

The Sabbath Recorder.

PRAYING IN SPIRIT. "But then, when thou prayest, enter into the closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, say to thy Father which is in secret."—St. Matt. 6: 6.

Published by GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 10, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1146.

I need not leave the lodging room, or walk till dawn, and have a cold, or feel my palms in secret prayer. Within the close-shut closet door, there is a viewless, obliterated room. As high as heaven, as vast as air, where, though my feet may join the throng, My soul can enter in and pray.

week—refraining, as really as Saturday, every seventh day—has the sanction of inspiration as the day of sacred rest and worship. Dr. Bushnell has said many very good things, and some rather poor things; and among the latter we reckon the remark which our correspondent has quoted. When any thing like the weight of Scriptural sanction shall be furnished for infant sprinkling, which we have above indicated for the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath—we will look at it.

From the Christian Secretary (Baptist), published at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 12th, 1866. IS IT AN INCONSISTENCY? We have before us a communication from a new correspondent, whom we suppose to be a "Seventh-day Baptist." He writes courteously, signing himself "Truth Seeker," and commends his article with a special request that it may be published in our columns. We are not unwilling to oblige him, and therefore we give the substance of what he has written, appending a few comments.

From the 13th to the 18th chapters of Acts. There is just one reference, to which I suppose you allude when you say, "On the first day of the week the disciples came together to break bread, and Paul preached to them." This is in Acts 20: 7. An examination of this reveals the following facts: It was an evening meeting. It continued through the night, and the party proceeded on their journey the next day. Admitting that it was a religious meeting, for worship and celebration of the Lord's Supper, there are yet serious difficulties in making it support the popular idea. Being an evening meeting, and upon the first day of the week, it must have been on the evening after the seventh day; and hence Paul and his party traveled all night. If to avoid this conclusion, it is claimed that the Roman method of daily reckoning should be used, (as thing fell will require to claim), then we have the anomaly of a day observed as a Sabbath, and no mention made of it except the evening meeting; the important item of which—the breaking of bread—did not occur until after midnight, and hence upon the second day of the week.

ed by Christ himself, that God's law, of which the Sabbath is a most prominent part, can neither be weakened nor abrogated. This Sabbath law, too, rests upon, or grows out of, certain acts of Jehovah, which must forever remain, and hence, as a cause, must continue to produce as their result the Sabbath. If it were admitted that the Sunday ought to be observed in commemoration of the resurrection, this by no means gives license to ignore God's law; and violate his Sabbath.

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ment;" and immediately substitutes Congress for "United States." This is a forced construction, and palpably wrong, which a glance at the two following clauses of the same section will clearly show: "And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence." In this section three distinct requirements are grouped under the same head, and their performance requires executive powers which Congress does not possess. "United States" evidently means here the three branches of government, each to act in its proper sphere; and the power and duty of Congress in respect to the subject matter of these requirements is legislative, and clearly defined by clause in Sec. 8, Art. 1: "The Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." Having done this, its power and duty end. The mode of guaranteeing a republican form of government to States, by putting them out of the Union, and remanding them back to a territorial condition, is a novel one, and one that would hardly find lodgment in any brain but that of a "dreamer."

SABBATH CONTROVERSY—ALMOST.

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From the Christian Secretary of Dec. 26. THE SEVENTH-DAY QUESTION. We have received another communication of considerable length from our Seventh-day Baptist correspondent, whose brief article we published with a few comments week before last. He writes in a very good spirit, and insists very earnestly upon the claims of the ancient or Saturday Sabbath as a Christian institution. On some accounts we should like to accommodate him by publishing his argument, but we feel ourselves compelled to decline. We really cannot devote so much of our space to this discussion as would be inevitable were we to insert his article. We have read it carefully, and were we to publish it, we should feel obliged to reply to it step by step, besides adding several considerations which seem to us necessary to set the case in its true light; and we have too much else on our hands to warrant this. His conclusions and ours differ entirely, but he must excuse us from a newspaper debate of this kind at present.

Below we print the article which the Christian Secretary declined to print: BAPTISM AND THE SABBATH. To the Editor of the Christian Secretary: Dear Brother,—I am pleased with the candid treatment which my former article has received at your hands, and equally so, that you seem inclined to appeal to the Bible as the standard by which to try the question involved. I desire, therefore, to lay before your readers some thoughts suggested by your comments upon my article, in the Secretary of Dec. 13th, 1866.

Concerning Rev. 1: 10, you say, "it seems obviously to refer to this very day, the first day of the week." To this conclusion, even thus carefully stated, there are some serious objections. There is nothing in the passage or the context showing the reference to be to any day of the week. If there were, the Bible nowhere recognizes any day as the Lord's except the seventh day, "the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." In all John's writings, the expression does not elsewhere occur. No use of the other New Testament writers uses any such term, a fact unaccountable on the hypothesis that the new institution, known by this name, had been the distinguishing feature of Christianity for half a century before the "Revelation" was written. It is significant, also, that none of the uncanonical writings, whose authors were contemporary with John, ever use such a term, or its equivalent, or make mention of any change of the Sabbath to the first day of the week. More than this, the terms "Dominical day" or "Lord's day" were never applied to the first day of the week, in any Sabbath sense, until after the beginning of the 4th century; and the first use of the term, if it is to be taken as designating a sort of religious festival, does not occur until nearly the close of the second century. (A. D. 175,) nearly one hundred years after the time of the Revelator. (If space permitted, I would examine two or three writers, between John and Justin Martyr, who are supposed by some to have made mention of Sunday observance.) Therefore, unless you have other passages than those alluded to in your comments on my former article, to support your claim that the day is "over and over again" referred to as "the day of worship for Christ and his disciples," I must sum up your testimony as follows:

ed by Christ himself, that God's law, of which the Sabbath is a most prominent part, can neither be weakened nor abrogated. This Sabbath law, too, rests upon, or grows out of, certain acts of Jehovah, which must forever remain, and hence, as a cause, must continue to produce as their result the Sabbath. If it were admitted that the Sunday ought to be observed in commemoration of the resurrection, this by no means gives license to ignore God's law; and violate his Sabbath.

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HOW THEY DO IT.

Near South Bend, in Indiana, is the already famous Romish University of Notre Dame. This is one of the most flourishing institutions on the Continent. It has more than 1000 acres of land, and large, substantial buildings. It has also an immense library of Protestant classics—400 books; tons of Protestant classics. These are drawn up Notre Dame by the superior tuition and the small sum asked for a year's residence. The terms are so low that any family of ordinary industry can avail themselves of the best classical and mathematical instruction. Of course converts are made without number.

When one contemplates this great institution, and all its unexcelled appliances, he is inclined to give consent to the oft-repeated saying, "Romanists have plenty of money from Europe." The writer has been led to doubt the truth of this, or rather, to believe that if money comes from Europe, it is gathered there as it is by Romanists here.

IS IT PAINFUL TO DIE?

According to my observation, the mere act of dying is seldom, in any sense of the word, a very painful process. It is true, that some persons die in a state of bodily torture, as in cases of tetanus; that the drunkard, dying of delirium tremens, is haunted by terrific visions; and that the victim of that most horrible of all diseases, hydrophobia, in addition to those peculiar bodily sufferings from which the disease has derived its name, may be in a state of terror from the supposed presence of frightful objects, which are presented to him as realities even to the last. But these, and some other instances which I might adduce, are exceptions to the general rule, which is, that both mental and bodily suffering terminates long before the scene is finally closed. Then, as to the actual fear of death, it seems to me that the author of our existence for the most part gives it to us when it is intended that we should live, and takes it away from us when it is intended that we should die. Those who have been long tormented by bodily pain have often been anxious to die, as they ever were to live. So it is often practiced by an extreme old age, beyond the usual period of mortality, even when they labor under no actual disease.—Psychological Inquiries.

WILLIAM CAXTON.

William Caxton is a name which every boy and girl should know. He was the first English printer. In 1474 this first press was set up in Westminster Abbey. Once all the books that men had written by the hand; and yet in old Rome books were as cheap as they were in England fifty years ago. If a man wanted to have a good many copies of one book, in those days when books were written, one man read out the book, and as many as a hundred, often several hundred, wrote down the words as they were read. After that, the monks did all the writing of books. But in the dark ages men did not care for books, and many of the nobles could not write their own names.

PRE-HISTORIC CIVILIZATION.

A story comes from St. Anthony, Minnesota, saying that traces of a pre-historic civilization have been discovered there. A trap-door, secured by a curious shaped lock, was found in the floor of a cellar, and on pushing investigation further, it was found to be a spiral staircase leading down one hundred and twenty-three steps, appeared. It ended in a passage which led into an artificial cave, about which were strewed iron and copper instruments, and some side of which was an elevated platform and rude seats. A stone sarcophagus was also found in another apartment, which, on being opened, disclosed a human skeleton.

How is it that the trees can put on a new dress without opening their trunks? It is because they have their summer clothing.

THE LOVED MOST.

How strange it seems with so much grace of love and love, to still be so unloving. We sit beneath our Lord and King, and yet of all that circle none. The dear home-faces whereupon we turn our eyes, and find none. Henceforward, listen as we will, the voices of that heart are still, these lighted faces shine no more. We tread the paths their feet have worn, we breathe the air their breath has blown. We hear like them the hum of bees, and rustle of the blades of corn. We stare about the world as they did, their written words we linger o'er. But in the sun they cast no shade, no step is on the conscious floor. Yet love will dream, and love will trust, that life is ever Lord of Death. That some, somewhere, meet we must. Alas for him who never sees! Across the mountain's crest, who, hopelessly, lies his dead away. Who looks to see the breaking day. Across the mountain's crest, who, hopelessly, lies his dead away. Who looks to see the breaking day. Across the mountain's crest, who, hopelessly, lies his dead away.

LEGAL STATUS OF SECEDING STATES.

A REVIEW OF NO. II. The claim put in, in the commencement of the article, reminds me, as our President of story-telling memory would say, of a story. An artist painted what he designed for a horse; and after exhausting all his skill upon his work, found it necessary to do what he had accomplished to write underneath, "A Horse." The reader can make the application. The writer who is flippantly himself, that he has shown that the eleven States have fallen from the Union to the Confederacy, and from the Confederacy to perdition, they are exercising all the rights of States in the Union, except being represented in Congress, (and this denied in violation of a plain provision of the Constitution.) They elect their own officers, make and execute their own laws, and vote upon constitutional amendments, and have been recognized by every branch of the Government, by various acts, as States in the Union.

Farther on, the writer says, "The power to admit States lies entirely with Congress; no other power on earth but Congress has any right to do with admitting a State into this Union." Is this so? So far from it, a State can not be admitted into the Union without the act of admission being submitted to the President for his approval; and if he refuse to sign it, it is defeated, unless subsequently passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses. In Art. 1, Sec. 7, it is the following: "Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall,







ASHMUN UNIVERSITY.—This institution is located near Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania. It was organized in 1853, incorporated as Ashmun Institute in 1854, and has been in active operation ever since. It is designed to qualify colored young men to become Teachers and Preachers of the gospel, by affording them an English scientific, classical and theological training, as ample and thorough as can be had in other similar institutions of our land. It is a department in its government and management. Various denominations are represented in the board of trustees, and also by its pupils. By a change in the charter, in the spring of 1856, Ashmun Institute was merged into Lincoln University, with three departments—Preparatory, Classical or Collegiate, and Theological. Its substantial, well-adapted buildings will accommodate 150 students. These buildings and grounds (45 acres) are worth \$60,000. Two Professors, one tutor, and seventy-five students, are now connected with the institution. There are also twenty-five applications for admission.

PRICE OF RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.—The National Baptist has the following pertinent paragraph in regard to the price of religious newspapers: "There is no article which has advanced so high a price prior to now, as the religious newspaper. The regular papers, which heretofore cost two cents, are now four; and those used to pay twelve cents a week for their daily, now pay fifty-four without grumbling. But an advance not half as large is asked on their religious weekly, why, do not exactly see the need of it. A religious weekly does not cost the farmer half as much of his produce as it did before the war. In paying his subscription to a religious paper, an honest old farmer said it cost him to buy two bushels of wheat to pay it, but now it takes but one. That is the right way to look at this matter."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT is likely to occupy a prominent place in the political discussions of the coming two months, inasmuch as the Legislatures of most of the loyal States will be in session, and will have to act upon it. The Legislature of Ohio ratified it last week. In the Senate of New York, it was ratified last week with only three negative votes. The Governor of Delaware, in his annual message, strongly opposes the amendment, and advises that it be not ratified. The Governor of Maryland opposes the amendment, and declares that the passage of it is a condition precedent to the admission of the Southern States to representation, presents to his mind objections of the gravest character, so long as the Federal constitution continues to be the supreme law of the land.

THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF NEW YORK show an alarming increase of crime. During the past year the number of convicts in the State prisons has increased by nine hundred and fifteen. The prominent crimes of this increase are supposed to be the derangement of industries of all kinds caused by the war; the license which accompanied the free discharge of tens of thousands of men—many with liberal military discipline and duty; the large increase in immigration; the facilities for the thriftless spending in populous cities.

STEAMERS ON THE PACIFIC.—The steamer Colorado, with 45 cabin passengers and about 200 steerage passengers, left San Francisco on the 1st of January, for Japan and China. She was expected to land her passengers in Yokohama in 19 days from San Francisco, making the trip from New York to Japan 40 days, and to Hong Kong 46 days. The Colorado will not stop at Honolulu, go direct to Japan, the company being desirous of making the first trip to Japan in the shortest time possible.

MASSON.—It is estimated by those who know that at present, in round numbers, there are about 1,250,000 Free and Accepted Masons scattered over the face of the globe. Of this number, 100,000 are in England, 100,000 in Scotland, and 50,000 in Ireland. There are about 400,000 in the United States, and 300,000 in other parts of the world. In England, there are two or three thousand persons initiated every year, and the masonic body is said to be everywhere increasing.

THE CRETAN WAR.—A dispatch from Constantinople, dated Jan. 3d, says: The Porte has received news from Western Crete, stating that a bloody battle had been fought between the Turkish army and the Creans, which resulted in the total defeat of the latter. Two hundred Creans were killed, and the whole army fled in disorder to the sea. The greater number of the Creans embarked on vessels for safety.

CONVENTION OF BISHOPS.—The Pope of Rome proposes to hold a general convention of Bishops in Rome next June, ostensibly to celebrate the centenary of the martyrdom of the Apostles Peter and Paul; but the condition of the Romish church will then no doubt be fully considered. The Pope is old and feeble, and looks upon himself as losing of territorial power.

A SAD TRAGEDY was enacted in New York, on Saturday night, Jan. 5th. Mrs. Francis Gray Willard, formerly of Middletown, Conn., was shot and instantly killed, in her boarding house on Twentieth street, by Thomas M. Burke, a policeman, who is said to have been a rejected suitor for her hand. Burke afterwards shot himself in the head, and was conveyed to the hospital, where he soon died. Mrs. Willard was foreman of the female composers of the New York World, and the fashion editor of the Sunday Times and Messenger.

THE INSPIRATION OF HEMER.—A murderer in New Zealand, on the point of being hung, said to those assembled to witness the execution: "A good morning, but an unpleasant morning to you all, gentlemen, countrymen, brothers and spectators of one of the most awful, terrible, dreadful, fearful, shameful, painful, mournful, revengeful, hateful, wrongful, unjustifiable, ignominious, glorious deaths, and murders that ever took place in the wide world since the creation of Adam, and a sad morning to my poor self."

DEATH OF A RABBI.—The death of a remarkable rabbi of the Jewish church of Germany is announced. M. Frank was a native of Wilna, born in the year 1758, so that he had attained his 108th year. At that advanced period of his life he was without any of the infirmities of old age; his hearing was perfect, he read without spectacles, and took long walks up to the last week of his life.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION has been made by the Court of Appeals in New York, which has formally affirmed the constitutionality of the Excise Law. Hereafter liquor selling will be stopped on Sunday, drinking places will be closed from midnight to sunrise, and dealers will not be allowed to sell liquor to drunkards or minors at any time.

DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, has made a report, which attracts much attention in commercial and financial circles. The report in general favors a reduction of taxation, and suggests some modifications of the tariff. His statements upon the whole subject are remarkably clear and interesting.

A LARGE FIRE, at Yokohama, Japan, is reported. It occurred on the 26th of November, and destroyed two-thirds of the native town, and most of the foreign residences. The damages are estimated at three millions of dollars.

A GREAT SNOW STORM was prevailing in England on the 4th of January. A dispatch says: "The highways and railroads are blocked up. Vessels are delayed, and fisheries suspended. The poor are suffering badly."

THE Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, England, was the scene of a conflagration on the 31st of December. That part of it which has been used for the exhibition of tropical products, was mostly destroyed.

THE Public Schools of New York City cost about \$2,500,000 annually, and include about 2,000 teachers and 200,000 pupils. Of the teachers, more than 1,000 are paid only \$400 per annum.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.—According to adjournment, both houses of Congress reassembled on Thursday, Jan. 3d. The Senate held brief sessions on Thursday and Friday, and then adjourned over to Monday. The House was in session on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the latter day being devoted exclusively to speech-making. Below we give the principal items of business transacted.

THE SENATE.—Mr. Sumner offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to prohibit the sale of persons into slavery as a punishment for crime, which was adopted after debate, also a resolution inquiring what legislation is necessary to prohibit the enslavement or peonage of Indians in the Territory of New Mexico, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Howard offered a number of very stringent amendments to a pending bill relating to Utah, which were ordered to be printed. They provide for the punishment of the solemnization of matrimony by Mormon priests, and for the punishment of any man who shall claim as his wife any woman so married to him.

On Friday, the bill to repeal the section of the conscription bill which vests the power of amnesty in the President, was taken up, and Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, being entitled to the floor, spoke in opposition to the proposed bill, and strenuously advocated a general amnesty. He was followed by Mr. Howe on the other side, and in turn by Messrs. Salsbury, Howard, Trumbull, and others. The bill was finally passed by 27 yeas to 7 nays. The bill repeals the section of the conscription bill which empowers the President to issue a proclamation of general amnesty, when in his judgment it shall be expedient. It originated in the House, and having passed the Senate without amendment, it now goes to the President for his approval.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Stevens' bill for the formation of loyal State Governments at the South, was discussed at considerable length, but no action was taken upon it.

A bill was introduced to reorgan-

ize the militia, so as to include the loyal colored men of the South; also, a bill to erect four Territorial Governments in the State of Texas.

A preamble and resolution, declaring that the people ought not to be taxed to raise money for any longer period than the public debt, was introduced and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Bills relative to swamp and overflowed lands; preventing and punishing bribery in the election of Congressmen; extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims; continuing pensions to army and navy pensioners, notwithstanding their appointment to civil office; entitling soldiers to the bounty provided in the Civil Appropriation bill, if discharged by reason of sickness incurred in the line of duty; and providing for the accidental loss of discharge papers by authorizing the Secretary of War to receive proof of discharge, were severally introduced, and referred to appropriate committees.

The bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights came, up on Friday, as the special order. Mr. Bingham being entitled to the floor. That gentleman, however, declined to speak on the question, as there was barely a quorum present. Mr. Lawrence then addressed the House, as in committee of the whole, on the bill to repeal the three-year limitation of prosecutions in treason cases. He was followed by Mr. Morrill and Mr. Grinnell, the latter stating that he would not consent to the admission of the rebel States on their acceptance of the constitutional amendment.

In the Senate of New York, last Friday, the bill for the repeal of the Anti-Freight Railroad Pass bill was ordered to a third reading.

The post office bill now before the House appropriates \$20,655,000 for the postal service for the next fiscal year.

Greenbacks, in the gold regions of Montana, Nevada, Idaho and Colorado, frequently command a premium over gold.

Rothschild, of Naples, has made money enough. He has retired with a fortune of \$40,000,000.

Ship building is brisk in Chicago. Ship carpenters command \$4 per day there.

It is said that there are more than a hundred miles of good sleighing in the streets of Boston.

The consumption of cheese in England, yearly, amounts to the enormous weight of 821,250,000 pounds. Broad street, in Philadelphia, is ten miles long, with a width of 113 feet, and straight as an arrow.

It is said that the French Government will have 450,000 needle muskets ready by the end of May.

Pure salt can be shoveled up by cart-roads in Southwestern Kansas. Three deaths from eating pork are reported in Cincinnati.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—A Couple, A GOLDEN ASBOS TROUSERS, checked immediately, and should be checked. It allowed to continue. Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption, is cured by Dr. J. C. Wells' BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption, and Throat Diseases, TROUSERS are used with always a good success.

WILLIAMSON, KING & CO., N. Y. Will aid TROUSERS in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The TROUSERS are recommended by the Army and Navy, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the TROUSERS are universally acknowledged to be the best and most reliable of all the "WORTHLESS" TROUSERS, and do not take any of the "WORTHLESS" TROUSERS that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

THE "JANUARY TRAIL" often leaves men, both at home and abroad, in the sudden Colds and Coughs. They are, however, easily controlled by COPE'S COUGH BALM, which is sold by the wholesale and retail, and so freely with children subject to Croup can afford to be used, as it is infallible for Croup in all seasons.

WELLS' BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and has been used for many years, and its efficacy is proved by the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

Unsolicited Testimony. From Andrew Archer, Esq., of Fairfield, Maine: "About eight years since, my son, Henry A. Archer, was postmaster at Fairfield, Sore County, Me., and was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, and hoarseness, which he could not get rid of, and which he finally ascribed to a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of his mother, he purchased one bottle of Wells' Balsam of Wild Cherry, which benefited him so much, that he was enabled to resume his usual mode of life, and he is now as well as ever. I think it all due to the great Lung Remedy for the Times."

ROBERT REED, a tinker, who was arrested at New York last August, for the murder of his wife at Liverpool, England, more than four years ago, has been convicted of murder by an English jury, and sentenced to be hung.

There are in Great Britain and Ireland over 2,000 deeked dubyachts, of from 10 to 500 tons each—the average being 150 tons each. These are chiefly steamers, and cutters, with some schooners, the latter not being considered exactly legitimate.

A boy by the name of Charles Crooker, died in New London, a day or two since, in consequence of being run into by a sled.

It is estimated that from 3,500 to 4,000 houses have been built in Cleveland, O., in 1856, and yet there are no houses to rent.

Seven milk dealers in Paris were recently sentenced six days in prison for adulterating their milk with water.

The trains on the Western Railroad, between Springfield and Albany, had to dig through snow drifts twenty-one feet deep.

The editor of the Louisville, Miss. Bulletin is the keeper of the jail, and lives and prints his journal within the walls of that establishment.

There were 23 steamboat accidents in the United States last year involving loss of life, killing 639 persons, and wounding 156.

It is proposed to purchase an estate of 1,800 acres at Washington, on which to erect an executive mansion.

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PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, after a thorough trial, is pronounced by the wise, as having proved itself the Medicine of the Age. Although there have been many imitations of this medicine, it is the only one that has been in the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and large amounts of it have been sold. The Pain Killer has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world as the best Family Medicine, and is now the most internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is, that the sales have increased to such an extent, that it is now being sold in every part of the world. The effect of the Pain Killer upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of cold, cough, Hoarseness, Croup, Cholera, Dysentery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical practitioners that can never be forgotten. 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Miscellaneous.

HINTS ABOUT HEALTH.

HOW TO KEEP THE FEET WARM. Various expedients have been devised to keep the dampness from the soles of the feet. Some advise that a piece of sail-cloth, or other woven material, should be cut in the shape of the sole, dipped in melted pitch or tar, and when cooled placed between the layers of the shoe's sole, and well sewed. If this is carefully done, it is impossible for any dampness to penetrate to the soles of the feet simply by walking on damp ground; but against dampness from walking in wet grass, or the slosh of snow deep enough to reach the upper leather, this device is no protection. Another means of rendering the soles of shoes impervious to dampness, is to set them in melted tallow deep enough to merely cover the soles, and let them remain a week; if it is a mixture of equal parts of beeswax and tallow, it is still better.

A gentleman avers, that from six years of experience and trial, the soles of the shoes are not only made waterproof, but will last three times longer. The seat of gun-barrel is made of iron, and is treated with a mixture of linseed oil, turpentine, and lamp black, a day or two after the boots have been treated with the rosin and tallow, rub over them this wax and turpentine, away from the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and will have a bright polish. Tallow and grease become rancid, and rot the stitching, and the leather also; while the rosin mixture preserves both.

One pint of linseed oil, a quarter of a pint of turpentine or camphor, a quarter of a pound of beeswax, and a quarter of a pound of Burgundy pitch; melt together with a gentle heat; warm it when it is to be used, and rub it into the leather before the fire, or in the sun.

Or, melt together beeswax and mutton suet, half and half, and rub it in where the stitches are. Gutta percha soles are preferred by some. They may be attached thus: Dry the old sole, roughen it with a rasp, and rub on with the finger a thin, warm solution of gutta percha; dry it, hold it to the fire, and then rub on a coat of thicker solution. Take the gutta percha, soften it in hot water, wipe it, and hold both sole and shoe to the fire until warm, lay the sole on gradually, beginning at the toe. In half an hour, pare it neatly with a knife.

But it must be remembered; that if you make the upper leather of shoe water-tight, it is rendered miserably air-tight, and this occasions dampness on the inside, creating ill odors and coldness, while any kind of oily substance must not only rot the material, but cause a noxious smell. To those who are forehanded, and have leisure, it is advised to purchase the shoes to be worn in winter six months beforehand, and wear them a little at a time in warm weather; thus they become hardened before winter sets in, and thus hardening increases their durability. But before they are once worn in the wet, the soles should be held to the fire, until they are well warmed; then warm a little tar in a tin cup, and apply it with a swab to the bottom of the shoe, but not hot enough to burn the leather; then let it be well worked out while warming the feet; but this tar should be applied the first of each month until May, if the boots are worn much in the wet. This tar penetrates the sole for an eighth of an inch, and renders it almost as hard as a horn. Grease of any kind will soften the leather and make it porous. Without this tar application, the first wetting of the soles will contract them, making them not so small altogether.

If shoes are heated before the fire, they get hard, and wear out very much sooner than if allowed to dry gradually in the upper part of the kitchen or family room, farthest from the fire, or laid on a shelf, or hung on a nail.

VARNISH FOR SHOES. It is a bad plan to grease the upper leather of shoes for the purpose of keeping them soft; it rots the leather, and admits dampness more readily. It is better to make a varnish thus: Put half a pound of gum shellac, broken up in small pieces, in a quart bottle or jug, cover it with alcohol, cork it tight, and put it on a shelf in a warm place; shake it well several times a day, then add a piece of gum camphor as large as a hen's egg; shake it well, and in a few hours shake it again, and add one ounce of lamp black; if the alcohol is good, it will be dissolved in three days; then shake and use. If it gets too thick, add alcohol, pour out two or three teaspoonsful in a saucer, and apply it with a small paint brush. If the materials were all good, it will dry in about five minutes, and will be removed only by wearing it off, giving a gloss almost equal to patent leather.

The advantage of this preparation above others, is that it does not strike into the leather and make it hard, but remains on the surface, and only excludes the water almost perfectly. This varnish preparation is admirable for harness, and does not rot or become tough, as lamp black varnish does.

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to ten loads each, the cartridges oftentimes being loaded without breaking them, and many inserted with the ball downward. The gun is light and easily transported. One of the sizes now being made at the armory discharges 58-100 inch calibre balls, and weighs 225 pounds. The other size discharges balls of one inch calibre, (nine ounces in weight,) and weighs between 500 and 600 pounds. The first named has a range of about one mile, and the latter upward of two miles.

ORIGINAL NAMES OF STATES. Maine—So called from the Province of Maine, France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who, it has been said, owned that province. This is the commonly received opinion.

New Hampshire—Named by John Mason, in 1639, (who, with another, obtained the grant from the crown,) from Hampshire county in England. The former name of the domain was Laconia.

Vermont—From the French verb mont, or mountain, indicative of the mountainous nature of the State. The name was first officially recognized, January 16, 1776.

Massachusetts—Indian name, signifying the country about the great hills, that is, the "Blue Hills."

Rhode Island—This name was adopted, in 1644, from the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, because of its fancied resemblance to that Island.

Connecticut—This is the English orthography of the Indian word, Quon-ch-taut, which signifies the "long river."

New York—Named by the Duke of York, under color of the title given him by the English crown of 1664.

New Jersey—So called in honor of Sir John Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Pennsylvania—From Admiral Penn, the founder of the country, meaning "Penn's Woods."

Delaware—In honor of Thomas West, Lord de la Ware, who visited the bay, and died there in 1682.

Maryland—After Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. of England.

Virginia—So called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "virgin queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize that region.

North and South Carolina were originally in one tract, called "Caroline," after the queen of Charles IX. of France, in 1603. Subsequently, in 1662, the name was altered to Carolina.

Georgia—So called in honor of George II. of England, who established a colony in that region in 1732.

Florida—Prince de Leon, who discovered this portion of North America in 1516, named it Florida in commemoration of the day he landed there, which was the Pasque de Flores of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers," otherwise known as Easter Sunday.

Alabama—Formerly a portion of Mississippi Territory, was admitted into the Union as a State in 1819. The name is of Indian origin, signifying, "Here we rest."

Mississippi—Formerly a portion of the province of Louisiana. So named in 1800, from the great river on its western line. The term is of Indian origin, meaning "long river."

Louisiana—From Louis XIV. of France, who, for some time prior to 1763, owned the territory.

Arkansas—From "Kansas," the Indian word for "smoky water," with the French prefix "are," or bow.

Tennessee—Indian for "river of the big bend," i. e., the Mississippi, which is its western boundary.

Kentucky—Indian for "at the head of the river."

Ohio—From the Indian, meaning "beautiful." Previously applied to the river which traverses a great part of its border.

Michigan—Previously applied to the lake, the Indian name for a fish weir. So called from the fancied resemblance of the lake to a fish trap.

compartment, however, than they find out their mistake, for the orifice is made so that return through it is impossible. The inventor of this machine thus goes from waterspout, to waterspout, accompanied by a smaller tier. This is a wonderful little fellow of the purest Scotch breed; he is well known in the neighborhood under the name of Lalotte, and the number of rats he has slain has gained for him the gratitude of the market people, in the form of a handsome new collar, with an appropriate inscription.

An official document shows that in addition to the cannon and other stores at the several navy yards and depots, there are now on board vessels of the navy in commission 1120 cannon of all calibres, with carriages and equipments, and 1000 rounds of ammunition for each.

A horse in Bridgeport, Conn., swallowed a carrot the other day, which stuck in the orifice of the stomach and remained nearly thirty hours. A physician removed the vegetable with an instrument three and a half feet long, made of wire covered with leather.

A colony of emigrants is being established at New Smyrna, in Florida, for the purpose of cutting and sawing lumber. The colony is located about ninety miles South of St. Augustine, and it will be the opening of a very valuable portion of the State.

It is stated that 15,000 bushels of wheat were destroyed by one insect, in New York, in one year. That one insect must have been a big bug.

A steambot arrived at St. Louis with 195 barrels of whiskey, two tons of metallic buxals, and two tons of tombstones. Rather a fine exemplification of cause and effect.

A Connecticut Yankee has cleared his house of rats by catching one and dipping him in red paint. He then let him loose, and the other rats, not liking his looks, left immediately.

Over two thousand persons in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have signed the temperance pledge since September.

A postmaster at Osage, Iowa, has been lying fast on the greenbacks which he obtained from letters passing through the office.

The steamer Fashion was recently burnt on the Mississippi River, near Baton Rouge, involving the loss of about sixty lives.

Three young men in Harrisburg, Penn., have been bound over for stealing umbrellas.

A colony of dissatisfied rebels left St. Louis last Thursday for Venezuela.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER.

- NEW YORK. Adams—Dr. C. D. Potter. Alfred—Charles D. Langworthy. Alfred—John R. Green, N. Y. Hall. Alfred—Richard S. Hillman. Berlin—J. Byron Whitford. Cerec—W. R. Maxson. Detroit—Baron G. Stillman. Geneva—E. R. Crandall. Honesdale—Benjamin Maxson. Newburgh—John R. Lawrence. Leonardsville—Asa M. West. Nile—Ezra R. Clark. Oneida—B. Crandall, E. J. Maxson. Poland—Abel Stillman. Pottsville—Hamilton Clarke. Rockwell—John R. Cottrell. State Bridge—Joseph West. South—Byron L. Barber. South Broome—Herman A. Hull. Verona—Thomas Perry. West—D. P. Curtis. West Edinboro—Ephraim Maxson. WEST VIRGINIA. Mystic Bridge—George Greenman. Waterford—Oliver Mason. WEST VIRGINIA. 1st Hopkinton—John B. Burdick. 2d Hopkinton—S. S. Griswold. Rockville—Chapman Matteson. NEW JERSEY. Marlboro—J. C. Bowen. New Marlboro—Jacob R. Titusworth. Plainfield—Isaac S. Dunn. Shiloh—Walter B. Gillette. DELAWARE. Danduff—D. B. Kenyon. Hebron—Geo. W. Stillman. Venango—James R. Lillie. VIRGINIA. Left Creek—Wm. B. Chandler. New Milton—J. P. Randolph. JACKSON CENTER. Jackson Center—H. Babcock. ALABAMA. Abbeville—Joshua G. G. Babin. Blount—John R. Lawrence. Dekota—Osceola Babin. Edgerton—Henry W. Stillman. Stillton—John Goodrich, W. G. Hamilton. Union—C. W. Green. West Milton—James Pierce. Watworth—Howell W. Randolph. MISSISSIPPI. Farina—L. M. Cottrell. West Hallcock—Truman Saunders. IOWA. Welton—Lewis A. Davis. MINNESOTA. Freeborn—David P. Curtis. Gough—John B. Burdick. Trenton—Joel C. Wright. Washta—Henry B. Lewis. KANSAS. Pardee—A. A. F. Randolph. MISSOURI. Long Branch—Joshua G. Babcock.

At a gathering in Whately, not long since, there were present the following persons: 11 grand-sons, 3 grand-daughters, 2 grandfathers, 2 grandmothers, 2 grandfathers, 4 mothers, 1 son, 2 daughters, 1 son-in-law, 1 daughter-in-law, 2 brothers, 2 sisters, 2 nephews, 3 nieces, 3 uncles, 5 aunts, 1 great aunt, 7 cousins, 3 second cousins, 2 grand-sons, and 1 grand-daughter; and in all there were but 13 persons.

The Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington has received from an officer in Colorado, specimens of silver from Angelo Norman lodge, near the headwaters of Snake River, which was discovered last summer. The whole lot averages about \$6000 in coin per ton, and the ore has gradually improved during the whole depth.

The printing bureau of the Treasury Department at Washington, are now engaged in printing five per cent. consolidated bonds, and also fractional currency of the denominations of ten, twenty and 50 cents. The demand is large and urgent all over the country for the latter. Three and five cent notes are no longer printed, there being a law against it.

A French Court has decided that when a railroad fails to transport passengers to a given point in a given time, by the breaking down of an engine or any other accident, the company is bound to pay the expenses of passengers who may adopt other means to reach their destination. Pouring cold water on the face and head destroys the effect of narcotic poisons. A girl poisoned with laudanum in England was saved in this way, after all other remedies had failed.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1867. The Tribune enters upon the year 1867 more prosperous in business than ever before. The expediency of enlarging our pages—this making THE TRIBUNE the largest and cheapest newspaper in America—has been doubted by many. We have found our account in it. The circulation of THE TRIBUNE has increased so much that it is more difficult to print our news than when we used a smaller sheet, and that our journey we can only meet by frequently publishing supplementary pages.

THE PINKIE & LYON SEWING MACHINE. Is the best, for the following reasons: 1st. It makes the best and most durable work. 2d. All the movements are positive, and it never gets out of order. 3d. It is the most simple mechanical principle ever devised, and is easily and quickly repaired. 4d. It runs lighter, and with less noise than any other. 5th. It is double-threaded, making the work better than any other. 6th. It uses the same kind of thread as the ordinary sewing machine, and will sew on the finest cloth to thick leather. 7th. It is adapted for all kinds of work, from the finest needle to the coarsest. 8th. It is adapted for all kinds of work, from the finest needle to the coarsest. 9th. It is adapted for all kinds of work, from the finest needle to the coarsest. 10th. It is adapted for all kinds of work, from the finest needle to the coarsest. 11th. It is adapted for all kinds of work, from the finest needle to the coarsest. 12th. 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