt of Indiana is about seven million dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention and should be | Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation

The purchase of Lower California of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or

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For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consump-46,800 square miles, extending from live and Throat Diseases, TROOMES are used with always good success.

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> MISSIONARY MATTER.—It is very desirable that all reports and communications of interest to the Missionary Society be in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary as early as the 1st of January, 1867, that they may be presented at the Quarterly Meeting of the Board in that month. Please take no-A. H. LEWIS, Rec. Sec'y. Dec. 10, 1866.

tions that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Inate, minful and long standing cases of Cough, and Influenza, Sore Throat, Brona present of a fine male deer recently chitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Infuence when all other means have failed. as whole history proves that the past has A monument in commemoration of reduced no remedy of equal value, as a

> Unsolicited Testimony. From Andrew Archer, Esq., of Fairfield

About eight years since, my son, Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somat noon, received at New York shorty after ten the same forenoon.

In 1850 there were but eighty Consumption. He was under medical treatover five hundred thousand. The licitation of himself and others, I was inductate is admirably adapted to sheep wide Cherry, which benefited him so much no benefit from it. At length, from the soobtained another bottle, which in a short The Treasurer and Assistant time restored him to his usual state of health

> "The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of your Jalsam, and is at your disposal."

SCROFULA .- The Rev. Geo. Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says, in the Bible Examiner, ov way of apology for publishing a medical

movements of troops and naval ves-sels—ironclads, even—from England ment, not for pay, but in gratitude to God to repress the anticipated Fenian up- who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied that there is virtue in the lodine Water treatment, Mary Woodward was dis charged which the readers of this Magazine will thank its edifor for bringing to their notice." from Blackwell's Island the other Circulars free.

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MALARIA.—The decayed and decaying vegetation of newly settled lands, when imp, exhale a miasmatic poison which, ab-Crab Orchard from eating fresh killed causes the intermittent fevers and kindred pork, supposed to have been affected and Territories. But this great scourge of our rich alluvial bottoms in the West is now robbed of its sting. Doct. Ayer has discovizes its venom: has combined it in a remedy Mediterranean in a naval vessel, to be as some of our neighbors say, never fails. It With it, men may live with complete immunity from the malignant effluvia which has inhabitable. Those suffering from Chills an Fever may find in it immediate relief, and those exposed will find sure protection from attack, by taking it in small quantities as

preventive.—Illinois Democral. DR. P. MEREDITH, Dentist, office No. 132

West Sixth Street, states as follows: Cincinnati, Oct. 1, 1863. MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & Co. Genls, -About one year ago I took a cold which settled on my lungs. A violent cough was the conseexpectorated large quantities of phlegm and matter. During the last winter I became so much reduced that I was confined to my had. The disease was attended with cold chills and night-sweats. A diarrhoa set in. My friends thought I was-in the last stages of (onsumption, and could not possibly get well. I was

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. The formula was shown to me, which induced me to give it a trial, and I will only add that my cough is entirely cured, and I am

Yours respectfully, P. MEREDITH. Sold by all dealers in Family Medicines. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, as an inter-

nal remedy, has no equal. In cases of Cholea, Summer Complaint; Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Asthma, it cures in one night, by king it internally, and bathing with it freely. s.the best liniment in America. Its action ke magic, when externally applied to bad sorts, burns, scalds, and sprains. For the Fit. In short, it is a Pain Killer. Abecome an article of commerce, a thing as much an item in every bale of goods This speaks volumes in its favor .-

White Pine Compound, advertised in our s, is a successful attempt to combine ment by a vote of 27 to 2 in the and any the medicinal virtues of the White Senate and 68 to 8 in the House this city and viuinity, and the propersons vell known to our citizens. We reease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists.—Independent.

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White Pine Compound Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its perits have become as well known as the treefrom which, in part, it derives its private its perion which, in part, it derives its virtues.

rives iu virtues. The White Pound Compound

Sore Throat Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, pitting of Blood, and Pulmo-nary Affection generally. It is a Remark-able Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Dia-hetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, and other Complaint. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable. Give it a trial if yo would learn the value of a good and reish medicine.

Il is Pleasant, safe and Sure. generally.

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sumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. the prescription used (free of charge.) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending relieving the throat after an unusual exerand spread information which he conceives will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription FREE, by return mail, will please address. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

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Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will restore you to health and happiness. Ask for Helmbold's Buchu. Take no other

Beware of Counterfeils.

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for trade, 12 75@16 00 for St. Louis extras. Rye Flour 5 75@7 25. Corn Meal nominal. Buckwheat Flour, 3 00@3 50 \$ 100 lbs. Grain-Wheat, 2 00 for rejected Spring 2 85@2 90 for Amber State, 3 35@3 38 for white California. Barley, 95@97c. for Canada

Oats, 61@63c. for Western, 65@683c. for State. Corn, 1 13@1 14 for Western mixed, 04@1 07 for New Jersey and Pennsylvania Hay-90c.@1 00 for shipping, 1 10@1 25 Hops-20, 40@60c., as to growth and quali

Provisions - Pork, 20 00@20 50 for old mess, 20 50@20 75 for new. Beef, 9 00@13 00 for old plain mess, 13 00@18 00 for new Dressed Hogs 84@84c. Lard 12@124c. Seeds-15@15\frac{1}{2}c. for new Clover. Timothy, 00@3 50 \(\varphi \) bushel. Rough Flaxseed 3 10@ Tallow-113c.

MARRIED.

In Westerly, Dec. 9th, 1866, by Rev. A. B. Burdick, Capt. O. Perry Saunders, formerly of Westerly, now of Albion, Wis., and Mis. Sarah Ann Crandall, of Westerly. At the close of divine service, Nov. 29th 1866, in the Seventh day Baptist Church of Independence, N. Y., by Eld. J. Kenyon, Mr. George A. Green and Miss Nora Livermore, all of Independence.

In Hebron, Pa., Nov. 24th, 1866, by Wm. H. lydorn, Esq., Mr. PERRY BROCK and Miss YDIA FESSENDEN, both of Hebron.

In West Edmeston, N. Y., Nov. 21st, 1866, Mrs. Sibbil Millard, relict of John Millard, inder the labors of Eld. Henry as for many years a member of the First Brookfield Church. For several years past she has been a worthy member of the Church at West Edmeston. A kind neigh-bor, a beloved relative, a devoted and highly but rejoice in her eternal gain. J. B. C. In New Bremen, N. Y., on Monday morning, Nov. 5th, 1866, of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. Martha D. Smith, wife of Charles H2 Smith, aged 25 years and 11 months. In New Bremen, N. Y., on First-day, Oct. 14th, 1866, of consumption, Mr. Joseph D. Williams, aged 66 years, 9 months, and 27 days. Bro. Williams, at the time of his death, was a member of the 1st Verona Seventh-day Baptist Church. He had, however. taken a letter from that church, with a view of uniting with the Watson Church. He

was a kind and obliging neighbor, a useful citizen, and an earnest Christian. For a few weeks before his departure, reason was dethroned; but when in his right mind, the burden of his anxiety seemed to be for the welfare and comfort of his minister, and the purity of the dadych.

J. E. N. B. In Watson, N. Y., on Fourth-day morning, Nov. 7th, 1866, of hydrocephalus, Cassus Emm, son of George W. and Mary Ann Gould, aged 8 years, 3 months, and 29 days. The physical cause which resulted in the death of this dear youth, was being hit on the head.

disauses which prevail in our Western States | by another boy. During the illness which utter a murmur or complaint, although he suffered the most excruciating pain. When in the most severe paroxysms, he would only exclaim, "Oh, mother, dear mother, come to hear his minister and others read from the Bible, and talk about Jesus. During his sickness, he did not forget to repeat daily prayer. Frequently and sweetly, he used to sing the beautiful little hymn commencing—"I want to be an angel."

His desire has been realized. May we all repare to meet him.

Richard Stillman, H. W. Randolph, Nathan Wardner, O. P. Hull, Stephen Burdick, James Coon, L. A. Platts, O. M. Rogers, Samuel Dunham, Benjamin Clarke, N. Coones, E. C. Hydorn, H. W. S., W. R. Lewis, E. L. Burdick, . B. Clarke, Ethan Clarke, T. R. Williams, W. G. Hamilton, Jared Kenyon, J. J. Smith,

RECEIPTS. All payments for the Sabbath Recorder are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the re- often prove to be worth one hundred times ceipt of which is not duly acknowledged,

should give us early notice of the omission. Pays to Vol. No. Benj. F. Burdick, Westerly, \$2 50 22 52 Samuel Dunham, Metuchen, N. J. 2 50 23 52

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ient, warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or younges If you have a Cold, if ever so slight, do not ail to give the Balsam a trial, as the very low price at which it is sold brings it in the reach of every one, that they may always keep it convenient for use.

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Miscellaneous

IRISH DROLLERY.

An amusing story of Daines Barrington, Recorder of Bristol, is related. Having to appear for a plaintiff in a case at Clonmell, he let into the defendant in unmeasured terms. The individual inveighed against not being present, only heard of the invec-

After Barrington had got back to Foley, lost no time in paying his respects to the counsel. He rode all sidence in Harcourt street, Dutlin. announced his arrival by a thurdering knock on the door. Barrington's valet attended the summons, and opening the door, beheld the apparition of the rough-coated Tipunder his arm, and the sleet sticking remains to be seen. to his bushy whiskers.

"Is your master up?" demanded the visitor, in a voice that gave some evidence of the object of his

"No," answered the man. and say Mr. Foley—he'll know the name will be glad to see him." The valet went up stairs and told

his master, who was in bed, the pur-

port of his visit. "Then don't let Mr. Foley in for your life, for it is not a hare nor a brace of ducks that he has come to present me," said Barrington.

The man was leaving the bedroom, when a rough, wet coat pushed by him, while a thick voice said, "by your leave," and at the same time Mr. Foley entered the room.

broken every bone in your body," cheval glass.

"You don't mean to say you would cool courage.

up as soon as you can."

self out of the blankets." "No," replied the other, "I pledge you my word not to touch you until

you are out of bed." "You won't?"

" No." "Upon your honor?"

"This is enough," said Daines, rest as safe as though I were under the castle guard."

marvelously astonished at the pre- hor tended sleeper, but soon Daines be hi gan to snore. "Halloa," said Tole, "ain't you

going to get up?"
"No," said Danes, word of an Irish gentle will not strike me in bed, and land sure I am not going to get to have my bones broken. I will never get up againt. In the mean ties, Mr. Foley, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morn- no longer possesses. Another coming paper will be here presently, but partment represents the construction be sure and air it well before reading, of boats, cabinet-making, tanning, for there is nothing from which a sculptors producing a statue, jewelman so quickly catches cold as read- ers, and others at work. ing a damp journal," and Daines affected to go to sleep.

Barrington, for in bed or out of bed, I have not the pluck to hurt so droll a heart."

smoking chops.

ASHES ON A GRASS FIELD.

A correspondent, writing from Concord to the Country Gentleman, flat, so as to completely invert, the

The next spring, 1864, there was hauled on and spread from the cart 75 bushels of what I then considered mostly old worn out chestnut rail- the whole four thousand years of its thrown from a wagon, dragged some road sleepers, burned in the furnace existence. of a stationary engine; they were also full of small coal, which had fallen through the furnace grate into the ash pit, where it was extinguished by water leaking from the boiler. The ashes were well harrowed in, and the ground then sowed with three bushels of oats, one bushel of red-top, half a hushel of herds-grass, and ten pounds of clover seed. The oats were harrowed in, and the seeds

The summer of 1864, as is well known was very dry, there being the most severe drouth between the first of June and the first of August art; and a statue of the great Hor- she told the messenger before he re- with a petition, stating that he had ever known in this vicinity. The thor herself in basalt, recently dis- lated his errand, that she knew what been declared insane nearly two oat crop in general was a very poor covered, and a selection of the sculp- he had come for. All of which we years ago, but was now fully cured, one; I do not think the yield was ture, coffers, and other objects, the give as we heard it, and pronounce and desired to be restored to the one-quarter of an sverage crop in gems of the Viceroy's museum at it very strange, if true, and we be control of his property. The court this town. This yield of oats was, Boulaq. the straw was so tall and heavily loaded with oats it lodged down in

or singly, greenedies of wealth test to be not be to be the control of the contro

field-grass in the neighborhood. day and night, and covered with of a cord of poor ashes, the purchase, be over an inch thick. This kind of On these facts, our common sort of duced remarkable results. Judging | wide as you please. from my own experience in farming, I think six cords of manure would not have produced more oats and hay thus far. Whether the ashes will perary fire-eater, with a large stick hold out as long as manure would,

EGYPT IN FRANCE.

A writer in Nature and Art says that the Viceroy of Egypt is erecting and while the soil is in proper conof the glories of the Paris Exhibition. properly. If done early, the leaves Then give him my compliments, It is a large rectangular building, must be all first carefully stripped off, surrounded by an open colonnade, and to prevent the rapid evaporation of in ordinary states of the health of fordshire, on the strong loams, we 60 feet. It is to be a complete re- have been entirely spoiled in a few tunity of some incidental weakness, disappointing wherever sheep were test details, and its execution has taken up. In the Northern States, been entrusted to Mariette Bey, nurserymen usually commence digwhose name is intimately connected ging by the first of October. Some

The colonnade will consist of "You know my business, sir," said trave, frieze, and intercolumniations, he to Barrington. "I have made a will be from the Ptolemaic structures not fully completed the ripening of are still connected and perfect. Two journey to teach you manners, and it's of Phile Esneh, and Denderah. The the young wood, which is effected tusks, measuring eight feet in length/ not my purpose to return until I have decorations of the colonnade will represent, with all the variety of which and at the same time, he cut a figure the subject is susceptible, one of the them up at this time, is in giving un. These tusks are great curiosities, and Franklin Expedition. Mr. Hall has eight with his shillelah before the Ptolemies making offerings to the divinity of the temple. In the facade murder me in bed?" exclaimed covered last winter in the caves of the tips may be nipped by the frosts dred pounds. The shoulder blades lin party. He also learned that the Daines, who had as much humor as Denderah, which is confidently de- of winter, or they will not start in clared to be an authentic cotempor-"No," replied the other, "but get ary portrait of the famous Cleopa-"Yes," replied Daines, "that you to be painted blue, with golden stars, might fell me the moment I put my- and decorated with figures of the great Vulture of Medinet-Abou, with in any case. white bodies, and particolored, red and black wings.

On the outside of the walls of the temple-itself will be a series of basresenting the honor of an Irish gentleman, and may porary sources. In the curious basreliefs from the tomb of Phtah Hosep (Sagguarah) the deceased is shown The Tipperary salamander looked surrounded by the members of his hold. There are fishing and scenes in the marshes; the gazelle in the plains

greyhounds; hunting the lion; combat between a lion and a bufslaves carrying a cage containtwo lions; fetes and dances. The bas-reliefs from the tomb of Ti, infiling before the defunct, a farm-yard, a hunchback leading a grey hound, swans, geese, ducks, all represented with an amount of art which Egypt

Next come scenes of the navigation of the Nile, with craft of all The Tip. had fun in him as well as kinds; a fight in the water between ferocity; he could not resist the cun- a crocodile and a hippopotamus; and ning of the counsel. "Get up, Mr. the embarkation and transport of sculpture. In another great panel will be seen a reproduction of the jured a short time ago. It seems bas-reliefs of the twelfth dynasty, there was a horse trot at Morristown, The result was, that in less than with the famous scene of a visit paid at which he and Mr. Gilman were an hour afterward, Daines and his to a mondyr by a Semitic family ask- parties. Seaver's gig was overturnintended murderer were sitting down ing permission to reside in his pro- ed by his running into Gilman's, to a warm breakfast, the latter only vince; industrial scenes, dances, when Mr. Seaver was dragged about intent upon assaulting a dish of music, and curious gymnastic feats 30 rods, and badly mangled, especiand exercises. The bas-reliefs of the ally about the head. eighteenth dynasty, from Thebes, and Abydos, include historic epis- day, we heard some very remarkable odes, campaigns in Arabia and India, statements made in connection with soldiers marching to the sound of the death of Mr. Seaver, as stated gives the result of an experiment in trumpet and drum, the navigation of above. We give them as we heard using ashes for a fertilizer, as follows: the Red Sea, disembarkations, con- them, and can, if necessary, name

In the fall of 1863, I had an acre of quests, captives led in chains, return our authority. We understand that old grass land, that had become so to Thebes and triumph of the King; for a long time previous to the death run out it did not produce half a ton the fanatic Amenophis the Fourth, of Mr. Seaver, his wife repeatedly of hay. I plowed it about seven in- on his war chariot, followed by his told him that death would soon enter ches deep, turning the furrow over seven daughters, also in chariots; do- the family, and strongly urged him mestic scenes, house-building, and to purchase a lot in the cemeterymanufactures. Those from the tombs upon which, it seems, Mr. Seaver had of the twenty-sixth dynasty at Thebes, been at work helping to lay it out. will occupy the last division. The On the morning of the day on which outer surface of the walls of this tem- the race took place, Mrs. Seaver told very poor ashes, as they were made ple will thus exhibit an abridgement her husband that she had dreamed from various kinds of wood, but of the history of Egyptian art during the night before, that she saw him

> the great Temple of Abydos, and, on to go to the race. He smiled at the the walls, two ranges of pictures, dream, not being at all superstitious, pincipally of the epoch of Seti. and went. He, however, seemed to Among other objects of interest will be not altogether right, and just befigure a remarkable collection of an- fore the race, told Mr. Gilman, that cient jewelry, and objects of orna- he would much rather not drive, but ment and luxury; the statue of upon the urgent solicitation of Mr. DOOTORS DECEIVED BY A LUNATIO Chephren, in diorite or greenstone, G. did so with the above result. believed to be the oldest statue in Mrs. Seaver, upon his departure for the world; a statue of the priest Ra- the race, dressed herself as if ready nefer, and another, in wood, of the for a journey, and awaited, as she Sheikh el Belled, considered as the affirms, to be called upon to go to oddly demonstrated. A man famed finest specimen extant of Egyptian him. And she was. When sent for, Bartling came into the county court

To BUILD A CORN-HOUSE.—The evils attending the corn-house, as usually

cattle. The last winter was a hard and two inches square. Or perhaps stomach was entirely eaten away. It seems to me this three-quarters inch between. The flooring should flesh.

TRANSPLANTING IN AUTUMN. The question is often asked, What

is the best time in autumn to set out trees? Can we do it while the leaves are yet green, or should we wait till near winter, after they have all fallen? The answer may be, Do it whenever the work can be well done, a temple which promises to be one dition as to dryness for working measuring outside the latter, 84 by moisture. We have known trees to production of the famous temple of hours by wilting, from carelessness the sacred Cow, Hothor, in its minu- in not removing the leaves when with Egyptian research and illustra- trees have entirely ceased growing by this time, including, generally, cherries, plums, and standard pears. twenty-two columns and four large If the leaves are removed they may antae at the corners, and the various now be taken up and transplanted, parts of these, as well as the archi- as well as at any time in autumn or of an elephant's head. The cranium,

through the assistance of the leaves. were found, and the exact place they interesting information of discoveries The only harm done in taking matured shoots on some parts of in their original state must have been in his possession a gold watch, some those well ripened and hardened; beautiful indeed. The hip bone is silver spoons, and other relics, supwill be introduced a bas-relief dis- and the result will be that some of five feet long, and weighs one hun- posed to have belonged to the Frankspring with so much certainty and vigor. Hardy kinds, such as the tra. The ceiling of the colonnade is apple, will not be injured in this way; and the peach, although tender, per jaw, and should nothing more be tives would not permit Mr. Hali to should be shortened back in spring done than to place them together, go on to examine them, but as sever-

It will be safe, therefore, with a few exceptions, to take up trees any | time after the first of October-care curiosities. But other portions, in- the remains are situated. being taken to do the work well, as | cluding the ribs (four feet and a half reliefs, illustrative of the various already indicated. The soil should long,) and indeed all the essential arts of ancient Egypt in chronolo- be in such condition as to be easily parts of the frame, seem to be at made fine and mellow, so that it may hand; and Prof. Marsh, of Yale Colturning over and making himself first epoch will be derived from the be filled in perfectly among the roots lege, and other fossilists, who have comfortable, and seeming as though Pyramids, Saqquarah, Aboukyr, without having interstices. Staking made an examination, are of the he meant to fall asleep. "I have the Zawyel-el-Maitin, and other cotem- against wind, or effecting the same opinion that the frame can be made purpose by a small mound of earth perfect, or nearly so. Careful meaabout the stem, should not be omit- surements of scientific men, who

> spring. They, however, do quite as feet long. Prof. Marsh pronounced not a windy one. In heeling for win- the descriptions the books furnish of clude agricultural scenes, troops de- ter, it is absolutely essential to fill in the mastodon tally exactly with the will your honor gi'e me?" all the interstices among the roots remains in question. very compactly with fine earth.

Many trees are needlessly lost by carelessness in this particular. The roots are injured by dryness or mouldiness, and the mice find easy clude mice effectually, the heeling about the trees. John J. Thomas.

REMARKABLE PRESENTIMENTS Mr. J. D. Seaver, of Stowe, Sherif of Lameille Co., Vt., was fatally in

While at Montpelier, the other

distance, and strike his head against Within the temple itself will be something, she could not tell what, represented the famous bas-reliefs of and was killed. She urged him not

lieve it is .- Vermont Record. BOTS IN HORSES.

many places. It was noticed by constructed, are—the amount of rain died a few nights since, by a sudden business. A jury was/empaneled farmers, who could hardly believe and snow which drive in between the attack of terrible distress in the and heard the testimony of the docthere was nothing but ashes put on vertical siding necessarily open to stomach. The cause of his death tors, which was very positive in dethe land. The produce was over admit air, and what is far worse, the was supposed to be the bots, and on thirty bushels of good heavy oats, which sold quick at \$1 per bushel; for want of air. Having occasion, a mals were found in great numbers in self by the court, in regard to the product of his oil farm, by the court, in regard to the product of his oil farm, by the court, in regard to the product of his oil farm, by the court, in regard to the product of his oil farm, by the court, in regard to the product of his oil farm, by the court, in regard to the product of his oil farm, by the court, in regard to the product of his oil farm, by the court, in regard to the product of his oil farm, by the court, in regard to the product of his oil farm, by the court, in the product of his oil farm, by the court of the best, if he one of the best of th thirty bushes of good heavy cats, which sold quick at \$\frac{a}{b}\$ per bushes, and the court, in regard to the perticular that the court, in regard to the price at that price, at that price, at that price, at that price, at that price at the price at that price at the price at that price at tha

this field it was all killed except a inches wide, slanting off the upper within a few hours of his death. He by the assertions of the doctors, who little on a side hill. But the herds- end with a draw-knife or shave. had done a rather hard but not un- had evidently made their investigagrass and red-top grew very stout, Strike a line on each siding for the usual day's work on a warm day, tion very superficially in a lucid inso it yielded about two tons of hay, lap, and tack the blocks on to the and thereupon at night fell sick, showof first quality, in the year. The line and the stud above. A little ed signs of terrible distress in the field was noticed as one of the best slight snow will occasionally drive stomach, and died before morning. fields this year, as it was one of the through these crevices, but will soon | Post mortem examination showed that | In discussing a recent paper by Mr. best fields of oats in 1864. For disappear, without sensibly wetting corrosions of the coat of the stomach Hope on "Cattle Feeding," the Lonmany years before the ashes were the corn. To prevent moulding in killed him, and greedy swarms of don Economist remarks: Dublin, a Tipperary man, named put on, it was noticed as the poorest the bottom, make a floor of boards bots were close by the corrosions, three inches wide, with spaces of an with their heads burrowing in the vantage in grazing sheep as compar-

sleet arrived before Barrington's re- carting and spreading of which cost flooring, of course, is only for the observers raise the theory that the me about as much as it would to bins. The joists or sleepers should bots, being always present more or Throwing the reins of the smoking have purchased, hauled and spread be near together to support it. On less, in horses, are usually content to been found that if ten sheep weigh two cords of stable manure, has pro- each floor you can make the bins as feed on the contents of the stomach, the same as one ox, they will conor the mucus of its coatings, in a sume daily the same quantity of turwork or other causes, the horse is of grass that will maintain an ox weakened, and incipient inflammation takes place in the stomach, they fall to and incontinently devour the very walls of the house in which they dwell.

proof or not in respect to bots, I am satisfied that it is substantially a true to bore into the vitals and insure death.—Oneida Circular.

THE MASTODON. The Troy Times thus describes the

carcase of the mastodon found at

The jaw is four feet nine inches long from the mouth to the cranium. have examined the remains, show We have never succeeded better that they belong to an animal that than by taking up trees about mid- must have stood at least fifteen feet autumn, heeling them in by burying high, and measured some twenty odd ly answered, "A pint of porter," the the roots and half the stems for win- feet in length, independent of the tering, and setting out early in the tusks, which of themselves are eight well set out in autumn, provided the remains those of a North Amerithey are hardy sorts, and the site is can mastodon beyond a doubt, and

A PAUPER MADE RICH.

Several years ago, (says a paper published at Lewiston, Me.,) a man access among the cavities. To ex- named Freeman Waterhouse lived in Poland, in this county. He had a ground should be clean, and a smooth reputation for meanness second to impoverishment of the blood, in all mound of earth raised on all sides that of no person in his neighborhood. He had a wife and three children. He quarreled with his wife, and sued for a divorce, which he was unable to obtain. The wife also failed in a similar attempt. Waterhouse then deserted his wife, who subsequently to six ounces of skimmed milk, forbecame a pauper in the town of Brunswick. Her three children were placed under the care of persons in Poland, and have there grown up. Years passed without news of the husband.

Something more than a year ago, Judge Luce, of Auburn, received information of the death of Freeman Waterhouse, in Idaho Territory, whither, it seems, he went after deserting his wife. He died after amassing a fortune of from twenty to twenty-four thousand dollars in gold. leaving, apparently, no heirs behind him. The Judge of Probate in Idaho wrote to Maine for information. Judge Luce at once looked up the facts, and reported them, and was retained by the miser's wife, a pauper in Brunswick, to recover the property. The case has been pending in Idaho the past year, and has resulted in a verdict which will give the entire property to the rightful heirs.

Mrs. Waterhouse will probable receive \$6000 in gold, and her three children the remainder of the prop erty-enough to set them up in the world, somewhat. Judge Luce has already received from Idaho, for the widow, a bag of gold dust work about \$3200 in coin, and the remainder will be forthcoming.

The Chicago papers have a story of a case of recent occurrence there in which the fallibility of high medical opinion in regard to insanity was requested two experienced physicians to examine the petitioner, and both reported that he was in his right One of our most valuable horses mind and capable of attending to

ing time to cut it I fed it off with quarter to one-half an inch thick, from which the inside coating of the evidence that the man was wildly at the subject of money matone for clover, so it was pretty gen- a better form is six inches, or the The victim, in the present in- ters, and the jury found his own tes- GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH CHINA. erally killed out in this vicinity; on width of a siding in length, and two stance, had been in good health till timony too strong to be overthrown One half the usual Selling Prices. Call and

CATTLE AND SHEEP AS GRAZERS.—

"The following indicates a disad-

ed with cattle: 'As a rule, animals generally eat in proportion to their live weight, but this is modified by their age and condition. It has even harmless way; but when, by over- nips; though it is curious that a piece grazing, will not keep more than six sheep.' That sheep kept in great numbers on meadows will soon diminish the quantity of grass produced is a fact which we have again and Whether this theory will stand again verified. And many years ago, when going over his farm with the late Mr. Henry Overman, he rerepresentation of the operations of ferred to a diminution in the promany other parasites. Their way is | duce of his meadows, which he said to remain harmless and unperceived | 'had been over-sheeped.' In Herttheir victims, and to seize the oppor- always found the hay crops to be much fed on the meadows. Cattle for meadows, and sheep for arable lands and upland pastures, seem to be, a in a general way, the practical rule for stock-farming."

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANK IIN.—A letter received from St. Johns, New Brunswick, states that a the latter rising much in the shape part of the crew of the American whale ship Antelope, lost on Niantethe following spring. Others have a portion of the backbone and jaw lik Island, October 6th, had just arrived on steamers Wolf and Lion. The officers of the Antelope bring left is marked well on the upper jaw. | made by C. F. Hall, | respecting the measure ten feet nine inches, and remains of some of Franklin's men weigh about fifty pounds each. The were lying under a boat in Commitunder jaw, exhumed some weeks tee Bay, where they had been placed since, is found to exactly fit the up- by the natives after death. The nathe complete head and jaw of the al vessels will winter in Repulse Bay monster would of itself form one of it is believed Mr. Hall will secure the most remarkable of our natural assistance and push his way to where

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS -A bet single question proposed to an Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishman, a characteristic reply would be elicited from each of them. Three representative laborers were accordingly called in, and separately asked: "What will you take to run round Russell Square stripped to the shirt?" humorous response of the Irishman was, "A mighty great cowld!" The man of the North, however, instead of condescending upon any definite "consideration," cautiously replied, with an eye to a good bargain, "What

ODDS AND ENDS.

An eminent physician claims to have a record of over two hundred cases treated by himself and others, in which milk was the chief and often the sole remedy. He claims that in dropsies, asthma, pulmonary catarrah, neuralgia arising from disorders of the intestinal canal, and in certain diseases of the liver, milk is the surest and best remedy. He gives it three or four times a day, from two bidding all other nourishment.

In the negotiations made a few years since by the English Government for a loan of eighty million dollars, the successful contractors were the Messers. Rothschild, and having been supported by the subscriptions of friends, they were of course recognized as the acting firm in that important transaction. In paying the first deposit toward this amount to the Government, the check they drew was for the sum of six million

"Turn out! turn out!" cried a was meeting, "turn out, or I'll serve stranger in astonishment complied; but when John was nearly opposite, alled to him with, "Pray, sir, how did you serve the other man?" 'Why, sir," said whip, tipping a wink, "I told him to turn out, and he wouldn't, so I turned out myself."

The Maine Farmer had no idea that 'there was so much counterfeit currency afloat till since it had occasion to examine several contribution boxes of late. We know, says the editor, of no better way to get rid of it than to have a few public contributions in every town in the land for one month for benevolent pur-

Bierstadt, the artist, has just erected at Irvington a residence costing \$50,000, and commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson. It is really a studio with house attached. The studio is eighty feet in length, with walls thirty-four feet high, galleries for art studies, and lovely views from its windows.

have patience to wait," said an old fogy to his son. "Water may be able to the printed statement on each box. carried in a sieve if you can waif 'How long?" queried the son, an hardly wait for the father's obituary.

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STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR. rom negatives made in the various cam paigns and forming a complete Photographic STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the scope. Our Cotalogue will be sent to

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We manufacture more largely than any ther house, about 200 varieties, from 50 cts. ion of being superior in beauty and dura-CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENERALS.

STATESMEN, ACTORS, ETC., ETC. Our Catalogue embrages over FIVE THOU-SAND different subjects, including reproduc-Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent or Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order. The prices and quality of our goods

A NDY NEVER WAS THE MAN A HE USED TO BE."—A new humorous Song and Chorus. Words by S. C. Burdick : Music by J. M. Stillman. H. M. Higgins, Chicago, Ill. Price 35 cents "O how he made the traitors quake!

He hung postmasters in their stead. And let the rebs go free." For sale by F. C. BURDICK, Alfred Center on receipt of price.

good Prairie Land, about two miles west ous to sell. The lot is beautifully situated on an elevation, affording a fine view of the surrounding prairie, the village, and the grove a mile further west. Forty are fenced, and fifty-five acres broken oystering teamster to some one he | There are about forty young fruit trees, and twenty-two acres of winter wheat growing you as I did the other man." The Terms, \$1400, (or, without the wheat crop now on the ground, \$1200,) cash down. The balance (\$800) in annual installments, the first to be due in 1868. Title good. For further information, apply in person or by letter, to EDGAR W. IRISH, or by letter, to Farina, Fayette Co .Ill.

Nov. 5th, 1866. FOR SALE AT ALFRED CENTER—A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A ABBATH-KEEPER.—The subscriber havin one and a half miles from Alfred Center, con taining eighty-seven acres. The same is under a very good state of cultivation. About twenty acres of good timber, with a good sugar orchard. A plenty of good commodi-ous buildings and in good repair. Good orchards, nearly all grafted truit. Eaid farm well adapted to dairying purposes—capable of keeping from twelve to fifteen cows and a team. It is well watered with living springs,

Alfred Center, N. Y., Nov. 7th, 1866. MONEY RETURNED IN FULL, IF after a few day's use of "GODFREY'S CATARRH REMEDY" its effects are unsatisfactory. \$5 a box-few require more. It the prescription of one of the most eminen and is known to be scientific, safe, and successful remedy. Occasionally a case may "You can do anything, if you only have passed into the incurable stage-for man was born to die--but that none may be P. C. GODFREY, No. 3 Union Square

Price \$50 per acre. For further particular

New York, only. impudent Young America who could hardly wait for the father's obituary.

Till it freezes."

Among the wealthy oil men of a mile from the village of Faritation of the father of a mile from the village of Faritation of the wealthy oil men of the village of Faritation of the wealthy oil men of the village of Faritation of the village of

FARM FOR SALE IN ALFRED.—
The subscribers offer for sale the farm known as the Vansickie Farm, consisting of the Finkle & LYON SEWING MACHINE 206 acres, with a good house, and all necestrates. THE FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE sary outbuildings. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is among the very best in the town of Alfred. It is well adapt ed to grazing or grain growing, and is located three miles from Alfred station, two miles from Alfred Center, and Iwo from Burdick's cheese-factory. It is offered at \$30 per acre.
ALFRED LEWIS,
S. A. CHAMPLIN.

Alfred Center, N. Y., Oct. 24th, 1866. COE'S DYSPERSIA CURE

This GREAT REMEDY for all diseases THE STOMACH,

uable Cough Balsam, while experimenting for his own health. It cured Cramp in the Stomach for-him, which had before yielded to nothing but chloroform. The almost daily testimony from various parts of the country encourages us to believe there is no disease caused by a disordered stomach it will not speedily cure.

is the discovery of the inventor of Coe's val

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE AND USE IT! MINISTERS GIVE TESTIMONY OF ITS EF

And from all directions we receive tidings of oures performed. DYSPEPSIA! It is sure to cure. HEARTBURN! One dose will cure. SICK-HEADACHE! It has cured in hundreds of cases
HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS! It stops in thirty minutes.
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH! RISING OF THE FOOD! It stops immediately.
DISTRESS AFTER EATING!

Readily yields to a few doses BAD BREATH! Will be changed with half a bott IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS Its UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS is

One dose will remove.

IT CURES BY ASSISTING NATURE TO RE-ASSERT HER SWAY IN THE STRITEM! Nearly every dealer in the United State

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. C. G. C. ARK & CO., Proprietors, New Haven Conn. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hadover-st. Boston, New England Agents. A YER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Crous onchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for vanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness and s umerous are its cures, that in almost every section of country are persons publicly known, who have been restored by it from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary or gans incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the commu ty have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred ben-efits on the afflicted they can never forget and produced cures too numerous and too reis carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for

their relief all that it has ever done Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians Statesmen, and other eminent personages have lent their names to certify the unparalhere will not permit the insertion of them The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given with also full descriptions of the complaint Those who require an alterative medicine to burify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. ARSAPARILLA the one to use. Try It once, and you will concede its value. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

ll, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and deal rs in medicine everywhere. TINELA FARM AND FRUIT LANDS, in a mild an nealthful climate. Thirty miles south of Philadelphia, by Railroad, in New Jersey, on he same line of latitude as Baltimore.

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

Fruit and Vegetables ripen earlier in this district than in any other locality north of Noriolk, Va. Improved places for sale. Openings for all kinds of business, llumber ards, Manufactories, Foundries, Stores, and he like; and Steam Power, with room, can For persons who desire mild winters. healthful climate, and a good soil, in a country beautifully improved, abounding in truits, heart of civilization, it is worthy of

Letters answered, and the Vinciand Rural a paper giving full information, and containing reports of Solon Robinson, sent to appli-Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland P ., Landis Township, New Jersey. From report of Solon Robinson. ural Editor of the Tribune : "It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position and suitable condition for

pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies." YSPEPSIA CURED RHEUMATISM CURED. ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE CURED. SCROFULA CURED. BY TREATMENT WITH MINERAL WATERS. Do away with all your various and often pernicious drugs and quack Medicines, and use a few baths prepared with

"STRUMATIC SALTS." These SALTS are made from the co Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company in Pittsburgh, and are packed in air tight oxes. One always sufficient for a bath INTERNALLY USE:

STRUMATIC MINERAL WATERS." In bottles of one and a half pints. One suff-For sale by all respectable Druggists. PIRECTIONS FOR MAKING

With your Waste Grease! PENN'A SALT MANUFACTURING CO.'S RENOWNED SAPONIFIER

(Patents of 1st and 8th February, 1859,)

CONCENTRATED LYE! Two Cents only for every pound of Soup. DIRECTIONS

GREATLY IMPROVED AND PER. Is the best, for the following reasons: lst. It makes the best stirch (the lock sille or family sewing, and uses a straight 2d. All the movements are positive parts of the machine are construct most simple mechanical principle, is the heedle, are easily and quickly enabling the most inexperienced

it.

3d. It runs lighter, and with less noise than any other double-thread machine, allowing it to be used where quiet is desirable that. It uses the same kind of thread for both threads, and will sew over the heavier seams, or from one or more thicknesses the finest cloth to thick leather, with change of needle, tension, or skilbning sitted. change of needle, tension, or skipping stitche.
These machines are for sale in Wester by the subscriber, agent for this vibinity, reduced prices, and warranted.

Needles, bobbins, &c., kept on hand.
G. A. STILLMAN RIE RAILWAY JUNE 11TH, 1866. BROAD GUAGE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE Between the ATLANTIC CITIES and the WEST, NORTH-WEST, SOUTH AND SOUTH

GREAT OIL REGIONS Of Pennsylvania. FOUR EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY, 460 MILES without Change of Coacher NEW YORK AND SALAMANCA DUNKIER

BUFFALO, AND ROCHESTER.

Until further notice, Trains will leave per pot foot of Chambers st., North River, Key york, as follows:
7.45 A. M. DAY EXPRESS, (Sun lays excepted,) through without change of Coaches, arriving in Buffalo 11.58 P. M., Roches, 10.30 P. M., Salamanca 11.32 P. M., Roches, 10.30 P. M., Salamanca 11.32 P. M., and With the Lake, Shore and Grand Truk Railways, and at Salamanca with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, for all points West and South. points West and South. 30 A. M. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, Dally for Otisville and intermediate Stations.
10.00 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL TRAIN (Sunday excepted.) through without change stopping at all principal Stations, and reaching Buffalo at 6.00 A. M., Salamanca 5.50 A. M. and Dunkirk 8.02 A. M., making direct co nection with Trains on Lake Shore and Allantic and Great Western Railways (points West and South.
3:00 P. M. WAY TRAIN, (Sundays excepted.) for Middletown, 4.30 P. M. WAY TRAIN, (Sundays excepted)

for Newburgh, Warwick, Port Jervis, and 5.30 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS, (Sundays et cepted.) for Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo, without change of Coaches, reaching Salamanca at 12.55 P. M., Buffalo at 1.00 P. M., and Dunkirk at 2.4 P. M., making direct connections with Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Shore and Grand Trust. Railways, for all points West and South West. 39 This Train of Saturday evening will run to Emira only. will run to Elmira only.
6.00 P. M. WAY TRAIN; (Sundays excepted) for Suffern, and intermediate Stations.
7.00 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, to Build and Rochester, Daily, and to Dunkirk and Salamanca (except Saturdays,) through without change of Coaches, arriving & Rochester 12.03 P. M., Buffale 1.00 P. M. Salamanca at 12.55 P. M., and Dunkirk 2.45 P. M., making direct connections will Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Shor and Grand Trunk Railways, for all point West and South. Daily, without change of cars to Bunk, Salamanca and Dunkirk, connecting the all Western Lines; and forming by farts most comfortable and desirable Route at the Western Emigrant.

GOING EAST. FROM DUNKIRK AND SALAMANCA. Salamanca, Daily, (except Sundays.) in tersects at Hornellsville with the 5.30 A.M. Day Express from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 10.30 P. M. Daily, (except Sundays.) Stops at Salamanca 9.40 A. M., and connects at Horn ville and Corning with the 8 30 A. M. fr press Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in few 1.15 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS from Dunkirk, Daily, (except Sundays) Stops at Salamanca 6.55 P. M., and arrive in New York at 12.30 P. M., connecting with Afternoon Trains and Steamers to Boston and New England Cities.

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By New York Time from Depot corner Er change and Michigan Streets. days excepted.) Arrives in New Yord 10.20 P. M. Connects at Great Bendwill Delaware, Luckawanna and Western Ra road for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wash ton, and points South.

3.30 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, via Avon and Hornellsviller Daily, (except Eundays.) Ar at Elmira with Williamsport and Elmira Railroad for Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and points South. 2.20 P. M., LIGHTNING EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops for wood and water only and arrives in New York at 7.00 A M. 3.15 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRE Daily. Arrives in New York at 12.30 P.1 10.45 P. M. CINCINNATI EXPRESS, Dail (except Sundays.) Arrives in New Yor at 3.45 P. M. Connects at Elmira with W liamsport and Elmira Railroad; at Gree Bend with Delaware, Lackawanha and Western Railroad, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

Will leave by New York Time from Genesee 6.50 A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Through to New York without change of Coaches, stopping a Avon 7.26 A. M., Corning 10.21 Al M., intersecting with the 5.30 A. M. Day Expres from Buffalo, and reaching New York 10.30 0.15 A. M. EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at all Stations, and arrives at C ing 3.30 P. M., intersecting with the 8.30 A. d. Mail Train from Buffalo, and reach New York 7.00 A. M.; also, connects at Elmira for Harrisburg and all points South.
30 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRES Daily, stopping at Corning 11.50, interesting with the 4.15 P.M. Night Expression Dunkirk, stopping as above and reathin New York 12.30 P. M. Sleeping Louis

New York. Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Juffalo at 6.15 P. M., Bochester 7.30 1. M. and Boston and New England Passengers, with their Baggage, are transferred free on New York.

ached to this Train running through!

The best Ventilated and Most Luxur Seeping Coaches 12 IN THE WORLD ocompany all night trains on this railway BAGGAGE CHECKED TURGUGH And fare always as low as by any other Ro ASK FOR TICKETS VIA ERIE BAILWA Ticket Offices. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't

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

JENTRAL RAILKOAD ORNEW JEE-River, N. Y.—Connecting at Mampton June tion with Delaware, Lackawana and Western Bailroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valler ine to PITTSBURG and THE WEST, without Dhange of cars. UREAT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE WEST Two Express trains daily for the West, ex ept Sundays, when one evening train.
Sixty Miles and Two Hours saved by the ine to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis & with but one change of cars,

with but one change of cars.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing No.

19,1866. Leave New York as follows:

18,1863. Leave New York as follows:

18,18630 a.m., for Easton, Mauch Chunk, williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, etc.

8,10 a.m., Mail Train for Fleming Ch.

Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, Wilkesbarre,
Great Bend, Pittston, Binghamton, Ac.

19 a.m., Western Express, for Easton, Alexandre, Marchine, Pittsburgh, and town, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, the West, with out one change of cars to Circinnation Chicago, and but two bianges of St. Liouis. Connects at Harrisburg with train for Corry, Erie, and the Oil Regions.

12 in. Train, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Potsville, Harrisburg at Harrisburg, etc.
4.00 P. M. for Easton, Scranton, Great Ben Bethlehem, Maunich Chunk.

5.00 z. m. for Flemington and Somerville.

5 z. for Easton, Reading, Harrisburg Caroling Caro

Scament requires un early with | babinant to six and two-thirds series 191 manade.