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E TO THE WEST.

ber 20th, 1865.

EW BESTAVENT.

FRUE BORGELL

THE TIME COMMITTEE.

nd feels the charm which e'en the simplest Full often to the weary heart may bring; words that burn," Fall in a glittering shower along each line, And trace with pleased content, these humble

O. village of my song. No greener sward Ne'er marked in glowing bloom the fleeting Than from thy white fenced gardens shyly How fair around thee verdurous orchards In springtime with rich bloom, in autumn With fruit that might have tempted Eve to And does now tempt the urchins of the street. Twas stealing fruit that caused our parents

With Eden's bounty round them. Can we Their children harshly for their strong desire For that for which they braved Heaven's Around "the scales," how oft these sturdy Together meet, with democratic noise And there recount the triumphs of the day. And boast of prowess in dispute or play;

Or toss with vigorous arm the bounding ball, Laugh at bard knocks, and shout o'er each Which, caught at home, would need a mo-But to "the store," commodious and neat.

The children of a larger growth retreat ; Discuss the crops, retail the village news, Which, shaped to suit each mouth, too often scandal proves: Talk politics-map many a bold campaign, And " save the nation? o'er and o'er again. But let us not these gatherings despise-From these our greatest statesmen oft arise. He who now holds the helm, and through the Tranquil and steady, midst the wild alarm. Steers our brave ship, once kept a country And learned to value | village statesmen's"

Twas in such conclaves that, perchance, Somewhat of that shrewd wisdom which hath Him how to interpret well, and understand,

A preacher he of generous heart and hands And sure his people will deserve this praise For worthy object "-or the needy driven Empty away from any village d or?
And so God blessed Shiloh in her store;

No native beggars hath she, and no poor, Who pine in mis-ry's haunts, and waste away, Body and soul alike doomed to decay. Like some grim workman with toil-hardened Conscious of power, the smoke-grimed smithy | There is no Superstition. What we call

How wierdly thro' the dusky evening glows Its flaming cres, while quick resounding Fling out a shower of crimson stars, the His cheerful whistle of the smith beguiles

Down a quiet street Or which was quiet, ere so many feet The paths of learning sought -a ways apart From the small bustle of the village mart, There stands the pretty church, in modest Supported fittingly on either side By prosperous schools Religion's best hand-

Is pure, true knowledge, righteously dis-The schools of Shiloh grant them high suc-

And if. thro' all the week, thou'rt fair and How levely art thou, Shiloh, when the light Of Sabbath morn shines peacefully o'er thee! New beauty decks each garden, field, and

Sweeter the incense of the clover fields. Richer the music every orchard yields, Greener the grass along each winding road Deep worn with paths, by generations trod Who weekly have gone up to worship God. When the Old Church was built, not on the Our fathers meant the edifice should stand. Most solidly they fushioned it—the shock Of wildest tempests scarcely it could rock

From its foundations. And their hope and Were likewise firmly founded. Time and The great destroyers to whom earth must Have not prevailed against this faith, for In the true hearts descended from those sires

It glows and burns in unabated fires, How dear the spot where once we met to E'en when to other uses turned away! How many an aged saint has heaved a sigh

how sharp the outline memory's fingers

The preacher, towering o'er the people, sate. Each other shyly, as if half afraid

To gambol merrily in a place so staid.

I wonder if upon the mossy wall,

The shadows of that deductree still fall. Below, the platform, where in lesser state

At funerals set apart for mourners' use. The "high seats of the synagogue" were those To me, in childhood's awe, with doors to From where the verdu And shut out common souls, if sitters chose

Three doors the church had, south, and east, and west;
Two stoves, as quaintly fashioned as the rest. A flight of stairs led up on either side, To pillared galleries made long and wide. How bright was one of these in service A fair parterre of richly-blooming flowers. No wonder that, in the "men's gallery," Some ears caught not the preacher's " sev Nor that some eyes wandered from his grave

face, To feast awhile on loveliness and grace; (And such a thing might possibly betide, As stolen glances from the other side!)

For Shiloh girls, a century ago,

Were famed for loveliness, and sure all know That still descends this beritage of grace, Attested now by many a blooming face.

. Bess lices were written previous to Preside

The Saubath Reenberg

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

weather, not being fitted tightly."

The soil is very fertile, and is kept

in a state of excellent tillage. On

of appetite.

never any yeal or mutton in market.

They never salt down beef or pork.

Fuhchau bacon and hams are cele-

brated in Eastern and Southern Asia.

It is considered a hardship and a

mark of excessive poverty to eat po-

tatoes, except as luncheon. Immense

the sun, for use as food among the

poor in case rice can not be procured.

This dried potato is called potato-

rice. Ovsters abound in the winter,

crabs, and clams are plentiful. Little

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

dows are poorly adapted to cold foot. The smaller toes are naturally. or rather unnaturally crowded to-

and a variety of vegetables peculiar appearance.

to China, are produced in large quantities. There is no lack of materials institution of chop-sticks, it would shoe used for compressing the feet, "The Chinese at Fuhchau live principally on rice, fish, and vegetawithout sensation. and from fresh water. There is

pheasants, in small numbers, are brought from the country to sell, "The Chinese at their meals usudexterous use of the chop-cks. from the common dish which con-

tains the article, and conveyed to the used separately, one in each hand, as sores are formed on the foot which Chinese is a weak decoction of black | quickly become small, the pain bethey never use green tea. At Fuhly unhealthy, and most would prefer them to assume the required shape, usual way. steeping, but by pouring boiling

water, or water which has boiled. upon the tea, letting it stand a few males with bandaged feet, when hir- custom as imperious as was the cusminutes, usually covered over. It is ed out as servants, leaving off the tom of tight lacing by ladies in some "The houses of the Chinese are considered essential, on receiving a bandages, and discarding, of course, countries at the West, and perhaps usually one story high, and built of wood. Few substantial brick dwelling-houses are seen. The covering is earthen tiles burned in kilns—not is earthen tiles b hingles, or lead, or zinc. The floor-bacco. Unless the tea should be more or less deformed, and doubtless the feet of their female children so ing of most houses among the poorer forthcoming, the host would be re- they begin to wear bandages when unnaturally, and perhaps pity them classes is made of a cement composed garded as destitute of good manners, considerably advanced in girlhood. for being the devotees of such a cruel of clay, sand and lime, and is hard and unaccustomed to the usages of There is a good deal of counterfeit and useless fashion, the latter wonder times have their feet bandaged when and are able to solve the problem of

likelihood of being attacked by epi- are opened either partially or wholly. tire foot is carefully wound with a ness while performing labor which demid diseases; sixth, it exposes to They are also opened for purposes of long bandage from the ankle to the requires moving from place to place. the risk of dying a miserable drunk- ventilation in the summer season. extremity of the toes and back again. Coarse, heavy work in households. fireplaces, furnaces, and stoves of the blood, and retards or entirely male servants who have large or

gether, and somewhat bent under the times have their daughters' feet banfoot. The foot is prevented from daged-it is rather an index of genspreading out as when the weight of tility. It is the fashionable form. some low lands, two crops of rice the body is thrown upon it in a state Small feet, as they appear bandaged, and one of wheat are annually pro- of freedom. It becomes very narrow are considered by most of the Chi duced. Other fields yield one crop and tapering to a point at the end of nese beautiful. The words 'good of rice and one crop of wheat. In the great toe. The instep becomes looking are very frequently heard, unnaturally prominent, and the os as indicative of the estimation in calcis, or bone which forms the bot- which they are held. It is but just crops of vegetables are raised year tom and posterior part of the heel, to some Chinese to say, that they deafter year. Rice, wheat, and sweet is somewhat turned downward. The nounce the custom, and view it as potatoes are the most common crops. foot, thus compressed, is placed in a crippling the energies of the female Barley, tobacco, and beans are grown short, narrow shoe, tapering to a sex, and as productive of a great deal in considerable quantities. A kind point; and sometimes a block of of suffering, and as entirely useless. wood is used, so supporting the heel It does no good, but rather produces of sugar-cane, making inferior brown that the body seems to stand on tip- evil. In case of emergencies, as of sugar, is cultivated extensively. toe, the heel being from one to two fires and sickness, they whose feet accurate perception, and a remarka- Fruits are abundant during all the inches higher than the toes. The are bandaged are almost helpless and heel also extends backward and up useless. Those who admit such to With Mr. Dunbar, the ministry of vinely appointed, and which appears ward beyond the heel of the shoe, so be the real state of the case in re- the gospel was not viewed as a mere again in the gospel, when it was and are not well flavored. Peaches, ward beyond the neer of the snoe, so be the real state of the case in rethat a foot really four or five inches gard to the small-footed women, after "profession." It was in his heart to said, "God, that made the world and plums, pears, and several varieties of long will stand easily in and upon a all, feel obliged to conform, in regard serve Christ and his fellow-creatures all things therein, hath made of one orange, are common. There are no shoe only three or three and a half to their own daughters, to the usage not only on the Sabbath, or in the blood all nations of men." lemons, cherries, or currants, and not inches in length. The ankle remain- of Chinese society, if living in the pulpit, but during the week, whether According to the best testimony ing nearly of the natural size, and city, and connected with literary fam- among his own people or among now, the population of the earththe instep being very prominent, the ilies. As a general rule, families strangers. By the wayside, at a cas- embracing Caucasians, Mongolians, squashes, onions and grapes, turnips, organs of locomotion present to whose girls have small feet marry ual visit, in the cars, or on shipboard, Malays, Africans and Americans is carrots, cabbages, lettuce, cucumbers, Western observers a very uncouth their sons into families of the same he was ever the minister of Christ; about thirteen hundred millions, of

"In some parts of China all the

ly toward the maintenance of their heel, so that the bottom of the block more competent support. As has and are very cheap, the usual price and the end of the toe shall be near-ly on the same level when the indilies whose daughters have small feet

having been shot or entrapped upon even shorter than three English inches. The toes and the heel are thrust as much as possible into the ally have several small dishes of veg- shoe, and the shoe is then fastened person helps himself to the rice, put- much larger than the shoe, and, bemen, those who labor in rice-fields ting some, by means of a ladle or ling bandaged about with cloth, the large spoon, into a bowl. The bowl, whole has the appearance of a clubpair of chop-sticks, taken between cloth, or strips of cloth, wrapped the thumb and fore and middle fin- around them. It is manifest that no gers, the rice is shoveled or pushed stocking can be worn by the ladies who

"The operation of bandaging is neskin often breaks or cracks in consequence of binding the toes undermouth. The chop-sticks are not neath. Unless proper care is taken, go about the streets with their bare many suppose. An earthen spoon is it is difficult to heal, because it is de- ing but little below their knees—in them. Even those who, under other And now, declaring my belief in sometimes used to dip out the gravy sirable that the parts should be con- fact, often tucked up so as to come circumstances, would have scoffed, liberty and equality as the God-given or liquor from the dish of vegetables stantly and tightly bandaged. If above their knees, as though they now listened with interest and attent birthright of all men, let me say, in or fish, but knives and forks are undue haste is endeavored to be made were afraid of soiling them. Not tion, and all treated him with the the same spirit, if this be an error, it "The common beverage of the proper, in order to have the foot footed women very different from nies, but the common people never tea. According to common fame, comes proportionably greater. If gards their feet and the absence of the Christians present there. They sion, it is an allusion which I pray chau, the use of cold water as a drink before bandaging her feet is attempt- limbs, but their head ornaments, and to talk of home and common inter- forms. is regarded by the natives as decided- ed, it is found very difficult to cause the color and the fashion of their ests. And while the storm raged to thirst for a long time rather than and efforts to do so are accompanied tract universal attention, showing son, speaking of the glories of Him drink it, though they might venture with excessive pain. The bones have that there are two distinct classes of they loved, and singing songs of to rinse their mouth or wet their lips by this time become hardened, and females here, and that the fashions praise to his name.—Memoir of Rev. with water. A drink of hot or warm almost as large as they ever would which they follow differ widely from Duncan Dunbar. water would be greatly preferred to grow. Usually, however, in the case each other in more respects than the a drink of cold water. The poorest of girls of advanced age, the toes of the poor must have their tea, re- are compressed, while the rest of the ing of natural feet. garding it not so much a luxury as a foot retains its acquired shape to a garding it not so much a luxury as a loot retains its acquired shape on the necessary. They never use milk or very great extent. The end of the on the subject of bandaging the feet they prepare a soil by retaining among subject of religion, and he told me necessary. They never use milk or very great extent.

Sugar, but always take it clear, and, foot is thrust into the shoe, the heel of female children. Bandaging the their matted branches the drifting some hobgoblin stories about pad sugar, but always take it clear, and, is supported by a block, and the rest feet is simply a custom; but it is a sand and dust in places which would boys. And, oh, they were the naughdrink it. They prepare it, not by of the foot is bandaged in much the custom of prodigious power and pop-

they walk and stand, to a great ex-

it taxes the pocket, and thus lessens semi-transparent shell ingeniously arthe ability to procure innocent pleasures; fifth, it increases four-fold the light is needed, the wooden windows
likelihood of being attacked by are in a constant of the pocket, and thus lessens semi-transparent shell ingeniously arpose the foot is extended at the ankle, he fleshy part of the heel is pressed to carry heavy loads, and to manage labors of his mission, he has renderthemselves with with ease and adroitlikelihood of being attacked by are in a constant of the pocket, and thus lessens semi-transparent shell ingeniously arhe fleshy part of the heel is pressed to carry heavy loads, and to manage labors of his mission, he has renderthemselves with with ease and adroitlikelihood of being attacked by history and lineal transparent shell ingeniously arhe fleshy part of the heel is pressed to carry heavy loads, and to manage themselves with with ease and adroitard; seventh, it exerts a ruinous in- The houses have no apparatus for It will be readily understood, that when the women have small feet, is mestic peculiarities of the Celestial fluence on one's companions; eighth, heating them in the winter, like the this process checks the circulation of usually performed by males, or by fe-

wealth, for the poorest families some-

feet to be cramped into the genteel is not thus here. There is a large structive, or warning word, as the in claiming exclusive rights for shape. There is no iron or wooden proportion of the inhabitants of the occasion suggested; and especially "white men," you degrade nearly country, also about six or seven-tenths solicitous, in all his intercourse with three-quarters of the Human Family, seem, must repress the "genial rage" notwithstanding the contrary opinion of the population of the suburbs of his fellow-men, to lead them to the made in the "image of God," and which is entertained more or less in this city, according to the estimate of Saviour. some, whose females have feet of the ployed are strips of cloth like narrow | natural size. It is said that probably bandages. The foot gradually shrinks | more than nine-tenths of the females and shrivels up. When the bandages | who are brought up in the city have | in his own life would often lead the nopoly which has the whole world as are removed for the sake of washing bandaged feet. It is thought that, minds of his listeners to themes far its foot-stool. rose to importance as a market for Wheat flour is used for making vathe foot or of bandaging tighter, the were it not for the poverty of the different from what they had antici- Against this assumption I protest, The senseless dust around us. In the cot where dwelt some obscure person, long forgot, where dwelt some obscure person, long forgot, where reign but ruin, silence, and decay, where reign but ruin, silence, and decay, the form of luncheon and cakes. The most common meats are pork, compression, are unable to resume generation or two have small feet. Calculated to make deep religious impressions. rious kinds of luncheon and cakes. small toes, after months or years of people, all the females would in a pated at the outset, and which were with mind, soul, and heart. It is Necessity lays an interdict on many but remain cramped up and almost families, obliging them to rear their the proper age, and the bandaging that they can labor in the fields and deck into the cabin. Here they sur- to Heaven, made in the image of

> struggle along for a precarious living. bringing up their daughters with small feet rather than allow them to them. He looked on as if with in- ny these rights without impiety. grow as large as they would grow, terest in the game; and soon one of and oblige them to carry burdens and the number offered him a seat, say-al welfare with national duty. You do heavy work; in order to attain a ing:

ing small feet practiced at this place, why the former should wear their Stage actors, who are males, some dresses in the present expanded style, the means used to attain such a result only by suggesting that they

to be carried under a man's arm, and the inhabitants take them about with them on their journeys. The Lapland women also make use of the grey box moss; their babies are thus complete-ly protected from the cold, like young oirds, in soft and warm nests. SUMMER'S CLOSING WORDS.

The following are the closing words of Charles Sumner's late great TERMS-\$2 50 a Year, in advance. speech in the United States Senate: The gospel according to Calhoun. is only another statement of the imposture, that this august Republic. founded to sustain the rights of Huported by history, and insulting to ed a valuable service to the cause of the fathers, while it is offensively ilknowledge by these informing conlogical and irreligious. It is illogitributions to the geography and docal, inasmuch as our fathers, when they declared that all men are created equal, gave expression to a truth of political science, which, from the nature of the case, admits no exception. As an axiom, it is without exception; for it is the essence of an axiom, whether in geometry or morals, to be universal. As truth, it is also without ex according to the requirements of such truth. And finally, as a selfevident truth, so announced in the great Declaration, it is without ex-

WHOLE NO. 1100.

REMEMBRANCE.

ean not sleep; my fervid brain

Calls up the vanished Past again,

A breath from that far distant shore

Into the pallid realms of sleep!

A wind that through the corridor

Just stirs the curtain, and no more,

And now are dwindled, one by one.

Which seemed to darken and decay,

Come back! ye friends whose lives are ended

PREACHING AT A GAMING-TABLE

To stony channels in the sun!

When ye arose and went away!

ception; for only such truth can be self-evident. Thus, whether axis abstract truth, or self-evident truth, it is always universal. But the assumption is not only illogical, it is irreligious, inasmuch as it flies in the face of that living truth which appears twice at the Creation first, when God said. "Let us make man in our own image:" and, secondly, in the Unity of the race, then di-

careless of the set conventionalities whom only three hundred and sevenof office, and ready to do a kind ty-five millions are "white men;" or years, if properly attended to, for the females have bandaged feet, but it deed, to speak a sympathizing, in- a little less than one-fourth, so that, declared to be of "one blood," while He had a rare and happy way of you sanction a Caste offensive to regiving religious turn to conversation. ligion, an Oligarchy inconsistent with The recital of some striking incident Republican Government, and a Mo-

> ship, and false in economy. It is an Once, when going up the North extravagance, which, if enforced, is daughters with feet of the size and river, a sudden shower, about sunset, foolish tyranny. Show me a creat shape which Nature gave them, so drove all the passengers from the ture, with erect countenance looking carry heavy burdens, thus earning a prised a party of gamblers around a God, and I show you a MAN, who, of living, or, at least, contributing large- center table, whither they had drawn whatever country or race, whether two or three unwary youths. After darkened by equatorial sun, or blancha little pause at this interruption, ed by Northern cold, is with you's they went on shuffling their cards, child of the Heavenly Father, and "when," says one who was present, equal with you in title to all the rights "a gentleman rose and went up to of Human Nature. You can not de-

> > And so has God linked the nationcan not deny these rights without "Will you try a hand with us, sir?" "No," replied the gentleman, who enough that you have given Liberty. I then learned was Mr. Dunbar; "I By the same title that we claim Libdo not know the name of a card. erty do we claim Equality also. One When I was young, I had a great can not be denied without the other. He then told them of his early life The two are necessary to round and One is the complement of the other. in the Highlands of Scotland, with complete the circle of American citi-Soon he spoke of a time when he which a government, although a regrew sick of these pleasures, and was publican in name, can not be republi-

These two vital principles belong to those divine statutes which are graven on the heart of Universal ty of the human family.

The Roman Cato, after declaring slipped into the pockets of the own- his belief in the immortality of the ers, while the man of God, having soul, added, that, if this were an er-The stand he thus firmly and de-fault, it is a fault which I shall be

I recollect a minister who came to

was one of those men who seemed to think that religious impressions were beneficial just in proportion as they made children cry and it was as easy to make me cry as to make a tree They are often the precursors of a rain after a shower by shaking it. He otherwise remain bare and sterile. tiest and wickedest boys that ever They afford refuge in winter, and lived! He told how a bad boy got food as well as lodging in summer, to sick, how he saw the devil coming innumerable insects. They over- after him, and how he cried out: spread the trunks and roots of trees, "Oh! mother, mother, there is the and in winter defend them against devil! There, he is as far as the

burning rays of the sun. Indeed, to dreamed of them. I did not shalls the traveler in the dense and trackless off the feeling of terror which that forests of North America, they are conversation produced on me for pretty sure guides to the points of the years. And I can not recollect that compass, growing chiefly upon the I was a bit better for it. I used to northern sides of the trunks and suffer terribly on account of it, but I branches of the trees, as if, it is said did not see that I was a bit better to shelter them from the cold north wind, but, in reality, because they put forth any greater efforts to avoid find there more shade and moisture. those evils that are incident to boy The poor Laplanders find several hood. I was just as likely to get of their comforts from mosses. The mad, and thrash my younger her

Published by GEORGE B. UTTER. VOLUME XXII.—NO. 8. How, thro' the memories of those former from poems where "thoughts that glow and Which upward swelled in full, majestic tone, Fit incense to arise before God's throne; With less, perhaps, of music's magic art, Than modern lave, but full as much of hear

Flow richly rose the deep, vibrating bass, Hilling with trembling sound the holy place "Sweet Auburn, loteliest village of the How sweet the pieroing treble's lefty tones, And the clear tenor, sing by lovely ones, Not fairer charms could boast, than thy do- Now lying quiet in the churchyard's gloom, Or tottering feebly towards the voiceles ut not with them bath died the soul of song; Still, thro' the rolling years, is borne along

This sacred gift of music. From the sires, The children catch its soul-inspiring fires. As the sweet voices tell, which weekly raise

Blow many tender memories arouse With every thought of this time-honored

Weekly, upon this spot, from year to year, We sat with reverent heart, and listening ear. To hear the Word of Life. Here, side by side, Sat the proud bridegroom and the timid bride Honoring the custom of the fathers old. ho hardly thought the marriage bond would nless in state the newly wed appeared

Within the church—and much 'tis to That some hearts were not filled with holy s much as with the blushing bride's attire. here neath the pulpit we have bowed the bitter anguish o'er our much-loved dead, and heard the words which woke our slum

ntil we triumphed over even Death. But all is changed: school forms fill up the space: To heal the hurt, and staunch the flowing The hum of lessons sounds thro' all the place; Neath the old oaks the skipping-ropes no swing, nd merry peals of song and laughter ring. let it be thus-'tis beautiful and meet, That the Old Church should be the chosen

> f learning, which shall guide the tender fee paths of usefulness One spot remains Inchanged, except as, year by year, the train f mourners lay some dear one down to rest. low often in that graveyard have I played, My merrament subdued, and half afraid. et fascinated by that mystery,

> For highest thought and reason still too high The living presence we all recognize. here human life hath been, tho' there but lies The sens-less dust around us. In the cot

With some wierd presence all the air is rife; We hasten hence with fearful, shuddering pain,
As if the dead should gaze on us again, Like priest like people," the old proverb With stony, sightless eyes, and rigid face. And thus I felt, as, with slow, reverent pace, I walked among the graves, striving totrace With childish interest, some familiar name,

> Of many a spirit that soared high as heaven Dies with his epitaph. When the summer Woke spectral shadows 'mong the gleaming Silent and awe struck, then we sought our

Or pious epitaph. Alas! the fame'

By that harsh name dwells in the hearts of all. truggling and groping vainly for the clew. By which the higher life our souls can view t is our greatest blessing. Had we not

Who hastes in terror past those graves at night,
Feeling a presence which his heart ill braves,
And seeing ghostly shadows 'mong the

graves. loyal and true, thy heart, O Shiloh, beats: No coward traitor dwells along thy streets. On many a field made sacred by the blood of patriots, thy noble sons have stood ; Where hissing cannon-shot, and screaming

Plowed through the steady ranks, some brave played.
Then here's my earnest prayer: May God But twas not death they met in the wild They live, a part of our proud nation's life. Keep this head fountain ever pure and bright, Which from thy scenes is doomed to dwell apart. Some decontented ones, in former time,

Sough fairer homes in New York's bleaker But the Great West hath ever reached her hands In welcome to the children of all lands: E'en Shiloh caught the syren's witching tone

And eager glances cast towards the setting Hath journied hopeful to that Promised Land. Some where Ohio binds her teeming sheaves, Have found a home; and some where summer Her footsteps wreathed in flowers on prairies The broad green plains, of Illinois the pride;

Some where the lingering Indian's camp-fire burn, Faintly along the Kansas horizon, may turn A momentary thought of love to thee. Thou well remembered spot of their nativity. Some where Wisconsin pours her clear, cold And some where lake gemmed Minnesota-But not all ties which bind to thee are rent; Each one that leaves thee "drags a lengthening chain."

Which draws, at times, his heart to thee again. Who of thy children does not sometimes Of half-regretful saddess, as his eye

Hath rested on the building, quaint and old.

Which, to his soul, was the Good Shepherd's

Of his old home, and wander o'er each scene;
See happy children trip along to school,
Feel the soft orchard dreezes sweet and cool Hear the brown workman's ceaseless whistle

Here rose the pulpit, where, in solemn state, O'er which, perchance, the graveyard mold A small paned win dw on each side was And feel a moment's tender, yearning pain, the wish to mingle in those scenes again? bound, where flickering shadows For where's the heart which hath not fondly To where the old home fires once brightly

The skies are fair above these Western lands, And Nature blesses them with liberal bands Sat gray-haired deacons, good men and And on these broad savannas mind expands As deacons should be; just in front the Our views and aims grow broader on these Conservatism drops his fettering chains, Which stretch in one sublime, unbroken

In Quaker calm, to where the golden hills Of Colorado pour their sparkling rills. But the soft beauty of our native home Still binds our hearts, wherever we may roam;

WHAT HALLOCK, Ill., Jan. 7th, 1866.

address at Washington Hall, thus answered the question, "Why men should not drink alcoholic liquors?:

First, their use injures the character, through the social influences connect ed with liquor and the places where it is sold; third, it lessens the character of success as business men; fourth, should not drink alcoholic liquors?:

The feet of girls, usually when about five or six years of age, are compressed by bandaging, to prevent their tarther growth, and to reduce them to the form and appearance so much admired by the rich and literation of easte counsists in the size of the female foot.

The feet of girls, usually when about five or six years of age, are compressed by bandaging, to prevent their tarther growth, and to reduce them to the form and appearance so much admired by the rich and literation of success as business men; fourth, should not drink alcoholic liquors?

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The feet of girls, usually when about five or six years of age, are compressed by by bandaging, to prevent their tarther growth, and to reduce them to the other is a coverlet. Linneus tells that he himself often makes them look tallor than they would otherwise look. The small, steely to makes them look tallor than they would otherwise look. The small, steely to make them to the six prevent age of it. The driving makes them to the six prevent age of it. The compression of the six prevent and the six or eight feet wide. The would otherwise look. The small, steely to make them

it upholds a system which brings inexpressible suffering upon innocent parties; and ninth, it helps fasten on he country an unmitigated and indescribable scourge, and embarrasses the friends of all good enterprises.

From the New York Tribune LIFE IN OHINA. SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE. By REV. JUSTUS

DOOLLTILE. 2 vols. 12mo. Harper & Bro-

The author of this work has been for fourteen years a missionary of the American Board at Fuhchau. With the ample opportunities for observation afforded by this position, he combines great natural shrewdness and sagacity, the habit of prompt and ble gift of expressing himself with unaffected ease and simplicity. Making the city of Fuhchau his central point of comparison, he presents a copious description of the manners, customs, and character of the Chinese, which is quite without a protoype in English literature.

Fuhchau is the capital of the province of Fuhkien, being situated between Amoy on the south and Ningpo on the north, and about equally for a superb bill of fare, though the distant from Canton and Shanghai. It is a walled city, with a population, including that of the suburbs, which has been variously estimated between 660,000 and 1,250,000. Prior to the year 1853, it had very little foreign bles. They never use bread at their trade. During that year it suddenly meals, as people do in Western lands. The silence breathes the sounds of mystic life, Russell & Co. In exchange for its the flesh of the domesticated buffalo tea, which is the principal export to or water-ox, and the cow, ducks, foreign countries, it receives opium. geese, chickens, and fish from salt cotton and woolen goods, silver, and a few other comparatively unimportant articles. In 1863 the imports into Fuhchau amounted to over \$10,-500,000.

The streets of the city are narrow, and in point of filth are scarcely surpassed by those of New York. Many of them are not as wide as a commonsized side walk in American towns. The shopkeepers take up a part of the street in front of their establishover a foot wide, making the street and six cents per pound. Shrimps, so narrow that two sedans can not pass each other. The caves of the stores are so arranged that in case of rain, the water falls down into the middle of the street. There are no glass windows in the shops. The front is constructed of movable boards fitted into grooves, which are taken etables, fish, etc., prepared, beside a upon the rest of the foot, leaving the down in the morning, and fastened large quantity of boiled or steamed bottom portion of the shoe visible at night on the inside. The streets rice put in a vessel by itself. Each The upper part of the foot is always are paved with granite flag-stones. In case of a hill, it is ascended by a flight of stone steps, so that no held in the left hand, is brought near foot. The toes and the part of the wheeled vehicle could pass, even if the chin, whence, by the use of a foot in the shoe have more or less the streets were wide enough. Merchandise, furniture, and other heavy loads, are carried by coolies. The roads in the country are narrow, and Whenever any vegetable or fish, etc., ed do not admit of transportation in is desired; a morsel is taken by a carts or wagons. They are often paved with granite, and only wide enough for two or three to walk abreast. Traveling by land is performed on foot or by sedan chairs. carried in ordinary cases, by two or three men. Officers of a certain rank may have four hearers; the very never used at meal-time. highest, eight. Military officers sometimes ride through the street on poride on horseback.

The Chinese at Fuhchau are shorter than the generality of foreigners, mild in character, and timid in appearance. They are less turbulent than the inhabitants of some of the more southern portions of the empire. They often scold and quarrel in How bright the picture of this sacred place! | Catch sudden glimpses of bright, laughing | the streets, but seldom come to blows. They are proud and self-reliant, and look with disdain on foreigners, to whom they apply the most derogatory epithets. These they ring out in derisive and insulting tones. In regard to their dwellings, they have

Stend dimly, throfond hemory's tender haze, Then God blees Shiloh May she ever share His fostering love, His all-protecting care, Her sons be true and fair.

of clay, sand and lime, and is hard and unaccustomed to the usages of polite society."

Then God blees Shiloh May she ever share His fostering love, His all-protecting care, ber daughters the better kind of houses, are very pure and fair.

or it is simply the earth pounded down. The wooden floors, even in feet of women into preternaturally they represent females.

The custom of compressing the feet of women into preternaturally they represent females.

Stage actors, who are feet of women into preternaturally they represent females.

"In consequence of the custom of compressing the feet of women into preternaturally they represent females.

small dimensions, which is a well "In consequence of thus wearing Good Reasons.—Dr. Jewett, in an address at Washington Hall, thus answered the question. "Who was a displaced in the carpets are used, and seldom is matter than the carpets are thrust, the carpets are used, and seldom is matter than the carpets are used, and seldom is matter than the carpets are thrust, the carpets are used, and seldom is matter than the carpets are used, and seldom is matter than the carpets are used, and seldom is matter than the carpets are used. The carpets are used, and seldom is matter than the carpets are used. The carpets are used, and seldom is matter than the carpets are us

Western lands. The doors and win- prevents the farther growth of the natural feet.

many gardens at least six or eight year. They are picked when green. a berry of any kind. Water-melons,

> "Usually it requires two or three Western lands. The instruments em-

"When the process is begun at is properly attended to, the heel sometimes comes down to the ground, the large toe. The heel seems under the process of bandaging to elongate; but when the foot is large, and quantities of the sweet potato are almost full grown before the comgrated into coarse slips and dried in pressing of it begins, the heel oftenlevel with the end of the toe. Then a block is put in the shoe under the ments with their movable sign-boards of clear oysters being between five ly on the same level when the individual is standing. Really, she walks on her tiptoes and heels. The ankle or instep bulges ontward in front.

wild game can be obtained at any season of the year. In the winter, "The genteel shoe for the baninto the mouth from time to time, sport such small feet as have been describ-

"Instances have been known of fe-

"Small feet are a mark, not of

are enabled to marry them into more respectable and more literary families many games which I enjoyed as much What is Liberty without Equality? than though their feet were of the as you do yours, and I now love to What is Equality without Liberty? natural size. Concubines or inferior see all young men happy." wives, hired servants and female slaves, generally have large feet. In the city and suburbs there is a strong its wild sports, and its hair-breadth zenship. They are the two lobes of tendency to change from the large- escapes, until quite a group, beside the mighty lungs through which the footed into the small-footed class. The young men ceased playThey are the two vital principles of into the former class of society, if ing, and gave him all their attention. a Republican Government, without "In this part of China, field-wo-

and engage in the ordinary occupations of the farm, have large feet. In some of the northern portions of ciled to Him, he must be eternally the empire this class of females live lost. He told them the despair into bandaged feet. Those who bear burbandaged feet. Those who bear burbandaged feet. dens in the streets, or come from the looking for of judgment," and then heart of the master who denies them, country with loads of produce for the manner in which Christ revealed and whether forgotten or denied. sale, have large feet. Foreign visit- himself as the Way of Life, and of they are more enduring than marble ors to this port from the other consu- the change this made in all his pros- or brass, for they share the perpetuicessarily very painful. The flesh or lar ports are usually immediately pects and pursuits for this world. struck with the singular appearance of the large-footed women as they feet, and with their pantaloons com- gained their ear, preached Christ to ror, it was an error which he loved. by bandaging more tightly than is only is the appearance of the large-greatest respect. those of the small-footed class as re- cidedly took commended itself to slow to renounce; if this be an illuthe girl is twelve or fifteen years old clothing on the lower part of their all gathered round him, like a family, may wrap the world in its angelic garments, are very different, and at- without, they enjoyed a blessed seahaving of bandaged feet or the hav-

> "The laws of the empire are silent ularity, as may be easily inferred from what has been said above—a

and that, unless converted and recon-By this time the cards had all been

dissatisfied with himself; when he

felt that he was at enmity with God.

The Subbath Recorder Westerly, R. L., Fifth-day, Feb. 22, 1866.

GEORGE B./UTTER, EDITOR.

HISTORY OF THE SABBATH. Showing how and by what Authority the Change of Day was effected.

DISCOURSE FOURTH—PART FIFTH. In the early part of the fourth century, (A. D. 321,) Constantine interon the venerable day of the sun; but let pages 739, 740, ed. 1624.)

was ever claimed for Sunday ob- sec. 12.) servance up to that time; and this only restrained labor in cities and from Christ to the council of Laodivillages; which indicates that it was | cea, A. D. 364, says: "The practice not suspended anywhere up to that of it, (keeping the Sabbath,) was con-

tive Christians did all manner of and finally became, as we have seen, work upon the Lord's, day, even in predominant throughout Christenthe times of persecution, when they dom. It was supposed at length are the strictest observers of all divine | that the fourth commandment did recommands; but in this they knew quire the observance of the sevenththere was none; and therefore, when day Sabbath, (not merely a seventh Constantine, the Emperor, had made part of time,) and reasoning as Chrisan edict against working upon the tians of the present day are wont to Lord's day, yet he excepted and still do, viz., that all which belongs to the permitted all agriculture or labors of ten commandments was immutable the husbandman whatsoever," (Duc- and perfect, the churches in general tor Dubitant, part 1, book 2, ch. 2.)

rest on Sunday "from their ordinary Sabbath, pages 115, 116.) affairs longer than during the divine Day, page 233.)

being witnesses.

Dr. Cox says, "There is no evinature with Christmas, Good Friday, and other festivals of the church, and as resting with them on the ground of ecclesiastical authority and tradition." (Sabbath Laws, &c., pages 280, 281.)

Will Christians honor such authority above Jehovah's? At the time Constantine issued his Sunday edict. he was a heathen, and his edict was to enforce Sunday as a heathen institution, instead of a Christian festival. Milman's History of Christianity, b. 3, ch. 1.)

The haruspices were soothsayers, who foretold future events by examining the entrails of beasts slaughter- page 163, ed. 1640.) ed in sacrifice to the gods. This proves him to have been a heathen at that time; which is not only made evident from the edicts themselves, but also from the fact that the date of sembled on the Sabbath, as well as his conversion to Christianity is but by Mosheim two years afterward. dibility of the Gospel History, v. 10, He says. " After well considering the subject, I have come to the conclusion, that subsequently to the death of Lifound himself sole Emperor, he became an absolute Christian, or one who believed no religion but the Christian to be acceptable to God.' (Historical Commentaries, cent. 4.

tian professor is thus described by Dr. Marsh: "The religious sincerity of the man who, in so short a period, effected such amazing changes sostom (A. D. 360) concludes one of in the religious world, is best known to Him who searches the heart. Certain it is, that his subsequent life cupations." (Cyclopedia Biblical to God, and he waded, without re- History of the Sabbath, part 2, ch. 3, morse, through seas of blood, and sec. 1.) was a most tyrannical prince." riod 3, ch. 5.)

vated to the highest place of earthly, suppression in the great body of the power, he caused his eldest son, Cris-Roman Catholic church." N w. pus, to be privately murdered, lest the fame of the son should eclipse that of the father. In the same ruin - and Fall ch. 18.)

whose rank was his only crime, and ed for last Sanday in one of the New (for this is a strong military post,) est passage. this was followed by the execution, York churches. It seems that on the fortifications, the arsenal, the We steamed out of Galla, at half the spot which was to become their Your attempt to make spirit and perhaps, of a guilty wife." (Decline that day occurred the twenty-fifth gun-houses, and plenty of soldiers on past two on Tuesday morning, May homes, though not a roof was there life synonymous terms, may be a ne-A recent English writer says that church, known as the Fifth Avenue wonderful trees, with their wonder- kept us anything but comfortable, for culture. I remember, though too seems to me, should teach you its in-Constantine Sunday law would Baptist Church. In the morning, an ful leaves, broad and long, swaying until we were fairly clear of the Cor- young to realize the fullness of it, consistency. That in certain in-

a later period, carried away by the cur- was to take place over a free repast, breakers. There was the light-house ing night. Then it was better, and after that which had been left behind, rent of opinion, he declared himself a provided in the lecture room by the convert to the church. Christianity ladies. A free conference was to be then, or what he was pleased to call held in the afternoon, which was exby that name, became the law of the land, and the edict of A. D. 321, be- members of the church; and a Sun-Christian ordinance." (Sunday and the evening. The church is in a the Mosaic Sabbath, page 4.)

Four years later, Constantine so controlled the council of Nice, as to cause it to establish their annual fesposed, and threw all the weight of tival of the Passover upon Sunday. his power and influence in favor of Sylvester was Bishop of Rome while "the venerable day of the sun," as he Constantine was Emperor, and he self to us as "not a missionary, but a called it. His edict was as follows: changed the name of Sunday, giving friend of missionaries," and whom "Let all the judges and townspeople, it the imposing title of Lord's day." | we found a real oracle in missionary and the occupation of all trades, rest (Historia Ecclesia, cent. 4, ch. 19,

those who are situated in the country | Dr. Heylin says that cessation "of freely and at full liberty attend to the bodily labor, on that day, was not business of agriculture; because it brought about without much strughappens, that no other day is so gling and opposition of the people, and to whom he now forwarded letfit for sowing corn and planting and more than one thousand years ters, hoping to bring about a meetvines; lest, the critical moment being were passed after Christ's ascension, let slip, man should lose the commo- before the Lord's day had attained hearts this unexpected token of brodities granted by Heaven." This is that state wherein now it stands." therly kindness and charity, we bethe first and highest authority that (History of the Sabbath, part 2, ch. 3, took ourselves once more to our Prof. Stuart, sheaking of the period

tinued by Christians, who were jeal-Bishop Taylor says: "The primi- ous for the honor of the Mosaic law, came gradually to regard the seventh Morer says, that during the first day Sabbath as altogether sacred. three centuries, Christians did not (Appendix to Gurney's History of the

This shows that the observance of service." (Dialogues on the Lord's the seventh day as the Sabbath was

service. The example of those Sabbaths was evidently gaining over hanging pulleys, are attached to these boats will ride safely in seas settled within reach of each other, churches gives them no license far- ground in the Eastern church, a de the upper edge of the frame. Very that would send a much more pre- but also places some of the few in ther than this, their own historians cree was passed in the council held comfortable it was, beneath those tentious craft to the bottom "in less positions which forbid their becoming of the church should not rest from dence that either at this, or at a period work on the Sabbath, like Jews, but at other times as well. Whatever out, from one side of the boat, at their children to remain with them much later, the observance (of Sun- should labor on that day, preday) was viewed as deriving any au- ferring in honor the Lord's day; then thority from the fourth command- if it be in their power, should cease far between," brought at once into timber, shorter than the boat, but prevents the continuation of the soment; it seems to have been regard- from work as Christians." (Sermons motion all the requisites for making paralel with it, which, resting upon ciety for any great length of time. ed as an institution corresponding in on Sacraments and Sabbaths, page that retreat so delightfully inviting. the water, forms a sort of floating

primitive Christians for some good space of time, did constantly observe gelists and St. Luke in the Acts. ever styling it the Sabbath day, and makthe Apostles and other Christians. and it being still solemnized by many. Christians after the Apostles' times, His edict was issued on the 7th of even till the council of Laodicea, A. March, A. D. 321; and on the next D. 364, as ecclesiastical writings of

day he decreed, "that if any royal the 29th cannon of that council testibuildings should be struck by light- fv. This act of that council did not ning, the ancient ceremonies of pro- exterminate the Sabbath in the East pitiating the deity should be practic- as is certified by John Lay, an old ed, and the haruspices were to be English writer, who says, 'From the consulted to learn the meaning of the Apostles' times until the council of Grant and Chapman, who returned awful portent." (Jorton's Ecclesias- Laodicea, which was about A. D. tical History, vol. 1, sec. 31, and 364, the holy observance of the Jewish Sabbath continued, as may be proved out of many authors; yea, adieu to them, and to this little gem notwithstanding the degree of that council against it." (Sunday and Sabbath.

> Sozomen, in the latter half of the fifth century, says: "At Constantinople, and almost everywhere except Rome and Alexandria, Christians ason the first day of the week." (Crech. 85.)

Kitto, in his Cyclopedia, concerning the regard in which Sunday was cinus, (A. D. 323,) when Constantine held in the primitive church, says: "Though in later times we find considerable reference to a sort of consecration of the day, it does not seem at any period of the ancient church to have assumed the form of such an observance as some modern religious communities have contended for. Nor do these writers in any instance pretend to allege any divine command, or been passing. And this is a sample even a practice, in support of it. Chry- of what we may expect, henceforth. his homilies by dismissing his audience to their respective ordinary ocfurnished no evidence of conversion Literature, art. Lord's day. Heylin's

"By this time," says Coleman. (Marsh's Ecclesiastical History, pe- "the observance of the Sabbath was deemed heretical, and the close of the Gibbon says, "When he was ele- fifth century witnessed its effectual

was involved his nephew, Licinus, ver Church Wedding," was announc- There, just before us, was the fort, a right to those who make the long- with two covered wagons, containing Luke 24: 37-39, should settle beyond

high state of prosperity.

COMING HOME OVERLAND-No. 2. While at "L'Hotel Imperatrice," we made the acquaintance of an English gentleman, who introduced himmatters generally, both with respect to India and China. He had also dear missionary friends at Penang, which was to be our next stopping place, whom he begged us to visit, ing between us. So, taking to our

We came to warmer waves and deep; Across the boundless East we drove, Where those long swells of breakers sweet

floating home, and very soon,

The nutmeg rocks, and Isles of Clove. But although the waves grew warm er, and the air more heated, there was little to complain of. We gen erally had a nice breeze on the spacious deck, which was screened from the scorching sun by a double canlow, we had always punkahs swinging above the tables, which extended the whole length of the long saloon. Here, any of our hundred and thirty cabin passengers could sit and read. write, or work, and be fanned the whole day long if they liked. These punkahs are made of strips of white row frame-work of wood, and finish; seventh day of the week, and work | Dr. James, of Oxford University, night, with the ends of the long wiser, in their generation, than some This not only prohibits any great at Laodicea, A. D. 364, that members sweeping fans, not only at meal times, than no time." The plan is on this very strong, pecuniarily. It also for-No sooner would passengers take seat there, with book, paper, or with Christ himself, his Apostles, and the not in hand, than the little weary, vawning piece of human clock-work behind the seats, would spring up the seventh-day; Sabbath; the evan- from the moment's respite in which he had been indulging, clutch at the cord, which had been hanging slack ing mention of its solemnization by on his hand, and go on, fan, fan, fanning, as if his very life depended on

> for him, poor boy. We were now stearing northwest. up the Straits of Malacca, yet the weather was growing hotter all the time, as we neared Penang, which we reached on Monday, April 25th, at 8 A. M. Mr. Carpenter went ashore, and found the missionaries with him to the ship, where we enjoyed a short season of refreshing Christian fellowship, and then bade of an Island. It has but these two Protestant missionaries, but it is under English rule, with many English residents, some of whom had been our fellow passengers from Singapore, that great sanitarium of India. Penang is also a great place of resort for invalids in these debilitating

it; and a tread-mill sort of life it is

From this point we set our faces almost due west, and soon after passed the Nicobar Islands, about which I have learned little, except that it is here those gray swallows are found. which produce the edible bird's-nests. so much prized by epicures at oriental banquets. And now again we were on the Indian Ocean, yet we hardly need be told of the fact, for these long swells we begin to feel. could never belong to the narrow Straits through which we have just until we enter the Straits of Babel-

May 1st, at 9 A. M., we anchored at Point-de-Galla, the southern ex-

on the point, at whose lofty base the we soon returned to our usual rou- and the patient hoping and working to show the reader the absurdity of mountain billows, rolling onwards, tine of ship life.

gather strength as they moved on, itary, with their families, returning organized. Strength increased, a ing unrevoked, was enforced as a day-school service was to be held in dashed themselves in their fury home. Among these we found some house of worship was built, a pastor against those unshaken rocks. One persons of deep piety, whom it will was procured, and a good degree of of these, standing alone in its gran- ever be a joy to remember having success attained to. Here, too, as deur, is called "the Elephant," from met. There was one high in civil at Dakota, our people were first, and it." Acts 17: 16—"His spirit was its peculiar shape, which seemed so power, second only to the Governor led in all those things which go to perfect in the distance, that there General of India, and another, a re- elevate and make society better. But was something almost real in its tiring Major General of the army, the same trouble as to permanence in the spirit." 1 Cor. 2: 11—"For battling with the surf. It would who were first in every good word was soon developed. Young men, who among men knows the things burst against its sides, sending the and work. The latter was not con- and those in the poorer localities, white foam far overhead; then re- tent till he had succeeded in estabtreating, as if to gather greater mo- lishing religious worship in the formentum, rush again to the onset, ever ward part of the ship, among the of the men who are left are past the spirit and life to mean one and the baffled, yet never silenced. It was second-class passengers and the crew, the conflict of ages, and for ages to nor did he shrink from taking an ac- up and gone, and the prospect for the come it will be ever the same—an tive part himself in these public ser- future is not flattering. And yet a few abiding personification of firmness vices, although relying upon Mr. and persistency—till "the founda- Carpenter to go ahead, he happening ing the choice central locations which tions of the earth be removed," and to be the only minister on board.

> Whenever we pleased, too, we could go ashore for a stroll. Once COLONIZING SABBATH-KEEPERS. we walked all around on the ram-

"there be no more sea."

was too late for us. Once we tried the native boat, which is a most singular affair indeed. It is some twenty-five feet in length, in its inner measurement, and eightseats, projecting over on either side, ed with a flounce on the lower-edge, give you a singular feeling of insewhen the enjoyment was general, but wise: Two long poles are thrown brought into requisition those long right angles with it, and the farther when they come to enter upon the tables, occasions "neither few nor ends are fastened to a long piece of business of life for themselves, and so ballast; so that such an act as capsizing is next to impossible. But the shipping and unshipping of passengers is the rub. You must watch your chance, and jump when the top of a wave sets you nearest the landing, and if you are an instant too late, you must wait for the next. Serious mishaps may and do occur, from springing aboard. But then you ting as it were on the back of this periences more or less are lost to the bird with one wing, that really, for very novelty, it did seem well worth

> I can tell you little more about Ceylon, than is to be learned from your Geography. The island has been, for half a century and more, a British Presidency. The Dutch had previously owned it, and they are accused of having set fire to whole forests of cinnamon trees, which here grow spontaneously, in order to reduce its quantity, and increase its price in Europe. But enough are that beautiful stanza of the poet-

the while to have tried it just for

"What though the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle," &c. The elephants, for which the islind is remarkable, did not show themelves to us; but their miniature reresentatives in ebony were abunddone into combs, fancy boxes, &c., &c. We longed to see more of this famous island, but fate was imperious,

south pole, as far as appears. Here of 1909 tons and 400 horse power, future. we await the arrival of the steamer And it was not too much; for we had from Calcutta, to convey us onward become a pretty large family by this twenty-five miles away, on the oppo- fatally defective. Paul then affirms

pected to bring together the old they were egg-shells, seeming to been mostly of officers, civil and mil- built, and finally, in 1850, a church L. M. CARPENTER.

parts, which are at the water's edge, have confirmed my former convic- good and convenient. It has a house where many ladies and children were tions, that we have made some grave of worship and parsonage, and wants enjoying their evening promenade, mistakes in the matter of emigration a pastor. Could three-fourths of the and the delicious sea breeze. We and settlement in new localities. number of families which have been went up to the light-house, and stood | There has been so little concert of | there within the past fifteen years, long at its base, looking down, down, action, so little general interest on have been colonized there in the beat the innumerable fishes sporting the question, that each individual has ginning, all this would have been among the rocks, in the clear green | been left to choose, as necessity, or | avoided. depths below. As we returned, the taste, or other circumstances, might bells were ringing for evening ser- demand, and hence we have, all satisfaction in the fact that these so- their children and their neighbors' vass covering, and in the cabin be- vice, and the people gathering. We through the West, isolated families, cieties have done a good work in the children might be converted, and China, and was particularly severe longed to join them, but the hour who are practically lost to the deno- past, whatever their future may be. brought to a saving knowledge of mination, and often to the cause of Their strength has gone out into the truth. Bless the good Lord for Sabbath truth. Aside from these, we other places. Their influence on the these praying ones, and they must ing the war, and then wounded have here and there weak societies, communities has been good. Those have rejoiced while they have wit- with a sketch of Mr. Lincoln's charge which are scarcely self-sustaining, or who labored to plant them, have not nessed some forty or fifty coming with only about eight inches breadth, so for only a little time during their toiled in vain. They have sown in forward and asking the prayers of prime, and which often disintegrate tears and in hope, and in the final God's people. We trust that most een or twenty in depth; just enough and are in time lost entirely. These harvest "shall doubtless come again of this number have found peace in cambric, stretched upon a long nar- to allow place for the feet, while the usually start by the settlement of one with rejoicing, bringing their sheaves believing. The meetings have been or two families in a given locality, with them." who, striving to draw others around which adds strength to the breeze curity, as you look down into the them, seek to build up society. But wisdom from the past. Let no Sabraised by its pendulum-like vibra; fathomless depths below, and realize the best locations are soon taken up, bath-keeper go alone into a new lo- mostly by Eld. Andrus. Eld. Wardthe rule among Bible Christians up tions, as it sweeps back and forth the fact, unmixed with fancy or fic- many of them by other people, and cality. Let those societies which ner has been with us usually as much will is contested by four of her Now, let those who quote the ex- to A. D. 364, and was only put down over our heads. The motive power tion, that "there is but a plank be- those of our own number who come have inducements and opportunities as two evenings in each week, and nephews and nieces. There are be-

authority in Sunday-keeping, follow force, by that persecuting power fore who stands or sits on the floor at the der whether these boats are really those more distant from the central through the Recorder. Let new us one Sabbath. It is expected that side of the saloon, from morning till safe; but the natives seem to be points, and of second-rate quality. fields be selected with care, and coloon the first day, except during divine says: When the practice of Saturday ropes in his hands, which, passing learned shipbuilders. It is said that number from becoming permanently ourselves much disappointment, and A. H. Lewis. WESTERLY, Feb. 11th, 1866. bids them to offer inducements to ELD. R. F. COTTRELL: If societies thus started shall fortunately draw enough together to or- time has elapsed since my last letter ing knowledge of the truth. Yes-

ganize and attain even a good degree of prosperity for a time, they cannot of Man." And even now, I can only last, or at least cannot continue to increase. The spirit of emigration soon carries the young men, and those less favorably situated, on to newer fields, where the best places can be obtained; and so the numbers wrong guessing, in the moment of and strength of the society begin to its another, is an absurdity, because wane. All such partial or total fail- the form of expression shows three skim so rapidly over the billows, sit- ure is disheartening, and in such ex- things believed, upon my hypothesis.

> The history of one or two societies in Wisconsin, with which I am familiar, will serve to illustrate this. Twenty years ago, more or less, a ettlement was formed at

in Waushara County. In point of soil, the location was unfavorable; but an excellent "water-power"—an it great advantage; and had there tion, nor angel, nor spirit; but the been capital in the hands of our peo- | Pharisees confess both." Here the much,) to have occupied and improv- lieved, and the existence of angels still left to send out their aromatic ed it, it would have added greatly to and spirits another. According to fragrance far and wide, and justify the wealth and strength of the socie- this, the word "both" is surely used ty. But despite of the unimproved in a strictly grammatical sense. state of this, and an inferior soil, the society increased, and soon gained strength to organize a church, and at thing, is contradicted by the words once took the lead in social, intellec- of the text, which are, nor angels, nor tual, and religious matters. It is not spirits—not angels or spirits, as you too much to say, that the "Sabba- write it. ant, and seeking purchasers, as were tarians" held the balance of power in also ebony canes, and tortoise shells these directions, and were the centre of interest as to all the surrounding communities. The young people were pre-eminent among their compeers, in point of culture and ability. The steamer "Golconda" arrived | From among these I now recall two in due time, bringing many passen- with whom I had at the time a most gers from Calcutta and Madras, to pleasant acquaintance, one now an which most of our number were to ordained minister, and professor in be added, a few remaining on the one of our schools; and the other "Behar," bound for Bombay. As serving a second term in the Wisour numbers increased, so had the consin Legislature. I state this to steamers gone on increasing in ca- show that I am obliged to write these istence of the sect of the Pharisees. pacity to accommodate, until, from funereal words for Dakota, not because as to deny their belief in the existtremity of the Island of Ceylon. the "Azof" of 700 tons burthen it lacked the elements, but because it ence of human spirits after the death There is no harbor here; we are on and 180 horse power, to the "Behar," had not the opportunity of success; for of the body. Just as certainly as the edge of the broad ocean, with of 1603 tons and 300 horse power, emigration has done its work, and they believed in the resurrection, did no breakwater between us and the we had attained to the "Golconda," there is little hope for a permanent they believe in this. I maintain,

as far as Suez. We could stop on time. But according to custom, am- site side of the Fox River, in Green himself, in so far as the existence of shore if we chose, but we preferred ple room had been reserved for the Lake county, has a similar history. human spirits after the death of the rather to remain on board, where we China passengers, who are entitled I remember well the June morn-body is concerned, a Pharisee. I could admire at our leisure the beau- by etiquette to as good as the ship ing, nineteen years ago, when the claim that a fair interpretation of this A New Institution, called a "Sil-tiful prospect from the ship's deck. affords, precedence being yielded as first two Sabbath-keeping families, passage, taken in connection with all their earthly goods, drove upon cavil this question.

and waiting until others came, meettossing the ships in their way, as if The addition to our numbers had ings were established, school-house prime of life, their families grown same thing. thousand dollars laid out in purchasare held by non-Sabbath-keepers, and these occupied by staunch Sabbath-keepers, would now make Berlin a strong society. Its soil is good, Late observations in the West its market both by rail, and by water,

Meanwhile, let us as a people learn nized at once. Thus shall we save directly advance the cause of truth.

NATURE AND DESTINY OF MAN.

Dear Brother .- Contrary to my expectations, I have, either by ill health or rigorous demands upon my time and strength, been overruled in my to vou on the "Nature and Destiny snatch a moment in which to notice

your argument on Acts 23: 8, etc. You say that my view, which makes the resurrection of the dead one thing believed by the Pharisees, and the existence of angels and spirwhile the word "both," in the text, shows only two things believed, namely, the resurrection of the dead, and the existence of angels or spirits, thus making angels and spirits one. If you could make angels and spirits in this verse mean simply angels, I grant the argument I have made

from it would fail. But there are several fatal errors in your theory. 1. The text reads, "For the Sadunusual thing in that section—gave duces say that there is no resurrecple. (it would not have required resurrection is made one thing be-

> 2 Your attempt to make angele and spirits mean one and the same

> 3 Neither Jesus nor Paul affirm the doctrine of the Pharisees as to the condition of these spirits, but only as to their existence. But as to their existence, this they affirm positively.

4. That the Sadducees denied the existence of human spirits after the death of the body, is as much a matter of historic notoriety, as the existence of the sect itself; and as a necessary thought, they denied also the resurrection. One might as well deny the ex-

therefore, that any interpretation of Scripture that ignores this fact, is

anniversary of Rev. Dr. Armitage's duty, or on parade. And there were 3d, but a succession of sharp squalls to receive them, nor an acre cleared cessity of your doctrine; but, as it seem to have been rather to promote historical sermon was to be preached against the sky, and that long stretch aline Islands, which occupied us all the uncertain look of the future stances spirit means life, I grant; then then Christian working At by the poster. At noon a re-union of bright-green toof beyond the that day and much of the succeed, as regarded society the vestrings but shat it is even its general mean

ing, I deny. give a few instances the position that spirit and life are convertible terms. Matt. 26: 41-"The spirit indeed, is willing." March 8: 12-"And he sighed deeply in his spirit." Luke 10: 21-" In that hour, Jesus rejoiced in spirit." John 11: 33-"He groaned in spirstirred within him." Romans 2, 29 -"Circumscision is that of the heart, of a man, save the spirit of the man sold their interests, and pushed on which is in him?" This is sufficient for newer settlements, until now most to show how impossible it is to make

> My next letter will be on the destiny of man. Faithfully yours.

> > N. V. Hull.

HOME NEWS.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN NILE. NILE, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1866.

ter have been kept up in the Seventhday Baptist church in this place nearly every evening for some three weeks. The spirit of the Lord has been doing a good wook among us, in answer (as we believe and trust) to first inauguration. At that point the the prayers of some faithful ones. who have not ceased for a long time to pray for God's reviving influence There is, however, much cause for to manifest itself among us, and that powers during the war-with Eng attended by all classes and denominations in the community. The conducting of the meetings has been ample of the primitive churches as in a part of the churches, and that by is a little Indian boy to each punkah, tween you and eternity." You won- in a year or two later, must take for building up, herald the facts brother L. A. Platts has been with quests to the Church of the Interces. Bro. Platts will preach for us, at least for the relief of respectable aged in for a few months to come. Eld. digent females in the city of N Roberts of the Methodists, Eld. Bebee of the Freewill Baptists, and Eld. Fuller of the Seventh-day Adventists, has assisted more or less during these for the Relief of the Destitute Chil

meetings. A general interest seems to prevail among all classes of believers, and it is hoped that the good work will go on until all backsliders the Protestant Episcopal Church shall be brought back to their first Missionary Society for Seamen in love, and fill their places in the church | the city and port of New York, and of the living God, and that many the American Bible Society. purpose, so that a long period of sinners may yet be brought to a sayterday (Sabbath) fifteen came forward and requested baptism and member ship of the church. We hope to see others soon moving in this direction: and may there be greater coming up to the work of the Lord on the part of old professors, while the fields are

ready for the harvest. The glorious work now going on among us seems | eral fund the sum of \$7,015 has been to have started among the members | augen. The entire amount is to have started among the members | 429 39. To complete the endowof the Sabbath-school. May we have the prayers of all our Christian friends, that we as a church, with the Sabbath-school, may be ready to do the work of the Lord, that we may reap an abundant harvest. NILE REVIVALS.

A precious work of grace has been going on in Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., where I have been laboring for the last four weeks (what time I could leave my family) in connection with Bro. L. Andrus. Some thirty reply, stated that he could say nothor over have professed hope in Christ. ing official, but that he believed that Next Sabbath I am to assist in bap- a minister sent by the President of tizing those who are prepared to go forward in that ordinance; fifteen having plready offered themselves as candidates for baptism and church nembership.

Revivals are also in progress in Friendship and Hornellsville, and encouraging tokens are witnessed in other places.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Ministerial Conference of the Western Association held its annual session on the 6th and 7th days of February, with the First Church of Little Genesee. The church and society manifestly took a deep interest in the conference, which they showed by a full attendance and good attention, as well as by their hospitality. The productions were of an interest town had publicly read the deposiing character; and the criticisms and remarks upon the same, interspersed with singing by the choir, made the session one not only pleasing but in- tions: Biblical Institute, Concord, N structive. The Conference adjourn- H., \$5,000; Wesleyan Academy ed to meet with the church at He- Wilbraham, \$1,000; Preachers' Aid bron, Potter Co., Penn., commencing on the second Third-day of May next. at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M. The programme adopted for said session is Barre, \$2,400. as follows:

1. Introductory Discourse. N. V.

2. Regeneration—What is it, and in what sense is man affected by it? J. Allen.

Exegesis—Romans 2: 13-16. L. Andrus. To what extent ought a minister

and secular affairs? G. J. What is the nature of Christ? purpose of discussing the subject Crandall.

N. Wardner. T. B. Brown.

7. To what extent should a minister rely upon the immediate inspiration of the Spirit? A. M.

Burdick. Should excommunicated mem bers be re-baptized when restored to fellowship? Charles Rowley.

What effect did the fall of man have upon humanity? S. R Wheeler.

Is there any difference between Foreknowledge and Foreond nation? L. A. Platts. ETHAN LANPHEAR, Clerk NILE, Feb. 11, 1866.

ME BANCROFT'S ORATION, at 1 ecent memorial service for Presiden Lincoln, is variously commented upon by the papers. Most of them agree that it was an able production, but many of them think his animadver. sions upon the course of foreign gov. ernments were too severe for the ogcasion. The oration gave a sketch of the origin and character of the Ame rican government, contrasting it with the principal political systems of En rope. It gave a synopsis of the hig. Meetings of an interesting charactory of slavery, and the development of public opinion with regard to it. from its first establishment down to the election of 1860. There M Lincoln came in, of whom the oraion furnished a short biographical sketch from his early childhood down to hi orator went off again into a description of the circumstances attending the opening of the war. He state at length, our relations with foreign land, France, the Pope, Russia, and upon England and France. This h followed up with an account of the conduct of the American people durter, and a parallel between Mr. Lin coln and Lord Palmerston.

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CONTESTING THE WILL-Madame Ju mel, formerly the wife of Aaron Burr. who died a few months ago. left a will in which she gave the bulk of her property, amounting to be tween one and two millions of dol-York; the Orphan Asylum in the city of New York; the Society of the New York Hospital, the New York Institution for the Blind, the Society dren of Seamen, the trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergy. men of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New York.

ENDOWMENT OF ANTIOCH COLLEGE -According to the second report of the committee, endowments have been made to the professorships of Are College as follows

Providence Professorship, \$29,500 Bellows, \$20,500; Starr King, \$20, 000: Livermore, \$9,100: Artema Carter, \$13,579 39; Channing, \$12. 455; Roxbury, \$9,280. To the genment of the Channing, Livermore and Roxbury Prosessorships in Boston and vicinity will require the subscription of nearly \$30,000

A SAN DOMINGO MINISTER. A let ter received in Washington from San Domingo gives the substance of a conversation between Secretary Seward and President Baez. The latter was anxious to obtain from Mr. Seward an assurance that the United States would recognize the Republic of San Domingo. Mr. Seward. San Domingo to Washington would be received with all the attention and consideration customarily awarded by the Government of the United States to the representatives of friendly

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. The latest advices from South Africa announce the arrival of Bishop Colepso in his diocese of Natal. He at once attempted to exercise his episcopal functions. The church wardens of the cathedral church hand ed to him a protest against his oreaching, but the Chief Justice granted an interdict restraining the church wardens and the dean from locking the cathedral doors. The bishop consequently preached. Butnot until the church wardens and the dean had again repeated their protests before the assembled people, and the registrar of the Bishop of Cape-

Amasa Gibson, of Barre, Mass. recently deceased, bequeathed the following sums to charitable institu-Society of the New England Con ference of the Methodist church,\$500; Missionary Society of the Methodist church, \$1,000; Methodist church in

The Europeans are extensively colonizing Judea. For some distance around Jerusalem there are extensive plantations of young olive trees, as in and about the city the new buildings are both numerous and hand some.

In Virginia, a move has been hade To what extent ought a minister to devote his time to visiting and secular actions of the manufacture of the mond has been suggested for the

The excavations now making at Can a Seventh-day Baptist consistently hold any office under the government, requiring work to the palace of the Edile Pana in the be done on the Sabbath day! Via Fortuna, an unfinished scalpture ed cross has been found on

extent should a minister on the immediate inspi of the Spirit? A. M xcommunicated wen

L A. Platts.

THAN LANPHEAR, Clark

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DOMINGO MINISTER —A let-

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re-baptized when re-o fellowship? Charles the money for a splendid building, which will contain a reading room ect did the fall of ma upon humanity? S. R Haverhill. The whole gift will not y difference between nowledge and Foreordi

> lower than at present. The Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, who died last week in Boston was the first native of the United States. who became a Roman Catholic Bishop. and he died Bishop of the city wherein he was born. Though but 53 years of age, he had filled his office with honor for a number of years. and was widely esteemed and beloved.

The New South Church in Boston, formerly ministered to by the Rev. Dr. Dewey, having become the property of quite a small number of owners, is about to be sold by them, if they can get the assent of the Sipreme Court, and the proceeds of the sale to be shared among those to whom it belongs.

Three freedmen's school-houses have been destroyed by a mob in the Parish of St. Mary, and in Thibodeaux, La. In the Parish of Lafourche a lady employed in teaching a school of adult freedmen was recently driven from her work by a mob.

Congregational church in East Weymouth, Mass., has been dismissed from that church by an Ecclesiastical at a recent fair. -

The majority of the Southern Bible Society.

The Universalist churches of Northern Ohio are about to attempt to raise \$125,000 as a fund for educational ment. and missignary purposes in the North-

The Unitarians have subscribed alone the sum of \$29,500 was raised. Bishop Elliot, of Georgia, has announced officially, the reunion of the

disowned by the Monthly Meeting of New York, a few days ago, for having a piano in his house.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Monday, Feb. 12th. There was no business transacted by Congress, the entire day being devoted to services in memory of the late President Lincoln. President New Jersey, Johnson, members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives in Congress, prominent officers in the various departments of public service, West Virginia, and leading officials from the differ- Kentucky, ent States, made up the audience. Tennessee, Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of the Senate, presided; prayer was offered the House; han Geo. Bancroft de- Michigan, livered the memorial address; and the music was supplied by the Marine Band.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13th. In the Senate, after the presentation of petitions, Mr. Feesenden, from the Committee on Roconstruction, reported a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution. A resolution was adopted, directing in- New Mexico, quiry as to what legislation is necessary to protect passengers in Western steamboats. Mr. Wilson report- Montana, it the bill to fix the military peace establishment, with various changes. The pending joint resolution to amend the Constitution was taken up and debated by Messrs. Henderson, Summer, Wade and Wilson.

In the House, resolutions were presented and referred, realizing the Monroe Doctrine, protesting that the country will never submit to the French intrusion into Mexico, and proposing to solicit an alliance of all the American Republics. It was resolved that the escutcheons of West Penalties, Virginia and Nevada be painted on Dividends, the glass panels of the Hall ceiling. Salaries, Mr. Bingham reported from the Reconstruction Committee the same U. S. Marshals, resolution for an amendment to the Constitution which was presented by Mr. Fessenden in the Senate. Considerable time was spent on the Michigan election case.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14th. The Senate heard several petitions, the following sources: and then took up the pending amendment to the Constitution. A debate ensued between Messrs Henderson, Fessenden and Yates. Mr. Clark followed in a speech for impartial

In the House, the bill authorizing the Secretaries of war and of the Fermented liquors, Navy to place United States vessels Furniture, or hulks at the disposal of the Quar- Gas, was reported from the Committee on Petroleum, Commerce and passed. A bill was Paper, introduced to establish a National Sugar, Bureau of Education, appointing a Tobacco, Commissioner of Education, and Woolen fabrics, otherwise providing for the promotion of education throughout the country; which was ordered to be

walls, as well as abusive inscriptions | 775,000. and caricatures ridiculing a crucified Messrs. Williams, Stewart, and Mr. E. J. M. Hale, of Haverhill, Mass., has purchased a site and given and a lecture room, as well as a librand books for a free library for fall short of one hundred thousand dollars. The building is not to be or both. A vessel transporting kid-metically sealed, a few feet below napped persons is forfeited. This the surface of the earth, which con- the Brazos alone as yet untouched by ficulty about securing the remainder. erected till labor and material are

tion for the White House was neces- over to the bank officers. sary. Amendments were adopted to and directing American carpets to be bought for Government use.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16th. The Senate passed the bill giving o enlisted artificers the full benefits of the pension law. The balance of the day was taken up in a warm debate on the representation constitutional amendment.

In the House of Representatives, a bill to reimburse the loyal States for war expenditures was reported. Bills were introduced to exempt the Get-Rev. James P. Lane, Pastor of the tysburg National Monument Association from tax, to establish national revenue courts, and to punish the crimes of stealing government securi-Council for having objected to raffling ties and throwing railway trains from tracks. A resolution to print twenty thousand copies of Mr. Bancroft's churches do not only intend to con- late oration was introduced and refertinue their independent Southern or red. A resolution to purchase one ganizations, but a call has been issued thousand copies of "The Memorial for the establishment of a Southern Record of the National Tribute to Abraham Lincoln" was rejected. Leave was asked, but refused, to introduce another constitutional amend-

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following tables, prepared for \$121,429 39 for the endowment of the report of the Commissioner of Antioch College. In Providence Internal Revenue, show that the re-Episcopal Diocese of Georgia with \$211,129,529 17, of which the amount loyal States, or fifty-five dollars for the Protestant Episcopal Church of collected through the collectors and each man furnished, as reduced to ville, Ky., in the case of the one-armassessors was \$183,113,804 69. The mended. A bill to that effect was ap-A highly respected Friend was expense of collecting this sum was pended. 54,769,666 31. The several States

contributed the following amounts: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts. 23,250,866 96 Rhode Island. 3,946,846 68 Connecticut. New York, 48,940,556 60 7,157,012 52 Pennsylvania 27,811,537 63 Delaware, 765,208 13 Maryland, 4,966,085 36 219,833 36 593,276 51 4,591,346 32 1,516,967 73 Louisiana. 1,616,188 54 15,296,123 44 Indiana, 4.571.521 39 Wisconsin Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, California, Oregon, Nevada. Colorado. 130.052 01 49.042 98 Utah, 41,525 93 Washington, 76,740 62

36,022 93 The sources of these amounts have been as follows: M'fact's & product, \$104,379,609 54 Slaughtered animals, 1,261,357 09 Gross receipts, Sales, Licenses, Income, Legacies, Schedule A, Passports, Special income. 14,385,606 63 2,735 29

Total, \$211,129,529 17 The large sum of \$104,000,000 derived from manufactures and productions, is principally obtained from

Boots and shoes, Cigars, Clothing, M'factures of cotton. 6,747,923 18 Raw cotton, Distilled spirits, 15,995,701 66 3,657,181 06 2,733,247 93 1,348,324 55 4,337,266 77 2,951,213 87 1.082,475 82 2.144.403 15 7,927,020 62 7,947,094 21

THE CONCORD BANK ROBBERY.

We noticed last week, in brief, the printed and referred to a select committee of seven. A resolution was arrest of the Concord Bank robbers. their wardrobes. The goods in the ley of Virginia was made by a gentleworld, and the Troches are universally promittee of seven. A resolution was arrest of the Concord Bank robbers. The goods in the ley of Virginia was made by a gentlemon of Staunton. April 9th, 1865. nounced better than other articles. adopted appointing the Mayor and Full details of the mode of opera- stores on the ground floor and several man of Staunton, April 9th, 1865. nounced better than other articles. Postmaster of New York, the United tions have since been published. It of the adjoining buildings were also He sold two negro children, aged Srates District, Attorney, the Presi- appears that after many unsuccessful damaged. dent of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Jackson S. Schultz of the Jones and Hunt, Boston detectives, same city a Commission to polar to which industry. same city, a Commission to select a which include a trip to Philadelphia week. Oden, a market gardener, atwhich include a trip to Philadelphia and other places, in which efforts the Postmaster-General and Secretatives, they finally of the Interior. The Michigan contested election case was settled in favor of Mr. Trowbridge. A memorial was presented from 234 communicants of an African church in Atlanta, Ga., for an appropriation to select a proper site for a Post-Office and other places, in which include a trip to Philadelphia and other places, in which efforts tacked his wife with an axe after they had retired to their room for the had retired to t Covert-House, and report therefore to the places, in which efforts at the post state of the places, in which efforts and secretary of the Interior. The Michigan contested election case was settled in an New York who was contested election case was settled in an in New York who was rial was presented from 224 communicants of an African church in African

The debate on the Consti- Adams, who was taken to New York bill to relinquish title to certain lands examined, the wainscoting and floor- occupied by these new comers. Own- \$5 70 a week. in San Francisco, were passed. The ing of all the rooms were examined, ers of lands have divided them into former bill punishes kidnapping by but the search proved unsuccessful. fine of from \$500 to \$5,000, or im- On digging under the stable, how- people, who are going into cotton statue to Col. Shaw in Boston, \$12,prisonment not exceeding five years, ever, there was found a glass jar her-planting. There are over 400,000 000 have already been subscribed act is based on information that the tained a hundred thousand dollars of the plow. slave trade had sprung up between bonds. They next dug some four feet certain ports of the Rebel States and | below the sill of a water gate on the to Mobile from a trip among the bank of the river, below high water planters in the river counties in Centvarious petitions, and some other containing seventy-nine thousand dol- 1st of January negroes have been routine business the Miscellaneous lars in bonds. All the bonds have anxious to contract, and have been Appropription bill, which failed at been identified by the bank officers, taken by planters at fair prices, and the last session, was taken up. Mr. and altogether \$196,531 of stolen that the demand for labor is so great Stevens explained why an appropriatory was recovered and given through that section, that he did not

It appears from statements by freedman during his trip. remove the hucksters' stands in the Moore, that he and an accomplice halls and corridors of the Capitol, watched eight months for an opportunity to rob the bank, and succeedusing false keys while the cashier have left the country.

WAR DEBTS OF LOYAL STATES. In the United States House of

Representatives, on Tuesday, Feb 6th, a report was made by a Committee, which included data on the subject of the debts of all the loyal Nevada. The total ascertained is from 15 to 30 degrees below zero. \$467,954,364. It is believed that the total amount is not less than \$475. 000,000. The following are those of New England: Maine, \$12,632,580; New Hampshire, \$13,125,000; Vermont, \$8,806,759; Massachusetts, \$4,809,927; Rhode Island, \$6,500,-772: Connecticut, \$17,386,151.

The Committee recommend the rembursement of the States in part upon the basis of the proportion of men furnished by each State. It was deemed too burdensome to the General Government to require more than a fractional reimbursement, which would not impair the national ceipts of internal revenue for the credit. Twenty-five per cent. of the year ending June 30th, 1865, were average expenditure throughout the

New Hampshire, 30,827 men, \$1,-597,830; Massachusetts, 123,844 men, 2,424,917 71 \$6,811,420; Rhode Island, 17,87 men \$983,200; Connecticut, 50,514

York gets \$20,998,280. States, of not less than one thousand erection of his warehouse at once. dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in lawful money. and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years from date. Said bonds shall be dated July 1st, 1866, and interest thereafter be payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July. The bonds are to be accepted in payment of all claims for expenses incurred, or losses sustain- ed for a land bounty for services in ed in the war for the Union, either by the State or any municipal corposhall not be delivered to any State the services for which he claimed until the legislature thereof has for- bounty, he had forfeited all allowmally consented to accept them on lances. 158,191 14 the above terms, and on the Governor's receipt therefor; but the con- ner, New York, Feb. 15th, Zeno dition contained in the 3d section Burnham was convicted on a charge audited and paid under any law in and six months. force at the time of the approval of

Peries of Travel.—The Rev. Dr. Demarest, one of the leading clergy-8,891,874 13 men of the Dutch Church, left a very 4,062,243 54 eligible charge in Newark, to settle in Chicago. One of the main reasons of availing himself. But, alas! literary wealth, like material, will take 517,627 31 to itself wings. The car of the American Express Company, in which were his clothes and sermons, took 11,162,392 14 fire, and all were consumed.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.-We have via Brownsville, a report of an engagement between 2,000 Liberals under Gen. Medese and the French garrison of Tampico. The latter, reenforced by a few hundred men, were ordered to attack the Liberals, who leading from Tampico. The Liberals at first cut off and massacred 60 of the French advance guard, but 1(772,983 48 subsequently the Liberals were defeated by a bayonet charge, and closely pursued for several hours. The Liberal loss is estimated at 860, and that of the French at 100.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The American Theater, No. 444 Broadway, New York, and the City Assembly Rooms, adjoining, were burned Feb 15th. The losses will amount to about \$150,000. The Continental Hotel and Dining-Room was also injured to the value of \$15,- at the South,

A gentleman who has just returned In the House, after listening to mark, where they found a tin box ral Alabama, reports that since the streams, and likewise in some of see or hear of a single unemployed

> Another case of suffocation by gas has occurred in Chicago. Two returned soldiers, named Harding and ed in doing so in broad daylight by Tewsberry, occupied the same room was absent at dinner. Moore's ac- February, and on retiring blew out in a hotel on the night of the 9th complice was Harry Howard, alias the gas. The next morning Harding English Harry, who is supposed to was found dead and Tewsberry nearly so; the latter, however, revived on the application of restoratives.

> > The cold snap of last week extended all over the West: A dispatch from Milwaukie, dated Thursday, Feb. 15th, says: Heavy snow-storms prevailed yesterday and last night all over the Northwest. The weather is

Mary Sheridan, a girl of 16, met a terrible death in the foundry and the Virginia Legislature, making Co., at Fulton, N. Y., on the 13th of at the option of the jury. February, by falling upon shafting in ly denuded, terribly mangled, and cently by the enraged citizens of Sal- Henry Clarke, Dorrville, dropped into a canal 10 or 12 feet tillo, Miss.

in the vicinity of Hamilton, Fillmore to contain 987 pounds of sand. The county, Minn., on the night of the 20th ult. Six of them were frozen in a sleigh while passing along the road. Another man was found frozen in a standing posture with his hands over \$100,000. his face, and only three or four rods from a house.

The Military Commission at Louis- for stealing a newspaper. the three years standard, is recom- ed guerrilla, Berry, found him guilty verdict for 24,000 in a breach of protenced him to be hanged. Gen. Pal-This would give to the State of mer has approved of the finding of Maine, 56,597 men, \$3,112,725; the Commission. The 3d of March is fixed as the day for the execution of Berry.

lately got a thousand dollars for leavmen, \$2,778,270. Other States are ing, three months before the expiraproportioned at the same rate. New tion of his lease, a house which he only paid eight hundred dollars a

Between the dates of January 5th and February 4th of the present year, the telegraph brought tidings of eleven terrific boiler explosions in different parts of the country, by which explosions four hundred and ninety-six persons were killed and twenty-eight wounded.

An ex-rebel soldier recently applithe war of 1812. Commissioner Barret decided that having been in ration within the State. The bonds arms against the Government since

In the Court of Over and Termishall not be construed to except any of holding a mock-auction, and was demand or claim from a State or mu-sentenced to imprisonment in State's nicipal corporation, which can be Prison at hard labor for two years

A special train went through from Boston to Portland recently with a single passenger—a gentleman who had engaged his passage on the bust in seasons when the frail and delicate European steamer, missed the morn- wife droops like a rudely handled sensitive ing train, and paid three hundred plant. "The storm that leaves the oak undollars to be put through in time.

At the Springfield Armory, 5,000 given for leaving Newark was that | Springfield rifles are to be altered so | he had ten years' labor, in the form as to be used with Mr. Allin's breach- guardian of her health. You should not fail 780,266 53 of sermons, of which he was desirous loading improvement. The cost will to supply her with delicacies which will asbe about \$5 for each piece, and when altered, eighteen shots can be fired in Plantation Bittens are just the thing she

Capt. Wm. A. Tallman, of Co. A, 136th United States colored troops, has been tried by court martial at Atlanta, Ga., and dismissed the service, for kissing a negro woman in the presence of officers and enlisted

by the Sioux Indians, among whom ton, or Mason Barriers, New York, he has lived for six years, came into a military camp on the plains, a short | quires immediate attention, and should be had taken possession of the roads time since, and has been restored. checked. If allowed to continue, irritation He was utterly wild, and devoid of of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, all knowledge of the English tongue.

A. B. Wilson, the inventor of the sewing machine, left his native town. North Adams, Mass., fifteen years ago, forlorn and shabby, with his dinner in his pack on his back, and with scarcely a dime in his pocket. Now he is a millionaire.

The Richmond Whig estimates that as many as fifty thousand young men from the Southern States have settled in Northern cities to seek their fortunes, since the war, owing to the lack of money and employment

nine and twelve years, for 5,000 cabbage plants. The immigration from Europe proin Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box. mises to largely increase this year.

There are indications, that there . In Iowa, according to the last offitutional Amendment was resumed by and committed on a charge of burg- will be a heavy emigration to Texas cial report, there are 1,171 school lary. Nothing was found on Moore. from the Northern States in the districts, 5,572 sub-districts, 217,593 Guthrie. The subject was postpon- The house was thoroughly searched. spring. Below the town of Dalo, on school children, and 9,320 teachers. ed, and the bill to punish kidnapping Curtains were pulled down, carpets the Brazos in Central Texas, a large The average compensation of male by fine and imprisonment, and the ripped up, desks broken open, beds portion of the plantations are already teachers is \$7 91 a week; of women

> Of the funds necessary to be raised small lots, and rented them to poor for the erection of an equestrian acres of the richest cotton lands on and it is believed there will be no dif-

A flood in the Mississippi is reported, and great damage was likely to ensue in and near New Orleans. There are also freshets in Eastern those in the Middle States. A plausible scamp has been bleed

ing lots of people at Pithole, Pal, and vicinity, by pretending to be an assistant revenue assessor, and taking bribes for promised low assessments. A new iron bridge over the Tennessee river will shortly be put up at Decatur. It will be one of the finest structures of the kind in the South,

costing nearly \$200,000. The Winans cigar ship now building in London is expected by the projectors to run at a maximum speed of 27 miles per hour, and to cross the Atlantic in four days.

A locomotive passed over the Hudson River Bridge at Albany, N. Y., for the first time, Feb. 15th. It was the engine Augustus Schell, of the Hudson River Railroad.

Four well known citizens of Evanscolder than it has been any time this ville, Indiana, were drowned on States, except California, Oregon and winter; the thermometer ranging Wednesday, Feb. 14th, while crossing the river in a skiff at that place. A bill has passed both branches of

> machine shop of Sanford, Nasson & death the penalty for horse-stealing, Seven horse thieves, led by one revolution. Her body was complete- Bowling, were incontinently shot re-

Five bales of cotton were opened Eleven men were frozen to death in Lowell, Mass., last week, and found

sand cost, at cotton prices, \$468 89. A widow in California has sued one Michael Reese for breach of promise, and estimates the damages at A young girl in Newburyport,

Mass., has paid \$6 25 as the legal fee A Wilkesbarre lady recovers a

It takes only six and a half hours to send a message to Salt Lake City and get an answer back.

Real estate in New York was never An old German in New York so high as now, not even when gold was selling at 285.

. SPECIAL NOTICES.

The amounts reimbursed shall be year for. A merchant had bought S. S. Griswold propose to give him a Donain registered bonds of the United the site, and wanted to begin the tion, in the Town Hall, Hopkinton City, on Seventh-day Evening, Feb. 24, 1866, where variety of Refreshments will be served up by the Ladies of Hopkinton and vicinity. All who are friendly to the enterprise are respectfully invited to attend. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Per order of THE COMMITTEE.

Hopkinton, Feb. 13, 1866. DERUYTER INSTITUTE .- Notice to Trustees .- The Trustees of DeRuyter Institute, at the Institute building, in DeRuyter, N. Y. on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, Board are invited to be present.

CHAS. H. MAXSON, Secretary. February 12th, 1866.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY AND BLISS .- How Vives should be treated.—Nothing is more susceptible of harm " from the storms of this scathed uproots the flower." It your wife is ailing, if sickness prostrates her, if maternal solicitude and care wear upon her, remember, you are the Heaven appointed sist nature in restoring her to full vigor.

matter, is truly magical. THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and ONE GOLD OF SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, awarded them. Illustrated Cata-A white boy of twelve years, stolen logue free. Address Mason & Hamlin, Bos-

needs. Their effect in building up the sys-

tem, restoring the life forces to their origi-

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, reor an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the

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Hops-20@70c., as to growth and quality. Provisions-Pork: 28 50 for old mess, 29 00 new, 21 00 for new prime. Beef.

Seeds—Clover 12@121c. Timothy 4 00@4 50. Rough Flaxseed 2.80@2 90.

Tallow-12c. for Western, 124c. for City.

MARRIED

Brookfield. In Farina, Ill., at the residence of the oride's father, Feb. 4th, 1866, by F. M. Vin-

ingering consumption, terminating in para-ysis, Mrs. Alace Barrett, in the 73d year of her age. She had lived a widow nearly two years. Her husband was formerly a member of the Darien and Cowlesville Seventh-day Baptist Church. Near Bunker Hill, Ill., Mr. EZEKIEL DAVIS, ged 75 years. He removed from Shiloh, N J., over forty years ago, but always maintained his Sabbath principles while he lived, hough connected with a church of the Dis-

L. E. Livermore, N. V. Hull, Nathan Wardner, Ethan Lanphear, Belinda Potter, Abel Stillman (sent.) E. C. Hydorn, F. M. Vincent, P. Potter, Richard Stillman, B. F. Clarke (al right.) W. R. Potter, J. H. Clawson, Elias I

Maxson, Wm. Kennedy, C. H. Maxson, S. Griswold, W. B. Gillette, James Pierce. RECEIPTS.

acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the re-ceipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission. Geo. R. Lanphear, Westerly, \$5 00 21 52 Belinda Potter, Ashaway, Mrs. J. H. Clawson, Shiloh, N.J., 2 50 2 S. D. Davis, Janelew, W. Va., Wm. R. Potter, Farina. III., 5 00 James Pierce, West Milton, Wis., 2 50 Samuel Pierce, "Wm. H. Hemphill," Clark Sherman, Alfred, N. Y., homas Place, Alfred Center, Elias I. Maxson, Portville, P. Potter, Inderendence,

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new. 35 00@37 00 for prime mess, 40 00@47 00 for India mess. Dressed Hogs 1210. for Western, 13@134c. for City. Lard 154@ 18c. Butter, 23@25c. for Chicago and Wis onsin, 35@38c. for medium N. Y. State firkins, 42@44c. for prime. Cheese, 17@18c for medium dairy, 18@21c. for factory-made

Wool-60@75c. for fleeces of various qual-

In Brookfield, N. Y., Feb. 10th, 1866, by Rev. J. M. Todd, Mr. Wm. A. BABCOCK, of Ma-son City, Iowa, and Miss Emma A. Ingraham, In Brookfield, N. Y., at the house of Clark Burdick, by Rev. J. M. Todd, Mr. Ray G CLARE and Miss MARY A. BURDICK, both of

cent, Esq. Mr. Alonzo Brockway and Miss Olive A. Vincent, eldest Vincent, all of Farina.

In Jamaica, Vermont, Jan. 8th, 1866, of

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Chart, by Miss Jane Eddy, Nashua, M. M.; as it is an infringement of her copyright. Any person printing, selling, or using the counterfeit chart will be proceduled according to law. One Albert J. Warden has been extensively engaged in selling the counterfeit chart, and is supposed to be the perpetrator of the forgery. Any information leading to his arrest will be libered; rewarded.

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CITEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTBY. SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE. Wimmerstedt: 30 Steamers of the The favorite first-class Clyde-built Iron

ANCHOR LINE

OPS' TRANSATLANTIO STEAM PACKET SHIPS.

ing the war, was reported from Coma notorious counterfeiter, named explanation has yet been given of the and killed a boy, and succeeded in the making their escape.

Langdon W. Moore, alies Charley dastardly act.

ins been of Carlotte and State and S

Compted to exercise his he cathedral church handprotest against his the Chief Justice interdict restraining the ens and the dear from cathedral doors. The equently preached, but not church wardens and the gain srepeated their pro-the assembled people, and of the Bishop of Espe-publicy read the deposi-

ibeon, of Bare, Mate; med bequeathed the stitute. Concord. N Jay Frenchert Add the Mechelies

For some distance there are extensive and the

Miscellaneous.

A MODERN SAMSON.

count of any very wonderfully strong the production of eggs. man is to be found in the history of Thomas Topham, commonly called London in 1710 and was bred a carpenter; but when about twenty-four years of age, he took a public house, and failed soon after. He had often displayed amazing strength, and he determined the strength of the nest and try to lay; while

he was found to be made like other rooster's egg. his head. He lifted Mr. Chambers, barren ones than their company. who must have lived on the fat of the like a bow.

Steel collars are a recent invention; but Topham invented iron neckties. sulted him, he took one of the spits from the mantelpiece, bent it round his neck like a cravat, and tucked the ends into his bosom. Everybody laughed at the man of horses, and he had to make a humble apology before Tophun condescended to relieve

Some of his frolic feats were very surprising. One night, observing a

with the beef.

Barren hens are those that never lay, or that will sometimes produce a times a small number during the latare to be found in almost every poultry yard. As none of the treatises on poultry now extant allude to this subject, we herewith record certain infallible signs by which barren hens

Hens that lay are off the roost at the first dawn of the morning; while barren hens often remain there until the sun is high in the sky, or until the laying hens have ample time to fill their crops. Laying hens have a voracious appetite, which appears al- steel. On one occasion two gallant most insatiable when they are being fed; while barren hens are often very indifferent about eating.

Hens that are about to commence laying, or that do lay every day, or every alternate day, are as active in obtaining feed for themselves as one having a brood of hungry chickens is diligent in scratching up and scratching out necessary feed for her young ones; and such hens are always ready. to run into the barn, stable, or other places where they are not permitted to go, while a barren hen moves about with as much indifference as if she were a piece of animated stu-

A hen that lays an egg to-day and another to-morrow, has a comb and gills red and glowing like the ruby lips of a beautiful damsel in the last stages of her gigglehood, while the comb and gills of a barren hen will be as colorless, pallid, and sometimes wrinkled and dried up, as the once fair face of some of our maiden auntappears distended to its utmost capa- writes: city, she will force down a little more, while a barren one will often appear as indifferent about eating

and will lay another to-morrow, will but four inches wide. The increased go singing around the yard and ut- depth being in the middle of the tering soft and complacent notes, as original, leaves a shoulder on each and Galveston, Texas. if the vast universe were an Eden of side on which I lay good white oak love, and producing eggs were a inch plank, eight or ten inches long, source of exquisite pleasure; while and then fill up. This is all very the hen that never lays has no more simple, but they are far the most efmusic in her soul than the wife of fectual ditches I ever had dug. I Socrates, and appears as forlorn as the have tried tile in such land, but I lumbia. A second wire is to be conmother of Samuel ten months before | would not pay ten cents per rod for | structed soon from St. Louis (via | the birth of that distinguished pro- any more of that kind of ditching in Omaha) to San Francisco.

Those hens that lay will compantonize with their betrothed chantic- country; the muskrats soon destroyit. hundred miles of which have been putting him into the cold. The cattle down, is weaving when it comes toleers, while those having no eggs in their overy will avoid the flock, and mence at the head of the ditch, so resent the attentions of the rooster, that the under-lap of the plank may months.

"In laying down the plank I compend to the public, north of New heavy, and their eyes are heavy, and their hair staring. They will never heavy, and their hair staring. They will never heave rested badly. They will never heave are dull in action, their eyes are heavy, and their hair staring. They have rested badly. They will never heave a the country to the seese every modern improvement for the heavy, and their hair staring. They have rested badly. They will never heave a the heavy are dull in action, their eyes are heavy, and their hair staring. They have rested badly. They will never heave a the heavy are dull in action, their eyes are heavy, and their hair staring. They have rested badly. They will never heave a the heavy are dull in action, their eyes are dull in action, their eyes are heavy, and their hair staring. They have rested badly. They will never heavy and their hair staring. They have rested badly. They will never heavy and their hair staring. They have rested badly. They will never heavy and their hair staring heavy are dull in action, their eyes are dull in as if he were some insulting and ab- be down stream. The plank will not Of course, too, as industry and traf- do well until you ventilate their ning, Feb. 6th, by a party of five usive renegade. That part of the rot during at least one generation, fic recover in the South, new lines of stable. Give them plenty of fresh dissolute young men, all of whom body of a laying hen around the ova- except at the mouth of the ditch, and telegraphic communication will be air. It costs nothing. Then, with are under arrest. will appear plump, and sometimes if they should, the water has made its opened there. The whole country good bed and fresh feed, you will not an egg can be felt, while one that course, and will continue to run. I will soon be a mere cobweb.—New come to the conclusion that basement does not lay will seem as destitute have short blind or covered ditches York World. of eggs as if it were her twenty- made more than twenty years ago, eighth day of incubation on turkeys' with old rails too rotten to be put in REMARKABLE MORTALITY.—A short when wintered out of doors.—Rural

nests, either laying or setting, we the rails doubtless were gone long Waterford, Conn., died, after a brief

Perhaps the best authenticated ac-

the strong man." He was born in lay, that he himself will make a nest

determined to make his living by his she takes it as coolly and indifferentmuscle. Certainly gravitation's laws ly as if it were really the duty of a probably, not generally known to our seemed to be suspended in the case rooster to go through with all that readers. These two monarchs, a few of this extraordinary man, and metals rooster twattle. Then, when he has years ago so cordially united in the lost their powers of resistance in his given up in despair, and left the nest, a barren will run and peep in to see On being stripped for examination, if he has not after all produced a

men, except that the usual cavities Did you ever see a rooster attempt grandson. The ladies were born in under the arms and hands of others to call a laying hen on the hay mow, were in him full of muscle. He was and make a nest for her? That is a of middle size and weight, and was a prerogative which a good layer never They were of French origin, and hold under perfect restraint, and with hen is going to lay, she gives her childhood and youth. They were ease to himself, the strongest horse, mate to understand that he can keep He lifted a table six feet long, with at a respectable distance; for she The history of Josephine is generally fifty pounds on the end of it, by his knows how to make a better nest known. She went to France, and teeth, and held it in a horizontal potantia. When hens wait for the was married to M. de Beauharnais, by the following than he. When hens wait for the whom she had one son (Eugene) and drawn: up a pewter dish weighing seven to be coaxed and wooed to induce pounds, with as much apparent ease them to lay, and then they don't do after the death of Beauharnais, Joas the reader would roll up a sheet of it, as good old Jonah said of himself. paper. He held a pewter pot at arm's "it is better for them to die than to length, and squeezed the sides to- live;" because, if they are ever so gether like an egg-shell. He lifted well fed, they will not lay, and those two hundred pounds with his little hens that will produce eggs will be king of Holland; and the present finger, and waved it gently around more prolific with the room of these emperor of the French is her son by

land, for he weighed three hundred these insignia of barren hens; but be some time before she did. But the and seventy-eight pounds, with one assured they are as infallible as a vessel that was carrying her to France hand, Mr. Chambers' head being heavy beard on a boy's face is the placed on one chair, and his feet on sign that he has passed from his boyanother. At a blow he struck a hood to his manhood. There is one round bar of iron, one inch in dia- more sign that never fails. When meter, against his arm, and bent it we know a hen has not produced an egg, or but a few at the most, from by them to Constantinople and offer-May to October, it is safe to conclude that she will subserve the purpose of ordinary beauty and accomplishments The hostler at the Virgin having in- her existence on the dinner table found her a purchaser in the Sultan eminently better than in the hennery. -The Independent.

> THE SQUARES AT WATERLOO. During the battle, our squares pre-

sented a shocking sight. Inside we Mahmoud. Thus the two sovereigns, were nearly suffocated by the smoke and smell of burnt cartridges. It was impossible to move a yard without American creole girls, who were treading upon a wounded comrade, playmates in their youth, and as rewatchman asleep in his watch box, or upon the bodies of the dead, and markable for their beauty and excelthe picked up box and watchman, the loud grouns of the wounded and lent dispositions as for their varied the shells and rendering the dextrine carrying the load with the greatest dying were most appalling. At four and singular fortunes. Both of these contained in them soluble and digest-century. But the smoke was considered them over the wall and singular fortunes. Both of these contained in them soluble and digest-century. But the smoke was considered to the public while the fragments of the sidered so injurious to the public ease, and dropped them over the wall o'clock our squares were a perfect women, in the hight of their power, ible; while the fragments of the sidered so injurious to the public shall around the same time randown bealth that parliament netitioned the A butcher once passing a large and mutilated soldiers. The charges window at which Topham was sitting, of cavalry were in appearance very he stooped down and took half an ox formidable, but in reality a great refrom the fellow's shoulders with so lief, as the artillery could no longer much ease and dexterity, that the fire on us. The fiery earth shook unman swore the devil had flown away der the enormous mass of men and horses. I never shall forget the Sultana died in 1811; the Empress strange noise our bullets made against HOW TO DISTINGUISH BARREN HENS | the breastplates |of Kellerman's and Milhaud's cuirassiers, six or seven thousand in number, who attacked us few eggs in the spring, and at other with great fury. I can only compare it, with a somewhat homely simile, to ter part of the summer. Such hens the noise of a violent hailstorm beating upon panes of glass. The artillery did great execution, but our musketry did not at first seem to kill many men, though it brought down a great number of horses, and created may be distinguished from those that indescribable confusion. The horses of the first rank of cuirassiers, in spite of all the efforts of their riders, came

to a standstill, shaking and covered with foam, at about twenty yards distance from our squares, and generally resisted all attempts to force them to charge the line of serried French officers forced their way into a gap momentarily created by the discharge of artillery: one was killed by Staples, the other by Adair. Nothing could be more gallant than the behaviour of these veterans, many of whom had distinguished themselves on half the battle-fields of Europe. In the midst of our terrible fire their officers were seen as if on parade, keeping order in their ranks and encouraging them. Unable to renew the charge, but unwilling to retreat, they brandished their swords with loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and allowed themselves to be moved down

by hundreds rather than yield. Our men who shot them down could not help admiring the gallant bearing and heroic resignation of their enemies.—Recollections and Anecdotes.

UNDERDRATNING SWAMPS. Mr. Wm. Renick, who professes to swamps, writes to the Ohio Farmer, ies of forty-five and upward. When that his underdrains have worked Mobile and New Orleans. a hen that lays has eaten till her crop well for ten or twelve years. He

"Dig a ditch from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 feet deep, as the case may be, as nar- are several distinct routes. row as can well be done with a comgood feed as a weaned baby after it mon spade. Then when this is done. has been stuffed with sweet cake and I go back to the starting point and A hen that has laid an egg to-day made for the purpose, with the blade braska Territory; one runs from the that kind of land. Neither will mole. Under the same control is to be ditching answer in this part of the Overland Line to Europe, six garments wet with perspiration, and

the fence, and the water continues to time since, Mr. James Howard, Jr., New Yorker. When all fruitful hens are on the flow from them to this day, although son of Capt. James Howard, of

frequently see a fatherly rooster ago. There is a perceptibly increas- illness, of typhoid fever. His sister, The following hints for the restorastrutting round and making amorous ed flow of water from the ditches, or Ann Maria Howard, died of the same tion of frozen limbs are given on meadvances, calling some hen that does the most of them, since they were disease at nearly the same time, and dical authority: noticy, to partake of every little tit- first dug, and the ground is drying both were buried in one day, two Do not beat the frost-bitten limb; bit he may find, and leading her to further and further from them each hearses conveying the bodies to the do not put it into warm water. The some secret place in the evergreen year. Some years ago I tried to drain grave. A sister of the mother of the water used should be cold, and of hedge, or to the tall grass, or through two very similarly situated pieces of above came up from New York to at- about the temperature of thirty-two which is the same spelled backward. the waving rye, enticing her beneath ground, one with tile and the other tend on them, was taken sick, but degrees. Some persons are in the The lawyer's motto—be brief. The the manger, where hen could enjoy with plank alone; the latter is now a with another disease, and died in a habit of rubbing the frozen or be- doctor's motto-be patient. The

her on the mow, where the volup- has done but little good, only drying ard, was next taken down with ty- used at all, it should be when the air CTONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE tuousness of such a secluded retreat, the ground a few feet on each and the fragrance of the new mown side, although I thought at the time time. Shortly after, Elisha Howard, in which the temperature is moderate. hay, or the ripe sheaves of golden that the tile ditch ground would be son of Capt. James Howard, and grain, would lend their inspiration to the easiest drained, as there was some father of Elisha P. Howard, died, but fall; the other had no fall-indeed, of another disease. Besides these, a A rooster will often appear so im- the fall was the other way, and we pressed with the duty of a pullet to had to create a fall by depth of ditch.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The past history of the families of Louis Napoleon and the Sultan of Turkey is full of interesting and marvelous incidents, some of which are, struggle to maintain the integrity of the same neighborhood, on the island of Martinique, one of the West Indies. Josephine de Tascher and Miss S a daughter (Hortense.) Some time sephine was married to Napoleon Bonaparte, and became Empress of France. Her daughter (Hortense) was married to Louis Bonaparte, then this marriage. Josephine's bosom You may smile, gentle reader, at friend quitted the island of Martinique was attacked and taken by Algerine corsairs, and the crew and passengers made prisoners; but the corsair ship was, in turn, attacked and pillaged by Tunis pirates, and Miss S. was carried ed for sale as a slave. Her extrahimself, and she soon became the chief lady in his seraglio, and sultana of Turkey. Mahmoud II. was her son; Abdul Mejid was the son of Mahmoud; and the present Sultan, who occupy so large a space in the

Josephine in 1814.—Galignani's Mes-

Sultana left the island of Martinique

TELEGRAPH SYSTEM OF THE U.S. The telegraph system of the United States is rapidly becoming very complete. Of course, the lines of telegraph follow the lines of trade and travel, and consequently do not, as yet, cover so closely the South-eastern States as they do the rest of the

The American Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, by means of conpossessions to the north of Oregon. Bangor and Boston; thirteen through | that is, not as regards the decline of wires from Boston to New York; vital energies, but simply as regards fourteen through wires between New | the wearing out of their marks -

York and Washington; two between | Chambers' Journal. New York and Pittsburg; ten between Buffalo and Chicago. South of Washington they connect

with all the important towns on the Atlantic coast, and Augusta; and an have had experience in underdraining inland line connects Lynchburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Montgomery,

In the Northern States, there are stations in almost every town, and between all the largest cities there

West of the Mississippi River, they reach Western Missouri, Nebraska Kansas, Salt Lake. Two wires run dig eight inches deeper, with a spade | from St. Louis west to Omaha, Ne same place to Fort Smith, Arkansas, connecting with the line to Houston

From Omaha west, one wire runs to Denver City and other points in Colorado, and another to Salt Lake and San Francisco: thence northward. to New Westminster in British Co-

stables are unhealthy, or that your cattle do just as well, perhaps better,

child of Jas. Howard, Jr., and a child of Elisha Howard, have for some time been lying at the point of death, but are now gradually recovering. Capt. James Howard has also been very sick, but is now much better.-

SCALDED MEAL.

New London Star.

The nutriment afforded to animals by seeds and roots, depends upon the rupture of all the globules which conthe Ottoman Empire, are both de- stitute their meal or flour. These scendants of American ladies -the one globules vary in different roots, tuba grandson,; and the other a great- ers, and seeds. Those of potato starch, for instance, are usually from fifteen ten-thousandths to the fourthousandth part of an inch; those of wheat rarely exceed the two-thousvery quiet, peaceable man. He could resigns to the other sex. When a companions and intimate friends in andth part of an inch, and so on. From experiments made on these globules by M. Raspail, the author of "Organic Chemistry," and M. Biot of the French Academy of Sciences, the following conclusions have been

. 1. That the globules constituting meal, flour, and starch, whether contained in grain or roots, are incapable of affording any nourishment as animal food, until they are broken. 2. That no mechanical method of

breaking or grinding is more than partly efficient. 3. That the most efficient means of breaking the globules is by heat, by fermentation, or by the chemical

agency of acids or alkalies. 4. That the dextrine, which is the kernel, as it were, of each globule, is alone soluble, and therefore alone nu-

5. That the shells of the globules when reduced to fragments by mechanism or heat, are therefore not nu-

6. That though the fragments of these shells are not nutritive, they are | Chapman, of Philadelphia, the pleasindispensable to digestion, either from antry was as certain as the opportutheir distending the stomach, or from nity. Even in extremis it would often some other cause not understood; it come out of him. He was walking having been found by experiment, in the street, and a baker's cart, Abdul Aziz Kann, is the grandson of Mahmoud. Thus the two sovereigns, as sugar, or essence of beef, cannot him down. The baker reined up long sustain life without some mix-

world's eye, are descended from two ture of coarser or less nutritive food. 7. That the economical preparation of all food containing globules or feremembered the friends of their youth, and provided munificently for their welfare. Many of the relatives of the fill the stomach.

and settled at Constantinople, where LOOKING A HORSE IN THE MOUTH. their descendants still reside and en-When the incisors, or cutting teeth, joy the favor of the Sultan. The of the horse (called in man the front teeth) first protrude through the gum, their top face is not smooth, the edges

are elevated, and the centre depressed. This depression in the cutting surface is called the fossula. The fossula is not subjected to friction during mastication, owing to the edges of the tooth. The fossula, therefore, soon becomes black, and the black spot thus left is called the "mark." In time, the elevated rim of enamelthe tooth becomes flat, and, as a consequence, the whole surface is exposed to attrition, and the mark disappears. The time occupied in wearing tract with Canadian, Nova Scotia and away the mark is pretty uniform-Newfoundland companies, on the one about three years. Now, since we steamer Leander, at Valparaiso, hand, and with Southwestern and know about the age at which teeth which began by the men refusing to Pacific on the other, have together a are put up, and about the time that complete system of communication the mark remains, we can calculate ed, and beginning to shout and yell over the entire territory of the Unit- about the age of the horse, as long as in chorus, "We'll hang Commander ed States. They have, too, through any "marks" are left. At the age Patten to an old apple tree," &c. the Newfoundland companies, prac- of three, the second set, or permanent tically an exclusive connection with | teeth, are put up in the centre; and the Atlantic cable, if it ever be laid. | after this, one pair of permanent teeth | At the close of the assize, as he was Their lines, and the lines with which appears every year till the age of five. about to leave the bench, the officer they are thus connected, begin at The centre pair of incisors conse- of the court reminded him that he Cape Race, Halifax, and Farther quently loses its mark on the attain- had not passed sentence of death on Point on the northeast; they go to ment of the sixth year; and the one of the criminals, as he had intend-New Orleans on the southwest; they pairs which appear in the fourth and ed. "Dear me!" said his lordship, reach San Francisco on the Pacific, fifth years lose their mark in the sev- "I really beg his pardon-bring him and, through California, the British enth and eighth. After the eighth year there is no accurate means of There are two wires through the estimating the age of the horse; length of Nova Scotia and New therefore all horses over eight years Brunswick, three others between are technically termed "aged"—aged,

> VENTILATE THE CATTLE STABLES. Basement stables are too often deweather is cold the farmer is induced to shut tight all the doors and wind- eye.' ows, with the idea that thereby he makes the cattle more comfortable. stock, he makes a great mistake in air. Open the doors of such tight, crowded stables, in the morning, and hard to mind grandmother. you can scarcely bear to enter them. A dense cloud of warm vapor rushes out into the frosty air. If the wea-

ther is extremely cold there is half an inch of frozen vapor on the inside of of to Mr. Jedediah Wilcox for \$500,the window panes. The smell of the $|_{000}$. often-breathed air is intolerable. But it is warm in the stable. The cattle have not suffered from cold. True, but they will suffer. Turn them out into the yard, and see how they will shiver and shrink in the cold air. It is like taking a man from a vapor bath, with the pores of his skin open with the heat, and his

RESTORATION OF FROZEN LIMBS.—

phoid fever, and lived but a short is not excessively cold, or in a room

A FRENCH BEGGAR.—A person in Paris noticed a poor man with a wooden leg walking past his hotel, and gave him a franc. The next day he saw the supposed beggar, but he had changed his wooden leg from the right to the left. Enraged at the deception, he went up to the man and exclaimed, "You rascal, you had the wooden leg on the other side, yesterday? You are not lame at all? "Monsieur," was the response with dignity, "I never said I was. I wear a wooden leg for economy, so as not to wear out my trousers, and I change the leg to prevent one leg of the trousers wearing out before the

other!"

Incorrigible. — A young school mistress in the country was taking down the names, and ages of her scholars, at the commencement of the term. She asked a little white-headed boy, "Bub, how old are you?" "My name ain't Bub, it's He said. "Well," said the school John." mistress, "what is the rest of your name?" "Why, that's all the name I've got—dist John." "Well, what s your father's name?" "You needn't put pap's name down, he ain't cummen to school any; he's too big to go to school." "Well, how old are you?" "I ain't old at all,

A COMMENTARY.—A negro preacher, while holding forth to the colored soldiers at Port Hudson, said: "De whole ob God's relation to us am like de wheel. De Lord Jesus Christ am. de hub, de Christians am de spokes and de tire am de grace of God binden 'em all together."

ODDS AND ENDS.

A good laugh is often as good as a dose of medicine. With the late Dr. suddenly, and just in time to spare the doctor, who instantly took off his hat, and bowing politely, exclaimed,

You are the best bred man in town? Coal was first used as fuel in Lonshells are at the same time rendered health, that parliament petitioned the ing as an intolerable nuisance. He complied, and issued a proclamation against it. The severest measures were then employed to abolish its use, fines, imprisonment, and the destruction of the furnaces and work- THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY

shops where it was used. In 1810 the gross product of American manufactures was only \$198,-613,471, or, making allowance for omissions in returns, \$200,000,000, In 1860 they reached the enormous aggregate of \$1,885,861,673; or, as minor establishments were not reported, at least \$2,000,000,000. Our population in the interval had multiwears down, the cutting surface of plied four and a half fold, but our manufactures ten fold!

The John Brown song seems to have been adopted in the British Navy. A serious disturbance recently took place on board her Majesty's come up when the watches were call-

An Irish judge had a habit of ed States, begging pardon on every occasion.

According to the Bangor Whig, a member of the Penobscot bar claims, n a motion for a new trial, "That the verdict was against law and the weight of evidence, and that the jury were unduly influenced by the great OF THE HAIR, SUPPLYING REQUIRED From the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, D.D. beauty of the female plaintiff."

The New Haven Palladium says that the last new hat for ladies in New Haven is "a brown velvet dice box, with a little dead woodcock perched over the forehead of the wearer, trying to peck out her right characters. CHLDR N WILL APPRECIATE THE DE-but recommend to others that which has the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has box, with a little dead woodcock ficient in ventilation. When the perched over the forehead of the

There is a great deal of theology in an idea of the little girl who wish- HAR, AND NO FEAR OF SOILING THE If the stable is tight and filled with ed that she could be good without SKIN, SCALP, OR MOST ELEGANT HEADobeying her grandmother. She said press. thus shutting off the supply of fresh it was easy enough to read good [5] books and pray, but it was pretty DEPOT 193 & 200 GREENWICH-ST., N. Y

Elliott Savage, of Meriden, Conn., is said to have received a patent some time since for a process of hardening iron, which patent he disposed

A physician speaking of the frail constitutions of the women of the present day, remarked: "We ought to take great care of our grandmothers, for we never shall get any We sleep, but the loom of life

never stops; and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went

The "Grant testimonial fund" already amounts to \$67,000, and will ready amounts to \$67,000, and will With long experience as a hotel-keeper, he probably reach \$100,000 in a few trusts, by moderate charges and a liberal days, when it will be presented to the General.

boy of eleven years, ruptured a bloodvessel in the excitement of snowballing, the other day, and dropped | dead in the street. Napoleon, in his solitude, is said to have used the expression-

"Able was I, ere I saw Elba"the secretiveness that her highest fine blue grass sod, where wild grass few days. A grandson of Capt. numbed flesh with snow. The danpotter's motto—be ware. The typestone ever desired or coaring, only graw before. The tile ditching James Howard, Elisha Palmer, How- ger is that this will be too cold. If setter's motto—be composed.

STONINGTON AND NEW LONDON RAIL-

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Friday, Jan. 12th, 1866, trains vill run as follows: LEAVE PROVIDENCE. 7.10 A. M. Accommodation Train for New

12.35 P. M. (on arrival of Express Train that leaves Boston at 11.10 A. M.,) Express Passenger Train, stops at Greenwich, Kingston, Westerly, Stonington and Mystic, connects at New London with Express Train for New Haven; arrives in New York at 7.30 sp. m. 1.00 r. n. Freight, with at passenger car attached; for Stonington and Groton. 3.50 P: M. Accommodation Train for New London, connects at Stonington with

London, connects with a train for Nor-

the splendid steamers Plymouth Rock and Commodore for New York.
7.12 P. M. New York Steamboat Train for Other malady, offi Stonington, connecting at Stonington with the splendid steamers Plymouth Rock and Commodore for New York. 10.00 P. M. Night Mail Train for New York, via New London and New Haven. 8.00 P. M. Sunday Mail Train for New York,

via New London and New Haven. LEAVE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LANDING. .00 Midnight, (on arrival of steamers from ton, Taunton and New Bedford. 7.30 A. M. Passenger Train, on Sunday mornings only, for Mystic, Neank, and Gro-

LEAVE NEW LONDON.

.10 A. M. (Providence time,) Night Mai * Train for Providence and Boston. 00 A. M. Accommodation Train for Stoning-ton and Providence, connecting with 10.40 A. M. train for Boston, Taunton, and New Bedford. 2.00 P. M. Accommodation Passenger Train 15 P. M. (on arrival of the 12.15 Express Frain from New York,) Express Pas-

senger Train for Providence and Boston, stops on this road at Mystic, Stonington, Westerly, Kingston and Greenwich; arrives in Providence at 7.30 r. m. and Boston at 9 r. m. P. M. Sunday Night Mail Train for Providence and Boston. A. S. MATHEWS, Superintendent. Stonington, Jan. 10th, 1866.

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5.00 r. m. for Flemington and Somerville
6.00 r. m. kapress train, except Saturda,
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