one hearking, even, cannot know When I have crossed the threshold o'er. For He, alone, who hears my prayer. Has heard the shutting of the door!

Harriet McEwen Kimball

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ABBATH CONTROVERSY-ALMOST

From the Christian Secretary (Baptist,) published at Hartierd, 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, igning himself "Truth Seeker," and manies his article with a special the substance of what he has written, appending a few comments.

interest in the recent article of our friend "O. S." entitled "A Few Plain Words on Baptism." He most that article, being perfectly persuadd that "no ceremony but immersion is baptism," and particularly endorses the statement, that there is not inspired volume allowing us to make the commandments of God of none proceeds to say:

know why the Baptists have stopped short in their exact interpretations of Scripture, and in their exact interpretations of Scripture, and in their practice. I read on page 157 of Dr. Bushnell's 'Christian Nurture,' that which seems a home thrust at Baptist inconsistency, where lie says; that although they reject infant baptism' because there is no express command for it, yet, at the same time, with little scrupile, they accept the Lord's day, even against print: a specific command of the decalogue, and let the ancient Sabbath go, when it is only by the tions, they can make out a shadow of authority

with its clear and definite statements, is the I these thrusts are not deserved, if there is no

ment for Saturday as the Christian tists, we agree. Sabbath, and that for immersion only In like manner, there is much more

Sabbath? The word Sabbath does bath. not mean Saturday nor Seventh-day. ing-day, and as employed in the Bible, days, and rests upon the seventh, in What then is the import of the origi- work. You speak truly when you nal Sabbath precept? We answer, suggest, that the day was not chosen every seventh day as a season of It was rather because it alone could sacred rest and special worship memorialize creation. Had God seen

The Sauhath Recorder

Published by GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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

sacred rest and worship.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 2.

thing like the weight of Scriptural by. 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 of Dec. 26. THE SEVENTH-DAY QUESTION.

We have received another communication of considerable length from our Seventh-day Baptist correspondent, whose briefer article we request that it may be published in before last. He writes in a very dur columns. We are not unwilling good spirit, and insists very earnestly upon the claims of the ancient or Saturday Sabbath as a Christian in-He begins by expressing his deep should like to accommodate him by publishing his argument, but we feel ourselves compelled to decline. We cordially approves the sentiments of 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 corefully, and

were we to publish it, we should feel "the least authority or license in the besides adding several considerations obliged to reply to it step by step, which seem to us necessary to set the effect by our traditions." He then case in its true light; and we have too much else on our hands to war-

Below we print the article which

BAPTISM AND THE SABBATH.

To the Editor of the Christian Secretary: Dear Brother,-I am pleased with pleading on the part of Dr. Bushnell, but is it the candid treatment which my formula continued self-condemnation, in the pomore than 'tradition,' for the keeping of tion involved. I desire, therefore, to "I have long been interested in this question, and I wish that 'O. S.' or some one else would show us the way out of this apparent dilemma. Have Baptists really stopped short in this one particular, and failed to carry out their avowed theory, that the Bible, and the Bible alone, with its clear and definite statements is the

only ground of faith and practice? If they seems imperfect. It is true, that the place if the thrusts of the enemies of baptism definition of Baptism turns mainly the in any degree due, in view of so great an in-consistency, certainly Baptists ought to take upon the plain meaning of the verb, the steps requisite to a consistent obedience. Bapto. Nevertheless, the central such inconsistency, then certainly, it ought to idea lies back of this, in the fact, that be clearly shown, and their enemies silenced. the act itself has a definite language, Will some one tell us of a book or books discussing this question, or suggest the Bible doctrine concerning it? Thus far our correspondent. Now resurrection through him. By subwe are free to say, that we do not at mitting to the ordinance, we prove all feet the pressure of the "puzzle" the exercise of such faith; hence it and the "inconsistency" which is, that the form being changed, its seems to trouble him. Certainly, language is perverted, and the ordithere is no parallel between the argu- nance is destroyed. In this, as Bap-

as Christian baptism. Doubtless the than the mere philological argument substance and essence of the Fourth drawn from the word Sabbath in-Commandment goes over into the volved in the question before us. other precepts of the Decalogue, we only rest; but when you add the come to the New Testament for its idea of "the Sabbath of the Lord as we come to the New Testament changed. We have, then, a specific for the truth concerning baptism and | day, made sacred to Jehovah, his own day, question, what is baptism? turns finding their origin in infinite wisdom, mainly upon the meaning of the word and being the acts of Jehovah, must itself by which the ordinance is de- of necessity be, like all God's ideas, signated. We take if for granted that unchangeable and eternal. The Sabthe word has some definite meaning; bath has, therefore, a definite lanand we prove by the testimony of guage, addressed to our faith in God the best scholars of all creeds and as creator and lawgiver; and the classes, and by the most exhaustive keeping of it indicates the exercise investigation of the use of the term of such faith. As in the case of by all the Greek authors, that it Baptism, if the day be changed, the means simply immersion, in distinc- language is perverted, and the instition from sprinkling, pouring, or any tution ceases. For, an institution is other act; and its usage throughout but the result of obedience to a

the New Testament we find to har- given law. Break the law, and you monize perfectly with this concludestroy the institution. That this may more fully appear, let us glance But how about Saturday as the at the origin and nature of the Sab-

By a self-imposed law, God com-Sabbath-day" signifies simply rest- pletes his work of creating in six it designates a day of holy rest. commemoration of that completed substantially, the setting apart of simply because it was the seventh. True, under the old economy, the fit to create the universe in nine day was the seventh day of the week days then the tenth must have been -and yet not precisely that, as we his Sabbath. Having thus done in reckon time; for the Jews began his sphere of action, he sanctifies to their Sabbath on Friday afternoon, himself every seventh day in order and ended it on Saturday afternoon, from creation, and bids us follow his at sunset. Are we still held to that example, commemorate his work, in interpreting the Sabbath law? and thus prove our faith in him, We say no. In the light of the New thereby coming into communion with Testament what do we find? As the him, and being blessed. It is clear, Christian economy becomes fully in- therefore, that so long as these acts augurated by the resurrection of the of God remain, being the causes Redeemer from the dead, (and He is which made the seventh day the Sab-"Lord also of the Sabbath,") we ob- bath, so long the result must conserve that over and over again "the tinue. Nor can the causes apply to first day of the week," that being the any other day; for, all the commemoresurrection day, is spoken of as the rative character inheres in this day, day on which the apostles and disand can be transferred to no other, wonderful Pentecostal service, when God's example and peculiar blessing, find them. the disciples were so remarkably bap- comes to this alone, for, on no other tized in the Holy Spirit, was on the did he thus rest; no other did he

-recurring, as really as Satur- special worship," you seem to us to from the 13th to the 18th chapters ed by Christ himself, that God's law, ment;" and immediately substitutes to the throne of day, every seventh day—has the come far short of the true idea. of Acts.) sanction of inspiration as the day of Such an idea carried out, must be-Dr Bushnell has said many very cally, no-Sabbathism, the surest cause you say, "Oh the first day of the too, rests upon, or grows out of, cer- following clauses of the same sec- durance and strength. Had we the as Christ's soldier should fight it. good things, and some rather poor of infidelity and immorality the week the disciples come together to tain acts of Jehovah, which must for tion will clearly show: "And shall same habits, with our superior Chris- Our Children's Magazine." things; and among the latter we world has yet known, the one thing break bread, and Paul preaches to ever remain, and hence, as a cause, protect each of them against inva-tian civilization, we should astonish reckon the remark which our corre- which the American Church must them." This is in Acts 20: 7. An must continue to produce as their re- sion; and on application of the Le- the world by our physical health and spondent has quoted. When any soon overcome or be swallowed up examination of this reveals the fol-sult the Sabbath. If it were admit-gislature or of the Executive (when strength.

2. Let us now look at the stateas it appears in the New Testament. You seem to accept the tradithis tradition is incorrect, and sup-

(a.) Christ, on one occasion, ex-(Matt. 12: 40, 16: 21, Mark 8: 31.) exact and absolute fulfillment. In Matt. 27: 57, and John 19: 38-42, fulfilled by his rising at the same third day, just before its close.

sense in Luke 23: 54, where the day beginning at sunset, is said to " draw

inevitable, namely, Christ was crucifulfilled his own words deactly, by all John's writings, the expression rising "late in the day" on the does not elsewhere occur. No one

signed to walk aright. over again spoken of as the day on which the apostles and disciples met together for worship and the Master shall produce more than I have yet made mention of Sunday observance.) seen. I fear these words will prove to be much to indefinite and sweep- passages than those alluded to in ing; for I know of no reference in your comments on my former article. the Gospels to such meetings for to support your claim that the day is worship, and only one of any kind, and this was upon the evening after the first day, as shown in John 20: 19. You remember the circumstances of testimony as follows: the day. The disciples did not beappeared, and walked with them. surrection, but to prove the fact of it to

At evening, while at meat, he made his unbelieving followers. himself known to them. They re- 2. A single passage from the whole pears among them, upbraids them day. for their unbelief, and convinces them. Nothing is clearer, than that they had not assembled to celebrate day. This is the only account of Christ's meeting with his disciples on the first day of the week, which the weight of the circumstantial and

Against these four-indefinite past-resolution, or vote, to which the conditive direction that alone, for, or no other direction to the first day of the week. On the first direction, and one of the state of the sta

There is just one reference, to ident part, can neither be weakened is a forced construction, and palpa- from all intoxicating liquor was, that us to fight the battle of life bravely come, what it has ever been, practi- which I suppose you allude when nor abrogated. This Sabbath law, bly wrong, which a glance at the two the Romans were noted for their en- against sin, the world, and the devil. lowing facts: It was an evening ted that the Sunday ought to be ob- the Legislature can not be convened,)

meeting. It continued through the served in commemoration of the resur- against domestic violence." In this ments made concerning the quotation night, and the party proceeded on rection, this by no means gives li- section three distinct requirements their journey the next day. Admit- cense to ignore God's law and vio- are grouped under the same head, ting that it was a religious meeting, late his Sabbath. tion, that Christ rose upon the first for worship and celebration of the In the past, this question has utive powers which Congress does day of the week. I suggest, that Lord's Supper there are yet serious never been prominently before the not possess. "United States" evidifficulties in making it support the American church. In the future, it dently means here the three branchport my suggestion by the following popular idea. Being an evening must become prominent. The elements es of government, each to act in its meeting, and upon the first day of of agitation are every where at work. Proper sphere; and the power and the week, it must have been on the Puritanism, with its strict legalistic duty of Congress in respect to the evening after the seventh day; and ideas concerning all duty, and the subject matter of these requirements

ing. If, to avoid this conclusion, it low ground and loose ideas of past | Congress shall have power to provide nights in the heart of the earth, and is claimed that the Roman method Churchism. But Puritanism has for calling forth the militia to exethat after three days, but yet upon the of daily reckoning should be used, (a done its mission. It must now take cute the laws of the Union, suppress third day, he should rise again. thing few will venture to claim,) then one step higher, coming fully to a insurrections, and repel invasions. we have the anomaly of a day ob- practical carrying out of the truth, Having done this, its power and As such a sign, we must look for its served as a Sabbath, and no mention that the "Bible alone," with its clear duty end. The mode of guaranteemade of it except the evening meet- and distinct statements and com- ing a republican form of government ing; the important item of which— mands, is the only rule of faith and to States, by putting them out of the we learn that he was entombed late the breaking of bread—did not oc- practice for God's people, or it must Union, and remanding them back to in the day, about the going down of cur until after midnight, and hence yield to the present incoming tide of a territorial condition, is a novel one, the sun. His words could only be upon the second day of the week. Again you say, "On the first day go back again gradually to Church- ment in any brain but that of

hour, after the expiration of three of the week, the Corinthians are di- ism, infidelity, and immorality. You, "dreamer." days and nights, and yet upon the rected to set apart their Christian my brother, and your readers, as contributions." But why do you Baptists, have been in the front any man, or set of men, ask admit-(b.) Now to the history. Only one not give us the full account? I suppart of the Evangelists gives the time of, pose you refer to 1 Cor. 16: 1-3, as advocates of a literal interpretation has two questions to ask—1st. Do or relates the circumstances attending, where each one is directed to "lay tion, and strict obedience to the these men claim to represent bona rant this. His conclusions and ours the resurrection. This one is Mat- by him in store," to lay up, putting plain commands of God, as opposed fide States in the Union, or such peo-I am the more puzzled, in view of this, to differ entirely, but he must excuse us thew, in the 28th chapter and 1st away. Such is the literal rendering to all tradition. To you, as such, be ple as bona fide ask to become States, verse. He states, that it was "late of the original; and, true to it, Tyn- all honor. To your relentless ex- and to be represented by these men? in the Sabbath," when the angel de-scended, the earth quaked, and the aside at home and lay up," &c. The Baptism, all praise. Now a new to represent the people that bona fide heavenly messengers said to the af-frighted women, "He is not here; ordered was exactly the opposite of a fairly upon us. The question before out of order; they may ask to behe is risen, as he said," namely, that public gathering, or collection in a the American Church is, Shall we come States till doom's day, but until he would lie in the grave three days congregation. It was an order for have any Sabbath? Shall the supremthey are actually admitted as States, and three nights, and at the end of each man to begin the week by put- acy of law prevail, and with it purity the question of right to representathat time, would rise, upon the third | ting aside what he was able, for the | and success; or shall we go backward | tion can not be entertained; that is day. You can have no trouble with saints at Jerusalem. More than to the infidelity and immorality settled by the Constitution." He the expression, "As it was dawning this, you will remember that this which Churchism, with its no-Sabinto the first day of the week," when church was founded by Paul, about bath theories, has borne in Europe? isfactory," and "if their credentials

> Concerning Rev. 1: 10, you say, on." And, as you suggest concern- very day, the first day of the week." my prayer. ing the Jewish reckoning, the Sab- To this conclusion, even thus carebath closed, and the first day of the fully stated, there are some serious week began, with the setting of the objections. There is nothing in the sun. This conclusion is therefore passage or the context showing the reference to be to any day of the fied and entombed late on the fourth week. If there were, the Bible noday of the week, just before the where recognizes any day as the commencement of the Passover Sab- Lord's except the seventh day, "the bath (John 19: 14, 31,) and that he Sabbath of the Lord thy God." In

weekly Sabbath. This view alone of the other New Testament writers can harmonize the historic account uses any such term, a fact uaccountas given by Matthew with those of able on the hypothesis that the new the other three Evangelists. Mat- institution, known by this name, had thew tells of the first visit made to been the distinguishing feature of the tomb, at about the close of the Christianity for half a century before Sabbath. The other three tell of the the "Revelation" was written. It is second visit, on the morning of the significant, also, that none of the unnext day, when the sepulchre was canonical writings, whose authors found empty. The popular tradition | were cotemporary with John, ever makes an irreconcilable difference use such a term, or its equivalent, or cospel dispensation; but as with the True, the word Sabbath, alone, means between Matthew and the other make mention of any change of the three Evangelists, and leaves Christ's Sabbath to the first day of the week. own words unfulfilled; for no stretch | More than this, the terms "Domini interpretation and application, even thy God," the case is materially of logic can crowd three days and cal day" or "Lord's day" were three nights into twenty-four hours, never applied to the first day of the beginning late on the sixth, and end | week, in any Sabbatic sense, until after other Christian duties. But the for adequate causes, which causes, ing late on the seventh day of the the beginning of the fourth century; week. Look again, my brother, and and the first use of the term I have see if the Romish tradition has not | been able to find, designating it as a led you astray, while you have de-sort of religious festival, does not occur until nearly the close of the 3. You say of the first day after second century, (A. D. 175,) nearly the resurrection, that it is "over and one hundred years after the time of the Revelator. (If space premitted, I artist painted what he designed for a would examine two or three writers, between John and Justin Martyr, met with them." Now, unless you who are supposed by some to have Therefore, unless you have other

> his disciples, I must sum up your 1. A single passage from the Goslieve the report of the morning, that | pels, showing that Christ met with Christ was risen. Two of them his disciples in the evening after the journeyed to Emmaus, seven and a day following the resurrection, not half miles from Jerusalem. Christ to worship, or commemorate his re-

turned to Jerusalem. By this time, history of the doings of the apostles, it must have been late in the even- telling of an evening meeting, on the ing. They find the others assembled, evening after the seventh day of the power to admit States lies entirely "for fear of the Jews," in a secret week, and the traveling of the with Congress; no other power on

alypse, of itself indefinite, with all others, please tell us where we may pretation given it.

pressly declares, that no sign of his messiahship should be given, except that he should lie three days and three line. If to avoid this concerning all duty, and the subject matter of these requirements hence Paul and his party traveled all fourth commandment in particular, is legislative, and clearly defined by that he should lie three days and three line. If to avoid this conclusion it love ground and loss of fast Congress shell have never to provide no-lawism, and no Sabbathism, and and one that would hardly find lodg-

A. H. Lewis.

THE LOVED NOT LOST. How strange it seems with so much gone Are left of all that circle now-The dear home-faces whereupon That fitful firelight paled and shone Henceforward, listen as we will,

voices of that hearth are still;

the whore we may, the wide earth o'er,

the wide lighted faces shine no more, We tread the paths their feet have worn, We hear like them the hum of bees And rustle of the bladed corn; We turn the pages that they read, But in the sun they cast no shade That somehow, somewhere, meet we mu The stars shine through the cypress trees Who, hopeless, lays his dead away, Nor looks to see the breaking day Across the mournful marbles play! Who hath not learned, in hours of faith, The truth, to flesh and sense unknown. That Life is ever Lord of Death,

For the Sabbath Recorder.

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 horse; and after exhausting all his skill upon his work, found it necessary-so that there should be no doubt as to what he had accomplished—to write underneath, "A Horse." The reader can make the application.

But while the writer is felicitating himself, that he has shown that these eleven States have fallen from the "over and over again "referred to as Union to the Confederacy, and from "the" day of worship for Christ and the Confederacy to perdition, they are exercising all the rights of States in the Union, except being represent- ments are organized, and one applies violation of a plain provision of the Constitution.) They elect their own officers, make and execute their own ernment, by various acts, as States; the Supreme Court is, the umpire in the Union. Farther on, the writer says, "The

place. They tell the circumstances apostles all the day following; or earth but Congress has anything to rises superior to any act of Congress of the day. Even this does not con- else, a meeting on the evening after do with admitting a State into this and when brought to the Supreme Court, and decided, from its decision vince the company, until Christ ap- the first day, with no mention of the Union." Is this so? So far from it, a State can not be admitted into 3. A single passage from the epistles, the Union without the act of admiswhich most distinctly orders an act sion being submitted to the President of private business, at each man's own for his approval; and if he refuse to ABSTINENCE OF ROMAN WOMEN. an event which they did not believe home, to be performed on the first sign it, it is defeated, unless subse- The ancient Romans, in some rehad occurred. And, as before stated, and occurred time is of any account, ly forbidding the idea of a public this was after the close of the first gathering.

| Sign 16, 16 is deleated, unless stated avoid the pects were in advance of the present hardened; a quently passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses. In Art. 1, Sec. 7, is age, in their practical physiological destruction.

| This was especial to the following: "Every bill which the following: "Every 4. A single passage from the Apoc- | shall have passed the House of Re- | ly the case in the habits of the presentatives and the Senate, shall, women. They seemed to be fully dreadful deeds sometimes. Perhaps ciples met together for worship, and since no other can thus commemo- on the mest day of the week, which the Master met with them. The rate creation. All the sacredness of others please tell us where we may restrict or circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented aware of the fact, that a hardy race some wretched man has committed the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, be presented in the weight of the circumstantial and before it becomes a law, b States." &c.: also, "Every order, and consequently any usage or prac- If only he had begun by keeping off sota, saying that traces of a pre-Against these four-indefinite pas- resolution, or vote, to which the con- tice likely to affect injuriously the from lesser sins at first, or if he had historic civilization have been dis

of which the Sabbath is a most prom- Congress for "United States." This this physical training and abstinence grace," and ask God to strengthen and their performance requires exec-

Again, the writer says: "When into true, that there is a grave inconsistency, and a continued self-condemnation, in the polar land a continued self-condemnation, in the polar lands, and equally so, that you seem that the verb inclined to appear apon, and far-reaching consequences we have Raptists any express command, and far-reaching consequences we possess as a Sabbath-keeping church. The question is fraught with deep to appear apon, and far-reaching consequences we possess the polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week, when church was founded by Paul, about the polar lands, and equally so, that you seem you remember, that the verb (epifai-the polar lands) inclined to appear apon, and far-reaching consequences we possess the polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week. When the polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week. When the polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week. When the polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week. When the polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week. The polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week. The polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week. The polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week. The polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week. The polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week. The polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week. The polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week. The polar lands are ceived at your linto the first day of the week. The polar lands are ceived at your lands are ceived at your lands are ceived at your lands. The polar lands are ceived at your lands are ceived at your lands are ceived at your lands. The polar lands are ceived at your lands are ceived at your lands are ceived at your lands. The polar lands are ceived at your lands ar must meet it fairly, and settle it as them. But even when both condiwe have Baptism, on the sure word of tions are met, Congress is not bound it "seems obviously to refer to this God. May He grant to guide us, is to admit them; it 'may' admit them." If it may admit them, it folsoundness of his position, and his reputation as a fair and candid debater, neither the language "it may admit them." nor its equivalent, in respect to representatives, is to be found in the Constitution. This is a great mistake, or a gross misrepresentation; and to what end it i made does not clearly appear; but one result is obvious, and that is this and other instances of loose and reckless assertion must prevent implicit confidence that his forthcoming authenticated copies of legislation. or other quotations, will convey the true meaning of the originals, when these are not at hand for comparison. Art. 1, Sec. 2, third clause: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers," &c. "The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States; and until such enumeration shall be made. the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three,". &c. 'each State shall have at least one representative." The right to choose

is absolute, and includes the undeniable right of those chosen to seats in Congress. Article 5th provides for making amendments to the Constitution, provided "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. Yet, in the face of these provisions, D. E. M. says, when the conditions required of the representatives of a State by the Constitution are met 'Congress is not bound to admit them." As in the case of Rhode Island, when the two State governed in Congress, (and this denied in to the Executive for aid to suppress the other, he must decide for himself which is the legal government, in order to aid either; and his decision laws, and vote upon constitutional is as binding on Congress, as that or amendments, and have been recog- Congress can be upon him; and in nized by every branch of the Gov- case of disagreement between them, and its decision is binding upon both. And the question whether State government is republican or not, is one of constitutional law. and

> there is no appeal. A. M. WHITFORD.

TERMS---\$2 50 a Year, in advance. WHOLE NO. 1146.

PSALM 23. Dominus regit me. He is my Shepherd, I His sheep;

As He has done before. He is my Shepherd, I His sheep; We travel onward still. y many a quiet hill; feed in many a grassy dell, I drink the waters clear; The gracious Voice I know so well

I need not ask for more;

Whether the way be soft or steep
By which I am to go.

If green and smooth the mountain be,

Is music to my ear. He is my Shepherd, I His sheep; I wandered once, I know; I heard Him on the mountains weep That I should leave Him so. I trembled as I faintly guessed A sorrow so divine, For as He clasped me to His breast

The blood gushed forth on mine. He is my Shepherd, I His sheep; The shadows up the valley creep, And vet I do not fear : As closer to His side I cling, I feel the cross so true, With which His love was pledged to bring And safe has brought me through. He is my Sheplierd, I His sheep;

We journey on and on, At last the smile upon His lips Shall tell me all is won. The table that He spreads for me
My foes shall all behold,
And in these trembling fingers sce
His cup of royal gold.

The cup He put so gently by
When death was drawing near, He freely fills for such as I, And tells me not to fear. And for those funeral odors shed Upon His dying brow, He pours the oil of joy instead On each disciple now. Shepherd! Good Shepherd! turn and see I follow far behind:

Thy voice of mercy calling me Comes borne on every wind. Set wide thy Father's open door, That I the light may see,

There is a story of a certain prince 000 is raised for all expenses. who had a wonderful ring, which pricked his finger whenever he was lows, that it may refuse to admit given him to help him always to mere act of dying is seldom, in any doing anything wrong. It was keep upright and good; and he was sense of the word, a very painful protold, that so long as he wore it he cess. It is true, that some persons would prosper. At first he set great die in a state of bodily torture, as in store by this ring; but in time he be- cases of tetanus; that the drunkard, gan to be vexed at being so often dying of delirium tremens, is hauntchecked by its pricking, and so often ed by terrific visions; and that the stopped from doing what he wished. victim of that most horrible of all One day he had set his heart upon diseases, hydrophobia, in addition to something that he was yet well those peculiar bodily sufferings from aware was wrong, and he was about which the disease has derived its to do it in spite of the warning of name, may be in a state of terror the ring; but it pricked him so from the supposed presence of fright-sharply that he drew it off his finger ful objects, which are presented to in a passion, and threw it away, and him as realities even to the last. But from that moment he fell into bad

last to a very sad end. story; but it is meet to help us to nates long before the scene is finally understand a great truth. We have closed. Then, as to the actual fear all of us something like the prince's of death, it seems to me that the wonderful ring, which checks us author of our existence for the most when we do wrong, and makes us part gives it to us when it is intenduneasy. Any one of us knows quite ed that we should live, and takes it well, that if we say a thing that is away from us when it is intended not true, or do a thing we know we that we should die. Those who have ought not to do, and that we are been long formented by bodily pain afraid of being found out to have are generally as anxious to die as done, we feel something within us they ever were to live. So it is often. that makes us uneasy, and seems to with those whose life has been prowhisper to us that we are guilty. tracted to an extreme old age, beyond This is conscience. Conscience is the usual period of mortality, even when they labor under no actual dis-

ike the wonderful ring. A boy once stole a half-sovereign; nobody saw him or suspected him; but he felt so unhappy, so uneasy, and ashamed of himself, that at last, of his own accord, he told what he had done, and brought the money every boy and girl should know. back to the owner, begging to be He was the first English printer. forgiven; and after this he was much In 1474 this first press was set relieved, and once more comfortable up in Westminster Abbey: Once in his mind. It was conscience that all the books that men had were would not let this boy be at peace. written by the hand; and yet in old His conscience was troubled till he Rome books were as cheap as they had done all he could to repair his were in England fifty years ago. If fault. Happy are those who have a a man wanted to have a good many conscience at ease; and happy are copies of one book, in those days those, too, who, like this boy, listen when books were written, one man to their conscience when it tells them read out the book, and as many as a they have done wrong, and, like him, hundred, often several hundred; confess their fault, and repair it as wrote down the words as they wife

and lose its help altogether, and write their own names. then, when we have lost this good | Caxton lived when those dark come at last to some sad end.

they know is wrong without caring, work done for so little money It they come to such a state at last, as was just then that the art of printing hardly to know what is wrong and came up. It was found out by what is right; their heart becomes German, whose name was Faust. hardened. Pharaoh's heart was There were two other men who also hardened; and he went to his own have a share in this honor, but if I

think about, and wish with all our heart we had never done, there is a cure for our uneasiness in confessing the fault, whatever it is, honestly and boldly, where it is possible to do so We shall shall be surprised what relief will come to us when we have told it, and said we are wrong. And, until we have done this in some way, we have no right to look for the favor of God, who has seen the sin that may have been hid from the eye of man. To acknowledge our fault will be the first beginning to make amends; it will restore us to peace, and will help us never to do the like again; and it will give us the right

well to be wrong, and do not like to

HOW THEY DO IT.

Near South Bend, in Indiana, in the already famous Romish University of Notre Dame. This is one of the most flour thing institutions on the Continent. It has more than 1000 acres of land, and large, substantial buildings. It has also connected with one of its departments 500 boys, sons of Protestants chiefly. These are drawn to Notre Dame by the superior tultion 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 challed and math ematical 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. The University of Notre Dame

owes its prosperity to a helping power much nearer home than Europe. That helping power is an association named "The Brothers of St. Joseph." They are of every-profession and calling in life, under their proper head, but united by a vow of celibacy, chastity, poverty, piety, and obe-dience. All their earnings, and everything they come into possession of, goes into the common treasury. Some till the land around the University building, some teach. Whereve er they are, and whatever they are doing, the proceeds of their toil, be it laboring by the day, or teaching, or any other pursuit, all goes to the common fund, and constitutes the endowment of Notre Dame. If this Order numbers 300, and they average

IS IT PAINFUL TO DIE?

According to my observation, the

these, and some other instances which ways and misfortunes, and came at I might adduce, are exceptions to Now this is only a pleasant little mental and bodily suffering termi-

ease—Psychological Inquiries. WILLIAM CAXTON.

William Caxton is a name which read. After that, the monks did all It is quite possible to neglect at- the writing of books. But in the tending to what conscience keeps dark ages men did not care for books. whispering to us, till we silence it, and many of the nobles could not

warning guide, we must grow, as the ages were getting bright with light. prince did, worse and worse, and Men wanted books, and books could not be written as fast as in the old When people go on doing what Roman days, nor could they get the tell you their names I am afraid you Even now in our time there are will think them very hard names. cases like Pharaoh's. We hear of They were Guttenberg and Schoener.

The Subbath Recorder.

Westerly, R. I., Fifth-day, Jan. 10, 1867. GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR.

MISSIONARY BOARD MEENING.

A regular Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventhday Baptist Missionary Society was terly, on Fourth-day, the 2d of January, 1867.

Present-George Greenman, A. B Burdick, I. D. Titsworth, N. H Langworthy, George B. Utter, Thos V. Stillean, W. L. Clarke, E. G. Champlin, S. S. Griswold, L. E. Liv ermore, and A. H. Lewis. President Greenman in the charge Prayer by N. H. Langworthy. Anutes of th

last meeting read and approved. The following correspondence was then read by the Corresponding Secretary.

1 A letter from J. N. Loofboro, Clerk of the church at Welton, Iowa, dated Sept. 27, 1866, acknowledging the labors of Bro. James Bailey at that place, and expressing the feeling of the church concerning the same, from which we extract as follows:

Whereas, we have enjoyed the labors of Eld. James Bailey for the last six weeks, as the agent of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Board. and minister of Jesus Christ; and whereas, we feel that he has been a blessing to us, as a church and individuals, by the faithful and loving manner in which he has presented God's truth and labored among us as a Christian minister and ambassador from God to us; and whereas, when he came here, we were sorely tried by the defection of a man in whom we had trusted, our former pastor having gone out from us, and left we were cast down, but not destroyed: but we feel now, that through the agencies already referred to, we are-by the grace of God restored, and hope we are made stronger by the trial through which we have passed.

Resolved, therefore, That we tender to the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Board and Society our warmest thanks; that e are glad to learn that they have determined to appoint an additional missionary to labor in the West, as we believe the field is white unto the harvest, and promises ingathering of souls, who stars in the great Redeemer's crown; and we pledge to the missionary enterprise in the West our sympathies. prayers, and material aid; yet we our blessings, and to him is due our heartfelt gratitude for this merciful dispensation of his providence and in this time of our extreme need and this is no disparagement to the faithful labors of our pastor, L. A. Davis.

2. Report of J. R. Irish, dated

Soon after my last report. I learned known at Hayfield as Adventists, was lecturing in our meeting-house there, lecture on the two Covenants, and attempt to prove that the Sabbath law was abolished. I attended, and at the close gave notice, that at a set time I would show my opinion. did so, and called out a further effort on his part. I replied in two other discourses, to large audiences. He made a subsequent reply. What the result will be, the future must disclose

Since my last report, I have preached each Sabbath at Cussewago, except when absent to Association and Conference and once in two weeks at Hayfield in the afternoon. I have also preached once in two weeks to one congregation, and once in four to another on First-day, besides occasionally at other places.

I have had charge of our Sabbath school during the summer. It is still in progress, with fair attendance Since my last, I have baptized one, who I trust will be a useful member of our church. Tam confidently looking for others to follow in the delightful ordinance; but the church is not in that earnest onward march which insures revival work.

3. Report of a Committee of th Lincklaen church, announcing the ingagement of A. W. Coon as pastor of that church, the amount raised by he church toward his support, and sking aid from the Board.

4. A letter from Thomas Fisher. DeRuyter. N. Y., Oct. 15, 1866 acknowledging the receipt of the ap-

reported to the Association last June, school, and taken charge of the

to pay their pastor one

the membership are truly pious and persevering in the cause of Christ. Fourth, their prospects are not encouraging; they are not very wealthy; be realized. some few are poor. They need some good minister to go and live in their midst; and then, I think, with the blessing of God on him and them,

their prospects would soon brighten. There are many in the community who seem to greatly respect those held at the Society's room in Wes- who keep the Sabbath of the Lord. I closed my labors there last Sabbath; no arrangements have been made for a future supply of ministerial or pas-5. A letter from A. W. Coon,

dated Dundaff, Pa., Sept. 27, 1866, (received Oct. 31, 1866,) announcing his desire to close his labors at Dundaff, and to enter upon the pastorate of the church at Lincklaen, N. Y.

Committee of the church at Jackson, Ohio, inquiring whether the Board would aid in supporting a pastor at

The church at this place, desiring still to maintain its organization, and to stand as a monument of the truth in this vicinity, and having become unable, by the removal of a large number of our society to the West, to remunerate a minister within ourselves, we wish to know what the Missionary Board will do for us, and whether it is possible or not, with the aid of the Board, in connection with what we can raise, to obtain a minister at all. Our society at present numbers twenty-one families, with a church membership of sixtyone resident members; and unfortunately, a very large majority o them are of the poorer class, and are unable to pay any considerable amount toward compensating a pastor, but are willing to do all that is within their power to do. A few are able to pay an average of twenty the Sabbath of the Bible, and using could with safety promise. The ne dollars each. \$150 is all that we cessity of a missionary here immediately is undoubted, from the fact that there are youth lately taken into the church who greatly need encouragement; besides, a number of others who ought to be brought in, who are growing up amid circumstances not of the best, are in great danger of being enticed away from the Bible Sabbath, and of becoming entirely lost to the denomination. In case you should think it possible for us to obtain a minister, we would like for calities in Iowa for a home for those found it not convenient to attend as you to recommend one to us.

will be faithful to God's truth, and bell, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Association, announcing the decision of that Board to place the missionary interests formerly under feel that God is the great giver of all its charge in the hands of the General Missionary Society.

8 Report of O. P. Hull, Clayton, grace, in sending us so valuable help Minn, Nov. 26, 1866, concerning his labors at Carleston and vicinity, as

In my last report, I informed you miles west of us, had embraced the Sabbath, and that the cause was claiming some attention in that place. I am now in that vicinity, and find the good work going on, but beginning to receive very warm opposition. Eld. Hopkins, a Baptist minister has been called to their relief: but his defense of the Sunday came so far short of filling their expectations, that four others have come out and are "keeping the Sabbath according to the commandment," and many others are convinced of the visited four families since I have been nere, who acknowledge the claims of the Sabbath upon them, and some members of the families are anxious to obey their conscientious convictions, but seem too weak to start alone. May the the Lord help the "fearful." shall continue my labors in these parts while it seems proper, and no-

ify you of the results in due season. aboring to maintain the faith. We driven by the cold from our unfinished school-house to crowd again into our little dwelling houses for Sab-

9. Report of H. W. Babcock, Fransit, Minn., Nov. 26, 1866, announcing his acceptance of the pastorate at New Auburn, Minn, and an account of his labors since Sept. 1. 1866, from which we extract:

The people here are all poor, having ust settled upon their new claims. They are at present unable to do any thing for the support of the At Cedar Rapids and vicinity are support except what has been offered by the Board of the Missionpropriation made to the Otselic church | ary Society, I have not been able for the last year, and answering in to devote all my time to the work the Sabbath till he died. His family quiries concerning that church, as of the ministry. My labors in the ministry here commenced Sept. 1st. I have preached upon the Sab-First, the number of members, as bath, superintended the Sabbath Rapids, along the line of Cedar weekly prayer meeting. I have pre- twenty families brought up in the sented the claims of the cross per observance of the Sabbath. Three sonally, as I have had opportunity. hundred dollars, for services rendered | There has been a good attendance one half of the time, which sum will upon Sabbath meetings. The Sabprobably all be paid; and they thought bath-school and Bible-class have been for labor. Shall this also be left unthat was as much as they were able creditably sustained. There is re- cultivated, to the dishonor of God cently a growing interest in the and his holy Sabbath? Besides Third, as to their condition, they weekly prayer-meeting. Fresh hope these, I have the names of many modious house of worship, almost hearts of God's people here. Two the State, in the same condition.

new; and they are out of debt, as a have lately taken an active part in After spending about three months

10. A letter from A. W. Coon, Lincklaen, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1866, announcing his entrance upon the labors of the pastorate at that place.

11. Regular report of James Bailey, dated Milton, Wis., Dec. 10, to the denomination in this, that we extract somewhat largely, as follows:

Since my last report to the Board, labors therein indicated. spending near two months with the

ed a little east of the Iowa River, in a rolling prairie country, and on the destitute, and in building up new inborders of timber. Improved farms and unbroken prairie can be purchased for from eight to thirty dollars per acre. The location is from seven to twelve miles from Toledo station should come there and serve the church, as he felt unable to do the work called for to make the cause strong, and the church prosperous. spent three Sabbaths there, preaching on the Sabbath, and at other imes, as opportunity offered, and making it my home while visiting in other places. Some of the members had embraced the materialism of the Adventists. An effort had been made by an Advent minister to induce them to join with the Adventists. The members generally are sound in the faith of the denomination. Carlton is one of the best lowho wish lands cheap in a Sabbath- regularly as could be desired. Add-

served the Sabbath, while living near interest has not kept up to its fullest doubtlessly have its utility in sustain-Geneva Lake, N. Y. None of them tide. Our meetings were continued ing a just balance of power among to interest them in personal religion, each week for three weeks, during nations; yet, for myself, a commerand in securing the favor of God. which time I had ministerial aid but cial fleet imparts higher and more Brookfield, but did not succeed in finding them. In Buckingham, in attendance is good, considering the north part of Tama County, I traveling, which has been very be ed on both sides of the New York for a few weeks. When the wine, channel. Nature and art have here some other schools in the West, have Most of these had gradually fallen takes full possession, we look for combined to render the views from into a neglect of the Sabbath, from better roads and fuller meetings. Our every point charmingly delightful. having no Sabbath worship. Sever- greatest want is an unction from al of them expressed a desire that some active Sabbath-keepers should more and more that we are not our come in and take the lead in building own, with renewed and complete up a church, promising to aid in it. | consecration to the Master's service. There are here eight families, a part There seems to be, on the part of or all of which were Sabbath-keep- some, a lack of individual responsiers. There is a good opening there bility, a life-power to engage them for a church, if a few families should in the work. I feel my need of wislocate there, and stand up for the dom to draw them from their hiding artistic skill, as richly ornamental truth. The settlement is on Wolf places. Pray for us, that we may and as neatly kept as a Fifth-avenue River, a western tributary of Cedar have a thorough revival, that shall River. I have seen but few places gather in such as shall be saved, and possessing better soil or handsomer sift out the tares, as far as may be, surface. It is a pleasant locality, and not endanger the wheat. that would satisfy almost any seeker Remainder of Board proceedings next week. lovelier scenes in foreign lands, he of a western home. The St. Paul and St. Louis railroad is designed to run through or near the place. When this is done, it will be a central place for business and trade of consideraole importance. Measures ought to be taken to build up a church there. Why will not some of our younger ministers make a strike here, and de velope themselves and the cause by a faithful effort to build up? A prooure good results. Shall this interest be neglected, while we have so many, with their ordination yows

the ministry? In Barton County, in the vicinity of Vinton and Shellsburg, are several families of Sabbath-keepers, and several more who have left the Sabbath. I spent a few days in looking after them. Those who observe the Sabbath have no idea of leaving it. Those who have left it have done so as a matter of convenience, and not as a religious duty. Many of them would gladly return to the Sabbath. f they could have church privileges. several more families who have for saken the Sabbath. Jeremiah Bliss son of Eld. John Bliss, located near here some years since, and observed have left it. A sister of his lives at Shellsburg, but has given up the Sabbath. From Vinton to Cedar River, there are now more than quarters of these have ceased to remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. This is another field calling and was completed in the fall or most of whom are returning emi-

church and society. The house is the prayer-meeting who have been in Iowa, I am confident that it is a well located for meetings; but imme-backslidden. Our meetings are all duty to station a missionary in that dely in the vicinity of the church, held at private dwellings, for want held at private dwellings, for want of a more commodious place. The church and society with a member of the community to hold Sabbath meetings at his house half miles, on the families have a families backstidden. Our meetings are all duty to station a missionary in that build up new interests in fields now opened, and in others that will open. A missionary could find full employ here in promising fields. The effort of the Tract Society to win to the

their strength and efficiency. I de- there are scattered Sabbath-keepers. Canal with water. It covers six hunsire the prayers of the Christian We have a society at Welton, numbrotherhood, that these hopes may being about forty families, another at Carlton of fifteen families. and there are more than fifty families beside scattered in different places, who ought to be looked up and help-

ed. There are good opportunities. both at Welton and Carlton, to buy good lands at reasonable rates, where hose about to change their locations different parts of the State, where new societies might be established in September, I have been carrying Missouri through the State. The St. at Chesapeake Bay, through an artiout, as I have been able, the plan of Paul and St. Louis road is to inter-After sect these near the middle of the State. These roads are opening church at Welton, I left them for a some of the best lands of the West through the Gulf of St. Lawrence. time, to return after a few weeks, or to settlement, and to eastern and

up the scattered, and direct emigra-From Welton I went to Tama tion, we can secure some of the best County, near the center of the State, localities to the Sabbath. Proper to visit the church of Carlton, and care, in time, would have secured some scattered Seventh-day Baptists theveral choice localities in Illinois, in the vicinity. A few years since, that are now lost to us. Much delay two families moved from Ohio to will effect the same in Iowa, whil Carlton. In 1863, a church was or- timely and well-directed labor will ganized from members of these fami- build up good interests in this young ies. Since that time, other families and beautiful State. Can not sor have located there. Six families of our ministers see in this rich field have settled there this fall; so that their appropriate labor? Good salas have now settled down in our winter now there are fifteen families of Sab- ries in pleasant churches are desira- quarters, in a remote part of Prusbath-keepers there. They are locat- ble for personal comfort, but the soul is enriched more in laboring for the

terests in hopeful fields. To meet the pressing necessities of made from day to day. the fields I have already explored. there needs to be three missionaries constantly employed—one in Illinois on the Iowa branch of the North- one in Iowa, and one in the South western railroad. This church has west, including Nebraska, Kansas. had from the first the labors of Eld. and Missouri. While the denomina-Maxson Babcock. He expressed a tion is nobly endowing schools, let wish that some younger minister them not neglect the greater work of increasing and sustaining missions.

12. Second quarterly report of J R. Irish, Venango, Pa., Dec. 11. 1866. We extract the following:

Our meetings here assumed more interesting character about the time of our Quarterly Meeting. A part of the church seemed renewed. and numbers of the young people of the community manifested much in terest. Our meeting-house was filled to its capacity from evening to evening. A few took a decided stand for religion. But as most of our brethed to this, the fall rains came on so above, that shall make us all feel

DE RUYTER RESERVOIR It will be observed, in reading the 'Notes of a Tourist," in the REcorder of Dec. 20th, that mention is made of DeRuyter Reservoir. Perhaps it will not be uninteresting to the readers of the RECORDER, to know something more about this artificial iron vessel, of a carrying capacity of

above tide-water. The Tourist states, in these Notes upon them, doing little or nothing in that it "covers one hundred acres or travels." We are sorry that so many central saloon, for first class; the loafers were present at the time our after, for second class; and the formented; or, perhaps he looked at class hotel. was commenced, by the State of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines New York, in the spring of 1861,

cross the ravine is seventy-five feet high, through the base of which are

with their neighbors; and some of bless his people, and largely increase bor any where in its limits where or "sixty-nine miles level" of this principal supply of water is from the can find desirable homes. There are north-east branch of the Tioughnioga verted from its natural channel, Three lines of railroad are being down which its waters would otherextended from the Mississippi to the wise flow and mingle with the ocean the Reservoir, thence to the ocean

It is a beautiful sheet of water, on call at any time, if any one would southern market. If we can have but we sigh when we remember our venture to discuss the Sabbath ques- an Iowa Mission Department, to look- meadows and wood-land which underlie its waves. DERUYTER, N. Y., Dec. 20th, 1866.

LETTERS FROM PROFESSOR KENYON

FORSTE, NIEDER LAUSITZ, PRUSSIA, Dec. 10th, 1866. On leaving America, I had prom d a few friends occasional notes o travel for the RECORDER. As we sian Germany, I proceed to redeem my pledge. These notes are taken from our note book, as they were

PASSING OUT OF THE HARBOR.

On a delightful afternoon in early October, our noble steamer glides quietly from her dock on the North River, and at once stands out for the Atlantic. At about the same hour, eight other steamers for British and European ports, and perhaps a half score of steamers for other ports, leave their docks, and proceed down the channel. It is a grand and animating scene, to witness a whole fleet of steam vessels, freighted with human life, and laden with cargoes of a nation's industry. Such fleets are the glory of our race the golden chain that binds nations in concord. The rivalry of commerce quickens human industry stage of our travels. ren live at considerable distance, they and inventive genius, develops the resources of the earth, and blesses our humanity. A fleet of war ves-In the town of Spring Creek, I severely that we were obliged to de- sels may stir the soul more deeply, found a family that had formerly ob- sist from evening meetings, and the produce more lively impressions, and also visited Marshalltown, to find a few evenings, and then only as an hopeful pleasures. Perhaps no more three families that formerly lived in assistant. I have now only two reg- lovely scenery can be found in any The graceful undulations of the country, extending far back from the channel, meadows clothed in the richest verdure, and groves with the richest foliage, numerous residences

> all its perfection of beauties, will produce a work that will immortalize OUR STEAMER-HER CREW AND CARGO. lake, bosomed in a valley so high twenty-five hundred tons. She is a propeller, with two engines, each of one hundred and seventy-five horse power. The extreme length of her more." He also states, that he "saw main deck is three hundred and more loafers lounging about the pub- twelve feet, and the extreme breadth lic house [in DeRuyter.] than in any thirty-two feet. Upon the main deck other place of its size in all his are three saloons for passengers—the brother, the Tourist, was here. Per- | ward, for third class. The accommohaps our loafers had visitors at that dations in the first class saloon are time, and the number was thus aug good, and the board that of a first

in every style of architectural beauty,

grounds laid out with the highest

drawing-room, all unite to form a

landscape upon which fancy loves to

linger. If one expects to find any

will certainly be disappointed. The

master artist, who shall bring out

this landscape upon his canvass, with

them from one end of his telescope. The crew consists of a commander and at DeRuyter Reservoir from the | and three officers, one surgeon, fifteen other, and saw one as proportionally sailors, one boatswain, one carpenter. too large, as the other too small two boys, four engineers, eight fire-Our experience is, that DeRuyter men, one craneman, one steward has no more loafers than other places with eight assistants, one stewardess. of its business and size. We regret one provision master, one store-keephowever, that we have any: we wish, er, four cooks, and one baker—fiftythey were all active Christian men four in all. Her cargo consists of But I was proposing to talk about Indian corn, barley, hops, cheese, to-DeRuyter Reservoir. This work bacco, and some three hundred Her passengers number twenty-seven. winter of 1863. Cost of construc- grants, sick of trying to live in tion, about one hundred and eighty- America, and longing for the fleshfive thousand dollars. The dam pots of the lands of their nativity.

Before the shades of evening have three cast-iron discharge pipes, of begun to gather around us, our ship twenty-two inches caliber each. has parted with her pilot, and is These pipes are imbedded in strong headed for the English Channel. Christmas Tree gathering. Two masonry, and are so constructed as Something of a sadness gathers upon to discharge the water perpendicu- the heart, as one going abroad takes larly into a well of heavy masonry, the last look of his native and. which is so built as to resist the force America never before seemed half so the teachers. The affair broke up of the water, or to receive it without dear as when we strained our eyes to endangering its foundation. These catch the last glimpse of her fast-pression of "grateful hearts." pipes are closed with a valve or gate. receding hills. The convictions of a The "head and fall," when the lifetime, so earnestly cherished, that ly purchased of Mrs. A. A. Allen, of Reservoir is full, is eighty-three feet. she is the land ordained of God as Alfred University, four paintings, and was built for the purpose of sup-

Two days out, and the winds commence blowing furiously, and for the beautiful and artistic. dred and twenty-six acres; its average thirteen consecutive days, the war of earth, and one that fills the contemplative mind with more of the power and majesty of God than any other. which Milton is going to have, is a with the knowledge of the "cutside Some one has said, that. "it is worth new and large Public School House. a voyage across the Atlantic to see The village has voted to raise from Niagara;" but it is worth many vov- \$3000 to \$5000 by tax for this purages across the Atlantic to see the pose, and it is expected that the Ocean in a storm. It is true, one on building will be erected next summer. shipboard may be thrown about in- This is very much needed, as two of Franklin, Conn, the charge to conveniently till he learns how to buildings, a quarter of mile apart, sixty years of Rev. Dr. Samuel Note balance himself, and his breakfast are now used for the departments of Rev. E.C. Jones is now the pastor. may symetimes be thrown violently the district schapl; and as the rooms and Rev. I D. Potter, the evangelist

> As we near the English Channel. the storm abates, and for two days ton and vicinity have supported for following indidents of the revival are our eyes are delighted with rich green fields, neat beautiful villages, white chalk coasts, projecting bluffs, lighthouses, forts, and old castles, in great variety. A half day upon the Thames, among, richly cultivated farms, numerous and extensive villages and parks, and we are at Victoria Docks, right alongside of the North umberland, the largest war steamer in the world. We are assured, that her strength and capacity are such, "that she is competent to sink the entire navy of the United States." We merely suggest, that she is never likely to make the trial.

in ecstasy with the rising storm.

Twenty minutes in a fast railroad train, passing much of the way on a level with the roofs of dwellings, and we are set down near the center of London. And thus ends the first

W. C. KENYON.

SCHOOL MATTERS AT MILTON. The Literary Societies of the Mil ton Academy have just held their Holiday Public Sessions, and the usual interest was manifested in them, by the students and the citizens. We have found that these exercises, when held at the close of the selected the holiday week for their semi-annual meetings.

The Orophilian Lyceum presented the following programme, at its session, Tuesday evening, Dec 25th: Salutatory—Revolutions. Essay—Man's Nature a Battle, H. F. Miller, Fulton. Oration—Principle and Policy,
T. W. Saunders, West Hallock, Ill.
Oration—Strictness,
W. B. Millerd, Milwaukee. Oration—North, L. C. Jac Paper—"Orophilan Standard," Oration—The Golden Age, C. B. Seham, Kilbourn City.

Valedictory—Labor a Birthright,
A. Salisbury, Lima Center The Philomathean Society held its session on Wednesday evening, Dec 26th. After prayer by Rev. D. E. Maxson, and the response by sentiing exercises were presented: Salutatory—Unrewarded Merit,

H. A. Starin, Whitewate Oration—The Lessons of 1 ons of History, A. Wood, Sandusky A. Broughton, Albany A. E. Hamilton, Milton Oration-Abraham Line ham Lincoln, William Kennedy, Whitewater. Oration—Extinct Nations, Oration—The Impeachment,
E. L. Barber, Milwauker Valedictory—The Policy of the Republic, E. L. Eaton, Hebror

The Ladies' Literary opened its session. Thursday evening, Dec. 27th. with prayer by Prof. N. C. Twining: and the following ladies took part in

H. Salisbury, Whitewater.
Oration—"The workman dies, but the work
goes on."
S. Hauser, Evansville.
Essay—Music,
E. A. Saunders, West Hallock, Ill. L. C. Childs, Indian Ford. E. H. Millerd, Milwaukee. Mrs. R. H. Whitford, Milton Debate—Resolved, That woman enjoys all the rights and privileges to which her nature

A. L. Pound, Boulder City, Cal A. M. Ray, La Grange.

The Winter Term has been in progress over a month, with an attendance of over two hundred students. Many of these are new scholars, or those who go to school one term in the year, and work on the farm or teach district school in the summer. They are generally hardy, earnest and active young people.

In the evening before Christmas. the students got up a very creditable good-sized evergreens were well loaded with presents, some of them very valuable, for the students and with general good cheer, and the ex-

The literary societies have recent

tributing much to cultivate a love for sand dollars, with which it

Some over a month since, a meetdepth is eighteen and one half feet, elements never ceases. An occasion- ing of the citizens of Milton was and it contains five hundred millions al lull of the winds is sure to be suc- called to raise funds for the benefit and a certain number of American cubic feet of water. It is about one ceeded by a renewal of the storm of the Academy. The evening of Consuls in China, together with and three-fourth miles long, and em- from some other point of the com- the meeting being very stormy, only number of American Missionaria braces two islands, upon one of pass. The waves, every little while, a few were present. Some brief which stands a lonely dwelling. Its sweep the decks of our ship, some- speeches were made, and over \$5000 times smashing skylights and flood- were subscribed. About \$4000 more ing our saloon. Although she is are needed to complete the paying 1866. There is so much of interest also large tracts of choice lands in River, which the authorities have di- heavily laden, she often seems like a off the "old debts," to finish the new. leaf tossed in the winds, and can be building, and to furnish the Institufelt to tremble, from the concussion tion with complete apparatus. An of the waters, from stem to stern, like adjourned meeting will be held Monone in a fit of ague. The ocean in a day evening, January 14th, 1867, and ficial one, of one mile in length, to storm is much the grandest scene on an effort then made to raise the bal-

Among the other good things across the cabin thut these are small are quite small, they are most of the has sisted him in his would inconveniences, while the spirit rises time thoroughly jammed. Failing number of old men, including the to find thus good accommodations oldest man in town, have recently for their children, the citizens of Mil- been brought to a saving faith. The several years one or two select given by a correspondent of a secu-

Thus, you see, the schools at Milton are "full and flourishing."

MILTON, Wis., Dec. 30th, 1866. QUARTERLY MEETING.

The churches of Scott, Cuyler, De-Ruyter, Lincklaen, Otselic, and Preston, held their quarterly meeting with old man and son went forward for the church of Cuyler, commencing prayers together. A daughter upon Dec. 21, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. There was a pretty good attendance from most of the churches above named. him, and the three kuelt there and Elders Thomas Fisher, Stephen Burdick, Amos W. Coon, and Alvin A. Lewis, were in attendance, and did the preaching of the occasion. The meetings continued through Sabbath and First-day. After the sermon on lowed him to the tavern on the Nor. Sabbath morning, a collection was taken up for General Missions, amountinfluence of bar-room friends might ing to \$5 42. The preaching of the be too much for a feeble Ch occasion was earnest, and the word like himself, stepped behind the shed was attended with a divine unction. The conference meetings, especially on Sixth-day evening, and also on Seventh-day evening, were character- young man, the best news I ever ized by the manifestation of the di- had to tell; I've found Jesus I'. When vine presence, in which the brethren that word was out, he had no more and sisters from the several churches represented generally participated. much to their mutual edification. ing to avoid the influence of which The communion season, after the he had gone to the tavern-and there sermon on Sabbath morning, was the took his place among the seekers for communion and fellowship of saints. On the whole, this quarterly meeting was one of something more than

The next meeting is to be held with the church of Scott, commenc ing on Sixth-day before the third Sabbath in February next, at o'clock P. M. Eld. Amos W. Coon. pastor of the Lincklaen church, is to preach the introductory discourse.

By order of the quarterly meeting. B. G. STILLMAN, Sec'y. DERUYTER, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1866.

COLLECTIONS-TRACT CAUSE.

It will be remembered, that the Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society requested the churches ments to the "Roll Call," the follow- to take a collection for the tract cause on the third Sabbath of October, and quarterly thereafter. Some of the churches nobly responded, and have sent to the Treasurer their contributions. Many have not contributed, or, if so, have neglected to for-

ward what they have raised. The Treasurer was instructed to acknowledge quarterly, through the RECORDER, all collections. His first report will soon be forwarded. The demand for means is increas-

ing. Eld. Leman Andrus is already at work in the western field, spending his whole time in the service of the Society. Eld. A. H. Lewis is engaged as the permanent agent of the So ciety, and is to spend a large share of the coming year in its employ ment, for which he is to receive \$500. The publications spoken of in our last appeal are being pushed forward, while the demand will require new editions of nearly all our best tracts. This appeal is now made to the churches, that they may be ready to fully respond, on the third Sabbath of January, unless they choose to take collections at some other time. The Board do not wish to dictate as to the time and manner of contributions, but they earnestly request that they be stated and

The response already given, and the tor, and after telling him how he had deep interest manifest, encourage the Board to believe that this appeal will be faithfully heeded.

By order of the Board. IRA J. ORDWAY, Cor. Sec'y. WEST EDMESTON, Dec. 28th, 1866.

An American College at Pekin.

Several years ago, in some commother gentleman came back, much tion at Canton, there was a large troubled in spirit, and said : I did amount of American property de- not give enough last night. He sat stroyed, belonging to merchants and for forty-siz thousand dollars; and issue missionaries, for which the efforts of

ed to endow an American College at Pekin, and invest this money in a board of trustees, consisting of the Minister Plenipotentiary at Pekin who shall be elected from time t time to that office, in all, say ten trustees. It is furthermore pr to admit young men from the United States, who shall receive an annual stipend to defray their own expenses while attending college. While exoying its advantages it is proposed to educate them so that they may be come interpreters and translators a the American Embassy and the various consulates in China. It is proposed to admit deserving young Chil nese, who may there learn the Engl lish language, and become acquainter barbarians."

FRUITS OF A REVIVAL There has been special awaken. ing of religious interest in the town lar paper:

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"The chorister, a thoughtless eckless, noble-hearted business man, broke down' at the commencement of the meetings-went home to ask the forgiveness of his aged father for former unkindness, found the old man on his knees, knelt by his side and kissed him, and there they healed the wound. The next day the he opposite side of the church, see ing them, sprang up, ran across to her father, threw her arms around gave themselves to the Saviour. A drinking young man, who gave himself to Christ in the first meetings. started out in search of one of hi companions to bring him to the meeting; got on his track, and folwich road. He hesitated, fearing to and braved, then went in. Landlord met him with a cordial welcome and a hearty shake of the hand, and asked for the news. 'Oh. said the fears of failing. His companion refused to drink, and went out of that bar-room weeping, back to the meetthe blessed Comforter."

HOME NEWS

A letter from Petersburg, N. Y. dated Dec. 26th, says: "We have had a precious revival of religion here this fall and winter."

SECOND BROOKFIELD A letter from a member of the Second Brookfield Church, dated Dec. 27th, says: "It is a general time of health, and a very good religious interest prevails. Sabbath meetings are well attended, and prayer meetings are interesting. The church has never been so prosperous, seemingly, since I became acquaint-

A later letter from the same place, Jan. 1st. says: "This letter has been delayed several days by the heavy snow storm. All of the roads have been blockaded, but they are open

A letter from Shiloh, N. J., dated Dec. 30th, says: "Our school is argely attended. We have plenty of hard work, and little leisure time. We are having a snug winter for this climate. Good health prevails."

CARLSTON, MINNESOTA. A recent letter says: "I have nothing of interest to communicate at present, save that we are having a fine winter thus far. No sleighing yet, nor any severe storms. Prices are on the decline. Merchants are marking down their goods perhaps with not quite so good a grace as they marked them up some time

ANOTHER NOBLE GIFT.—The historian of these times will have one oleasant task to perform, and that will be to chronicle the noble gifts to benevolence which distinguish our day. The latest is recorded by the New York Evangelist as follows:

A few Sunday evenings since, young gentleman in a Reformed Dutch congregation on Fifth avenue, This cause must be maintained. went home from church with his pasbeen prospered during the past year, said to him in substance: 'I have considerable of the Lord's money in my possession; to what good use shall I put it? His paster told him that their Board of Foreign Missions was \$46,000 in debt, and recommended him to give \$5,000 to that Board; He did so at once, and went home The next morning, before breakfast, swept off a burdensome debt of their

Mr. Burlingame, our minister, ob- Missionary Board by one stroke of The Reservoir is about twentyfive miles south from the Eric Canal,
and was built for the purpose of supplying the west end of the "long"

Allred University, four paintings,
tained compensation from the Chihis pen. 'Now,' said by 'Ote stroke to
tained compensation from the Chihis pen. 'Now,' said by 'Ote stroke to
tained compensation from the Chihis pen. 'Now,' said by 'Ote stroke to
the home of a more humanitarian excellent copies of Cole's Voyage of
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whole, the prospect seems favorable new for a permanent and self-supporting interest to spring up here. There we he internal different to internal differe

6. A letter from S. H. Babcock.

that place. We extract as follows:

7. A letter from James Summer-

Our little Carleston church are walking in Christian union, and are have been much interrupted recently n the approach of winter, being

With no assurance of our courage are springing up in the more, scattered in different parts

large dairy farms. There are, how- A number of families have moved Sabbath, by lectures and tracts, is here this fall, and we hear of more only half the labor of the Missionary sections. There is no resident whole, the prospect seems favorable only half the labor of the Missionary Society. We shall lose faster by neglect than we shall gain by con-

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY: This instion is located near Oxford, Chester mnty, Pennsylvania. It was organinstitute in 1854, and has been in dive operation ever since. It is signed to qualify colored young to become Teachers and Preachof the gospel, by affording to hem an English scientific, classical theological training, as ample thorough as can be had in other ary institutions of our land. It sectarian in its government and vaching. Various denominations re represented in the board of stees, and also by its pupils. By hange in the charter, in the spring Ashmun Institute was ical or Collegiate, and Theologi-Its substantial, well-adapted buildings will accommodate 150 students. These buildings and grounds as acres) are worth \$60,000. Two ofessors, one tutor, and seventv-

ive students, are now connected with

twenty-five applications for admis-

PRICE OF RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS. The Nutional Baptist has the followny pertinent paragraph in regard to he price of religious newspapers: There is no article which has adanced so little on the price prior to he war, as the religious newspaper. the secular papers, which before the were two cents, are now four: those who used to pay twelve ants a week for their daily, now pay an advance not half as large is ed on their religious weekly, why, do not exactly see the need of A religious weekly does not cost farmer half as much of his proce as it did before the war. In ying his subscription to a religious mal, an honest old farmer said it hat is the right way to look at this

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IS kely to occupy a prominent place in he political discussions of the comng two months, inasmuch as the egislatures of most of the loval States will be in session, and will have to act upon it. The Legislatime of Ohio ratified it last week. In The Governor of Delaware, in his annual message, strongly opposes the amendment, and advises hat it be not ratified. The Governor of Maryland opposes the amendment, and declares that the passage f it as a condition precedent to the dmission of the Southern States to epresentation, presents to his mind bections of the gravest character, long as the federal constitution utinues to be the supreme law of

CRIMINAL STATISTICS of New During the past year the of convicts in the State prisons has increased by nine hunand fifteen. The prominent ruses of this increase are supposed to the derangement of industries of kinds caused by the war; the liing men—with liberal bounties in pockets-from military discie and duty; the large increase in migration, five-sixths of it at the of New York; and the facilities

STEAMERS ON THE PACIFIC.—The steamer Colorado, with 45 cabin pasengers and about 200 steerage passengers, left San Francisco on the st of January, for Japan and China. he was expected to land her passeners in Yokohama in 19 days from an Francisco, making the trip from dong Kong 46 days. The Colorado will not stop at Honolulu, but go direct to Japan, the company being defrous of making the first trip to pan in the shortest time possible.

LASONRY. -It is estimated by those lo know, that at present, in round pon the face of the globe. Of this umber, some 150,000 are in Engand, 100,000 in Scotland, and 50,in Ireland. There are about 90,000 on the continent of Europe, 60,000 in the United States, and ,000 in other parts of the world. England, there are two or three ousand persons initiated every ear, and the masonic body is said to everywhere increasing.

THE CRETAN WAR. - A dispatch from Constantinople, dated Jan. 3d, leavy battle had been fought beween the Turkish army and the Creins, which resulted in the total deof the latter. Two hundred

ith alarm upon his loss of territori-. President for his approval. Power.

New York, on Saturday night, Jan. 5th. Mrs. Francis Gray Willard. formerly of Middletown, Conn., was shot and instantly killed, in her ing that the people ought not for the by an English jury, and sentenced to boarding house on Twentieth street, present to be further or any longer by Thomas M. Burke, a policeman, taxed to raise money for the reducwho is said to have been a rejected tion of the public debt, was introsuitor for her hand. Burke after- duced and referred to the Commitwards shot himself in the head, and tee of Ways and Means. was conveyed to the hospital, where he soon died. Mrs. Willard was flowed lands; preventing and punforeman of the female compositors of ishing bribery in the election of Conthe New York World, and the fashion | gressmen; extending the jurisdiction editress of the Sunday Times and of the Court of Claims; continuing

nto Lincoln University, with point of being hung, said to those departments - Preparatory, assembled to witness the execution:

tators of one of the most awful, terrible, dreadful, fearful, shameful, painful, mournful, revengeful, hateful, wrongful, unjustifiable, ignominious, he Institution. There are also sad morning to my poor self."

attained his 108th year. At that advanced period of his life he was without any of the infirmities of old age; of the rebel States on their acceptty-four without grumbling. But out spectacles, and took long walks ment. 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 selled to take two bushels of wheat to ing will be stopped on Sunday. it, but now it takes but one. 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 Commis The report in general favors a reare remarkably clear and interesting.

A LARGE FIRE, at Yokohama, Japan, is reported. It occurred on millions of dollars.

ry. A dispatch says: "The high- ed. On being called into actual sershow an alarming increase of ways and railroads are blocked up. Vessels are delayed, and fisheries sus-

we which accompanied the free That part of it which has been used sharge of tens of thousands of for the exhibition of tropical products, was mostly destroyed.

THE Public Schools of New York City cost about \$2,500,000 annually, thriftless spending in populous and include about 2,000 teachers and 200,000 pupils. Of the teachers,

the latter day being devoted exclugive the principal items of business transacted.

THE SENATE. thers, there are about 1,250,000 to inquire what legislation is necesregand Accepted Masons scattered sary to prohibit the sale of persons man succeeded in getting ashore, but hibit the enslavement or peonage of New York his estimates for the ex-Indians in the Territory of New penses of the several departments of

The Porte has received news of any man who shall claim as his Greece, Denmark, Russia, Egypt Western Crete, stating that a wife any woman so married to him. China, Japan, Morocco, Persia,

On Friday, the bill to repeal the Tunis, and Siam. section of the confiscation bill which | Two celebrated race horses, Dan vests the power of amnesty in the Rice and Lamplighter, have been President, was taken up, and Mr. seized by the Collector of Detroit, Johnson, of Maryland, being entitled | Mich. They were owned and kept my fled in disorder to the sea, to the floor, spoke in opposition to in Canada, but frequently taken to no benefit from it. At length, from the so-there the greater number of the vocated a general amnesty. He was drives, and recently sold without the of Wild Cherry, which benefited him so much followed by Mr. Howe on the other payment of duties. side, and in turn by Messrs. Sauls-CONVENTION OF BISHOPS.—The Pope bury, Howard, Trumbull, and others. hundred thousand emigrants from Convention of Bishops in Rome next June, ostensibly to celebrate the centernal department of general approach.

The Pope bury, Howard, Trumbun, and others. The bill was finally passed by 27 yeas to 7 nays. The bill repeals the section of the confiscation bill which empowers the President to issue a tenared of general approach. Apostles Peter and Paul, but the when in his judgment it shall be exondition of the Romish church will pedient. It originated in the House,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE is report. Mr. Stevens' bill for the formation the camp being surprised.

A SAD TRAGEDY was enacted in ize the militia, so as to include the loval colored men of the South; also, a bill to erect four Territorial Governments in the State of Texas.

A preamble and resolution, declar-

Bills relative to swamp and overpensions to army and navy pensioners, notwithstanding their appoint-THE INSPIRATION OF HEMP.—A ment to civil office; entitling soldiers murderer in New Zealand, on the 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 "A good morning, but an un- accidental loss of discharge papers pleasant morning to you all, gentle- by authorizing the Secretary of War severally introduced and referred to milk with water.

The bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their inglorious deaths and murders that full political rights came, up on Frihis hearing was perfect, he read with ance of the constitutional amend

Mr. Wentworth gave notice that he would introduce a bill to repeal the law of 1863, upon which the recent decisions of the Supreme Court

Below we give a summary of the militia bill introduced into the House by Gen. Paine, of Wisconsin, and ordered to be printed:

the 26th of November, and destroy- exercise all the authority over the ed two-thirds of the native town, national guard that is by the Constitution reserved to the States. The The damages are estimated at three cising authority. The government is to arm and equip the troops, upon requisition and proper bond. There A GREAT SNOW STORM was prevail- is to be an annual encampment—the ing in England on the 4th of Janua- number of days is as yet undeterminvice, the pay and allowances will be the same as in the regular army.

army. Four schools of the national guard are to be established by Congress, with the same course as at West Point. Commissions in the army shall be granted only to graduates at West Point, or of these schools of the guard, or to those who more than 1,000 are paid only \$400 have served hororably at least one year in the militior army.

250,000 francs more. Russia then gave in, and withdrew from the comsively to speech-making. Below we bat, with a net loss of 400,000 francs. them, and His love fill every heart, is my

Comptroller Brennan has sent to the Board of Aldermen of the city of

hen no doubt be fully considered. and, having passed the Senate with-he Pope is old and feeble, and looks out amendment, it now goes to the surprised at such a distance from the Fort that there was no escape. The attack was made just before daylight,

Ireland over 2,000 decked club yachts, of from 10 to 500 tons each—the are chiefly schooners and cutters, with some steamers, the latter not being considered exactly legitimate. Crocker died in New London, a day or two since, in consequence of being run into by a sled. It is estimated that from 3,5000 to ,000 houses have been built in Cleveland, O., in 1856, and yet there are no

be hung.

Robert Reed, a tinker, who was

arrested at New York last August,

for the murder of his wife at Liver-

pool, England, more than four years

ago, has been convicted of murder

There are in Great Britain and

Seven milk dealers in Paris were recently sentenced to six days immen, countrymen, brothers and spec- to receive proof of discharge, were prisonment for adulterating their The trains on the Western Rail

road, 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 633 per-

sons, and wounding 156. . It is proposed to purchase an estate of 1,800 acres at Washington, on which to erect an executive man-

In the Senate of New York, last Friday, the bill for the repeal of the Anti-Free 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

Greenbacks, in the gold regions of Montana, Nevada, Idaho and Colorado, frequently command a premium over gold. Rothschild, of Naples, nas made money enough. He has retired with

a fortune of \$40,000,000Ship building is brisk in Chicago. Ship carpenters command \$4 per day

It is said that there are more than hundred miles of good sleighing in the streets of Boston. The consumption of cheese in Eng-

land, yearly, amounts to the enorthe Senate of New York, it was rati- some modifications of the tariff. His of the President and Secretary of mous 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 Governkets ready by the end of May. Pure salt can be shoveled up by

cart-loads in Southwestern Kansas. Three deaths from eating pork are Agents. reported in Cincinnati.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A COUDY, A COLD OR A SORE THROAT equires imm late attention, and should be checked. If-allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Having a direct influence to the parts, give For Bronchitis, Asthma, Cutarrh, Consump ive and Throat Diseuses, TROCHES are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The TROCHES are recommended and prescribed by Physicians. men through out 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 Trocues are universal v propounced better than other articles. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches,"

and do not take any of the Worthless Imilations that may be off-red. SOLD EVERYWHERE. A CARD .- I desire through the columns of the RECORDER to acknowledge the receipt of a Christmus Gift, presented on Christmas sisting of the sum of \$50 in money; for which I return to the donors my most sincere and grateful thanks, And I bless God that, though a stranger in a strange land, and weighed down by the infirmities of age, I am not without kind and generous friends. That

St. Catharine, Mo., Dec. 25, 1866. many unpleasant mementoes, in the shape of awina, Buzzard's Bay, and broke in ever easily controlled by Cor's Cough Bal SAM. It is agreeable to the taste, effectual nd no family with children subject to Croup can afford to be without it. as: it is infallible for Croup it taken in season.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obsti-Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, In flammation of the Lungs; while even Confluence when all other means have failed Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the

Unsolicited Testimony. From Andrew Archer, Esq., of Fairfield Maine:

"About eight years since, my son, Henry erset County, Me., was attacked with spit-ting of blood, cough, weakness of lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a 'Seated nsumption.' He was under medical treat ment for a number of months, but received of Wild Cherry, which benefited him so much obtained another bottle, which in a short me restored him to his usual state of health think I can safely recommend this remedy o others in like condition, for it is, I think all it purports to be—the Great Lung Remedy for the Times! "The above statement, gentlemen, is my

coluntary offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal." Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont-St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

ts editor for bringing to their notice."

Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and large mounts expended in their introduction, the Pain Killer has continued to steadily advance Family Medicine ever introduced. It is an nternal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is, that the sales have onstantly increased, and wholly upon its own merits. The effect of the Pain Killer average being 45 tons each. These upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaints Cholera, Dysentery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical prepaions that can never be forgotten. Its suc-A boy by the name of Charles cess in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sprains, suffering, has secured for it such a host of estimony, as an almost infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of

the Age. Although there have been many

medicinal preparations brought before the

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is warranted to reak up the most troublesome Cough in an incredible short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of its merits, than this Balsam, for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Oroup, etc. Physicians having Consumptive patients prescriptions, should not hesitate to pre

the nineteenta century.

scribe this remedy; it has cured cases when all other remedies have failed. Consumptives, do not despair because all the remedies that you have tried have failed, BUT TRY THIS GREAT REMEDY. Sold by E. G. Champlin & Co., A. B. Collins, and all Medicine Dealers. Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. Agents for Eastern States.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE. - Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our and apply the medicinal virtues of the White ine bark. It has been thoroughly tested by scople in this city and viuinity, and the prorietor has testimonials to its value from persons well known to our citizens. We reommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists.—Independent.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!

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Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmo-nary Affections generally. It is a Remarkbetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other Complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

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awing been restored to health in a few very by a very simple remedy, after hav-ng \$25 bred for several years with a severe affection, and that dread disease, Con- C. Whitford, Morrisville, tion—is auxious to make known to his sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of John Utter, the prescription used (free of charge,) with | David Gurley, the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sume cume for

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchius, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted. and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription free, by return mail, will please address. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

NEW YORK MARKETS---JAN. 7, 1867. Cotton-35gc. for middling uplands, 36gc. for

Flour and Meal-Flour, 9 75@10 75 for hipping Ohio, 12 85@14 30 for trade brands 14 10@17 00 for St. Louis extras. Rye Flour 6 4007 85. Corn Meal, 5 1005 20 for Jersey, 5 25 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour 3 25 @3 85 # 100 lbs. Grain-Wheat, 2 40@2 42 for No. 2 Chi-

cago, 3 25 for White Western. Barley, 1 10 @1 12. Barley Mait 1 25@1 32. Rye, 1 25 @1 28 for Canada. Oats, 64@69c. Corn, 1 13 @1 14 for Western mixed. Hay-90c.@1 00 for shipping, 1 15@1 25 Hops-20, 40@60c., as to growth and quali-

for new. Beef, 9 00@12 00 for old plain mess, 11 00@18 00 for new, 12 00@15 00 for old 8@84c. Butter and Cheese wit hout material Seeds -Clover, 13@14c. Timothy 3 00@3 50

bushel. Rough Flaxseed 2 60@2 75. Tallow-11@114c.

At Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 20th, 1866, by Rev

Miss Nellie H. Davis, all of Plainfield. On Wednesday, Dec. 26th, 1866, at the residence of the bride's father, in Lincklaen, Chenango Co., N. Y., by Eld. T. Fisher, Mr. THOMAS J. PIESTER, of Clay, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and Miss Mary C. Nich ols, of Linck-TinDantyter, N. Y., Dec. 4th, 1866, by Eld.

DIE E. BARBER, both of DeRuyter. In Lincklaen, N. Y., Dec. 12th, 1866. . T. Fisher, Mr. LAGRAND PHETTIPLACE and Miss Louisa J. Wheelock, both of Lincklaen. In DeRuyter, N. Y., Dec. 27th, 1866, by Eld. Stephen Burdick, Mr. NELSON ESTES. Cazettovia, and Miss Martha A. Sickler, of Rev. J. M. Todd, Mr. Lewis Swancott Miss Bon L. Maxson, all of Brookfield.

At the residence of the officiating clergy

the side of his companion, in the grave-yard of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at New Market. His body was accordingly brought on, accompanied by a number of friends, and funeral services held at New Market, on Dec. 28th. A sermon was preached on the occasion by the pastor, from Heb. 11: 22.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, In Brookfield, N. Y., Dec. 29th, 1866, after long and painful illness, Mr. Albert Clarke, aged 64 years. Bro. Clarke had been fo Seventh day Baptist Church, and died in the public since the first introduction of Perry firm faith of the gospel. Re leaves a companion and four children to mourn his de parture. Precious in the sight of the Lord s the death of His skints. In Dexter, Mich., Aug. 18th, 1866, of heart lisease, Mr. Daniel W. Dudley, in the 48th year of his age. He has left a lonely widow and numerous friends to mourn his loss. He

Thou hast gone, my dearest husband, To the distant spirit land There again I hope to meet thee, There to join that happy band. In Albion, Wis., Dec. 25th, 1866, suddenly

In Albion, Wis., Dec. 25th, 1866, suddenly, of congestion and paralysis, Dea. Luke Coon, aged 62 years. The dece ased was born in Berlin, N. Y., June, 1804. He experienced religion in DeRuyter, N. Y., and was baptized by the late Eld. Daniel Coon, and united with the Seventh day Baptist Church in that place, in 1828. He moved to and settled in Portville. Cattaraugus Co. N. Y., in 1833, and Portville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1833, and united with the Second Seventh day Baptist Church in Genesee. In this Church he was chosen and ordained to the office of deacon. le moved to Wisconsin, and settled in Albion, June, 1848, and subsequently united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in this place, of which be remained a worthy and useful member until deth. By this providence, the church are bereft of an active nember, and the world of a moral luminary nd his wife, with whom he had lived nearly orty years, of an affectionate and devoted husband, and five surviving children, who have reached maturity, of one of the most ndulgent and affectionate of fathers. All owever, have the comfortable assurance. hat their irreparable loss is the infinite gain of the departed.

L. A. Davis, T. B. Bardeen, J. S. Cra ndall L. Browning, A. G. Boss, Anthony Hacos, O. Whitford, Hamilton Clarke, S. C. Hancock, T. G. Johnson, Richard Stillman, Joshus Clarke, R. J. Yearance, A. B. Grandall, I. F. Randolph, E. I. Maxson, Maxson Saunders, W. C. Whitford, J. M. Todd, L. Coon (too la te for Board Meeting,) C. D. Langworthy, M. J. Green, L. C. Rogers, Wm. M. Rand olph, Thos. Fisher, S. R. Irish, Morris Langworthy (C. G.'s account is square,) Charles H. Maxson, Ephraim Maxson, A. M. West (expressage paid to Utica.) W. A. Rogers, V. Hull (E. L.'s post office address is Westerly, but he is now at the West.) H. B. Lewis, John Edwards, P. S. Cottrell, C. Hawley, P. E. Crandall, Nehe miah Bee, A. H. Burdick, Isaac S. Dunn, Stephen Burdick, C. D. Potter, C. Whitford.

should give us early notice of the omission. Pays to Vol. No. Charles Maxson, Westerly, Browning, Montville, Conn., 2 50 G. Boss, Mystic Bridge, Conn., 2 50 trs. H. Dunham, Plainfield, N Mrs. S. Stillman. hineas F. Randolph." ⊽m. Dunn, Dunham, Jr.. athan Rogers eo. S. Larkin. Ayres & Clawson, Shiloh, N. J. Johnsonburg.Pa... J. F. Kandolph. Emporia. Kan.. 2

harles H. Burdick. " lonathan Hibbard. . J. Ordway, West Edmeston, Silas Maxson

), A. Trowbridg Mrs. Achsa Beebe. Geo. C. Lewis, Sangersfield. Maxson Saunders, Samuel Sheldon, DeRuyter, Alvin A. Lewis, Kenyon W. Burdick, & Elias I. Maxson, Portville,

L. B. Crandail. Crandall . W. Hamilton Ezra Potter, N. G. Hadsell,

. N. Stillman. D. C. Babcock, Persia

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illages of Askaway and Potter Hill. It has farming and gardening purposes, with an excellent market among the manufacturing, and by druggists generally. villages in the immediate vicinity. For terms and other information, apply to GEO. B. CARPENTER. or address .

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHORUS; Containing Withem's Method of Teaching Vocal Music, adapted to Schools, by John Hullah; also, Selections for Devotional Exercises, Exhibiber of the Marlboro Seventh day Baptist tions, and Festival Occasions: Adapted and Church. He had, however, repeatedly examples of the Marlboro Seventh day Baptist tions, and Festival Occasions: Adapted and Church. He had, however, repeatedly examples of the control of Music in the pressed a wish, on dying to be buried by J. B. Shartand, Teacher of Music in the Boston Grammar Schools. \$1:00.

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For Cause and Cure see Annual of Phenology, for 1867, published at 20 cents,

y FOWLER & WELLS, New York. RUITLAND. — THE FRUITLAND Estate on the new railroad from New York to Philadelphia is now open for settle den soil, and pure water, invite all who seek \$20 per acre and upwards, eligible town lote and large water powers for sale on easy terms. Persons destring to purchase will take Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Atsion Junction, or address WM. P. SCHELL or J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Fruitland P. O. Burlington Co., New Jersey.

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results are the most convincing precis of the superior curative properties of this preparation; and to them the authors point with peculiar satisfaction. While it is most pow-erful against confirmed diseases, it is ex-tremely gentle as a medicine in infancy and youth, being quite harmless to even the youngest, when administered judiciously.

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NOVEMBER 19, 1866.

Between the ATLANTIC CITIES and the vest, north-west, south and south WEST. Also to the GREAT OIL REGIONS

Of Pennsylvania. FOUR EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY, 460 MILES without Change of Coaches, Between

Until further notice, Trains will leave De-pot foot of Chambers at., North River, New York, as follows: 8.00 A. M. DAY EXPRESS, (Sun lays excepted,) through without change of Coaches, arriving in Buffalo 1.28 P. M., Rochester 11.28 P. M., Salamanca 12.00 Mid't, and Dunkirk 2.22 A. M., connecting at Buffalo with the Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with the At-lantic and Great Western Railway, for all points West and South; also connects at Greycourt for Warwick. Sleeping Coaches attached to trains at Hornellsville and Buf-

.45 A. M. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations. 10.00 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL TRAIN, (Sundays excepted.) through without change, stop-ping at all principal Stations, and reaching. Bunalo at 6.18 A. M., Salamanos 5.50 A. M., and Dunkirk 8.02 A. M., making direct con-nection with Trains on Lake Shore and At. lantic and Great Western Railways for points West and South; also con

Greyourt for Newburgh and Warwick.
4.00 P. M. WAY TRAIN, (Sundays excepted.)
for Newburgh, Warwick, Port Jeryls, and 5.00 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS. (Sundays excepted.) for Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo, without change of Coaches, reaching Salamanca at 1.25 P. M., Buffalo at 1.45 P. M., and Dunkirk at 3.22 P. M., making direct connections with Atlantic and Great-Western, Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points West and South-

Salamanca (except Saturdays,) through without change of Coaches, arriving in Rochester 1.25 P. M., Buffalo 1.45 P. M., Salamanca at 1.55 P. M., and Dunkirk st 3.22 P. M., making direct connections with Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points 30° P. M. THROUGH EMIGRANT TRAIN, Daily, without change of cars to Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, connecting with all Western Lines, and forming by far the most comfortable and desirable Route for

GOING EAST. ROM DUNKIRK AND BALAMARCA. Salamanca, Daily, (except Sundays.) Intersects at Hornellsville with the 5.30 A. M. Day Express from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 10.30 P. M. 10 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, from Dunkirk, Daily, (except Sundays.) Stops at Sala-manca 9.40 A. M., and connects at Hornellsville and Corning with the 8 30 A. M. Ex-press Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7.00 A. M. 1.15 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS,

from Dunkirk, Daily, (except Sundays.) Stops at Salamanca 6.55 P. M., and arrives. FROM BUFFALO. By New York Time from Depot corner Exdays excepted.) Arrives in New York at Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail-

Hornellsville, Daily, (except Sundays.) Arrives in New York at 7.00 A. M. Connects at Elmira with Williamsport and Elmira Railroad for Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and points South. 20 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops for wood and water only, and arrives in New York at 7.00 A M. 3.10 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS. Daily Arrives in New York at 12:30 P. M. 11:20 P. M. CINCINNATI EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays.) Arrives in New York at 3.45 P. M. Connects at Elmira with Wil-hamsport and Elmira Railroad; at Great Western Railroad, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston

FROM ROCHESTER. from Buffalo, and reaching New York 10.30 Stops at all Stations, and arrives at Corning 3.15 P. M., intersecting with the 8.30 A. M. Mail Train from Buffalo, and reaching New York 7.00 A. M.; also connects at El-mira for Harrisburg and all points South. 30 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, Daily stopping at Corning 11/38, interesting with the 4.15 P. M. Night Express from

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Dunkirk, stopping as above and reaching. New York 12:30 P. M. Sleeping Coach at-tached to this Train running through to: 2.30 P. M.

were destroyed, and a large upon it. of lives lost.

ever took place in the wide world since the creation of Adam, and a | ham being entitled to the floor. That 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 He was followed by Mr. Morrill and

sioner of the Revenue, has made a in commercial and financial circles.

and most of the foreign residences.

THE Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, England, was the scene of a conflagration on the 31st of December

DOINGS IN CONGRESS. According to adjournment, both houses of Congress reassembled on Thursday, Jan. 3d. The Senate held brief sessions on Thursday and Frinight cost the Russian 150,000 day, and then adjourned over to francs; the following day he regain-New York to Japan 40 days, and to Monday. The House was in session ed 20,000 francs; the night following on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,

> Mr. Sumner offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee into Slavery as a punishment for the rest of the crew, seven in number. crime, which was adopted after debate; also, a resolution inquiring what legislation is necessary to pro-

> Mexico, which was referred to the the city government for 1867. The Military Committee. Mr. Howard offered a number of sum to be expended for educational very stringent amendments to a pend-purposes is \$2,522,000. ing bill relating to Utah, which were ordered to be printed. They taken possession of the space allotted provide for the punishment of the them in the Paris exhibition are the solemnization of matrimony by Mor- United States, England, Belgium, mon priests, and for the punishment Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal,

having occurred in Algeria of loyal State Governments at the Ristori recently made a speech of South, was discussed at considerable twenty-nine seconds duration, which length, but no action was taken took her two days to commit to memory and speak it in the English A Bill was introduced to reorgan- language.

appropriate committees.

day, as the special order. Mr. Binggentleman, 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-years limitation of prosecutions in treason cases. Mr. Grinnell, the latter stating that he would not consent to the admission

"By its provisions all able bodied itizens are to be enrolled within sixty days after the passage of the act, and yearly thereafter. A national guard of two regiments of loval olunteers from the militia, is to be established in each Congressional report, which attracts much attention District. A bureau of militia is to be established in the War Department, having at its head a Major General, who shall be the commandduction of taxation, and suggests er of the militia, subject to the orders fied last week with only three nega- statements upon the whole subject War. The term of service is fixed at three years. The organization shall be the same as that of the regular army. The officers are to be elected by the troops, and commissioned by the governors, who are to

> Congress is to have power to order pended. The poor are suffering the national guard into service to execute the laws of the United States. or to suppress insurrection in any State at the request of its egislature. In case of war, Congress may order such a part of the national guard into service as is needed. All forms, parades, dress, &c., are to be according to the regulations of the regular

> > SUMMAT & F NEWS In one of the clubs of Paris, a Russian and a k, both very rich, gambled for twelve hours on each of three successive nights. The first | Eve, by the people of St. Catharine, Mo., conhe again lost these 20,000 francs, and

Brig A. Horta, from the West In- prayer. dies, of and for Boston, with salt, went ashore in a gale on the 27th, on the south side of the Island of Nashtwo. The captian and a colored sea-

footings are \$9,180,500 59. The The countries that have already

During the past year nearly three

From all accounts received, it

man, in Watson, N. Y., on the morning of Dec. 25th, 1866, by Eld. James E. N. Backus Mr. Stephen R. Burdick and Miss Harriet A. In Hayfield, Pa., Dec. 17th, 1866, Mrs. Ber-SEY PALMER, wife of S. T. Palmer, leaving an infant, and three other children. Sister Paltill during her last illness, though for months she was manifestly ripening for her change. At Shiloh, N. J., Dec. 25th, 1866, suddenly, Mr. John Ayres, in the 67th year of his age. Bro. Ayres had been for many years a mem

Brocklyn, N. Y., says, in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his Magazine, of the cure of his only son, of Scrofula, "after dissolution appeared inevitable," "We publish this statement, not for pay, but in gratitude to God who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment, which the readers of this Magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice."

L. C. E.

At New Market, N. J., on the evening following Dec. 27th, 1866, Mrs. Kezian Dyrs, in the Story of the evening following Dec. 27th, 1866, Mrs. Kezian Dyrs, in the Story of Brown of Scrofula, "after dissolution appeared inevitable," "We publish this statement, not for pay, but in gratitude to God who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment, but from the exhaustion of the powers of nature. She was living with her son, Mrs.

James C, Ayres, at the time of her death.

L. C. E.

At New Market, N. J., on the evening following Dec. 27th, 1866, Mrs. Kezian Dyrs, in the Story of apology for publishing a medical lowing Dec. 27th, 1866, Mrs. Kezian Dyrs, in the Story of Story of Contact Cantata. Words by Sidnsy allowed to General Agents. Experienced the Story of Contact Cantata. Words by Sidnsy allowed to General Agents. Experienced the Story of Contact Cantata. Words by Sidnsy allowed to General Agents. Experienced the Story of Contact Cantata. Words by Sidnsy allowed to General Agents. Experienced the Story of Contact Cantata. Words by Sidnsy allowed to General Agents. Experienced the Story of Contact Cantata. Words by Sidnsy allowed to General Agents. Experienced the Story of Contact Cantata. Words by Sidnsy allowed to General Agents. Experienced the Story of Contact Cantata. Words by Sidnsy allowed to General Agents. Experienced the Story of Contact Cantata. Words by Sidnsy allowed to General Agents. Experienced the Story of Contact Cantact Cantact Canta James C. Ayres, at the time of her death, Circulars free.

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Wa. R. Dian, Goof Proc. Ages.

7/5:105 B

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 the out-door air condensing them. one inch calibre, (nine ounces in of the sole, dipped in melted pitch No one should travel in winter with weight,) and weighs between 500 or tar, and when cool 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 the mind fretful and irritable. A simply by walking on damp ground; woolen stocking will alone keep the but against dampness from walking feet warmer than the same stockings and a pair of tight boots besides. in wet grass, or the slosh of snow deep enough to reach the upper leather, this device is no protection.

ness and to prevent their squeaking, is to set them in melted tallow deep enough to merely cover the soles, and let them remain a week; beeswax and tallow, it is still

A gentleman avers, that from six years of experience and trial, the soles of the shoes are not only made water-proof, but will last three times a long, is a seat of gum copal variable applied to the soles, and repeated as it dries, until the pores of the leather are filled, and the surface shines like polished mahogany.

The soles of shoes may be made impervious to water by rubbing the following mixture into the leather, until it is thoroughly saturated: One mutton suet; six ounces of pure beeswax: four ounces of rosin. Melt these over a slow fire, stirring well, til the difficulty is removed. and when the shoes are new, warm

with a painter's brush, to both soles toes; let them remain in until thirty that the boots should take a polish fire, and jump into bed. immediately, dissolve an ounce of beeswax in a teaspoonful each of and will have a bright polish. Tal- get into bed. low and grease become rancid, and

serves both. heat; warm it when it is to be used, pleasantly. 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 well 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 a shoe water-tight, it is rendered measurably air-tight, and this occasions

ing increases their durability. But trabrushing will be saved. before they are once worn in the wet, until they are well warmed; then cork soles, which, if taken out every but this tar should be applied the Health. 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

ing them too small altogether. they get hard, and wear out very on a nail.

VARNISH FOR SHOES.

strike into the leather and make it hard, but remains on the surface, and hard, but remains on the surface, and the water almost per-leating for his luxuriant raven hard. The same preparation is admirable for harmes, and does not his face were found to be loaded, 12,000 of the modern of the percentage of the percenta

stockings are removed, and both feet with the ball downward. The gun and stockings are well dried before is light and easily transported. One the fire, the feet will be comfortably of the sizes now being made at the warm for several hours; it is the armory discharges 58-100 inch calimoisture and steam about the feet bre balls, and weighs 225 pounds. which often makes them feel cold by The other size discharges balls of tight-fitting shoes; they arrest the circulation; this induces coldness, causing a general feeling of discomfort all over the body, even making

If a person has a good circulation, the feet will get warm of themselves Another means of rendering the if the tight boots are removed. No most unexpectedly to himself, the soles of shoes impervious to damp- one can go to bed with cold feet hero of a nine-days fit of wonderwithout doing themselves a positive ment on the part of the Parisians, injury; and it is always best in winter-time, even if the feet do not feel cold, at bed-time to draw off the if it is a mixture of equal parts of stockings and hold the feet to the fire or stove, rubbing them meanwhile with the hand, until they are perfectly dry and comfortably warm in every part; it is a pleasant operahalf an hour or more, and even then

If the soles are hot and dry at bedpint of linseed oil; half a pound of time, rub patiently into each one of night at a little roadside inn, a few them, with the hand, half a teaspoonful of sweet oil night after night, un-

Some persons always have cold them, and the mixture also, and use. feet on getting into bed a robust hem, and the mixture also, and use. feet on getting into bed; a robust of the day, M. C., on reaching Or, put a pound each of rosin and person may remedy this in time by the inn, felt very tired. He accordtallow in a pot on the fire, and when dipping both feet at a time in cold ingly went to bed early, and fell melted and mixed, apply while hot, water just deep enough to cover the asleep at once, and dreamed, he asand upper leather. If it is desired are counted, wipe dry, hold to the thought that he had just been ap-

Feeble persons and invalids should pursue a different course. Put both in superintending the work of the turpentine and lamp black, a day or feet in hot water half leg deep; add miners, when the owner of the mine two after the boots have been treat- hot water from time to time for appeared upon the ground. The ed with the rosin and tallow, rub fifteen minutes, so that the water shall man, rough and ill-bred, addressed over them this wax and turpentine, be hotter than when they are put in, the new manager rudely, reproachaway from the fire. Thus the exte- then dip them in cold water as before, | ing him with his inactivity, adding rior will have a coat of wax alone, while you count ten, wipe warm, and "Instead of standing there with

rot the stitching, and the leather diseases, aggravates others, and de- down into the mine, and draw the Carolina. also; while the rosin mixture pre- lays the cure of all, it is worth all the plan of it, as you engaged to do." nt of turpentine or camphor, ful condition can be brought about a quarter of a pound of beeswax, and | wherein the feet are in such a naturquarter of a pound of Burgundy al and healthful state, that the mind nitch; melt together with a gentle is never attracted toward them un-

interfere with the pleasure of locomo tion, cause corns, and even rheumatic gout; hence it is worth while to repeat what we have formerly recommended as an infallible and easy method of having a new foot covering fit as easily as an old shoe-just put on two pairs of thick stockings before the measure is taken, or before fitting your feet with ready-made shoes; then when you get home pull off both pair, put on one thin pair, wear them for a few days, and then put on thicker. This simple expedient will prevent an incalculable amount of discomfort, irritation and loss in one year.

CLEANING SHOES. well in winter, is worth knowing. dampness on the inside, creating ill Scrape off the mud or wet dirt with odors and coldness, while any kind of an old spoon handle, or, which is betoily substance must not only rot the | ter, a wooden knife; then with a soft, material, but cause a noisome smell. damp rag or sponge, remove what was cut a few feet above his head To those who are forehanded, and the knife failed to do; then set them just out of reach of his hand. His have leisure, it is advised to pur- back from the fire for five or six terror at this discovery was such that chase the shoes to be worn in winter hours or more; they will then take a he nearly fainted. Rousing himself, six months beforehand, and wear polish as easily as before they were by force of will, from the stupor of them a little at a time in warm wea- wetted; in this way they can be ther; thus they become hardened be- cleaned without scarcely soiling the come him, he compelled himself to fore winter sets in, and this harden- fingers at all, and a great deal of ex-

Boots and shoes for the winter the soles should be held to the fire, should be large enough to admit of But no; he was not mistaken. The warm a little tar in a tin cup, and night and dried well, will keep the apply it with a swab to the bottom feet warm all the time, without of the shoe, but not hot enough to which condition no person can possiburn the leather; then let it be well bly have good health, while there are injured point, the thickness of the dried before the fire. This will never many whose only obstacle to good massive cable was already reduced work out while warming the feet; health is cold feet.—Hall's Journal of to less than an inch.

A TERRIBLE FIREARM. made at Hartford, Conn., one hun- his bones. He tried to call out. but dred battery guns of a new inven- his tongue was frozen. Moreover. any kind will soften the leather and tion. Fifty of them will have a one- he felt that even if he could make make it porous. Without this tar inch bore, and the balance one-half himself heard (which was totally imapplication, the first wetting of the inch bore. This gun is quite a curi- possible, as he was now half way up, soles will contract them, making osity to look at. The main charac- no human aid could reach him. them not lit so well, sometimes mak- teristic of it is, that it has a series Looking upward, he could see the of barrels, with a carrier and lock daylight at the mouth of the shaft, If shoes are heated before the fire, cylinder, rigidly fastened to the main | bright but distant as a star. Gazing shaft, and rotating simultaneously downward, over the edge of the much sooner than if allowed to dry and continuously by means of a basket, at a depth that it made him gradually in the upper part of the crank, the cartridges being fed into dizzy and sick to look down to, he Litchen or family room, farthest from the carrier from the feed boxes, could see, like so many glow-worms, the fire, or laid on a shelf, or hung thence driving endwise into the rear the lamps of the miners. And the ends of the barrels, then exploded, basket, meantime, mounted higher the Pacific coast. and the empty cartridge cases with- every instant, the rope cracking au-It is a bad plan to grease the up- drawn, without any pause in the dibly under the increasing strain of per leather of shoes for the purpose operation. The incessant loading ascent. The unfortunate engineer of keeping them soft; it rots the lea- and firing are produced by the sim- saw clearly that there was no possi-

If boots are treated as above, and oftentimes being loaded without ust before going out of doors the breaking them, and many inserted and 600 pounds. The first named has a range of about one mile, and the latter upward of two miles.

SINGULAR TRANSFORMATION.

A well-known mining engineer, who is vouched for as being a man of talent and education, of cool and methodical temperament, and about thirty years of age, has become, from the fact that his hair, black and unusually luxuriant, has been whitened in a single night, under the impression of a dream.

"We should not give space to the narrative of this singular adventure,' says the editor of the Pays, in whose columns the incident was originally tion of itself, and ought not to be dis- mentioned, "were it not that M pensed with a single night from Oc- C- is personally well known tober to May; it is one of the best by us as a truthful and honorable anodynes; it allows a person to fall man, and has himself furnished us asleep in five minutes, who, with cold with the account we publish, affirmfeet, would have remained awake for ing on oath the absolute exactness of every detail therein given."the sleep will be unrefreshing and

From the account thus given to the publisher, it appears that M. -, when inspecting certain mineral tracts in Brittany, stopped one hundred yards distant from a mine, which he had never seen, but which he purposed visiting next day. Having walked many miles in the course serts, the following dream: He pointed to the managership of the mine in question, and he was busy

engineer, hurt and annoved

manner of his employer.

precede him with their lamps, he ex- Easter Sunday. plored the various galleries of the mine, and having made a plan of the gave the signal for the ascent. As fying, "Here we rest." he placed himself in the basket, he remarked the great thickness of the rope which served to hoist it, and calculated that, the mine being unusually deep, the ascent could scarcely be accomplished in less than an

· He had been ascending thus for two or three minutes, when, chancing to raise his eyes, he espied what seemed to him an abrasion of the To do this easily, harmlessly, and rope by which he was being drawn up. Startled by this appearance, he fixed his eyes on the portion of the rope which had attracted his attention, and saw distinctly that the rope apprehension that had so nearly overcalmness, and set himself again to examine the rope. Perhaps he was mistaken; and he would look again. rope had rubbed against some projection of the rocky wall which hemmed him in, and its strands were un twisting slowly but visibly. At the

The unfortunate men felt that his doom was sealed; the conviction of the utter hopelessness of his position | term meaning "muddy." The Government is now having chilled him to the very marrow of

to ten loads each, the cartridges his bed, evidently drawn by his own compartment, however, than they hand, a plan of the mine which he find out their mistake, for the orifice was to visit on the following day, but is made so that return through it is out at Ortaken, a neighboring village which he had never seen, and of impossible. The inventor of this on the Bosphorus, and out of twelve fore. The expediency of enlarging our pages whose internal arrangements he had machine thus goes from waterspout, cases reported eight were fatal. no idea; and this plan, so unaccountably produced, proved, on examinaterrier. This is a wonderful little fellow
tion of the mine to be absolutely of the purest Scotch breed, be is well tion of the mine, to be absolutely of the purest Scotch breed; he is well correct in every particular.

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, New Ironsides at League Island: obtained the grant from the crown,) from Hampshire county in England. The former name of the domain was Laconia.

nized, January 16, 1776. Massachusetts-Indian name, sig-

that Island.

Connecticut—This is the English orthography of the Indian word, ed in Warsaw Sound in 1864. Quon-ch-ta-cut, which signifies the

him by the English crown of 1564. British Channel.

Pennsylvania — From Admiral meaning "Penn's Woods." Delaware-In honor of Thomas the bay, and died there in 1610.

queen of Charles I. of England. made the first attempt to colonize something else.

North and South Carolina were originally in one tract, called "Caro-the yellow pine timber used in the "Instead of standing there with line," after the queen of Charles IX. construction of the vessel, they pre-your arms folded, seeing other men of France, in 1503. Subsequently, sented all colors, from silvery white As cold feet induces a number of work, you would do better to go in 1662, the name was altered to to deep red. The roaring of the

1732

1763, owned the territory.

Indian word for "smoky water," with the French prefix "are," or

the big bend," i. e., the Mississippi, followed, but it dipped into the river. which is its western boundary. head of the river."

Ohio—From the Indian, meaning of its border.

weir. So called from the fancied resemblance of the lake to a fish

the American Indians. Illinois—From the Indian "Illina." men, and the French suffix "ois." together signifying "tribe of men." rushing channel.

Iowa—From the Indian, signify- mere smoking wreck.

ing "the drowsy ones." Minnesota—Indian for "cloudy wa-

-California—The name given by Cortez, the discoverer of that region. He probably obtained it from an old Spanish romance, in which an imaginary island of that name is described as abounding in gold. Oregon—According to some, from,

the Indian oregon, "river of the west." Others consider it derived from the Spanish oregano, wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on

A FRENCH RAT TRAP. The more ancient parts of Paris

are overrun with rats. One morning mens of silver from Angelo Norman ther, and admits dampness more plest kind of mechanism, there being bility of escaping the horrible fate recently, in the neighborhood of the lode, near the headwaters of Snake readily. It is better to make a var- less parts about the gun than in the awaiting him, and could almost Rue Saint Dominique, a confused River, which was discovered last nish thus:

Springfield musket. This gun can count the seconds that would elapse multitude of shrill cries were heard summer. The whole lode averages Put half a pound of gum shellac, be discharged at the rate of two hun-broken up in small pieces, in a quart dred shots per minute. One of its bottle or jug, cover it with alcohol, features is, that there is no recoil below. Such was the intensity of was as follows: For several nights ore has gradually improved during cork it tight, and put it on a shelf in a which can affect the accuracy of the his anguish, that he was tempted to the neighborhood had been literally the whole depth. warm place; shake it well several aim. When the gun is once sighted abridge its duration by throwing eaten up by rats coming in flocks from times a day, then add a piece of gum at a given object, the same aim can himself down at once, instead of the adjoining market. Nothing was camphor as large as a hen's egg; be maintained at the will of the awaiting any longer the inevitable spared by these voracious depredacamphor as large as a hen's egg; be maintained at the will of the shake it well, and in a few hours operator until thousands of discharginstant. As he hesitated, longing, yet fearing, to take the fatal leap, instant. As he hesitated, longing, yet fearing, to take the fatal leap, the basket reached the mouth of the shaft. With a loud cry he leaped from the basket reached the mouth of the shaft. With a loud cry he leaped from the basket awaking as he felt the basket reached the mouth of the great care and screen the fresh eggs in the cremeries fractional currency of the denomination of the geg instant. As he hesitated, longing, yet fearing, to take the fatal leap, to take the f it will be dissolved in three days; then shake and use. If it gets too thick, and alcohol, pour out two or three teaspoonfuls in a saucer, and apply it teaspoonfuls in a saucer, and a saucer, and a saucer in the s terials were all good, it will dry in gas at the breech, all the force of the hausted, bathed in perspiration, and division is a small door, which is

known in the neighborhood under the over the whole city. 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.

BURNING OF THE NEW IRONSIDES. The Philadelphia Press gives a vivid description of the burning of the

The monitors are located in the inconnects the island with the main Vermont—From the French verb is a long pier, built on a line with and a half feet long, made of wire mont, or mountain, indicative of the Broad street. At the end of this covered with leather. mountainous nature of the State. pier, the New Ironsides was moored, The name was first officially recog- with her head or bow down the river. To the starboard of this steamer, on the bow end, was moornifying the country about the great ed the double-turreted iron-clad Dicnills, that is, the "Blue Hills." tator; and between the last-named Rhode Island—This name was vessel and the island the United adopted, in 1644, from the Island of States sloop-of-war St. Louis, a Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, be- wooden vessel, was stationed. Because of its fancied resemblance to tween the island and the stern of the New Ironsides, was moored the Atlanta, a rebel ram that was captur-

The smoke was rolling up from all parts of the Ironsides, and occasion-New York-Named by the Duke of ally a flickering glimmer of light York, under color of the title given would appear, and then retreat, so to speak, amid the smoke of the volcano New Jersey-So called in honor within. The wind at this time comof Sir John Carterel, who was Gov- menced to freshen from the northernor of the Island of Jersey, in the east, and foretokened a brewing storm. This current fanned the Penn, the founder of the country, steamer rather from the other ves-

West, Lord de la Ware, who visited had stubbornly smouldered up to this the temperance pledge since Septime, burst forth from the portholes tember. Maryland-After Henietta Maria, and hatchways, after there had been several slight explosions. It was Virginia-So called in honor of thought these explosions were made Queen Elizabeth, the "virgin queen," by gunpowder; they were slight, ing through the office. in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh | however, and may have resulted from

The great tongues of fire shot out

from every vent, and being fed by

flames, and the fall of the heavy ma-Georgia—So called in honor of terials, and the red glare reflecting trouble one can take, if thereby, even | "I will go down and begin the George II. of England, who esta- back from the deepening mist above, One pint of linseed oil, a quarter in the course of months, the delight-drawings at once," replied the young blished a colony in that region in formed a scene that, in a word, it Florida-Prince de Leon, who dis- tiful. It was light enough to "pick Placing himself forthwith in the covered this portion of North Ameri- a pin up" for a long distance from basket, he ordered the men at the ca in 1716, named it Florida in com- the burning iron-clad. The lower windlass to let him down into the memoration of the day he landed masts and immense smoke-stack were mine. This was done; the basket there, which was the Pasque de still standing, around which the fiery reached the bottom; and then, sum- Flores of the Spaniards, or "Feast flood dashed and poared in angry moning a couple of the workmen to of Flowers," otherwise known as waves, sending aloft great sheets of brilliant sparks or spray, that descend-Alabama—Formerly a portion of ed harmless again into the Delaware. Mississippi Territory, was admitted | Finally, just before four o'clock, the workings, returned to the bottom of into the Union as a State in 1819. smoke-stack fell, with a dull, heavy, the shaft, got into the basket, and The name is of Indian origin, signi-crashing, or booming sound, and Mississippi—Formerly a portion the wild wind that had freshened of the province of Louisiana. So almost to a gale. A portion of the named in 1800, from the great river iron plates of the upper structure of on its western line. The term is of the steamer were heated to redness, Indian origin, meaning "long river." and seemed to spring from their fast-Louisiana-From Louis XIV. of enings. Shortly after four o'clock, France, who, for some time prior to the main lower mast fell across the waist of the vessel, and broke in two, Arkansas-From "Kansas," the one portion reaching the river over the side. At five o'clock, the other two lower masts fell fore and aft, crushing everything in their course. When Tennessee—Indian for "river of the foremast fell, the bowsprit soon One of the steamings fastened on to Kentucky-Indian for "at the it and dragged it off. This may really be considered as the only portion of the woodwork that was saved. Daybeautiful." Previously applied to break finally broke in upon the scene, the river which traverses a great part amid a snow-storm, which for severity would have done credit to an old-Michigan—Previously applied to fashioned winter. At about ten the lake, the Indian name for a fish o'clock in the morning, the fire had gone down considerably, most of the woodwork having been consumed.

The heavy-white oak framework, Indiana—So called in 1802, from full twenty inches in thickness, and hard to burn, finally yielded to the power of the fire; and, as these alone supported the iron plates that "battered" inwards from the water-line. Wisconsin-Indian term for a wide it was evident another crash must soon occur. At half past ten o'clock Missouri-Named in 1821, from the framework gave way, and the the great branch of the Mississippi, iron plates, weighing hundreds of which flows through it. Indian tons, fell into the hull, and the illfated, though noble vessel, became a

ODDS AND ENDS.

At a gathering in Whately, not long since, there were present the following persons: 1 great grandmother, 3 great great grandmothers, 2 grandfathers, 4 fathers, 4 mothers. son, 2 daughters, 1 son-in-law, daughter-in-law, 2 brothers, 2 sisters 2 nephews, 3 nieces, 3 uncles. aunts, 1 great aunt, 7 cousins, 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, speci-

The printing bureau of the Treas-The printing bureau of the Treasury Department at Washington, are now engaged in printing five per cent. consolidated bonds, and also by Vegetable Expectorant, prepared with great care and scientific skill, from a combi-

A French Court has decided that body.

It loosens the phlegm, induces free spitabout five minutes, and will be repowder is expended in giving velociincapable of making a movement or
placed before the entrance of a waterwhen a railroad falls to transport
ting, and will be found very agreeable to the
ting, and will be found very agreeable to the
spout, in which the rats always take
passengers to a given point in a given
to the ball. A consideration which a gloss almost equal to patent lea- is claimed to be of the very first im- recovered his self-command so far as shelter when they are pursued. At time, by the breaking down of an en- lient, warming, searching and effective; can ther.

The advantage of this preparation above others is, that it does not or withdrawn from the barrels, thus above others is, that it does not or withdrawn from the barrels, thus are pulsaed.

The same time the water spout is gine or any other accident, the company is bound to pay the expenses of the summons, but could not at first re
when they are pulsaed.

The same time the water spout is gine or any other accident, the company is bound to pay the expenses of the summons, but could not at first re
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The taken by the oldest person or youngest the same time the water spout is gine or any other accident, the company is bound to pay the expenses of the summons, but could not at first re
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It is taken by the oldest person or youngest the same time the water spout is gine or any other accident, the company is bound to pay the expenses of the summons, but could not at first re
when they are pulsaed.

It is taken by the oldest person or youngest the same time the water spout is give to be able to ring for help.

If is taken by the oldest person or youngest the same time the water spout is give to be able to ring for help.

If is taken by the oldest person or youngest the same time the water spout is give to be able to ring for help.

If is taken by the oldest person or any other accident, the company is the same time the water spout is give to be able to ring for help.

If is taken by the oldest person or any other accident, the company is the same time the water spout is given to be able to ring for help.

If is taken by the oldest person or a

Cholera has again made its appearance near Constantinople. It broke whence it extended itself in 1865

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 ves- and peculiar problems. We have met them sels 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 side channel, west of the bridge that stomach and remained nearly thirty hours. A physician removed the land. On the river side of the island vegetable with an instrument three A colony of emigrants is being es-

tablished 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

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-

A steamboat arrived at St. Louis with 195 barrels of whiskey, two tons of metalic burial cases, 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 flames and smoke of the burning let him loose, and the other rats, not liking his looks, left immediately. Over two thousand persons in

At about two o'clock, the fire, that Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have signed A Postmaster at Osage, Iowa, has been living fast on the greenbacks

which he obtained from letters pass-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 Ven-

SABBATH RECORDER. NEW YORK. Adams-Dr. C. D. Potter. Alfred—Charles D. Langworthy.
Alfred Center—M. J. Green, N. V. Hull. Brookfield-Richard Stillman. Berlin-J. Byron Whitford. Ceres Was, R. Maxson.
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HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, New York. Alfred Center, Nat., Dec. 1, 1866.

thus making THE TRIBUNE the largest and patronage has increased so much that it is nore difficult to print our news than when we used a smaller sheet, and this difficulty

we can only meet by frequently publishing supplementary pages.

The close of the war has imposed upon THE TRIBUNE the discussion of momentous as hest we could, laboring with sincerity for Freedom, Social Progress, Political Equality, Impartial Suffrage—All Rights for All. A Republican President became the enemy of Republicanism, and we have been called not without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we made an issue with President Johnson. The people approved our course by returning their radical represenlatives to power. The elections of 1806-as important to the nation as Lee's surrendernake new duties. Reconstruction is now the duty of the country—political reconstruction—reconstruction in fluences and tariffs. We ire no longer pressed by war necessities and we must amend our war experiments. The present condition of the currency is

grievous evil. Trade suffers; our manufac-turing interests are in a precarious state. A tion. It may be sixty cents, it may be ten. It is a sentiment, not a fact. When the laborer earns his dollar, he does not know whether he has one loaf of bread or ten. all business is feverish and unsettled. We think this can only be remedied by a wise and intrepid policy at Washington—by reducing the currency to the specie basis. Upon this we shall insist. The necessity of Protection to Labor again presses upon us. We regret that on this most important measure the Republican

party is divided | An honest but mischievous minority in the West, particularly, are endeavoring to create a policy which can only result in the prestration of American Industry-the degradation of Labor, and the aggrandizement of English capitalists. Dur ing the many years of our work we have struggled against this interest. We believe Protection more necessary now than ever before, and we shall insist upon the broad-

In the perplexing question of Reconstruc-tion we see no reason to amend the policy which we have asserted since the close of the war. It then seemed to us that Emanci-nation of the Black should be followed by wisdom of a policy of promiscuous confisca-tion and hanging. We had too much blood in war to ask for blood in peace—even to gratify angry vengeance. It seemed importani that the South should concede Suffrage, and that the North should concede Amnesty. some of our triends disapproved of this but Congress has followed our advice. Am-

nesty has been approved by Congress—to a greater extent than we claimed in The Tails-UNE. We have held that the men who stary d captives in Rebel dungeons, who murdered surrendered prisoners, who violated the rules of war, and aided the assassination of Congress and the Administration have agreed that no punishment should be inflicted even upon men who are charged with these crimes, and the only measure looking like punishment is the amendment of disfranchisement from holding office, which is merely a sentimental and not a practical penalty. On the other hand, the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the Freedman's Bureau Bill, and the Bill for Suffrage in the District of Columbia, show that reconstruction will not be consummated without suffrage and protection for the Blacks. The policy of The Tribung has been practically adopted by sion. We never quarrel with friends who

is right, just as we trust they will do us the justice of believing we go our way to what is right. We work for the same object, but perhaps in different ways. We have no higher aim than to secure peace to this nation, and to all nations liberty, progress happiness, virtue, and the universal brother hood of man. And for this we shall continue to toil in our best way.

We have reorganized and strengthened every department of THE TRIBUNE. We have corresp ndents in every part of this country and in every country of the world resident mercial center of Europe and South Ameri ca; special correspondents who follow/im-portant movements in all parts of the earth. The establishment costs a great deal of money, and to organize it we have invested there are three hundred people directly or indirectly connected with the editorial department of THE TRIBUNE, charged, in greater or lesser degree, with writing for its columns and giving it news, and that for every item of news we pay money, the vast expense of our publication may be imagined only to gather news from all parts of the world, but to ask the most gitted men of

tice of believing they go their way to what

other coudiries to write for our into negotiations which will result in giving to the readers of The Tribune a ser as of essays that, both for their intrinsic value and the fame of their illustrious authors, will lorg be memorable in the history of journalism. We postpone for the present a more definite announcement. Friends of Impartial Justice and Progress

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