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We've read what ancient Romans dared. with hearts that glowed and burned. ind sighed, as mournfully our thoughts
To their descendants turned. he're thought that of the olden fire Not one faint spark was kept; Not one faint spark was kept; But now, thank God! we feel, at last, That fire hath only slept.

o prouder deed, O! Italy, Will thy proud annals show. Nar more heroic bravery, Than the tale of the Palestro. ostern, devoted Roman hearts.

Which thus can do and die! Over that lost ship rises fair,
Thy star, O Italy old not the Roman engles gleam, once more along that shore; pid not the Roman trumpets sound

Above the battle 's roar; When from the blazing ship rang out When from the state of the stat

Thy mme, O noble Palestro, High on Fame's scroll shall stand. Written in characters of light, Beside our Cumberland. Long will ye live, O patriot band. And high be your renown; God sends the memory of such deeds Thro'all the ages down. WEST HALLOCK, III.

For the Sabbath Recorder. STATES---NO. 2.

This proposition is clear, viz., The power which is competent to construct a is complete over them. State, and incorporate it into the Union. is the power, and the only power, capable

and restoring it to the Union. conquering power.

process, to make them so?

States, while they remain such.

If, now, the people of these proincorporated into the Federal Union, they willing to adopt a republican form of government, and ratify the Constitution of the United States? Third, on application, will they be

By art. 4, sec. 3, clause 1. the power to admit States lies entirely with Congress: "New States may be admitted by Congress into this differently than it did in the case of es or mine, he must come to the Union." No other power on earth Luther vs. Borden, a case growing same conclusion. Still, his concluwith admitting a State into this Island, 7 Howard Reports, page 1. take into account the fact, that those Union, and even Congress is placed This was a case where a State Gov- persons have surrendered their right under Constitutional restrictions of ernment, formed without an enabling to hold slaves by adopting the its act of admission. Congress may act of Congress or the State, under- Amendment to the Constitution, fornot admit any thing and every thing took to supplant the old charter Gov- ever prohibiting slavery in the United that claims to be a State. Art. 4, sec. ernment of Rhode Island, and met States. When B. attempts to quote 4, of the Constitution, is as follows: armed resistance. The court say, another, he should be careful to "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Congress, then, by this requisition, is can form of government. Under as the Government of the United it is bound to wield, both at the outer Constitution of the Government, the authority of the government 1st. To take care that no State come into the Union which does not come recognized by the proper constituwith a republican form of government: and, 2d. That no State coming in with such a government, sub- of the Government."

ne Sahbath Recorder

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that it belongs entirely to Congress. the Union? ling act is essential to the formation ble to clothe this hypothecated State first. with life, by incorporation into the Union. It is not a State till admit-EGAL STATUS OF THE LATE REBEL ted, nor can the people of a territory organize and exercise State rights till Where lies the Power to rehabilitate the admitted; otherwise, there would be defunct rebel States, and restore them to two separate Governments over the State, the United States Government

When, as in the case of the eighty men claiming seats in the thirtyof reconstructing a State gone to ruin, ninth Congress from the eleven conquered provinces, late Confederate I showed in a former article, that States, any man or set of men ask the rebel States, by annulling their admittance to seats in Congress, Conacts ratifying the Constitution of the gress has two questions to ask and United. States, withdrawing their answer-1st. Do these men claim to fealty, and confederating to wage represent bona fide States in the war upon the United States, thereby, Union, or such people as bona fide by forfeiture, lost their standing as ask to become States and be repre-States in the Union, while by subjuga- sented by these men? If this claim tion they lost their de facto standing be satisfactory, it only remains to as rebel States, and by the laws of ask, Are their credentials anthentic? war, which they had invoked, fell If their credentials are authentic, into the condition of conquered pro- then by the article quoted above, vinces, of alien enemies, to be held "Congress may admit them." But and disposed of by the will of the even when both conditions are met, Congress is not bound to admit them: Now, on the supposition that it is it "may" admit them. In any the Constitution of the United States, the will of the United States Govern- event, one thing is clear, and that is, ment, which has conquered them, Congress is the sole judge, both of opposite doctrine. Art. 3, sec. 3 that these provinces, or districts, the fitness of those proposed States should become States in the Union, to be represented, and of the credenwhere lies the power, and what the tials of the representatives claiming two or more witnesses to the same seats.

Government, to incorporate themselves mitted, aid in accomplishing the sub- however, is not its author)—seems lime mission of freedom God has born of the desire to bridge over an The primary grant of power over commissioned the Republic to per- obstacle to the attainment of certain these territories is in art. 4, sec. 3, form? Does it recognize the grand ends that can not be reached in a words: "The Congress shall have as the corner-stone of the American "artificial person," which is but the power to dispose of, and make all Government?—and to secure which needful rules and regulations respect- "governments are instituted among involves the necessity of punishing ing the territory, or other property, men, deriving their just powers from all the persons, whose representative belonging to the United States." the consent of the governed? In it is alike, without reference to the This point, then, is settled, that all short, is it republican, such as the guilt or innecence of individuals. power to dispose of, control, and Constitution makes it the duty of Upon this rock every attempt to arregulate the territories under the the United States to guarantee? -If raign and punish a State for treason jurisdiction of the United States, is it does not answer this description, must founder. Certainly; if B.'s rested in the Congress of the United then, by every consideration of con- view be correct, it would be well for

ty, Congress is bound to use its dis person," to receive the penalty due vinces wish to form a State, and be cretion against admitting such an their crimes. element of discord and death to the body politic. Indeed, Congress has Government is bound to restore rights. the requisite number of inhabitants scarcely a higher duty than thus to is not quite the thing. My position to entitle them to representation in guard the door of our temple of Lib- was, that those who had committed Congress as a State? Second, Are erty against intruders. We have no crime, had forfeited no rights;

rests with Congress to decide what sume, fall into the same error.

tional authority, and the decision is

be vested in a Congress of the Unit- States, claiming admission to the is called placing the Government in ed States, which shall consist of a Union, are quintessentially anti-re- the hand of the loyal! Another Senate and House of Representa- publican and barbarous, and as unfit proposed Amendment provides that tives." Two acts of Congress have to be admitted into the sisterhood of the whole number of persons of each usually completed the process of in- American States, as the savages of State shall be taken as a basis of show more fully, what already apcond, or admitting act, is indispensa- ident has been a usurper from the D. E. MAXSON.

> "THEY SAY." "They say"—Ah! well, suppose they do, But can they prove the story true? Suspleion may arise from nought But malice, envy, want of thought; Why count yourself among the "they, Who whisper what they dare not say? "They say "-But why the tale rehearse. And help to make the matter worse? No good can possibly accrue From telling what may be untrue;

To speak of all the best you can? "They say "-Well, if it should be so, Why need you tell the tale of woe? Will it the bitter wrong redress, Or make one pang of sorrow less? Will it the erring one restore, Henceforth to; go and sin no more?" "They say "-Oh! pause, and look with

See how thine heart inclines to sin; Watch, lest in dark temptation's hour Thou, too, should st sink beneath its power Pity the frail, weep o'er their fall, But speak of good or not at all.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

"STATUS OF SECEDING STATES." Under the above heading, W. W. B. says he suspects the theory, "Treason attaches only to persons, not to States." can not be found in and I understand him as holding the "No person shall be convicted of next spring: treason, unless on the testimony of hment of

creature of the "natural persons." stitutional obligation and public safe- knaves to put forward an "artificial

undertaken to realize the great idea hence there were none to be restored. of republican freedom in the forma- Why he cavils at my position, and tion of our new Republic, and our then takes the same one himself, he father's most wisely clothed Con- probably knows best! He says, "The gress with this power to guard our individual members of these States, who did not transfer their allegiance. Upon this point, I see not how the forfeited no rights whatever." Now, Supreme Court could have decided whether he reasons from his premis-

The Constitution requires that the quote correctly. I said nothing about United States shall guarantee to the Congress of 1861; but I suppose every State in this Union a republi- this comes from regarding Congress this article of the Constitution, it States; and men older than he, I pre-

porch and inner sanctum of the Re- government is the established one in I think it needs no argument to public, to make it not only a Republa State; for as the United States prove that the ordinances of seces- dle of which is lighted with a grand my life," the "Midsummer Night's lic of States, but of republican States guarantees to each State a republican sion contravened the Constitution, rose window, greater than Notre Dream." Tea was to be had at the to keep the elements of our body government, Congress must necessa- and consequently were null and void; Dame's. The outer and inner ellip sign of the Sultan's Head in 1658, politic homogeneous and healthy. rily decide what Government is esin the perfermance of this duty of tablished in a State before it can de- them as nullities. I do not know the roof; the whole is magnificently the East India Company made a be no State in the Union which has not. And when the Senators and Congress; whether it be so or not, a remulticant form of govern of gov Representatives of a State are ad- I am not disposed to deny, that Con- the greatest in size, as the most per- earlier date has been assigned to its his life, his biographer believes, as to fringe of leaches possessed the nown. ment, such as is in unison with the mitted into the counsels of the Union, gress holds any position that may be feet in ornament of any such build-introduction into England, by reason answer the rejoinder. Hanway made. Congress has set it a double duty: under which they are appointed, as tion shall conform strictly to the six months ago, any green growing said to have belonged to Oliver tea-drinker, "hardened and shame-

binding on every other department by treason or rebellion, the territory wrought the great ribs of the build- would be surprised to see an original ing the morning." It is he who is

legislative power herein granted shall subject, I propose to show that these that disqualifies for office. And this them all, as it contains them all!"

ducting a State into the Union. 1st. the Feeje Islands; and to do this, I representation, but if any State de-An act enabling the people of a shall have only to submit "authenti- nies the right of suffrage to any of given territory to form a State Gov- cated copies" of their legislation, its male citizens over twenty-one ernment, preparatory to applying for together with the long strides toward years of age, except for crime, the admission to the Union. 2d. An despotism Andrew Johnson led them basis of its representation shall be act admitting the State thus formed. to take in the very first step towards reduced in the proportion that the I do not find that the first or enab- reorganization. I propose also to number thus excluded bears to the whole number of males over twentyof a State Government. But the se- pears in my argument, that the Pres- one years of age. And this is called guaranteeing to the States a republi can form of government! Such pretensions may suffice to amuse "children of larger growth."

> W. W. B. adopts the "see-saw policy," which, he says, "had its origin in the South." In the first part of his article, he proves—easily, by quoting the Constitution—that persons making war on the United States | are traitors, and asks, "Shall traitors forfeit no rights?" Then lo! the scene changes, and the traitors appear metamorphosed into alien eneinies, and have lost certain other rights, of which, in the first condition, they could not be legally deprived, without a trial and conviction of treason, he being apparently unaware of the absurdity of attempting to hold the same persons both as traitors and as alien enemies to the same Government at the same time. A. M. WHITFORD.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Paris correspondent of the New York World furnishes the following description of the magnificent structure on the Champs de Mars, for the

exhibition of the world's products For a moment you can make of all this flash of colors and mingling of overt act, or on confession in open shadows no more congruity than of It will be noticed at a glance, that The great point to be ever before court. The Congress shall have the eternal babble and roar of men to compel the people of a province this scrutiny is this: Is the govern- treason, but no attainder of treason that come out of the valley like the or territory under its jurisdiction to ment this people have formed, fit to shall work corruption of blood, or become a State in the Union. It be incorporated as one of the States forfeiture, except during the life of will be noticed, at another glance, of the great American Republic? Is the person attainted." This is so hind and on the flank of this specific that there is no power in the people its genius, and practical operations, plain, he that runs may read if he and extraordinary congregation, of a province or territory under the in sympathy with the genius of the will. The absurd doctrine that States looks like absolute quiet, in the comjurisdiction of the United States Republic? Will such a State, if ad- can commit treason—(W. W. B., parison—unpopulated and unnoticed. Pausing a moment till the eye has mastered the emotion, you will see out of this choas the greater components liberate themselves. The exdause 2, of the Constitution, in these doctrine of human equality, laid down legitimate manner. To punish the hibition building resolves to concentric circles, or ellipses, rather, of iron, stone, and glass. Of these concentric ellipses there are eight, and within the inmost or eighth one, beneath a suspended roof of wire and crystal, lies the great middle garden, checkered with statuary, flashing with fountains, and into which all the cafes of the place open. Crossing the eight ellipses like so many radii, are sixteen great avenues, which serve to divide the edifice into the compartments intended for the respective races and nations. Of these but Congress has anything to do out of the Dorr troubles in Rhode sion is wrong, because he does not the rule of the exhibition, that each come so much the fashion in Eng-

under the leaves of green ferns and pelled or not expelled. According spreading flowers, may taste the sep- to the ordinary statement to be found Boston ice, will alternate with Egyp- my Lords Arlington and Ossory, tian coffee, Smyrna sherbet, and who brought it over from the medicafe shall sell only refreshments in- land that it fetched sixty shillings the exhibition is built of Paris lime- of tea, a China drink he had not tried stone, carved with the arms of the before. Let us hope that he found it empire, and the motto of welcome, more to his taste than that "most inmade of fine colossal arches, the mid-sipid, ridiculous play I ever saw in named, except that it intends its ac- ing ever designed, there was not, of the existence of teapots, which are well as its republican character, is Constitution of the United States. thing. Eight thousand trees have Cromwell and Queen Elizabeth of less" he called himself, "with tea B. says, "The State municipalities been, in their full height, transplant- glorious memory. But these are amusing the evening, with tea solachaving been destroyed, or forfeited, ed here; six thousand workmen have manufacturing days, when no one ing the midnight, with tea welcomover which their sovereignty extend- ing; fifteen thousand men have pre- photograph of William the Con- responsible for the late date, 1666,

Art. 1, sec. 1, Constitution: "All In the further development of this it is not being engaged in rebellion ble palace, say: "This represents Huntingdon had charms for young ment, unless perhaps the sweetness heart, also, is love!—Adolphe Monod be said without doing disrespect or injustice to his memory, the Lord From the Narragansett Weekly. Protector's character was that of a "SHE SLEEPETH." She sleepeth!—she is not dead, but sleepeth Her hands are meckly folded on her breast Her evelids closed-not any more she weer

> Released from earthly care, she is at rest. Her cheeks, that stole Aurora's rosy blushes Are white as marble and as cold as clay; Through her blue veins the blood no long gushes; Their failing fountain has refused to play. We do not hear her breathing any longer:

The mellow music of her voice is still; nd when the roaring of the blast is strong She never heeds its whistling on the hill. She sleepeth!—far too soundly to be dream With Care's deep furrows smoothed upon her brow; The blessed sunlight on the wall is streaming, Why does she never wake to greet it now Why are her ruby lips so thin and pallid? Where are the rose's purple and perfume? Once with the dawn their brightening cold

Kissed by the lips of morning into bloom She sank as sinks the tired child to slumber, To sleep as sweetly, to awake as bright, When not a sorrow shall the soul encumber, When pain has vanished, and there's

We laid her down with tearful benedictions When Autumn's leaves were sighing as they She heedeth not our sorrows and afflictions. She sleepeth !-- and the wanton breezes sighing, And shedding green leaves on the fountain's breast, And the low murmur of the stream replying Unto their melody, break not her rest.

She sleepeth!—while the evening dews are In glittering showers upon her lowly bed; and the lone night-bird to his fellow calling Sweet echo wakes-but wakens not the

In calm, clear radiance, on that hallowed spot; As if that turf ne'er bore the stain of weeping,
As if the dead were evermore forgot. She sleepeth!-deep and dreamless is She will not waken when the morning

No-time a weary catalogue shall number sorrow; Not to the blight of care, the thrill of pain;

Where flowers of life yield fruits supernal,

gather,
A countless throng go surging up its streets O! might I live as hath this humble maiden,

formist brethren celebrated the bithe two-great transverse avenues are centenary of the sufferings of the exof equal height with the exterior and pelled clergy in the time of Charles interior ellipses, but none of them II. In the present year, we might cross the central fountain space. not unfitly celebrate a greater bicen-There the loud hum of all quarters tenary, in honor of the alleviator of ceases, and the wearied visitors, the sufferings of clergy and laity, exarate cuisines of every nation on the in books, the beverage which has globe. American buckwheat cakes, now won its way to every hearth was and Bourbon compounds mixed in introduced amongst us in 1666, by household rats, a la Chinoise. It is tative Dutchmen, and caused it to bedigenous to its nationality. Out of pound. That chronology, however, open into the Palace Garden, which more recently discovered, namely, also is representative of the archi- that in 1660 a tax of eightpence a tectures of all the countries, variegat- gallon was laid upon various liquids ed with bowers, cloisters, offices, jets, concocted and offered for sale, among cascades, bowered walks, lakes, grand | which tea is mentioned; and in the aisles of trees, minarets, mosques, same year "Pepys his Diary" reobservatories. The grand portal to cords that the writer sent for a cup

have never taken such an oath; hence noble proportions of this incompara- dish of tea. The paternal beer of water that soothes him for the mo- the hearts and reins, can add: His Oliver in earlier days, and if it may may be palatable also." man who improved his opportunities of time and money, in which view he have a valuable diamond reset. The rather with sour claret than with so might have found support from the jewel had been an heirloom in the amiable a beverage as that which Female Spectator for 1745, where a family for several generations. His

> teenth century and precludes and concludes our dinners. There is no maintain two children at nurse," the jeweler wrote them down, and doubt, however, that tea was known though eight years after that date the wrapping the diamond in the bit of on the continent of Europe in Crom-well's time; so the existence of a tea-stated that less than a pound lasted but it carefully away. But when he well's time: so the existence of a teapot bearing his name is not so gross them a twelvemonth, as they seldom was ready to do the work, the little an anachronism as are a good many ntiquities that might be mentioned.

it now is when first it was introduced from its native country. It was most vehemently abused as an immoral, unwholesome decoction, from whose use the worst results must be expected to follow In 1633 a learned German decided that it was nothing better than black water with an acrid taste; and a few years later, Russian ambassador at the court of

Sage for some time held its place

Sage and Water."

sage, which pleased the Chinese so to it. much that they gave three and four pounds of tea for each pound of sage, intil the Dutch were unable to provide that material in sufficient quantities to meet the home demand for tea. Perhaps, with all their craft,

She sleepeth!—and the moonlight too tea-leaves dried again were "good enough for second-chop Englishmen."

Of vanished years ere she again awakes. Yet she shall waken !- on that morning glo-Her garments bathed in everlasting light. Morocco combined tisanne with tea. Yes, she shall waken!-not to gloom and putting sugar in the tea-pot, and

Wake to the day that ne'er shall know a mor-To life that shall not yield to death again. Sweet rest of peace!—awaiting for her Maker, However long He tarry, 'till He come; Now a Redeemer with His call to wake her,

Where prophets old and martyred saints shall With patriarchs and reverend fathers, Unto the crystal throne, with joyful feet.

which term that nation borrowed sumed, appears to be the best way of from the Japanese, who got the tea- making sure of the gluten. plant from China in A. D. 810.

that, as Hippocrates spared no pains this monster building sixty arches is somewhat deranged, by a fact to root out the Athenian plague, so it with clear snow water. Boil it as

warm water in an effeminate mincing

manner once or twice every day." Jonas Hanway wrote a treatise against tea in Dr. Johnson's time,

from beginning to end; and hence, entitled to the position of a State in rebellion as themselves, provided they walk without, and, looking at the ing the humors of his head with a milk, it is only the warmth of the Cobbett proved, in a manner con-

WHOLE NO. 1143.

clusive to his mind, that the use of tea entailed a very unnecessary waste from a gentleman who wished to commences our days in this nine- writer declared that the tea-table directions as to the new setting were offered it but to the best of company. package could not be found! The The Quarterly had taken a different lieweler was very much alarmed and Tea was not the universal favorite tone about tea, as might have been distressed. All he had in the world expected, allowing indeed that it re- would no more than pay for the lieves the pains of hunger "rather by stone. If it was not found, he was mechanical distention than by sup- ruined. Day after day and night plying the waste of nature by ade- after night, scarcely taking time to quate sustenance," but claiming for eat or sleep, he searched for tit it the power of 'calm, placid, and Every box, chest, drawer and casket, benignant exhilaration, gently stimu- was examined over and over again, lating the stomach when fatigued by but all in vain. Days passed on, and digestive exertions, and serving as all who knew of it, said that it would an appropriate diluent of the chyle." the Mogul declined a large present | More recent inquiries into the pecul- looking. of it for the Czar, his master, "as it iar powers of tea have tended to would only encumber him with a raise it in popular esteem, though it commodity for which he had no use." still appears not to be very clear why know where." The Dutch were wiser men. They it should possess the valuable proexported large quantities, of dried perties which experience assigns

One per cent of volatile oil, an ingredient of which the original leaf tion the gentleman had given. He shows no trace, is imparted by the then thought that the diamond must process of drying and roasting, and have fallen on the floor and been this oil is so potent that the Chinese swept into the fire. He carefully dare not use tea for a year after the sifted all the shes made since that they did not get the best leaf, for the leaf has been prepared, while the day, and at last found it, perfectly Chinese avowed some time after, in packers and unpackers of tea suffer uninjured, beautiful and sparkling! their trade with America, that spent much from paralysis in consequence There is a jewel far more precious of their inhaling this subtile element. than any diamond on earth. It is The volatile character of this part of the Pearl of Great Price. Every the tea, so valuable when not pre- one who would succeed in life's great against tea with us, and the great sent in too large quantities, renders work must have it. Without it, the "Dissertation on Tea," published in close-fitting caddies indispensable richest setting of dress, accomplish-1730. by Dr. Short, was accompanied for those who would keep the flavor ment, education or position is nothing. by "A Discourse on the Virtues of of their tea. Theine, of which there And the Bible tells us that without is an average of two per cent in it, we are lost forever.

The use of sage and other herb good tea, though some green teas tea is still frequent among the agri- have as much as six per cent., has no- in the way the jeweler sought for cultural poor of some districts in thing to do with the taste of tea, but the diamond! First, how promptly French and Swiss have been in no account of the unusually large say, "Yes, I know the diamond was way replaced by the more costly leaf. amount of nitrogen (nearly 30 per very valuable, and I think I will try cent.) which it contains. It is this to find it before I die," but he went substance that makes tea save food, to work at once. Then how anxious tansy and mint, the flavor of which by its action in preventing various ly and eagerly he looked. It would would, doubtless, considerably dis- wastes of the system, and renders it have been very difficult to interest guise the tea, rendering the decoc- peculiarly acceptable to elderly per- him in anything else while a matter tion as unlike that agreeable bever- sons, in whom these wastes go on of such absorbing moment remained. age as was the liquid which issued very rapidly, while their stomach And how diligently he sought! He from the classic brown teapot of assimilates less and less of the nutri never stopped for a moment, except Mesdames Gamp and Prig, on the tive portion of food. An ounce of fatal night of their quarrel. Thibet good tea contains about ten grains determination, too, he continued his kept clear of the admixture of other of theine-an amount sufficient to herbs, but had its own peculiar way produce a peculiar intoxication, and of consuming its tea. This was by many unpleasant symptoms, if taken boiling the leaf with water, flour, in one day. From three to four butter, and salt, and devouring the grains of theine is a healthy amount resulting mess bodily. The instinct for a day, so that three ounces of of an English lady in the country | really good tea is more than an ordi-

led her to a similar method of utilizinary person should take in a weeking a pound of tea sent as a rarity by Tannin, the astringent element in town friend, which she boiled en tea, is extracted by lengthened infumasse in a pan, and served with salt sion, and any one who wishes to and butter. In China the common avoid the effects of its astringency people add ginger and salt, to coun- should drink tea soon after the water eract the cooling qualities of the is poured over it. The really nutriiquor. The word tea, it may be re- tive element of tea, the gluten, is marked, comes from the Chinese thrown away with the leaves. The name of the leaf; the name Chia, by use of soda tends to bring out a trifle which an English writer in 1641 | more of this element; but the South mentions it as a decoction used in American native custom of eating the China only, is the Portuguese Cha, spent leaves, after the liquor is con-

In conclusion, we give a transla-This famous beverage, as we have tion of part of a lyric ode on te observed, was severely abused for which is painted on almost all the long after its first appearance in this teapots of the empire. The author country. Its use is described in was famous as a lyrist, but his verses 1677 as a "base, unworthy Indian show a better acquaintance with the

custom." In 1746 a physician wrote cook's than with the poet's art: "On a slow fire set a tripod. Fill he had himself used his utmost en- long as would be needed to turn fish deavors "to destroy the raging epi- white and crayfish red. Throw it demical madness of importing tea upon the delicate leaves of choice tea moment, with reverential aspect, and into Europe from China." And a (such, for instance, as the 'tea of the in silent prayer, and then drink. No few years earlier, the Grub Street wells of the Dragons, the purest Journal attacked it with considerable Pekoe, from the leaf-buds of threeviolence, declaring that even "were year-old plants, which no one even it entirely wholesome as balsam or sees in Europe) and let it remain as mint, it were yet mischief enough to long as the vapor rises in a cloud have a whole population used to sip At your ease drink the pure liquid which will chase away the five causes of trouble."

More poeti al is the legend which tells the origin of the tea-plant. A lar beverage" (Boswell,) even going them on the ground. From them of warding off sleep. This was in the third century, and the shrub was what now is tea. - London Review.

It is by feeling oneself loved that how that little habit of his line one learns to love; and selfishness wrought itself into my life, and how Even Secretary Seward, as late as ed resumes the same relation to the pared the grounds; two thousand queror or a six-shooter patented by for the introduction of its use in Eng- reigns only because we are ignorant to me it has been, for more than a form. To illustrate the first case, the 12th of September, 1865, recog- Government as unorganized territo- six hundred masons have set the Archimedes; and certainly the sight land, and for the noble patronage of the love of God. "He who loveth quarter of a century, day by day, suppose the people of South Carolina nized this power to reconstruct States ry belonging to the Government." stone foundations; eleven hundred of such curiosities would not tempt under which it is said to have made not, knoweth not God." You will that little act, a preacher of rights hould wish to form a State, and as vested in Congress. At that date, Where is his authority for this? The carters and teamsters have driven the world to alter its views of the its first appearance. Boswell wrote love as you have been loved; you ousness! come into the Union; but Congress, writing to Gov. Marvin of Florida, Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, the twenty-eight hundred horses to and date of photography and revolvers. of his powers as a consumer in words will love God because God has first How could he have ceased to live on examination, should find they had he says concerning the restoration of whiskey insurrection in Pennsylva- fro in this preparation. The cost of That tea should have been attribut- which would infallibly have exasper- loved you; you will love your neigh- in my memory! Had he perpetuat established an oligarchical instead of Florida to the Union, "It must, how nia, Shay's rebellion in Massachu- this edifice proper has been sixteen ed to the virgin Queen is not to be ated him into calling his toady a fool, bor because God has loved both him ed his name, and form, and plety, in republican government, Congress ever, be distinctly understood, that setts, had no such effect on these millions of dollars, and the transfor- wondered at, considering that, while had they been published in his life- and you. Have you a glimpse of my heart? Christian never forget would be under constitution and inhibit from the restoration to which your protein the food of the shadow of the standing refers, unit be restoration to which your protein the food of the shadow of would be under constitutional inhibition to which your pro- States. But admitting the position mation of the grounds, specific and it is a luxury of all classes, it is, by time: "The quantities of it which the new life that this change purtous the restoration to which your pro- States. But admitting the position mation of the grounds, specific and it is a luxury of all classes, it is, by time: "The quantities of it which the new life that this change purtous the restoration to which your pro- States."

to love is all its moral. To love as we have been loved is heaven upon earth. Happy are you if the love of God so penetrate you that no de scription of your character, viewed on whatever side it may be, can be more correct than that definition with which this love has inspired St. John for a description of God! Happy if it may be said of you: He is love! his words are love! his works are love! his zeal is love! his labor is love! his joys are love! his tears are love! his reproofs are love! his judgment is love! Happy, above all, if that God, who searcheth

life of the soul. to love in it wet her

enjoyment? If to be loved constitutes all the doctrine of the Gospel,

BIBLE ILLUSTRATION.

A jeweller one day received a call put it carefully away. But when he never be found. But he still kept

"I must find it," he said: "it is somewhere in the house, and I must

At last, in a room where there was an open fire, he saw among the ashes a bit of paper, on which he recognized some words of the direc-

How few of us search for this gem from actual necessity. With what search, borne on by the demands of the case. Consider, too, that he had only the hope, not the certainty, of success, for the diamond might have been irrecoverably lost.

If we will seek the Pearl of Great Price true religion, thus promptly, eagerly, diligently, and determined-ly, we shall surely find it, for Jesus has promised, "They that seek me early shall find me."—S. S. Times.

out thinking of an old Scotchman, who, when I was a boy in the city of New York, acted as a porter for the ed. He must have been very poor; for, then fully sixty-five or seventy years of age, he was employed, day after day, in dragging a little hand-

cart, often laden with heavy burdens, over crowded and stony pavements. In our store was a stone jar, replenished daily with pure water and ice, and many a time during the day the old, man would come to drink. When he had filled the cup, he would take off his worn cap, and while his thin gray locks fell over his forehead. lift up his face with closed eyes for a

Since then, it is twenty-five or thirty years, I have drank from the icy pools that gather on the surface of the glaciers of Switzerland, and amidst the burning splendors of Vasuvius, in his own stormy Scotland, and on the stormy sea, but very rarely or never without thinking of that old Scotchman, or, admonished by him, without lifting my heart in gratitude to God. One thing is remarkto shake themselves before me, as if to admonish me of irreverence, and his meek eyes to be lifting themselves up to God, to plead that I may not

forget the Giver. Without doubt, the old man has been many years in heaven. But

The state of the s

Westerly, R. I., Fifth-day, Dec. 20, 1866. GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR.

Take Particular Notice.

The current volume of the SABBATH REcorper 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 per cent. has been added to our subscription aghast before them. Few see the next, had the skin on the back of that factors of their race. Why should 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.

INFIDELITY AND HEATHENISM IN MASS ACHUSETTS.

In the Watchman and Reflector of Dec. 13th, 1866, is a call, by "The Boston Young Men's Christian Association," for a Massachusetts Christian Convention, to be held on the 18th and 19th of December, at Tremont Temple in Boston, for the purpose of mutual consultation concerning the religious wants of Massachusetts, and the best means of relieving the same. In the preface to this call, by the editor of the Watchman and Reflector, the following truthful and very significant passage appears:

Still the truth remains, that passing over all Northern New England, where there is the most alarming decay of attendance on public worship and of Sabbath observance, we have, even in Boston, a growth alike of practical infidelity and of practical heatherism, that is most ominous to contemplate. The same thing must of course be true of the whole Commonwealth-of both city and counry. It is time that the appliances of Christian earnestness, seeking to save the lost, should be more vitalized, more diffused, and should strike eeper and farther on all sides."

Such words, so sadly truthful, comng up from the cradle of Puritanism now fast becoming its grave—are worthy of serious consideration. Such words from the modern Athens show what direction its boasted philosophies concerning moral and religious truth and duty have given to human life.

Why this decay of purity and faith? Why this growth of practical infidelity and of practical heathenism, in Boston, in Massachusetts, and in "all Northern New England?" There must be deep-seated causes somewhere. Such results are neither fortuitous, nor the work of an hour. The question is fully answered in the history of Churchism, and its parent, "no-lawism," in Europe, where, against all the light of expemence, and fullest development mere intellect, the same practical infidelity and heathenism have steadily gained ground in the past, and today threaten the entire disruption of the English Church, the last strong-

hold of Protestantism in Europe. New England Puritanism retained in all its parts one distinct feature of Churchism, the Sunday and with the exception of the Baptists, the other church-made theories of infant baptism and sprinkling. It is true that Puritanism gained much upon Churchism, in that it sought higher ground upon which to base these practices, and made practical the legal idea of the Sabbath, as applied to the Sunday. I say, it sought for higher ground than mere Church authority; but it has never found it. By every stretch of logic, and ingenuity of exegesis, it has sought to find authority for these practices in the Word of God. While men thought but little, there was seeming success: but with the first breath of e spirit of earnest inquiry, the weakness of these efforts is discovered, and men begin to doubt.

Men generally even very close religion Seeing the inconsistency of Puritanism on the points named, and especially upon the vitally practical one of the Sabbath, it is no wonder that those who have thus scanned the Church, rather than the Bible, have soon disbelieved in both. Such infidelity on the part of the thinkers of any time, will soon affect the more ignorant and careless massen whose own sinfulness leads in the direction of heathenism; and faith: It is no wonder that "all it stood fast." Northern New England is largely When passing, through a narrow effort to endow at least one Profes-Mowever honest in its error, is teach wille, just as the shades of night Cornwall, Principal of the School,

on the part of the world's leaders. window. The cars being under full tributed another. God bless these is the present state of New England. the seat in front of me, with may stand upon their graves in com-Good men see the facts, and stand her hand resting on the back of the ing ages, and pronounce them benelaw and the keeping of his Sabbath.

DECEMBER 16, 1866.

NOTES OF A TOURIST. NUMBER XVII.

ON THE WING, Aug., 1866. I found DeRuyter rejoicing in the esuscitated School, which seems to evening prayer-meeting.) I saw but lings. one blot on the otherwise fair escutche on of DeRuyter, and that is, I saw nore loafers lounging about the public house than in any other place of its size in all my travels. But we are moralize.

See here! A few miles north the village, is a large artificial reservoir, covering perhaps one hundred acres or more, for replenishing the Erie Canal with water. This is only one among the many stupendous works which our great country, with its great geniuses, has to boast of. This route has nothing else to boast of, as far as I can see. It is but a common specimen of a hilly country, progress. Apulia is the station where we leave our lumbering stage, and go on board the rapid cars. And now we settle down into our well-cushioned seat, and hope to have no more of that olting and jamming incident to stage-

Our route now lies down the Onondaga valley, so near like all other river valleys as scarcely to need description. Suffice it to say, that it presents scenery of alternate high hills and low hills, some steep and ocky and nearly bare, and some of gradual ascent, and covered with wood; others indicate a hardy, courgeous set of farmers, by being cultirated in various crops to their entire summits. In some places, the river bottoms are wide enough for a considerable farm of rich alluvium; in others, the valleys are contracted to a narrow gorge, affording barely room for the river and railroad. Near Whitney's Point it grows wider. and the country more open, but narrows down again before reaching Binghamton. From the latter place to Hornellsville the hills are mostly high, rugged, and sterile. Yet through the whole route we frequently find villages nestling in nooks, and park-like curves among the hills; and where such advantages can not be found, and enterprise deems a village necessary, she sticks it on the side of a hill, and sometimes where it is so steep that it seems in of perdition, in the form of grog danger of sliding down.

While passing through these moun-

ainous districts, I reflected much on the causes operating to produce such wild distorted arrangement of the face of nature, and yet an arrangement perfectly systematic and orderly, insomuch that a regular system of rivers find outlets, without obstruction, from every interior portion of this vast continent to the great ocean. If, indeed, the theory of geologists thinkers, accept the leading ideas of be true, that this apparent disorder the Charch as the true exponents of and uncouth configuration of the earth's surface was occasioned by off by those holding claims, leaving mighty upheavals produced by inter-still an embarrassment of \$2,000 nal commotions working outward upon the property. Messrs. Greenand breaking up the solid crust of man, of Mystic, Conn., being apprizthe earth, piling it up in huge masses | ed of this fact, as they are accustomin some places, and depressing it in ed to do, kindly and munificently others, those internal commotions and upheavals must have been guided | tion of this debt, upon the condition by an intelligent hand, else some that the friends of the school raise huge, rocky ridge would be as likely another \$1,000, and relieve the instito fall across these valleys as any tution of indebtedness. The condiother way, and thus obstruct the tion was complied with, and the hence the legitimate results which the course of the rivers, and form numer- school relieved from this pecuniary Watchman deplores Lose faith in ous inland seas, with no possibility embarrassment. Friends of the in-God as law-giver, and in the present of railroading without tunneling, and stitution in Southampton, Ill., and in and continued supremacy of his laws, tunneling would be out of the ques- its more immediate vicinity, gave us and all is lost. It is indeed time that tion from the accumulation of the about \$300, to make repairs upon the conventions were called. But there waters. So it makes no difference buildings, which was appropriated is no hope of success without a re- whether it was accomplished by a accordingly. form: in the churches themselves. word of command to the earth to be Those who plead for obedience to so, or whether the command was tion, not only of the friends of this,

whosoever breaketh the least of accompanied with a startling, rumb- esteemed Principal, we have in hand, hese commandments, and teacheth ling sound, aroused us from our re- subscribed, and pledged, the sum of men so, shall be called least in the veries. My first thought was, that \$10,000, which, having been raised kingdom of heaven," still persists the brakeman's lamp had burst; but mostly by the generous friends of ed. in teaching for true doctrines the tra- seeing that all right, I next thought ucation and of the school in Plainditions of the great anti-Christian the car had run over something in field, N. J., has been denominated, power, thus worshiping God in vain. the middle of the track, that struck "The Plainfield Professorship." The Such results, we repeat, can not be against the bottom, or that an ava- Rev. J. L. Scott, who wisely conaverted by the honesty of the men lanche had come down upon the top. cludes, that the best way to build who practice error. The thorn you But soon every mystery was cleared | monuments to our memory is by constep upon in blissful ignoronce, leaves | up; the brakeman stooped down and | tributing a Professorship to a Literaa wound no less stinging than the picked up a rough, ill-shaped stone, ry Institution, that shall bless perone on which you meaningly tread. weighing four or five pounds, which petually all succeeding generations, So with the results of wrong doing some miscreant had cast in at the has, under certain contingencies, con-If they lead to the precipice, they motion, the scoundrel could not be generous donors, not only to the preand their followers must fall. Such detected. A young lady sitting in sent, but to generations unborn, who

And here, as it is the point of departure when going East, I close my notes. But in closing, allow me to be flourishing, under the very efficient express my exceeding gratification superintendence of Professor Whit- in the reception I have met with ford, and a corps of able teachers. I among friends throughout my entire should think the church, also, under journey; and also my sincere thanks the pastoral charge of Rev. Stephen to the church and the few friends who Burdick, is in very good travel, judg- have contributed to defray in some ing by my common rule, (Sixth-day | degree the expenses of my journey-S. Coon.

> ALBION SCHOOL. This institution originated, not in

to do something for the promotion of the cause of education, not only among our people, but in the great North-West. In the beneficent aim of the founders of this school, the Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association joined in sympathy, redo not wish to affirm that none sicken and die here, for there is no such tering. exemption for any land, this side of heaven. But we will give the result of our observation for nearly three years. There has been during this time, within a circle the diameter of which is two miles, and this village the center, five deaths, three of which were of chronic disease. And within a circle, the diameter of which is six miles, there have been nineteen deaths, thirteen of which were of chronic disease, and in most cases contracted before coming to this country, one by accident, and five by acute disease. Four of these were about 70. This estimate does not include the village of Edgerton. which is about three miles away. But one of these was connected with the school, the late lamented Prof. E. R. Campbell, who was an efficient and faithful member of the Faculty. He came West, a little more than two years ago, his physical condition impaired by overwork and serious chronic difficulties, to regain his health. The writer has officiated in the burial service of a greater number in one-eighth of the time, in one of the healthiest localities of New

England. This school is situated near three miles from the Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien Railroad, in the quiet village of Albion, and is quite removed from those breathing places shops, gambling saloons, &c., that ruin the morals and souls of so many young men, there being none in the

Until quite recently, the Board and friends of the institution in the immediate vicinity, have borne courageously the pecuniary burden accruing from the erection of its commodious buildings, and keeping them in repair. A little more than a year ago, there was lying against this school an indebtedness of \$4,000. Of this, \$2,000 was generously given gave us \$1,000 toward the liquida-

It having become a settled conviclaw, and faith in God, must them- given to some internal agent to make but of all our schools, that we need selves be law-abiding, and conform it so. One thing is certain, "He spake an endowment to place them upon a their approvinces to their professed and it was done, He commanded and permanent basis, it was therefore determined by the Board, to make an sthless, when the church itself, defile, a few miles below Hornells- sorship. Accordingly, Prof. A. R. 16 16 36 Tisregard the only true Sab- were hovering around, and a brake- and Dr. C. R. Head, President of Buth of the Lord our God. It is no man had come and set his lamp down the Board of Trustees, opened a subwonder that infidelity increases, when on the floor a little in front, a sud-scription for this object. Already, the church, although reading that den crashing and rattling of glass, through the untiring labors of our

true road to safety. It lies only in a hand badly cut up with the broken not others do likewise? Would it return of the Church to true obedi- glass, which caused the blood to flow not be well for all those whom God ence and faith—to a communion with pretty freely. A gentleman sitting has blessed with means, to become God, resulting from obedience to his in the seat next forward, received a their own executors, and so adminisglancing blow behind the ear, which ter upon their estates as not only pergrazed the skin, but did no serious manently to bless humanity, and erect damage. This occurrence kept us monuments to their own memory, all awake till our arrival at Hornells- but demonstrate, that the Christ-spirit that gave all for the good of mankind, is the ruling spirit of their lives. It was early settled by the Board, compliant with the wish of contributors to these funds, not to appropriate one dollar thus donated to these Professorships, but to loan upon competent security, or invest in Government stocks. The \$1,715 that has been received by the Board, less a deed of forty acres of land, hasbeen disposed of as above indicated. Allow me to say, in this connection,

that the Board and friends of this institution are very grateful, in behalf a sordid desire to promote avarice, of humanity, to those who have given but, like most institutions of the such tangible, timely, and generous too far under way towards Apulia to kind, in a benevolent wish of the aid to this enterprise. And the friends of humanity in the vicinity, Board are also greatly encouraged to prosecute the work committed to them, with zeal and fidelity.

This Academy closed, on the 28th of November, one of its most successful terms. The examination of classes, as well as the rhetorical exercises, the last day and evening, cognizing it as their school, and were highly creditable to the stupledging hearty co-operation in its dents, as well as complimentary to support. It is located in one of the the thoroughness and efficiency of healthiest situations in the State. We the teachers. The prospects for the Already, all the available rooms, both in the academic buildings and in the village, are taken up, so that at the opening of the Winter Term, the 11th of December, should there be many more applications, we should not be able to furnish accommodations. This fact brings up the necessity, that we have often felt before, of another building. The time was when one building met the demand; but now, and for a long time since, we have found that two spacious Halls were incompetent to meet the growing demand. Would not some of our Christian capitalists find their consciences and God approving, should they resolve to provide, in part or entire, the means necessary for the erection of this third building, the imperative need of this growing demand? J. CLARKE. ALBION, Wis., Dec. 9th, 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOL LESSONS.

In the RECORDER of last week, we rinted a communication recommend ing the topical study of the Scrip tures. For the sake of rendering more clear the general statement of our correspondent, and for the as sistance of any who may be inclined to adopt the plan presented, we append an arrangement of lessons for

Angels at Bethlehem, Luke 2: 8-14 Visit of the Magians, Matt. 2: 9-9. Christ at Twelve Years of Age, Luke 2: 42-49. 26. The Baptist's Mission, Mark 1: 4-11 2. Christ's Temptation Matt. 4: 2: 10 Christ's Temptation, Matt. 4: 3-10 16. Christ equal with the Father John 5: 18-24 23. Doctrine of the Sabbath,
Mark 2: 23-28 Parable of the Source, — Calling of the Twelve. Matt. 10: 1-7. arch 2. Parable of the Sower, Matt. 13: 3-9. 16. John's Imprisonment, Mark 6: 21-29. 23. Christ the Bread of Life, John 6: 26-33. 30. The Transfiguration, Matt. 17: 1-8 Necessity of Childlike Temper, Matt. 18: 1-7 13. Appointment of the Seventy, 20. Parable of the Good Samaritan, 27. The Lord's Prayer, Luke 11: 1-8
4. Christ the Good Shepherd, 18. The Lord's Supper, 1 Cor. 11: 23-29. Seizure of Christ, Luke 22: 47-53. Christ before the Sanhedrim, Luke 22: 63-71. Christ before Pilate, Luke 23: 1-7 Christ before Herod, Luke 23: 8-16.

aly 6. Christ Sentenced by Pilate, Luke 23: 18-25. 13. The Crucifixion, Luke 20. Death of Christ, Luke 27. The Sepulchre Guarded, Luke 23: 32-38 Luke 23: 44-53. Matt. 27: 61-66. ug. 3. Resurrection of Christ, Mark 16: 1-8 Christ's Appearance, Mark 16: 9-16. The Ascension, Acts 1: 6-12. Gift of the Holy Spirit, Acts 2: 1-7. Community of Goods, Acts 4: 31-37 Martyrdom of Stephen,

Acts 7: 54-60. Nave 1
21. Conversion of Paul, Acts 9: 1-8. there a
Conversion of Cornelius, Acts 11: 11-17. Grow.

Oct. 5. Founding of the Church at Antioch, grow. Acts 11: 19-27. Acts 12: 1-6.

19. Paul appointed Missionary,
Acts 12: 24 to 13: 5.

26. Decree of Council of Jerusalem, Acts 15: 22-29 lov. 2. Philippi Jailor Converted

2. Philippi Jailor Converted,
Acts 16: 25-31.

9. Paul's Preaching at Athens,
Acts 17: 22-28.
16. Tumult at Ephesus, Acts 19: 21-27.
23. Arrest of Paul at Jerusalem,
Acts 21: 27-32.
30. Paul begins Voyage to Rome,
7. Storm during Paul's Passage,
Acts 27: 1-8.
Acts 27: 1-8.
Acts 27: 13-20.
14. Paul encourages Mariners. Paul encourages Mariners, Acts 27: 27-34. Escape from the Wreck.
Acts 27: 38-44

THEY ARE GONE.*

Mary, Hannah, lovely pair, They are gone, the young and fair-Gone from all our love and care! Earth's cold bosom is their bed; Icy clods are o'er them spread; They are sleeping with the dead! As sometimes, in summer hours, When the woodlands, meads and bowers Are bedecked with beauteous flowers. Comes a fierce untimely hail, Cutting down the blossoms frail: So the King of Terrors pale, Suddenly with fatal blow, Laid these human blossoms low Well may tears of sorrow flow-Sorrow for the morning light Suddenly eclipsed in night-Sorrow for this early blight. We must weep. Our human woe Thus must swell and overflow. Or our hearts would break, although "Not as without hope" we mourn. To God's promises we turn. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: Finding peace. They who are gone To the dark and dismal tomb Shall arise to brighter bloom, Far beyond this world of gloom-To a bloom celestial, bright, Which cold Death can never blight-

To a day that knows no night. GENEY * See obituary notices.

THANKSGIVING SURPRISE. The intense darkness and increas-

twenty of the young ladies and gentlemen of Watson, N. Y., from mak- tares will grow with the wheat till ing their pastor a visit on the even- the harvest, which is the end of the ing after Thanksgiving Day, which, world. After the harvest there will it seems, had been in contemplation be no tares among the wheat. The for a few days previous. Public no- government of the United States tice not having been given of the will pass into oblivion at the end of visit, we were somewhat surprised at this world; but the people that are hearing a knock at the door on such saved from this nation will doubtless a fearfully dark night, and during be a Sabbath-keeping people in the such a pelting storm; but our sur- world to come. prise was rather increased than diminished when the door was opened, that we shall have to bear the cross and the party entered. The evening here, since so great a reward awaits was passed in a very pleasant social us there. In this world our Saviour visit. Having recently been suffer- promised us "tribulation;" but in ing from a severe attack of diphtheria, one of the company invited us into an adjoining room, and confidentially suggested, that he had a remedy which might possibly prove beneficial in our case; whereupon he handed us a small powder, which was to be used "after eating." We placed the prescription in one of our vest pockets for future use, and then returned to the room where the company were enjoying themselves. A ery generous diet was, immediately prescribed and brought forward, in the shape of rich cake, pies, apples, &., &c. After the company had retired from our humble dwelling, and we were making preparations to retire to rest, we proceeded to analyze the aforesaid powder; and found its chief ingredient to be an article very much resembling what are commonly known as "greenbacks." We have tried the medicine, and know that it did us good. In conclusion, if any of our churches have a sick pastor, we cheerfully recommend them to make use of the above remedy. There is not much danger of giving an overdose, or of too frequent repetition, when the diseases of "high prices' and "hard times" are so prevalent as at present. A little earnest pray-

A SABBATH SCHOOL PAPER.

er for the minister, will also aid very

materially. James E. N. Backus.

Warson, Dec. 5, 1866.

The Sabbath School Convention tely held at Nile, N. Y., passed esolution to the effect that it deemed desirable that we should have a Sabbath School Paper adapted to our denominational wants, and appointed the undersigned a committee to make inquiries as to whether the publica tion of such a paper can be secured, and what support the undertaking would be likely to receive. I have written to the publisher of the SAB-BATH RECORDER on the subject, and he intimates (RECORDER, Nov. 22d) that if sufficient support, both in funds and matter, can be given him, he is willing to undertake the enterprise again. The indications are that there is at present more interest felt in our Sabbath School matters than formerly, and some are confident that a paper can be sustained. The most practical way to ascertain the real state of things as to this matter seems to be, that each Superintendent should report to me what are the wishes of his school and church, and how many copies they would be likely to subscribe for The data thus secured can be presented to the publisher in a tangible the Empress, delivered a speech. form, and the whole question quickly decided. Early and general attention to this subject is desired.

SILAS C. BURDICK. ALFRED CENTER, Dec. 11, 1866.

> HOME NEWS. HARTSVILLE.

There is considerable religious interest in the Seventh-day Baptist Acts 7: 51-60. have recently been baptized, and there are hopes that the interest may

> DERUYTER INSTITUTE. A letter from DeRuyter, N. Y. dated Dec. 11th, says:

"We have opened the Winter Term of DeRuyter Institute with 127

sident with the consent of the Senate. They have drawn a bill which provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to establish rules for the examination of applicants for the offices named, each applicant to be subjected to a rigid test, and the successful ones to be placed in the grade which they are deemed best fitted for, and to be advanced in grade for good conduct and efficiency in their duties, the appointment to hold good during the good behavior of the incumbent: the three commissioners to hold their office five years.

FUTURE OF THE SABBATH

Permit me to say to Bro. B. Clarke, that I have no doubt the time will come when "all flesh" will keep the Sabbath, and there will be no sin of and myself were not looking quite so far into the future. We were speakng storm did not prevent about ing of the Sabbath in the present world, and we are agreed, that the democratic journals, 39.

I do not think it "discouraging" the world to come life everlasting.

R. F. Cottrell.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER. January, 1867.

The following is the programme issued by the British Evangelical Alliance for the observance of the first week in January as a week of special prayer. The observance of this season has also been recommended by various ecclesiastical bodies in bag lying on her shoulders, and a Vice President.

Sunday, Jan. 6.—Sermons on the Presence of Christ with his Universal Church. Monday, Jan. 7.—Thanksgiving and Confession of Sin.

Tuesday, Jan. 8.—Prayers for Na

tions: for "kings and all in authori ty;" for the increase of righteousness, the prevalence of peace, and the holy observance of the Sabbath. Wednesday, Jan. 9.—Prayer for the success of missions among Jews and

Gentiles, and for a Divine blessing to accompany the efforts to evangel ize the unconverted of all lands and Thursday, Jan. 10.—Prayer for al who have suffered from the recen

wars; for our brethren emancipated from slavery, and for our fellow Christians persecuted for the Gospel's sake. Friday, Jan. 11.—Prayer for Christian families, for schools, colleges

and universities Saturday, Jan. 12.—Prayer for the Catholic Church, for all ministers of the Gospel, and for the increase of holiness, fidelity, and Christian char-

ity among its members. Sunday, Jan. 13.—Sermons on the unity of the Church, and the duties of believers to manifest it by mutual recognition and active co-operation.

SOHAMYL BEFORE THE CZAR.

Schamvl. the famous Circassian chief, who recently made his submission to the Emperor of Russia, was among the earliest to congratulate the imperial family on the marriage of the Czarewich. In his speech to Alexander, he said:

"If there be a man upon earth worthy to represent God Almighty. that man, sire, is yourself. If there be throne grounded upon the hearts of men, that throne is yours. Sire. wish it to be known everywhere, that if old Schamyl of Daghestan, who fought against your arms for thirty years, experiences a regret at the decline of his days, it is only because he cannot be born again to devote his whole life to the service of your empire."

The Emperor thanked Schamyl for the sentiments expressed by him, remarking: "I know you are loyal. I know you are an upright man. I accept your wishes, being certain that they come from the depth of your heart." Schamyl then, turning to Again addressing the Czar,

Schamyl said: "My son is my representative in

my old age. In the person of this voung man. Schamyl himself serves your Majesty. May he have long years to devote to your Majesty's service, instead of his old father."

him. Schamyl, overpowered with his The terms are \$3 in advance for one His text on the first Sunday "meant feelings, caught hold of the Em- copy. For \$5 any person sending business." It was Acts 10: 29 him and left the apartment. On the year, and year, and the state of th same day Schamyl was also presented to the Crown Prince of Prussia and Grand Duke Michael. At all-these audiences he spoke Arabic, the language used on solemn occasions in his native hills. His own tongue is

made an appeal to its friends for a A New Pran has been proposed by special subscription of \$100,000 to She has a national reputation, having a Committee in Congress, of appoint- provide an adequate stock of books been of considerable service against . There are seventy vacant pulpits 28. Paul's Arrival at Rome,

Acts 28: 11-16: a Committee in Connecticut.

Acts 28: 11-16: jng all officers in the civil service ex- to be issued and reproduced perpet- the rebels on the Florida coast. The in Connecticut.

cept postmasters and the officers ually. The appeal has been favor- Fleetwing is owned by George ably received, and nearly \$40,000 Osgood, and is of 212 tons burther have been subscribed, on condition That they may be distinguished from that \$50,000 is raised by January 1, each other by passing vessels the that \$50,000 is raised by January in will carry different colored flags at their mast heads—the Vision at the carry different colored flags at subscribed \$500 each, twelve \$1,000 their mast-heads—the Vesta white

NEWSPAPERS OF NEW ENGLAND.-A list of the newspapers of New England, excepting those of Boston is published by Messers Geo. P Rowell & Co., in the Advertiser' Gazette. In Maine there are, it ap pears, 43 journals of all classes; in New Hampshire, 34; in Vermont, 39: in Massachusetts (excluding Boston,) 82; in Rhode Island. 16 and in Connecticut, 38. Total, 252. Adding the estimated number of journals, periodicals, &c., of all class- are highly educated persons, who will es, in Boston-75 in all-the aggregate would be 327. This figure does company started recently from New not include the weekly, semi-weekly York in the Edith Rose, having come and tri-weekly journals issued from the offices of the daily papers. Of land and Virginia. Five of then any kind. The text he quotes from the 43 journals in Maine, 21 are Re- had been soldiers in the 24th, 25th. Isaiah locates it in the "new heavens | publican and 9 are democratic. The and the new earth." Bro. Lewis others are neutral, independent, religious, agricultural, literary, commercial, &c The classification in the other states is as follows: Republican journals in New Hampshire 15; democratic journals, 7; other journals 12. Republican journals in Vermont, 23: democratic, 6; others 10. Massachusetts (except Boston,) Republican journals, 61; democratic, 6; "Conservative." 1 (the Chelsea Bulletin) other journals, 14. Rhode Island, Republican journals, 5; democratic, 1 the Providence Post): neutral 7 others, 3. Connecticut, Republican journals, 21; democratic, 10; all others, 7. The total number of Republican journals, as above is 146;

> Swiss Farming.—New England is leading spirit in that corporation: sometimes called the Switzerland of and being a strong democrat, he had America. However striking may be used his position to control in some the similarity of the scenery, there degree the votes of the army of men must be, we think, quite a diversity in the habits of the people, judging from the following account by Carleton" of the Swiss style of "getting up wood," "going to mill," and "making hay." In approaching lions out of the twenty-four million Mont Blanc, he says:

strap from the bag crossing her forehead. In the field opposite, a third woman is mowing. She stops to sharpen her scythe, and we have an opportunity to inspect the implement. o bushwhacker in the United States -no farmer's boy in all the Unionswings so heavy a scythe—sixteen inches long, four wide, and thick enough for the track of the Metropolitan horse railroad! A man with three-tined wooden fork tosses up the grass to the sun, which the weaker vessel' is mowing! While watching the operation in the field, a damsel passes us with a wash-tub on her head. No grenadier of the grand army of France ever stood more erect. She is busy with her knittingwork the while."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.-The January number of the Atlantic Monthly is unusually good. The contributors are Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, William C. Bryant, John G. Whittier, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Bayard Taylor, James Parton, Frederick Douglass, week the names of new subscribes J. T. Trowbridge, C. M. Ellis, and to begin with the new volume. All others. The table of contents is as such will be entered in our mail book

follows: W. Holmes; Fitz Adam's Story, by the volume begins. The present is James Russel Lowell; A Plea for Culture by T. W. Higginson; Henry Ward Beecher's Church, by James Parton: The Palatine. by John G. Whittier: The Strange Friend, by

Bayard Taylor; Capillary Freaks, by not paid up for past years would do Charles Dawson Shanly; Katharine well to read the "particular notice" Morne, Part III., by the author of Herman;" The Causes for which President can be Impeached, by C M. Ellis: The Contest between Achilles and Agamemnon, translated from the First Book of the "Iliad' of Homer, by W. C. Bryant; The Man who Stole a Meeting-house, by J. T. Trowbridge; Terminus, by R W. Emerson; An Appeal to Congress for Impartial Suffrage, by Frederick Douglass: Pan in Wall Street. by E. C. Stedman; The Kingdom of Infancy, by Walter Mitchell; Reviews and Literary Notices.

THE CHISTIAN WATCHMAN AND RE SLECTOR, published in Boston, by Messrs. Ford, Olmstead & Co., we ful beyond any other in the world' regard as one of the best family papers published in this country. Heretofore it has been printed in folio -A proposition to hold a Convenform, but after the 1st of January it tion of Governors of Southern States, will be enlarged to nearly twice its to consider their political situation, present size, and printed in quarto and to determine what course should form, being really to complete newspapers. Among its departments will demands of Congress and the radical be found one for strictly religious party, is now under consideration by reading, another for literature, and prominent Southerners who are and others for agriculture, commerce, and secular intelligence. The paper has nine editors and editorial assistants. A correspondent writes: "At the and from twenty to thirty contribumoment of dismissing his venerable tors, among whom are some of the visitor, his Majesty shook hands with most eminent writers of the country. peror's arm, and prostrated himself his own name and the name of a new before him. The Emperor raised subscriber, can have two copies one

An OCEAN YACHT RACE is just now the point of interest among sportsmen, three yachts having started last week for a race between Sandy Hook and the Isle of Wight. The yacht Vesta is owned by Pierre Lorillard, is 201 tons burthen, 98 feet length of THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY has keel, and deck 108 feet. The Henrietta is owned by James Gordon knocked down to Horace Greeley, the Bennett, Jr., and is 205 tons burthen. price being \$1,200.

each, one \$2,000, one \$3,000 and one the Henrietta blue, and the Fleet wing red. At night, they will dis charge rockets of their respective colors, that their positions may h

> EXPEDITION FOR APRICA. TI ship Golconda has sailed from Charleston for Liberia with six hun. dred emigrants from Tennessee. Georgia and South Carolina Of these seventy-three were farmers while others were carpenters, she makers, bricklayers, blacksmith coopers, millers, &c. Some of thes become influential citizens. Another from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mary. and other regiments of U. S. colored troops. The leader, Charles A Harrel, served three years in the navy and one in the army. The em igrants were well supplied with ago cultural implements and tools, with Bibles and Sunday school books, in tending to form a settlement on the St. John's River, in Grand Bassa Country, Liberia, to be called Lin. coln. Nearly one thousand freedmen are still waiting transportation touth African republic. THE election of Directors for the

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Mr. Staves

New York Central Railroad, one day, last week, was the occasion of an ex. citement nearly equaling that of a State election. Dean Richmond, who died a few weeks ago, had long been the employed on the road. There were several aspirants for Mr. Richmond's position, among whom Cor. nelius Vanderbilt was prominent At the election, some eighteen mil of stock, was voted upon, and the "We met a woman with a great result was the choice of a Reput basket strapped upon her back filled can Board of Directors, who appoint with faggots; another one passes us ed Henry Keep, of New York, Pres. on her way to mill, her 'grist' in a dent, and Wm. C. Fargo, of Buffalo,

> MORE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHS.—The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution looking to the importance of sounding the Atlantic in order to find further facilities for laying lines of telegraph cable direct ly connecting our coast with the western coast of France and that of Southern Europe. The Government s petitioned to employ the navy for the purpose. In the discussion ensuing, it was stated that one such line might be established from Cape Cod or Montauk Point, to Brest, at a cost not greater than \$6,000,000 The project, apart from its comment cial importance, has value in view of my possible difficulty with Great Britain, and its success would seem to be assured by that of the Anglo-American telegraph cable. ine cost but \$3,000,000.

A NEW VOLUME of the SABBATH RECORDER will begin with the first issue in 1867. We are receiving each at the time of receiving them, but The Guardian Angel-I., by O. we shall charge them nothing till a favorable time to subscribe, and we hope to add a good many new names to our list in the coming two or three weeks. Those who have under our editorial head.

> THE ROCK RIVER SURVEY. Col Worrel, in charge of this important work of engineering, reports that he has finished the survey between Dixon, Illinois, and Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, the most difficult part of the whole river, and that between these points a seven-foot channel can be secured easily and certainly There will be frequent "cut-offs," but the line, for the most part, will follow the channel. Colonel Worrel describes the Rock River valley with an extravagance readily forgiven by any one who has seen it, as "beauti-

ANOTHER CONVENTION PROPOSED. be pursued in order to meet the legal have been in correspondence will

A WELL-CHOSEN TEXT.—The Baptist Church at Big Flats, N. Y., late ly called a pastor to take the place of one who had turned Episcopalian "Therefore came I unto you without gainsaying, as soon as I was sent for: I ask, therefore, for what intent ye have sent for me!"

THE Universalist Meeting-house built in New York for Rev. E. H. Chapin is likely to be as popular a place of worthip as Mr. Beecher's in Brooklyn. The premium on seats ranged from \$1 to \$200. Na. 46 Was

TOINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK. st week, having adjourned over Friday till Monday. As many seventy-three lives were lost. of our readers feel but little interest in the details of proceedings in Congress from day to day; preferring a brief statement of bills and resoluthe week, we have concluded to try that plan of reporting, and shall for the present notice only those things

THE SENATE. The Senate passed, by a vote of affrage in the District of Columbia. pending its discussion, a proposition to give the right of suffrage to woondent of a Boston paper

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Female suffrage, heretofore only advocated at conventions of strongminded women, was the main subject of this entire day's discussion in the Senate, and may now be fairly called one of the political questions of the times. It was introduced by two of his characteristic speeches. course the subject of his pleasantry. as he asserted that there should be no taxation without representation. Several of the Republican Senators expressed themselves as favorably inclined toward female suffrage, but introduced to defeat the enfranchise-District. Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, availed himself of the appropriate topic for a maiden eech, and took rank at once with | Treasury. the most agreeable debaters in the Senate. He is tall, rather slender, animated in manner, and speaks with ease and grace, using polished lan- says: This introduction of the entler sex into the arena of politics delayed the passage of the suffrage hill one day

The deficiency bill passed by the House recently, was amended and

The joint resolution concerning the

The resolution received from the House, to take a recess from Thurs-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House of Representatives passed the bill fixing the time for the regular meeting of Congress on the of the next and succeeding Congresses. Its purpose is to leave each

Safeguards against neglect, mischance, fraud, or force, are provided to preserve to Congress control over | been the work of design. its own affairs, no matter who, may seek to interfere with them. Mr. Stevens reported a bill from

the Committee on Ways and Means, making a special appropriation of \$250,000 to allow the State Department to prosecute certain cases pend- papers: ing in England and France for the recovery of large amounts of property belonging rightfully to the United States, and also to defray the expenses of hunting up and capturing John H. Surratt.

Two bills for the construction of government telegraph lines were introduced and referred to the Post Office Committee. One of them without a three cent postage stamp is

A bill providing temporary territorial governments for all the Southern States except Tennessee, was introduced and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The Senate amendments to the

deficiency bill were concurred in, and the bill now awaits the President's signature.

The District Franchise bill, passed on Thursday by the Senate, was taken up by the House on Friday, and the yeas and navs on its passage were taken without debate. The vote resulted, yeas 118; nays 46. So the bill only awaits the President's signature to become a law.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS. The Atlantic Cable brings news of two terrible colliery explosions in England, attended with sad loss of life. One dispatch, dated Barnsley, 50,257 of those arrested were foreign-Dec. 12th, says:

A terrible explosion took place at hundred men and boys were in the his front teeth, and injuring his face ance cause into making a bet-offermine at the time of the explosion. very severely. that owing to the foul air there can cluding the farmer's wife. be no more alive in the works. If

and vicinity have been a scene of wailing and despair all day. A sim-Congress was in session five days llar accident occurred some twelve sion has occurred in a colliery at years ago at the same pit, by which

A second dispatch, dated Barnsley, Dec. 13th. says:

Another explosion took place in the same pit at 9 o'clock this morntions passed by each House during ing, while a working party were finding and drawing out the dead. the nit at the time of the second dis- | hanged nearly every day. aster, and it is feared that they have 32 to 13, the bill providing for negro all perished. The exciting scenes of yesterday were renewed.

Later telegrams speak of a third explosion in the Oaks pit, and say and led to a long and fruitless de- that five hundred and thirty-seven Referring to this debate, the persons, at least, lost their lives by the occurrences.

CONFEDERATE PROPERTY. — The United States stand a chance of getting back some of the money expended in subduing the rebels. Our government have lately commenced legal proceedings in the first tribunal of Senstor Cowan, who advocated it in the Seine, Paris, to recover the amount of two million and a quarter presenting in favor of it the various francs paid M. M. Arman Fits, by Treasury Department, burst and fell arguments used in favor of enfran agents of the confederate governchising the negroes of this District. ment, on account for building five His personal allusions to some of the iron clad vessels alleged to have been Senators who have advocated univer- constructed for the Emperor of ed. sal suffrage were very amusing, and | China, but actually intended for the one who is a bridegroom was of confederate navy, though the vessels were never delivered.

It is also stated, that United States Treasurer Spinner recently received a letter from an ex-rebel agent in Europe enclosing a certificate of deposit of the confederate government averse to having that novel question of £400. He stated in his letter, that inasmuch as no such government ment of the loyal colored men of this was in existence the money belonged to the United States. Secretary Spinner gave orders to have it sold and the proceeds turned over to the

> Soldiers' Cemeteries.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune

During the past year the Government has paid great attention to soldiers' graves and cemeteries. Every- ing who approaches her. thing that a patriotic respect for the dead could suggest has been done. Every grave has been carefully tendput at the head as well as on the re- Forty banks, which continue busi- nights since. cords of the cemetery. At first this sirvey of the Isthmus of Darien was was done on wooden head-boards; but desirous to perpetuate the record of its brave soldiers, Government has now determined to make the head-boards more lasting, and has day, the 20th Dec., until Thursday, constructed them of iron. The whole January 3d, was taken up and adopt- number of bodies of Union soldiers reported as buried is 341,670, at an expense of \$1.144.791 61.

THE "NEW IRONSIDES" BURNT. A dispatch from Philadelphia, dated th of March, by a vote of 126 to 30. Dec. 16th, says: About one o'clock The House passed, by 133 to 21, a this morning, the iron-plated frigate bill to provide for the organization "New Ironsides," lying at League Island, was discovered to be in Congress to determine for itself, after flames. Owing to the distance from shall have been organized, who are the city, considerable time elapsed and who are not entitled to claim before any fire engines reached the seats; and it proceeds on the pre- spot, and they were able to do but supption that States unrepresented little towards saving the noble ship. in this Congress must abide the judg- She continued to burn until this ment of the next before they can get afternoon, and is now a total loss. representatives inside the Hall. No other vessels of the fleet anchored near her were injured. The naval officers are very reticent about the by the bill, and the measure is meant | affair, but the fire is believed to have

> How to WRITE FOR A NEWSPAPER. -Rev. Dr. Hallock, a man of large experience in such matters, gives the following advice to writers for news

"Say the most possible in the least space. Pitch right into your subject. Make the title and first sentence so that it must be read; and so of the second, no matter what has preceded or is to follow."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Work on this road has been suspended for authorizes the Postmaster General to the winter. It is open for two hunconstruct a line from Washington to dred and sixty-eight miles west of New York, the price of transmission | Omaha, or about half way to Denver. of messages to be one-half cent a The fare through to Denver is one word, and no message to be sent hundred dollars, or twenty-five dollars for three hundred miles of railway and seventy-five dollars for three hundred miles of staging. Express freight is thirty-five cents a pound.

> AT a fire in Division-street, New York, one night last week, nine per sons were smothered and burnt. The coroner's jury say the fire was the work of an incendiary.

HEAVY SNOW STORMS have visited the regions around and west of Lake Erie, in some cases interrupting railroad trains.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The number of arrests in New York city for the year ending Nov. 1st, was 75,638, of which 20,102 were females. In Brooklyn, 21,957 persons were arrested, 5,180 of whom were females. In the former city ers, and in Brooklyn there were 15,250 foreigners arrested.

Oaks colliery, near this place, at one o'clock this afternoon. The colliery contained the largest pit in this section of the country. The shaft is 270 yards deep, with the lateral librium was three three lateral librium was three three lateral librium was three lateral librium works extending two miles from the librium, was thrown on the sidewalk A Norwich (Ct.) clergyman has bottom of the shaft. Nearly four in a violent manner, knocking out all been led by his zeal in the temper-

Every aid is being given to rescue the survivors. Exploring parties killed several fine looking hogs a shave counted thirty-eight dead bodies short time ago, and sent some hams ington with brick to build a church A rich farmer near Louisville, Ky., within a space of fifty yards. A few to his neighbors. Last week, all of ington with brick to build a church. of the unfortunate victims have been those who had eaten of the pork The value of the gift is over ten brought out alive, but badly mutilat- were taken ill, and at the latest aced. It is the opinion of the engineer, counts, five of them had died, in-

The town of Tiverton, in Rhode this is so, over 800 lie dead in the Island, has a population of two thou- ces. recesses of the pit. The excitement sand, 88 of whom, or one in twentyamong the families of the town is three are 70 years of age and up- Mass, a few days ago, was within a intense and painfal, and the works wards 3131209AE 5 05 05

A dispatch dated London, Dec. 13th, says: A most appalling explo-Barnsley, in the county of York. The loss of life was frightful. The bodies of over three hundred dead have already been taken from the mine, and many others are still unaccounted for.

The Herald's Raleigh (N. C.) correspondent says that the "Regulators" in that State are at work rob-Eighty of the bodies had been bing Yankees and negroes. They died-Mrs Webb, who jumped from brought out when the second explo- have burned a gin house belonging the window, and two others who sion took place. Several officials, to a Northerner; another Northerner and a number of volunteers, were in was shot, and negroes are shot and

The jail at Council Bluffs was destroved by fire on Sunday morning, Dec. 2d, and one prisoner was burned to death. It was a cotton-wood structure. The prisoner had been placed in jail at midnight, and the fact of his being there was not known to those who witnessed the fire.

It is stated that Amherst College s soon to have the largest meteorite possessed by any cabinet in America. A mass of meteoric iron, weighing 36 pounds, found high up the Rocky Mountains, and secured for the college by T. Alden Smith, is now on its way from Denver City.

An immense hydraulic feeder or reservoir for supplying power to the hydrostatic printing presses in the from its position the other evening, shaking the building and flooding the apartment in which it was erect-

The Grand Jury in Brooklyn, N Y., are investigating matters in connection with the nomination of Demas Barnes, Congressman elect. It is reported that he obtained his success through bribery and corruption, and that it cost him no less than fifty almost immediately. thousand dollars.

The San Francisco Flag is reliably informed, that there are over 5,000 persons in San Francisco who believe to go to the hospital afterward. in Spiritualism and openly declare their belief. It says they have more of age, was shot in Detroit, a few than one hundred places of meeting days since, by a boy who was atn assemblages greater or smaller.

The Princess Carlotte is said to ng, obstinately refusing to take cents. either food or drink, and manifesting the greatest fear of every human be-

Twenty-two banks in Wisconsin whelming majorities. are to go into liquidation, and will pay an average of 75 cents on the \$1,500 were stolen from a Governed, and its occupant's name and rank dollar on outstanding circulation. ment store-house in New York, a few stocks for United States stocks.

whom the Swedes called their Beranger, lately committed suicide at Stockholm. He was tormented by an incurable malady, and cut his throat to get rid of his sufferings.

The citizens of Bolton, Mass., have voted to have marble tablets, containing the names of soldiers from that town who lost their lives in the ate war, placed in suitable positions in the town hall. The South Carolina House of Re-

presentatives has passed a bill for the encouragement of emigration from Europe, with a view not only to the tillage of the soil, but permanent settlement as residents. The steamship Britannia, of the

anchor line, left Londonderry on the 4th of November last for New York. No tidings have been received of her or her whereabouts. Fears are entertained that she has been lost. Miss Annie E. Dickinson is lying very ill at Rockford, Ill., and will be

obliged to cancel all her Western engagements for this season. She will return to Philadelphia as soon as she has sufficiently recovered. The London papers have a long

list of tradesmen convicted of using unjust weights and measures. At a free of charge. special sessions at Newington, 64 culprits were fined £121 15s.—£1

Mrs. Julia Thorman, formerly a well-known actress, died at Malden, Mass., on Saturday night, Dec. 8th from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, taken for the purpose of easing pain, occasioned by a fall.

A lad in Ireland recently found under the flooring of a room in which he was working, a mass of honey weighing over 120 lbs., the fruits of many years' industry of the busy in-

"The work of a thousand men for four years," is the inscription upon the immense railroad bridge which has just been erected across the Susquehannah River at Havre de Grace,

New Orleans papers give accounts of a disastrous tornado in North Western Texas, on the 4th, destroying a large amount of property, and with aways good success. causing great damage. Six persons were killed and numbers injured.

Mrs. Julia Thoman, formerly Julia Pelby, a well-known actress, committed suicide at her residence in Cambridge, Mass., recently, by taking

The loss of Texas by the war, as shown by the property returned by the assessors in 1864, as compared with the value in 1861, is about \$250,-000,000.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Troy, N. Y., have raised upwards of \$700 by tableaux exhibitions, to be distributed to the poor of that city.

William Thompson, a hoop skirt hands of the Corresponding Secretary as manufacturer of Irvington, N. Y., early as the 1st of January, 1867, that they

ing to forfeit \$10,000 if a quart of pure spirits can be found in the city.

thousand dollars. The inventor of the rebel torpedo ram proposes to tell the Government all about those destructive contrivan-

Levi Holden, who died at Hawley, few days of 99 years old.

ELD. A. W. Coon having taken the pas-In Alleghany City, Pa., a sheriff toral care of the Church in Lincklaen, N. Y., was pursuing a condemned prisoner, requests his correspondents to address him when he tripped and fell, accidentally hereafter at DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y. discharging his revolver, the ball en-To those purchasing Sewing Machines. tering the left leg of a Mr. Hopewell we would say buy the Wheeler & Wilson, Machine, for it is the Most SIMPLE and DURA-The horse cars in Louisville, Ky.,

ed by a wire guard to prevent cloth-DECIDED .- There seems to be no ques on but what Coe's Balsam is the greatest and best Cough preparation extant. In cases of Croup it is unfailing. Take little and Three victims of a tenement house often, and the result is sure. It should find a home in every household. The proprietors fire in Thirty-first street, N. Y., have

are emphatically the best in the market.

By a curious coincidence, a gentleman in England, rejoicing in the name of Simple, has just patented an invention for obtaining perpetual A summary of the pastoral labors

died at Fall River, includes 8,000 sermons, 1500 baptisms, 1000 marriages, and 3000 funerals. A fire set by a crazy inmate of the almshouse at Dixmount, Me., destroyed that building and two barns and

of Rev. Asa Bronson, who lately

carry sheet iron stoves, not more

than twenty inches high, and protect-

ing from being injured.

were burned or suffocated.

motion.

l is \$5,500. A colored man and his wife and five children were burned to death in their cabin, on the plantation of W. C. Hays, near Cuthbert, Ga., one night recently.

Mr. J. Dearborn, of Hampton, N H. has lost within about two months seven of his eight children, all dying of diphtheria.

The test oath excludes all but six. y of the seven hundred lawyers of New Orleans from practicing in United States Courts.

A boy fifteen years old, named George L. Vesty, accidentally shot himself in Boston last week, and died

A British soldier publicly received fifty lashes in Ottawa, C. W., recently, for some petty offence. He had A lad named Sullivan, ten years

tempting to shoot a squirrel. There was a demand for "Confedbe in a continual state of horrible erate bonds" in London, on the 30th mental agitation, tearing her cloth- ult., and prices improved to 6a6 1-2

> Both the North Carolina and Alabama Legislatures have rejected the Constitutional Amendment by over-Nineteen barrels of whiskey, worth

against Demas Barnes, Congressman | Congless, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bron-

It is announced that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is to furnish a serial story for the New York Ledger next

The Georgia Senate has rejected the House hill prohibiting railroads

and steamboats from running on Sunday. The Secretary of War has ordered one hundred cords of wood to be dis-

The meat markets in New Conn., are not to be opened Four petitions when he of the President Invested to Congress. on Sundays.

Henry Ward Beecher gets ten thousand dollars for the no. I he is to write for the New York ger.

It is said that the Soldier Monument to be elected on Boston Common, will cost at least \$160,000. President Johnson has been ex-

communicated from the National Union League The New York College of Dentis-

try work for the poor of that city a wife's clothing belongs to her hus-

The tea raised in Georgia is pro nounced equal to the best Japan. The skating season has been inaugurated in New York.

The last great fire in Oil City was aused by a cat upsetting a lamp. Fall River is to have a public library and reading room.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE TUROAT of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease. or Consumption, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Having a direct influence to the parts, giv

immediate relief. For Bronchifes, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, TROCHES are used SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Trockes useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The TROCHES are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the TROCHES are universal. The only object of the advertiser in sendin ly pronou need better than other articles.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES! and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered. Sold Everywhere. MISSIONARY MATTER.—It is very desirable that all reports and communications of interest to the Missionary Society be in the AT HELMBOLD S.

may be presented at the Quarterly Meeting of the Board in that month. Please take no-

A. H. LEWIS, Rec. Sec'y. tice. Pec. 10, 1866 Q UARTERLY MEETING .- The churches of DeRuyter, Scott, Cuyler, Lincklaen, Otselic. and Preston, will hold their next Quarterly Meeting with the Church of Cuyler, com-mencing Sixth-day, Dec. 21st, 1866, at 2 o'clock P.M. Eld. Thos. Fisher is to preach the introductory discourse. B G. STILLMAN, Secretary.

THE following additional sums have een received on the Missionary Horse Fund From friends in Lincklaen, by H. C. Coon, to complete the apportionment of the Linckleen Church, **₹**5 00 From Scott Church, to complete apportionment,
All of which is gratefully acknowledged,

JAMES E. N. BACKUS, Missionary.

DeRuyter, Dec. 10, 1866.

FELLOWS' ORIGINAL WORM LOZENGES .e can with confidence point to Fellows WORN LOZENGES as the most perfect remedy for those troublesome pests. After years of careful experiment, succes has crowned our efforts, and we now offer to

the world a confection without a single fault eing safe, convenient, effectual and pleasant, used in whatever quantity. Not a particle of calomel enters their composition. They may be used without further preparation, and at any time. Children will eagerly devour all you give them, and ask for more. They never fall in expelling Worms from their dwellng-place, and they will always strengthen he weak and emaciated, even when he is not Various remedies have, from time to time

been recommended, such as calomel, oil of wormseed, turpentine, &c., producing dana stable adjoining. The entire loss serous and sometimes fatal consequences iter much research, study and experiment roducing this remedy, free from all object ions, and positively safe, pleasant and effec making their dwelling-place disagreeable hem. In order to assure consumers of the enuineness of these Lozenges, the analysis of Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, is annex-

> "I have analyzed the Worm Lozenges pre pared by Messrs. Fellows & Co., and find that hey are free from mercury and other me alic or mineral matter. These Lozenges are sale, yet sure and effective in their action.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayer to the State of Mass. Price 25 cents per Box; Five for \$1. GEORGE W. SWEET, Proprietor of the New England Botanic Depot, 106 Hanover-St., Boston, Mass., Sole Agent for the United States, to whom all orders should be ad-

SOLD BY DEALERS IN MEDICINES EVERYWHERE. DR. P. MEREDITH, Dentist, office No. 132 Vest Sixth Street, states as follows:

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The formula was shown to me, which inducthat my cough is entirely cured, and I am now able to attend to my business as usual.
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Unsolicited Testimony. From Andrew Archer, Esq., of Fairfield,

"About eight years since, my son, Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Som tributed to the poor at Alexandria, time shoot cough was attacked with spit licitation of himself and others, I was induc to purchase one bottle of Wistar's Balsan bisized another bottle, which in a short ne restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think

The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal." Prepared by SETH W. Fowle & Son, 18

Tremont-St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally. SCROFGLA.—The Rev. Geo. Storrs, of rooklyn, N. Y., says, in the Bible Examiner, y way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his Magazine, of the dure of his only son, of Scrofula, "after dissolution appeared inevitable," "We publish this statenent, not for pay, but in gratitude to God A Virginia Court has decided that tice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied that there

is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment; which the readers of this Magazine will thank ts editor for bringing to their notice." Circulars free. Dr. H. Anders' Icdine Water is for sale by P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., N. Y.

ind by all Druggists. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, as an inter nal remedy, has no equal. In cases of Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dyspeysla, Dysen it internally, and bathing with it freely. is the best liniment in America. Its action like magic, when externally applied to ba sores, burns, scalds, and sprains. For the sick headache and toothache, don't fail to PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER .- This medicine has become an article of commerce, a thing no medicine ever became before. Pain Killer is as much an item in every bale of goods equires immediate attention, and s hould be sent to country merchants as tea, coffee, or sugar. This speaks volumes in its favor.

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Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections nd spread information which he conceived to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nohing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription FREE, by eturn mail, will please address. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

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7 00. Corn Meal 5 30@5 55. Buckwheat Flour, 3 00@3 50 \$100 ibs. Grain-Wheat, 2 20@2 23 for No. 2 Milraukie, 2 80 for choice Canada Club. Barey, 1 17@1 20 for Canada. Ry e 1 08 for lanada. Canada Peas 1 35. Oats, 63@65c.

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MARRIED.

At the Seventh-day Baptist Parsonage in Westerly, on the evening of Nov. 29th, 1866, by Rev. A. H. Lewis, Mr. NATHAN P. EDWARDS and Miss Lydia A. Jaques, both of Hopkintor At the house of J. C. B wen, in Hopewell, N. J., Dec. 6th, 1866, by Rev. W. B. Gillette Mr. John Craig, of Deerfield and Mrs. Emma SEELEY, of the former place. At the Highland Cure. Nov. 24th, 1866, by

Miss Isabel Angel, both of Hornellsville.

In Hebron, Pa., Dec. 4th, 1866, at the resi

In the Morgan House, at West Milton, Wis., Dec. 6th, 1866, by Rev. W. C. Whitford, E. J. BoxD, M. D., of Johnstown Center, Wis., and MISS SARAH A. WHERLER, of Westport, Wis. In Milton, Wis., Nov. 1st. 1866, by Rev. D E. Maxson, Mr. Clarkson Heritage and Mary

In Westerly, Dec. 10th, 1866, of diphthe-ia, MARY, youngest daughter of Wm. H. and Nancy C. Potter, aged 5 years, 2 months, and 4 days.

In Westerly, Dec. 13th, 1866, of diphtheria ANKAH POTTER, daughter of Wm. H. and ancy C. Potter, aged 14 years and 6 months. he was a member of the Pawcatuck Sev ath-day Baptist Church, and the first one vhom death has claimed from a large circle young people who have received baptism and been welcomed to membership by the present pastor. Her faith in Christ took way all fear of death. She bade her friends good-by, exhorted each to remain faithfulir the service of God, and thus dying, left the fullest assurance of her acceptance with

"Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep."

In Westerly, Dec. 11th, 1866, SARAH RICHmond, aged 70 years. In Piscataway, N. J., Dec. 8th, 1866, of consumption, Harrison F. Randolph, in the 25th year of his age. He was residing, at the time of his death, with his parents, Reuna F. and Clarissa Randolph. He expressed a good hope in Christ, and met death without

In Columbus, N. Y., Sept. 1st, 1866, Mrs Polly King, aged 72 years. A kind mother has gone, and we miss her, for her heart was ever with her family and children; around he sacred precinct of the hearthstone, she practiced and exemplified those virtues which ornamented her character. Profess ng a large Christian faith, and ever exhibiting a love and reverence for her Saviour, we could expect nothing but a triumphant death. She lived to see all of her children grow up and mingle in scenes of active life; but, her

Life's labor's done. Screnely to her final rest she passed, While the soft memories of her virtues, yet linger,

Like twilight hues when the bright sun has set. п. в. к. In Columbus, N. Y., Nov. 23d, 1866, LAVINIA, vife of Joseph M. King, aged 34 years. Many long weary days were herato endure, for she was a victim of the dreaded disease, con sumption. But she has gone, and not the words of condolence or the wail of lamenta tion can call her spirit back to reanimate the cold form which rests beneath the sod and w atchcare, and a companion lonely; but

" It is well, God's ways are always right, Tho' far above our sight."

LETTERS.

W. C. Whitford, Almon Hall, N. R. Cran fall, L. C. Bogers, S. R. Wheeler (not ye oublished.) S. C. Burdick, Joshua Clarke lbert Whitford, H. A. Hull (don't know.) V B. Gillette, C. Atherton, D. B. Mentzer, B. G Stillman, H. P. Burdick, Thos. Perry, Chas Card, S. H. Babcock, J. E. N. Backus, Babcock, Rezekiah Coon, A. W. Coon, R. B Church H. B. King, E. H. Bancroft.

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

amuel F. Babcock, Ashaway, \$2 50 23 6 avid Davis, Shilon, N. J., . B. Menizer, Quincy, Pa., P. Rood, Dakota, Wis., m. M. Green, Abion, Wis., harles Clarke, Berlin, Wis., .J. Wells. Wm. Spicer, West Hallock, Ill., 2 50 Chas. Card, Troupsburg, N. Y., 1 00 ra Green, New London, Calista Jones. lezekiah Coon, Petersburg,

Hattie B. King, Columbus. MUSIC BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED. LISHED. HIGH SCHOOL CHORALIST. A Selection f Choruses and Four-Part Songs, from the

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For Cause and Cure see Annual of
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.40 p. M. (on arrival of Express Train that leaves Boston at 11.10 A. M..) Express assenger Train, stops at Greenwich.

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Kingston, Westerly, Stonington and Mystic, connects at New London with

8.00 r. m. Sunday Mail Train for New York, 12.00 Midnight, (on arrival of steamers from New York,) Steambout Train for Boa-ton, Taunton and New Bedford, 5.45 A. M. New London Special, for New London, connecting with trains for

London, arrives in New London in time for afternoon train for New York and .04 r. M. Accommodation Train for New

ton and Providence, connecting at Providence with 1940 A. M. tram for Boston, Taunton, and New Bedford. 11.20 A. M. New London Special for Ston-1.55 P. M. Accommodation Passenger Train

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Miscellaneous

THE GREAT CHICAGO TUNNEL This work, which was begun in March, 1864, and is now completed, is one of the great engineering triumphs of the world. Its entire cost will be about \$1,000,000.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK. on the inside. As the earth was and the railroad bridge across the thrown out, the cylinder, of course, Savannah river, on the Charleston settled down Another section of and Savannah railway. A brief de-

the cylinder was placed in position scription of the process is worthy of upon the top of the first; when it perusal in this connection. ing 17 feet.

Commences at the bottom of the shore shaft, 47 feet below the sea surface of the earth, and extends, at 5 feet wide, (in the clear,) the variation from a true circle being made on account of the keystone of the arch. It is lined with brick masonry. 8 inches thick. The brick is laid lengthwise of the tunnel in two shells, with "toothing joints." None but hard burned, clear ringing, well formed bricks, entirely free from lime, and Sinches long by 4 wide and 2 1-2 inches thick, were used in the construction of the tunnel, and they were laid in the best of cement, only one measure of clean, sharp sand being allowed to one measure of cement. Including the shore shaft, there are nearly 5,000 cubic yards of masonry, which required in round numbers about 4,000,000 bricks. The actual exeavation of the tunnel, in order to give it a diameter of 5 feet inside the masonry, is about 7 feet in diameter, requiring the removal of about 16,000 cubic yards of earth.

THE CRIB. When the tunnel was first projected, it was objected by many persons, including even some eminent engineers, that no practicable plan Cars capable of carrying one and a skimmed, and when cool fill up with could be devised for the construction of the outer or lake shaft. The difficulty of sinking a shaft through the water of the lake down into the bed it was excavated, when the car with it will become somewhat bloody of the lake, was thought-to be an in- its contents was hoisted out by a boiled and replaced. superable obstacle. It would be ne- windlass connected with an engine. cessary, of course, to erect some permanet structure to shut out the wa- tunnel were kept at work, each drawter of the lake while the shaft was in ling two trains of cars to the shaft. process of construction, and the taking out earth and bringing back storms and gales which often rage on Lake Michigan with a violence hardly surpassed by the most terrific at convenient distances allowed the ocean hurricane, would, it was thought, render it utterly impossible to secomplish the desired object. But the projectors of the undertaking, with resolute confidence in the feasibility of their project, had defer dam. This crib was constructed The railroad had at times its human upon the North Pier, near the en- freight, for Gen. Grant himself was trance of the harbor, and was one of once a distinguished passenger to the most monstrous structures ever ride through these dreary depths. launched upon the waves. It was 40 feet high, and had five sides, each | men were employed, namely, miners of which was 58 feet long, making and bricklayers, each of whom workthe structure about 90 feet in diame- ed separately in gangs of five each. ter. It had three walls the outer In tunneling, one of the miners went wall, each constructed of twelve inch centre of the tunnel, being an excavasquare timber, and caulked and paid tion of about two and a half feet work, as thus constructed, formed a down the sides of the drift. Another powerful combination of massive tim- following, trimmed, up the work to braced in every direction. Within other two loaded the car. Each car the walls of the crib were fifteen sep- going to the shaft with a load of arate water-tight compartments, and learth, brought back a load of brick the inside wall inclosed a cylindrical and cement, and the masons followed well, open at the top and bottom, and only a few feet behind the miners. 25 feet in diameter. Each angle of the structure was protected from one hundred and twenty-five men in ice by an iron armor two and-a-half the work upon the tunnel. These

After its completion, this marine structure was launched in June, 1865, and towed to its position over and day, the only cessation being roofs, Venetian blinds, or sunshades, continuance in well doing, seek for the outer terminus of the tunnel, from 12 o'clock each Saturday night against the terrible sun of an Indian glory, for honor, and for immortality silver were recently found by an old and is known to be scientific, safe, and sucthe outer terminus of the tunnel, until 12 o'clock each Saturday night water-tight compartments was filled with clean when the miners unearthed a let of let the miners of the tunnel, and is known to be scientific, and successful remedy. Occasionally a case may have passed into the incurable stage—for man was born to die-but that none may be the miners unearthed a let of let the miners one is like going into a heated let of let the miners one is like going into a heated let of let the miners one is like going into a heated let of let the miners one is like going into a heated let of let the miners one is like going into a heated let of let the miners one is like going into a heated let of let the miners one is like going let the miners one is like going into a heated let of let the miners one is like going let the miners of th crib was sunk until its bottom rested inflammable gas, or a fissure filled upon the bed of the lake, where it with water, whose irruption was cerwas securely moored by immense ca- tain at once to spread dismay among bles, reaching in every direction to the miners, and induce a precipitate huge mooring screws forced 10 feet retreat to the foot of the shaft. But into the earth. The water here is thirty-five feet deep, and the top of the great enterprise, none of these the crib was therefore five feet above irruptions let in any considerable the ordinary surface of the lake.

Some ides of the magnitude of this part of the work may be inferred from the fact that the cost of the grib exceeded \$100,000, or nearly one third the total contract cost of the tunnel. There were used in its construction 618,652 feet of lumber, temporary structure, which will soon ion, elevated, if possible, to a level ed potatoes and oats. Four others, a present of a fine male deer recently other in pasture; all well fenced. Never the carried was a present of a massive nile of male with your posses light wour charged to a massive nile of male with your posses light wour charged to a massive nile of male with your posses light wour charged to a massive nile of male with your posses light wour charged to a massive nile of male with your posses light wour charged to a massive nile of male with your posses light wour charged to a massive nile of male with your posses light wour charged to a massive nile of male with your posses light would be a made of the carried to the larm. The city of the carried to the larm, they across under cultivation, the city of the carried to the larm. The city of the carried to the larm to the l

tom section having been first suspend- massive blocks of granite, bolted and The tunnel consists of three parts: ed in the wall, the next was placed clamped together with iron bars, and the tunnel proper, the shore shaft, upon and firmly bolted to it, the joint rude stone cut and morticed in and the lake shaft. The shore shaft being entirely water-tight. The two such a manner as to prevent the disis located within a few feet of the were then lowered, when another placement of one without the dislake shore, and the outer shaft or section was placed upon the top, and placement of all. In this manner the terminus, encased in a huge crib of so on until all were firmly bolted to- stone in each of the compartments ponderous masonry, stands at a dis- gether, and the bottom rested on the will be replaced by the most endurable above boiling water; that of Uranus tance of two miles directly out in the bottom of the lake. A few inches ing masonry, which, when entirely waters of Lake Michigan. The first of sand covered the clay at the bot- completed, with its numerous bolts point. 30 feet of the shore shaft is inclosed tom of the lake, through which the and bars, running in every direction, in iron cylinders, three in number, cylinder forced itself by reason of and firmly binding the whole toone resting upon another, and firmly its great weight. By means of a gether, it is not unreasonable to supbolted together. Each cylinder is steam engine working upon the crib, pose, will resist for countless ages ten feet long, nine feet in diameter, the water was pumped out of the cythe fiercest gales of Lake Machigan. two and a half inches in thickness, linder. After this, the sinking of The top of the structure will be surand weighs about 30,000 pounds, or, the cylinder to the required depth in mounted with a permanent lightin the aggregate, the three together the clayey bed of the lake was ac- house, constructed and maintained reach the enormous weight of 90,000 | complished by the pneumatic process, at the expense of the city, in conpounds. When the first of these cy- which operated so successfully in se- formity to a recent act of Congress. linders was placed in position on the curing foundations for the Harlem surface of the ground, the miners bridge, New York, the bridge across commenced the work of excavation the Pedee river, in South Carolina,

brick measuring twelve inches thick, inder many feet into the hard blue in a close fitting cloth, or bag, with laid in three shells in the best ce- clay which forms the bed of the lake. a paper doubled several thicknesses ment. The shore shaft, then, as com- This process was the only one by on the flesh side. Then tie closely, pleted, measures 77 feet depth, nine which the cylinder could have been hang up, and give two or three feet in diameter for the first 30 feet, sunk. The operation of excavating good coats of whitewash. They may and six feet diameter for the remain- and allowing the cylinder to settle of then hang in the garret all summer, at the shore shaft of the tunnel, this method they can be kept any would have scarcely worked here.

WORK IN THE TUNNEL. The foregoing account has explainright angles, a distance of exactly ed the mode of constructing the two same animal, is of an entirely diftwo miles. It is almost circular in sharts, or opposite starting points of ferent taste, and requires different the tunnel. We come now to the management. In these days of double construction of the tunnel itself-the refinement, it will be thought quite connection of these two shafts by a vulgar, we suppose, to give much atsubterraneous circular passage, of tention to the curing of pork, and enduring masonry, 2 miles in length, especially to advocate the eating of 70 feet under the water of Lake it. But where is there a family in

Lichigan. en down into the clay to its proper of fresh meat, and open with pride a position, the work of constructing the | well-kept and well-filled pork barrel; outer shaft was carried on and fin- and if any meat is required, prefer it ished in a manner precisely similar from these? Nay, say not that may to that adopted in the construction of do for farmers. We once knew a the shore shaft already described. The very delicate invalid-a young lady bottom of the east end, or other shaft | -from whom kindness and love had of the tunnel is 65 feet below the or- gleaned almost from every quarter of dinary surface of the water, or 36 the globe that which would strengthfeet below the bed of the lake, and en and invigorate the appetite, but the bottom surface of the lake was only at the last refreshed from and the bottom surface of the tunnel this source, when all others had slopes uniformly to the shore shaft at proved unavailing. Broiled and prethe rate of two feet per mile, so that pared in a peculiar manner by dipwhenever repairs are necessary, and ping in water, it becomes a very dethe "inlet gates" are closed, the wa- licate dish. The manner of curing ter can be entirely pumped out at pork is very simple—a layer of pork, the west end.

From the foot of each shaft a narrow railroad track was extended as bear an egg) to fill up the barrel. the work of tunneling progressed. The old brine may be boiled and mules in each section of the tunnel, brine should be turned off in the brought to either shaft the earth as spring, or before warm weather—as Two mules in each section of the brick, cement and other material. Chambers and turn tables constructtrains to pass on their way going or coming. And there was another interesting feature in the construc-

In the tunnel, two classes of work wall, the centre wall, and the inner shead, and ran a regular drift in the like a first-class vessel. The frame wide. Another followed and broke er and irons siraly bolted and the proper shape and size, while the

> The contractor employed about men were divided into three watches, or reliefs, changed every eight hours.
>
> The work was pushed forward night reliefs to the work was pushed forward night reliefs.
>
> The work was pushed forward night reliefs to the watches, ble, the carriages are built for the climate. But what avail double ter." "To them who by patient duct.

body of water. An ingenious mode of ventilation was adopted to secure to the miners a steady current of fresh air, and carry off all foul vapors.

THE LAKE TERMINUS.

work of constructing the lake shaft will be regulated. The cobble stone dian summer railway journey. was commenced. An immense cy- placed in the water-tight compartlinder, 64 feet in length, divided into ments of the crib will be removed seven sections like that used in the from one compartment at a time, and shore shaft already described, and spread over the top of the other to weighing in the aggregate 203,000 prevent the crib from rising. The pounds, was first sunk in the well in stone will then be laid back in hydruthe centre of the crib, of which men- lic cement, the masonry rising severtion has been made above. The bot- al feet above the water in a series of

> CURING PORK AND HAMS. A correspondent of the American Farmer, Rochester, says:

The management of pork and

hams, though brought under the same head, is essentially and wholly city two hundred times greater than had sunk to a level with the surface The cylinder being in position in different. We will begin in the very of the ground, the two were finally the central well of the crib, and all important item of curing hams. A mouth of a cannon. bolted tigether and the work of water having been pumped out, the bright, sweetly flavored ham may at Had a steam carriage set out from excavation proceeded. The third top is closed, and made as nearly all times be obtained with a little our earth, at its creation, moving at Brenham, Texas, who, after losing having been attached in its turn, the air-tight as possible. A powerful care. Weigh 16 pounds of ham to the rate of twenty miles per hour, it all his money, bet his hat. That work was pushed forward until the air-pump, driven by the steam en- 1 pound of salt, and 1 ounce of salt- would still require three thousand went the same way. His coat went shaft reached the depth of thirty feet. gine is then set at work, and the air petre finley pulverized; rub them seven hundred years to reach the next, then his boots and socks; and This brought the miners through the having been withdrawn, the atmos- with this in some vessel until well orbit of Uranus. Were the Sun's so on one thing after another went, soil and quicksands, and some feet phere then forces the cylinder downincorporated; then lay these hams centre placed over the earth, it would not be fine clay formation, wherein ward with tremendous power. After on a shelf, or if more convenient, in a entirely fill the Moon's orbit, and parel disappeared, and finally he left they were safe from the irruption of the vacuum is complete, each stroke barrel, place on them the surplus extend 200,000 miles beyond it in water. After reaching the above- of the pump draws down the top of salt; in a few days rub again, and if every direction. The Sun is five drawers. named depth, the shaft was contract- the cylinder, with a force equal to the necessary again, until they have hundred and forty-five times larger ed to a diameter of eight feet, and expansive power of the steam in the taken in all the salt, when they are than all the planetary bodies belongthence crushed downward to a depth | boilers, less the amount expended in ready for smoking, which should be | ing to the solar system, taken of 47 feet below the bottom of the running the engine. The power on done before flies make their appear- together. cylinder, or 77 feet from the surface the inside drawing down, and the ance in the spring, and until they are of the ground. From the cylinder pressure of the atmosphere outside, quite dark, or almost black, when they downward the shaft is haed with were sufficient to force the huge cyl- must be taken down and sewed up its own weight, which was adopted or in any dry place. By observing good authorities.] length of time, unless they prove so excellent that you eat them very

> the days of flies and heat, who do When the cylinder had been driv- not turn with disgust from all kinds and a layer of salt, (coarse is the best,) then a strong brine (that will

> > RAILWAY TRAVELING IN INDIA. The following extract is from a "From Calcutta to the Snowy

In connection with a railway journey to so distant a spot as Delhi, the question may not unnaturally arise in the mind of a British reader as to tion of these gigantic undertakings. what an Indian railway carriage is fore, persons at a distance of 400 a railroad with regular turn-outs like, and whether any special proand stations in operation down deep vision is made against the effects of vised the plan of a huge crib or cof- under the water of Lake Michigan. | climate in a place where exposure to the sun is so dangerous. And it will. perhaps, not be out of place if, in this introductory chapter, I touch upon

> The train as it stands drawn up by the platform, with its bright polished engine, shining brilliantly in the sun, and snorting impatiently in praffs of curly steam, is at first glance uncommonly like a railway train in England, or anywhere else. to begin with, very much stronger, end.". larger, and loftier, and are protected

wrung appearance, and keep yourself amused by mopping up the perself amused by mopping up the perspiration, as it freely pours from you.

The Baltimore secessionists are edified to learn that the secret contraband mail between their city and learn that the secret contraband mail between their city and learner to the fight rolling Prairie Land, threelearner to the touch.

The Baltimore secessionists are edified to learn that the secret contraband mail between their city and learner to the fight rolling Prairie Land, threelearner to the touch. The very seat is hot to the touch; soweth to the Spirit shall of the and you refrain from leaning back Spirit reap life everlasting." Rom. Richmond during the war, was carquarters of a mile from the village of Farined by a detective in the service of two miles from said farm, for sale at a barlest your coat stick to the varnished 2: 7, 8. Gal. 6: 7, 8.—Religious the United States government. panel. If, as is devoutly to be wish- Herald. ed, no ladies are present, you relapse into a free and easy, take off your

moored in its proper position, the gates by which the supply of water durance of the miseries of a long In- pint of very finely pulverized char-

ASTRONOMICAL FACTS.

The quantity of solar light received at the planet Uranus, is three hundred and sixty times less than that of the earth.

To an inhabitant of Mercury, the Sun appears seven times larger than it does to us. If the degree of heat upon the

different planets is in proportion to their distance from the Sun, the average temperature of Mercury will be 333 degrees, or 121 degrees 122 degrees below the freezing Mercury's density is equal to that

of lead, being the densest planetin the system; Saturn, the rarest, has very nearly the density of cork. It would take Uranus nearly fifteen vears to fall to the Sun, if left to the

force of gravity alone. Schreeter estimated a mountain upon Venus to be nearly twenty-two

miles in height. A locomotive, moving without intermission, at the rate of twenty miles per hour, would be 542 years traversing the distance between our earth and the Sun.

Mercury's rate of motion in its orbit is thirty miles per second, a velothat of a ball when it leaves the

To an inhabitant upon the Moon. the earth appears thirteen times larger than the Moon does to us. The distance to the fixed stars 000,000 of miles. It must have taken er, Mayor of the city, and Grand the light of some of the stars a thousand years to reach the earth. Over six thousand years say other

A CURIOSITY OF TELEGRAPHY. Our London reporter, (says the Leeds Mercury,) sends ns the follow-

cations of telegraphy: Mr. M., resident in London, is employed there to "manage the wire" for a Glasgow journal—that is to say, he arranges the news to be sent down rangement with one of the companies. is at the top of several flights of stairs in one of those immense buildings erected to furnish office accommodation, which abound in some which, after the hour referred to, is generally shut. This functionary, has into this abnormal Homeric state a night or two ago, and so profound was his slumber, that not all the fantasies which Mr. M. performed on the door-loud enough to have awakened the Seven Sleepers, and even louder than the works of some of our modern composers—could arouse half cubic yards of earth, drawn by that. It is of importance that the to desist. It was, of course, out of the question to attract the attention of the clerk at the roof of the establishment. Mr. M. fortunately, however, hit upon the following expedient for letting the porter know he was waiting for admission. He went to an adjoining telegraph station, new book just published, entitled, and sent a message to the company's office in Glasgow, requesting the clerk there to telegraph to the clerk in the London house, and instruct him to go down stairs and arouse the porter. This was done in about twenty minutes. In that time, theremiles succeeded in awakening onewho

suasion. A SURE PAYMASTER

was only separated from the employ-

er by a door, and who, even at that

short distance, was deaf to all per-

"My Lord Cardinal," said Anne of Austria, the Queen of France, to her implacable enemy, Cardinal Richelieu, "My Lord Cardinal, there is one But a new comer would soon discov- week, or month, or year, but I charge | ber almost a century. er the difference. The carriages are, you remember, that he pays in the

This is a comforting and an appallfrom the sun by a double roof—the ing truth—comforting to some, apthe upper one removed a few inches palling to others. To those who are from the lower, and projecting slight- now toiling for God, in a course of ly on each side. Then to every self-denial and sacrifice-comforting; window there are in addition to the to those who are going in opposition glasses, Venetian blinds, and to the to his law, and their consciences, in first-class carriages frequently sun- the paths of transgression-appallshades in addition; ventilation is ing. Both shall have their pay; the also specially and very necessarily wages of one in blessed rewards; the tion and anguish, upon every soul of longed to some rebel who was killed able to the printed statement on each box.

man that doeth evil." "What a during the war.

The sound have been able to the printed statement on each box.

Soid by P. C. GODFREY. No. 3 Union Square,

New York, only. You soon assume a listless, half- man that doeth evil." "What a during the war.

CHARCOAL FOR FATTENING TURKEYS. boots from your swollen feet, denude yourself of coat and waistcoat, unfasten your soaked collar, and hang it up to dry, put your feet at a complete fortable angle on the opposite cush—fortable angle on the opposite cush—fined in a new and fed on meet boil The crib, already described, is a fortable angle on the opposite cush- fined in a pen and fed on meal, boil-

coal mixed with their food-mixed were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a DINNER PLATES, half pounds in favor of the fowls TEA which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fat-ter, and the meat being greatly su-

young turkey has a smooth leg and a soft bill, and if fresh, the eyes will be bright and the feet moist. Old turkeys have scaly, stiff feet. Young fowls have a tender skin, smooth legs, and the breast-bone yields readily to the pressure of the finger. The best are those that have yellow legs. The feet and legs of the old fowls look as if they had seen hard service in the world. Young ducks feel tender under the wing, and the web of the foot is transparent. The best are thick and hard on the breast. Young geese have yellow bills, and the feet are yellow and supple; the skin may be easily broken by the head of a pin; the breact is plump, and the fat white. An old goose is unfit for the human stomach.—Boston

perior in point of tenderness and

How To Select Poultry. — A

ODDS AND ENDS.

A story is told of a well-dressed man, who visited a gaming house in the house with no covering but his

Col. Levi Cook died in Detroit, on Sunday, Dec. 2d, aged seventy-four years. He was son of a Bellingham Mass.) farmer of old Puritan stock. He went to Detroit in 1815, when that trading post numbered only about two thousand inhabitants, was successful in business, amassed wealth cannot be so small as 19,200,000,- and honors, was Territorial Treasur-Master of the Free Masons.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 2d, the Jewish Feast of dedication, commemorative of their liberation from oppression, commenced. The feast lasted for eight days. In every Jewish household evening lamps, from one to eight in number, were lighted ing as an instance of the many appli- as a remembrance of God's mighty work for the deliverance of his peo-

The Provincial Parliament of Canada has passed an act requiring the proprietors of churches, halls, theaters, or other buildings used for pubeach evening by the wire which that lic resort, to have the doors of such newspaper employs by special ar- buildings so hinged as to open freely outwards, to facilitate the egress of The principal office of that company the people in case of fire or other

cause. An old lady, named Mrs. Mary Arnold, has completed her 109th year, and is still living, in Brooklyn, quarters of the city. After a certain N. Y., hearty in body, and with a hour in the evening, the telegraphic mind little impaired by age. Her clerk, who sends off the "copy" by maiden name was Mary Ives, and it wire, is the sole occupant of this remained unchanged until the age mansion, with the exception of the dirty five, when she married and porter, who attends to the door, how husband eight children. husband eight children.

who is not often found nodding, vear a half, having been commenced on the 29th day of April, 1838 and the same printer and editor w conducted it from the beginning atill at his post, performing all the editorial labors of a daily morn-

The express safe on board the Lac Detroit, was opened, and the \$20,000 in greenbacks which it contained cannot fail to satisfy. found to be, with the exception of a pretty thorough drenching, none the worse for its submarine lodgings.

Englishmen drink much beer, and also pay much money for it. A Manchester paper says that a hotel and restaurant keeper in that city asks £24,000 for the good will of his business; his profits are £4,500 per annum, and the profit on the sale of the beer is 180 per cent., and on stout 200 per cent.

Tycoon of Japan, ten high dignitaries demanded the unspeakable favor of being allowed to rip themselves up in honor of the deceased ruler. Five | There are about forty young fruit trees, and only were deemed worthy, the other | twenty-two acres of winter wheat growing.

John Shuits, of Pleasant Mills, N. J., is one hundred and seventeen years old. He has been blind seventeen vears, but is otherwise unimpaired in fact which you seem to have entirely his mental and physical faculties. forgotten. God is a sure paymaster. He constantly attends the Methodist He may not pay at the end of every church, of which he has been a mem-

> A. M. Lockwood has recovered a verdict of \$25,000, in the U.S. Cir-Central Railroad, for injuries received twenty acres of good timber, with a good by falling into a cut under the road sugar of chard. A plenty of good commoditude has taking care of cattle he chards nearly all grafted truit. Said farm is was transporting on the trains.

The Mobile Tribune estimates the cotton crop of the present year at one and a half million of bales. The address the subscriber. A. B. ALLEN. fine, open weather of late, it says. added not less than one hundred thousand bales to the aggregate pro-Seven thousand dollars in gold and

ried by a detective in the service of the United States government.

The melter of the United States Mint has made a discovery which will save the government \$2500 out of every million converted from gold dust into coin. The new process

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on receipt of price.

good Prairie Land, about two miles west It is reported that on the death of the | the property of a German blacks mith, who is anxious to sell. The lot is beautifully sitrated on an elevation, affording a fine of the surrounding prairie, the village, and the grove a mile further west. Forty acres are fenced, and fifty-five acres broken. not being sufficiently noble to receive Buildings temporary. Price \$27 50 per acre. Terms, \$1400, (or, without the wheat crop palance (\$800) in annual installments, the first to be due in 1863. 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. POR SALE AT ALFRED CENTER-

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> one of the most wonderful discoveries of THE GREAT LIVER AND BILIOUS REMEDY! which completely throws in the shade all unanimous approbation of all who have test ed them. The Magic Bilious Powders are a POSITIVE CURE FOR LIVER COMPLAINT

> > in its most aggravated form, and an immedi BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS! Excellent for Headache, Constipation, Pim ples, Biotches, a Sallow Skin, Drowsiness Dizziness, Heartburn, Palpitation, and a moi CURE & PREVENTIVE OF FEVER & AGUE (We advise all who are troubled with this

ALFRED LEWIS. S. A. CHAMPLIN.

Alfred Center, N. Y., Oct. 24th, 1866.

earful malady to always keep the Powders Here are a few important particulars: 1st. They are the Great Specific for al 2d. They are the only known remedy that will cure Liver Complaint. 31. They are the only known rem dy that will cure Constipation.
4th. The Powders are so thorough in their operation that one package will be all that he majority of those using them will require 5th. They are a mild and pleasant yet the

ost effectual cathartic known. 6th. They are the cheapest and best medi cine extant, as they can be sent by mail to any part of the globe for the price, 50 cents Circulars, containing certificates, information. &c., sent to any part of the world free of charge. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or by mail or

C. G. CLARK & CO., General Agents. PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover st. Boston, New England Agents.

A YER'S CHERRY PECTORAL FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, ncipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so umerous are its cures, that in almost, every section of country are persons publication, who have been restored by it iron 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 orincident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the commun ty have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conterred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, id produced cures too numerous and too re markable to be forgotten.

s carefully kept up to the best it ever h 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 unparal here will not permit the insertion of then The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; ith also full descriptions of the complaints Those who require an alterative medicine to

SARSAPARILLA the one to use. Try it once Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and deal

I N E L A N D FARM AND FRUIT LANDS, in a mild an healthful climate. Thirty miles south Philadelphia, by Railroad, in New Jersey. the same line of latitude as Baltimore, Md. The soil is rich and productive, varying from a clay to a sandy loam, suitable wheat, Grass, Corn, Tobacco, Fruits, and Vegetables. This is a great fruit country Five hundred Vineyards and Orchards have been planted out by experienced fruit growimmense profits. Vineland is already one States. The entire territory, consisting general system of improvements. The land is only sold to actual settlers with provision for public adornment. The place, on ac count of its great beauty, as well as other advantages, has become the resort of people of taste. It has increased five thousand people within the past three years. Churches, Stores, Schools, Academies, Societies of Ari ment and culture, have been introduced Price of Farm land, twenty acre lots acre and Village lots for sale.

district than in any other locality north o Norfolk, Va. Improved places for sale Yards, Manufactories, Foundries, Stores, and

For persons who desire mild winters. try beautifully improved, abounding in truits

Letters answered, and the Vineland Rural paper giving full information, and contain ng reports of Solon Robinson, sent to appli Address CHAS, K. LANDIS, Vineland I O., Landis Township, New Jersey. From report of Solon Robinson, Agricu tural Editor of the Tribune : " It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almos level position and suitable condition fo pleasant farming, that we know of this side

of the Western Prairies." YSPEPSIA CURED RHEUMATISM CURED. ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE CURED.

Do away with all your various and often These SALTS are made from the concer Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company in Putsburgh, and are packed in air-tight

boxes. One always sufficient for a bath. Di-

INTERNALLY USE "STRUMATIO MINERAL WATERS." In bottles of one and a half pints. One sufficient for a day's use.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING YOUR With your Waste Grease! PENN'A SALT MANUFACTURING CO.'S RENOWNED

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

and melt with a gentle heat until the note is additional trains and run to righted all dissolved, then pour into a tub to cool. Bergen Point, ho.

When cold cut into bars, which will be t to Tickets for the West can be procured.

Be particular in saking for PERNA BALE STORES AND STORE

meal and boiled potatoes. They had GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH CHINA.

also a plentiful supply of broken be Convinced.

State of cultivation, and is among the very late of cultivation, and is among the very late of cultivation. THE PINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE best in the town of Alfred. It is well adapted to grazing or grain growing, and is located three miles from Alfred station, two miles from Alfred Center, and two from Burdick's paris of the machine was a straight need paris of the machine was a straight need paris of the machine was a straight need to paris of the machine was a from Alfred Center, and two from Burdick's parts of the machine are constructed at the cheese factory. It is offered at 430 per acre.

ALERED LEWIS. the needle, are easily and quickly an enabling the most nexperienced to DOLAND'S MAGIC BILIOUS POWDERS.

This Preparation is the discovery of the Rev. J. W. Poland; formerly the Paster of the Baptist Church in Goffstown, N. H., and a man dearly beloved by that denomination a man dearly beloved he was obliged.

These machines are for sale in Westerly the Paster of the Baptist Church in Goffstown, N. H., and a man dearly beloved by that denomination of the Manuel of the Manue

a man dearly beloved by that denominated throughout New England. He was obliged These machines are for sale in Westerly to leave the pulpit and study medicine to leave the pulpit and study medicine to reduced prices, and warranted save his own life, and his Magio Powners are reduced prices, and warranted. Needles, bobbins, &c., kept on hand RERALLWAY

JUNE 11TH, 1866. BROAD GUAGE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTS Between the ATLANTIC CITIES and the WEST, NORTH-WEST, SOUTH AND SOUTH GREAT Also to the

Of Pennsylvania. . FOUR EXPRESS TAINS DAILY without Change of Coache NEW YORK AND SALAHANCA DUNKER BUFFALU, AND RUCHESTER.

Until further holice, Trains will kais De pot foot of Chambers st., North River, New ark, as follows:
.45 A. M. DAY EXPRESS, (Sun lays except ded) through without change if Coaches arriving in Buffalo 11:58 P. M. Rochester 10:30 P. M. Salamahca 11:32 P. M. and Dunkirk 1.50 A. M. connecting at Busalo with the Lake Shore and Grand Trick Railways, and at Salamanca with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, for all DOINTS WEST AND COMMODATION TRAIN, Daily 10 00 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL TRAIN, (Sunday excepted,) through without change, stopping at all principal Stations, and reaching Suffalo at 6.00 A. M., Salamanca 5.50 A. L. and Dunkirk 8.02 A. M., making directed nection with Trains on Lake Shore and A lantic and Great Western Rallways to .00 P. M. WAY TRAIN, (Sundays excepted.) 4.30 P.M. WAY TRAIN. (Sundays excepted)

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5.30 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS, (Sundays encepted.) for Salamanda; Dunkirk and sunfalo, without change of Goaches, reading Salamanda at 12 55 P. M., Buffalo at 1.00 P. M., and Dunkirk at 2.45 P. M., making a rect connections with Albania and feed rect connections with Allantic and Great Western, Lake Shore and Grand Trust Railways, for all points West and South West. This Train of Saturday evening will run to Elmira only. 6.00 P. M. WAY TRAIN, (Sundays excepted and Rochester, Daily, and to Dunkijk and Salamanca (except Saturdays,) through without change of Coaches, arriving in Rochester 12.03 P. M., Buffalo 1:00 P. M. Salamanca at 12 55 P. M., and Dunkirk at 2.45 P. M., making direct connections will Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all-point West and South. 3.00 P. M. THROUGH EMIGRANT TRAIL Daily, without change of cars to Bunkle Salamanca and Dunkirk, connecting with all Western Lines, and formir ost comfortable and desirable keute for

the Western Emigrant. GOING EAST. FROM DUNEIRE AND SALAMANCA. .45 A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS from Salamanca: Daily, (except Sundays.) Intersects at Hornellsyille with the 5.30 A.M. Day Express from Buffalo, and arrives in 10 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, from Dunkirk Daily, (except Sundays.), Stops at Salamanca 9.40 A. M., and connects at Hornells. ville and Corning with the 8 30 A. M. Erpress Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 700 At M. .15 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS. from Dunkirk, Daily, (except Sundars) Stops at Salamanca 6.55 P. M., and arrives in New York at 12.30 P. M., connecting

with Afternoon, Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities. FROM BUFFALO. By New York Time from Depot corner is 5.30 A. M. AEW YORK DAY EXPRESS, (8th days excepted.) Arrives in New York's 10.20 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail road for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washing ton, and points South. 30 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, via Ayon and Hornelisville, Daily, (except Sundays.) Arrives in New York at 7.00 A.M. Connect at Elmira with Williamsport and Elmira Railroad for Harrisburgh, Philadelphia Baltimore, Washington, and points South, 1.20 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops for wood and water only and arrives in New York at 7.00 A M. 6.15 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS.
Daily. Arrives in New York at 12.30 P. M.
10.45 P. M. GINCINNATI EXPRESS, Daily.
(except Sundays.) Arrives in New York
at 3.45 P. M. Connects at Elmirawith Wile
liamsnowth and Elmira Railword; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

FROM ROCHESTER. 650 A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS (Sundays excepted.) Through to New York Without change of Coaches stopping at Avon 7.26 A. M., Corning 10.21 A. M., intersecting with the 5.30 at M. Day Express from Buffalo, and reaching New York 10.30 0.15 A. M. EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.)

M. Mail Train from Buffelo, and reaching 30 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, Dunkirk, stopping as above and reaching New York 12.30 r. M. Sleeping Coach at tached to this Train runding throught New York.

Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 6.15 P. M., Rochester 7.30 P. M., and reaching New York 12 30 P. M. Boston and New England Passengers, wil neir Baggage, are transferred free of charge

The best Ventilated and Most Luxurious Sleeping Coaches ** IN THE WORLD BAGGAGE CHECKED! THROUGH ASK POR TICKETS TIA ERIER TILWAY Which can be obtained at all Pfincipal
Ticket Offices.
H. KILDULE, Gen' Hup't.

WM. R. BARR, Genil Pats. Agent. TENTRAL HATLRUAY OF NEW JEE USEY. From foot of Liberty Street, Nor River, N. Y.—Connecting at Hampton Junc-tion with Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, and at Ematon with Lehigh Valley Bailroad and its Connections, forming a dire line to PITTSBURG and THE WEST, withou change of cars!
GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE WEST Two Express trains Hally for the West, exept Sundays, when one evening train.
Sixty Miles and Two Hours saved by the line to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with but one change of cars. Winter Assaisonments Commencing Nov. 19, 1866. Leave New York as follows?

At 6.30 a.m., for Easton Mauch Churk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City etc.

B.10 (a. m.; Mail Train for Flemington, Easton, Water Gap, Scranton Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Pittaton, Binghanton, &c. 1974. M., Western Express for Easton, allengton, Beading, Harristiuts, Pittabursh and the West, with but one change of cars to Cincard Comment or Chicago, and but two-banges to Str. Louis. Comments at Harrisburg with train for Corry, Erie, and the Oil Regions.

12 m. Train, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk; Wilkesbarre, Reading, Potsvills. WINTER AREANG REENTS-COM

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