

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

Question: To what extent is it innocent for Christians to engage in popular amusements?

Answer: Just so far as may conduce to physical, mental, moral, and spiritual health, the glory of God, and the best interests of humanity, temporal and eternal.

We are commanded, that "whether we eat or drink, or whatsoever we do, we shall do all to the glory of God."

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a hypocrite, so incompatible is the spirit of the two regarded by the world! Now, in view of these facts, can one so indulge without violating the command of Christ, which says, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven?"

LETTERS FROM ABROAD—No. 3.

LONDON, England, July 17th, 1867.

I left Edinburgh, July 8th, and came on to London by the North British Railway, a distance of about 400 miles. The first fifty miles of the route was nearly east, through the finest part of Scotland; in fact, it has been called the garden of Scotland.

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suit, Her Majesty the Queen of England being at her residence in Windsor Castle, about twenty miles from the city.

I heard Mr. Gladstone's speech in Parliament on the Education Bill, which was an able one, as you may have noticed. And I must say, that I was forcibly struck by, and favorably impressed with, the order that prevailed in the lower House, the members appearing to be, as they really are, English, Scotch and Irish, and intent on the business before them.

One of the most interesting trips I have had here, was my visit to Windsor Castle, the present residence of Her Majesty the Queen, about twenty miles from the city. It is a quiet town, of a few thousand inhabitants, two or three, I should think, situated on the Thames, being famous for its Castle and Tower of Roman architecture, having much of direct as well as of historic interest.

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that the Lord has a people; that they need comfort; and that they receive it through the Bible, the mercy seat, &c. He then closed with an earnest appeal to all to become God's people, and thereby secure to themselves this needed comfort. His style is simple and unaffected, his reasoning clear and logical, and his appeals forcible and pointed; all of which may account for the fact that he draws an immense audience, and secures from the very first their undivided and earnest attention.

I called on your friend, the venerable and learned Rev. W. H. Black, F. S. A., from whom, and his very kind, polite and intelligent daughter, I learned the particulars concerning the sickness and death, near them, of the late Prof. Kenyon, of Alfred University, N. Y. I also attended the Mill Yard Chapel, July 19th, and listened to two interesting and very instructive sermons, from the Reverend Doctor; that, together with the kind hospitality extended to me, reminded me very strongly of home and friends far away.

There has been much printed in the Recorder under the head of Home News, and many locations have been described to some extent. Possibly there may be some who would like to come to Pardee. For the benefit of such, if there are any, we would just say, "Come on, and we think there is no danger."

Wellsville may very properly be one of those places referred to in an article in the Recorder, over the signature of Hebron, and should be strengthened and fortified, so as to make it a stronghold for the maintenance of the Sabbath of the Bible. There are a few Sabbath-keepers in Wellsville and vicinity, who have struggled long against adverse influences, hoping that the time would come when others would settle here, and increase the number, until it would be sufficiently large to lead to the organization of a church, that would raise the standard of the cross, and maintain the Bible doctrine in all its claims, upon the children of men.

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en has recently again refused to legalize marriages between Swedes who are communicants of the National Lutheran Church. The authorities of the Principality of Rumania, which professes the Greek religion, have just been guilty of the most shocking outrages against Jews.

HOME NEWS.

SHELBYVILLE, TENNESSEE.

A letter from Dr. Wm. J. Gordon, dated Shelbyville, Tenn., July 29th, says: "Elders Samuel and Jacob Davis, from West Virginia, have visited my neighborhood, remained some two weeks, preached to large and attentive congregations, with good effect, making very favorable impressions indeed. I hope they, or some other of the brothers, will visit us again soon, being satisfied in my own mind, that the cause would be benefited. I see that a writer in your paper is urging the keeping of 'Eyes to the West.' Let me urge, in addition, the great importance of also keeping 'Eyes to the South and Southwest.' I am alone in my neighborhood as to church membership, yet there are many who would join us if a church was organized."

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against it; the log he had cut rolled down the hill, the end striking a sapling that was bent down, made a bound, alighting on the small of his back, rolled on to his shoulders, killing him instantly. The deceased was 33 years of age. He made a public profession of religion by baptism, and united with the church where he lived, in the sixteenth year of his age. By his death, society and the church have lost an exemplary, honorable, and trusty member; friends and neighbors, a kind, generous, frank, and social friend; the truth and moral reform a firm, practical, and earnest advocate; an aged and dependent mother, an attentive, kind, and dutiful son; brothers and sister, a cheerful and indulgent brother, an able counsellor, and firm friend. The largest congregation ever assembled at our burying place attested the esteem in which he was held by the community.

DR. CROFFT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6th, 1867.

I write at the request of Dr. Crofft, to say for him, that he wishes to acknowledge the receipt of communications from various friends of his, which he would be glad to answer, but is not able to. Though most of the Doctor's friends may be aware of it, yet it may be proper to mention, that his complaints are such that he is quite disabled in his limbs, and his hands have become so much affected, that he cannot write. Still, he is glad that his friends remember him, and is pleased to have them write to him. I saw the Doctor last Sabbath, and he appeared better, I thought, than when I saw him before. His confinement, however, is long and trying.

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doings of this meeting to the Sabbath Recorder for publication. On motion, the Executive Committee were requested to forward their order of business to the Sabbath Recorder for publication previous to the annual meeting. After prayer by Eld. C. M. Lewis, the Association adjourned.

SUNDAY IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 5th, 1867.

I send you the resolutions of a Sabbath (or, rather, a Sunday) meeting, held in St. James Hall, last evening. Rev. Dr. Schaff, of New York city, gave us a talk in German and in English. Rev. Mr. Calkins read the State Law for keeping Sunday, but omitted to read the law of God. Do you think he forgot it? The following resolutions were adopted, without any remarks:

That citizenship in a free State involves responsibilities commensurate with its privileges. That in a Republic the laws which are a charter of the citizens' rights are also the standard of his duties. That the safety of a free government depends upon two indispensable conditions—the careful conservation of liberty, and the effectual enforcement of law. That as citizens of this commonwealth, whether of foreign or native birth, we have a common interest in its liberties and laws, and taking on ourselves the joint task of protecting the one and enforcing the other, will do what is in our power to transmit to our posterity a government in which freedom shall be the servant of law, and law the bulwark of freedom.

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Have you paid for the current volume of the Sabbath Recorder? If yes, all right; this paragraph does not mean you. If no, it does mean you, and you are earnestly requested to heed it. The truth is, that our receipts for a few months past have scarcely equaled our payments for white paper, while they should have been four times as great as such payments. One reason for this is probably to be found in the fact that the publisher was unable to attend the usual meetings of the four Associations in June. Another reason may be the scarcity of money, particularly at the West, where a large amount is due us. But this latter reason can not long exist, if the reports in regard to crops are true. There are not many persons owing for the paper, to whom the trouble of paying the small sums due from them respectively, would compare with the trouble to us of providing for current expenses without such payments. We ask no man to take the paper who does not want it. But if you do take it, we ask you to pay for it; and we consider you under just as much obligation to send the pay for it promptly and regularly, as we are to send you the paper promptly and regularly. Please consider whether in this matter you have been acting up to the golden rule of doing as you would be done by. If not, reform can scarcely begin too soon.

The INDIAN COMMISSIONERS have agreed that General Sherman and Col. Taylor, Commissioners of Indian Affairs, should communicate with the officers and agents under their control, directing them to send runners to the Indians in the vicinity of their respective posts and agencies, and ask the Northern tribes to meet the Commissioners at Fort Laramie at "full moon" in September next, and all the tribes south of the Platte river to assemble at Fort Leonard on the Arkansas river at "full moon" in October. The several commissioners have been telegraphed to this effect by Gen. Sherman, with instructions to confine their military operations, pending the action of the Commissioners, to the protection of routes of travel and the settlements.

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR is a hard thing to overcome. Witness the fact, that quite a scene occurred at Alexandria, Va., the other day, at a coroner's inquest over the body of Miss Ella Beavers, a beautiful young lady, who committed suicide by jumping overboard from the Washington and Alexandria boat the day before, in consequence of six colored men having been summoned to sit upon the jury. The protestations of the brother and brother-in-law of the deceased were emphatic, and there was considerable excitement among the people, quite a crowd of whom had collected. The inquest proceeded, however, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, having intimated to Secretary Stanton that his resignation would be acceptable, the Secretary has notified the President that he shall not resign till Congress meets. It remains to be seen whether the President will dismiss the Secretary, and run the risk of being called to account for a breach of the tenure-of-office bill. There is a report that the President talks of resigning, and "leaving the radicals to fight out the reconstruction business among themselves." That will do for "talk."

A NEGRO ERROR.—Rev. James M. Simms, of Savannah, Geo., now in Boston, has purchased materials for printing a weekly paper, which he is about to start, on his return home, to be called the *Freedom's Standard*, and intended to be the political organ of the colored people of that city. He is brother of Thomas Simms, once a fugitive slave, and who was sent back from Boston to Savannah, under the Fugitive Slave Law. He was himself once a slave, but purchased his freedom many years ago by working at his trade as a carpenter, having previously failed in his efforts to escape to Canada.

A BAND OF MISSIONARIES sailed from Boston a few days ago, in the ship Oriental, bound for Madras. It included Rev. H. S. Taylor, wife and daughter, of India; Miss Sarah Pollock, of Wisconsin; Rev. H. O. Hasen and wife of Chester, Vt., missionaries for Madras, India.

CHICAGO has two exciting topics to talk about. On Saturday, Aug. 10th, several members of the Board of Trade were arrested for gambling in grain, under the recent law making shot sales gambling. The postmaster of the city, Robert S. Gilman, is supposed to have been drowned.

A SAD RAILROAD ACCIDENT is reported by the Atlantic Cable. An express train got off the track at Bray Head, Ireland, when in transit from Dublin to Wicklow, and eight passenger carriages ran down the side of a high bluff into the sea, thirty persons being immediately killed.

INA ARMSTRONG, the celebrated African tragedian, is dead. His death occurred while on a professional tour in Poland.

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Miscellaneous

DOMESTIC ROYALTY.

THE MARRIED LIFE OF PRINCE ALBERT AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

The long-expected volume, prepared under the direction of Queen Victoria, and entitled "The Early Years of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," has just appeared in London. It was prepared under the superintendence of the Queen, by Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey; but others who are to follow will be edited by Mr. Theodore Martin. The translations of the Prince's letters are, with a few merely verbal corrections, by the Princess Helena.

to her room, where he found her alone. After a few minutes' conversation on other subjects, the Queen told him why she had sent for him; "and we can well understand," writes Gen. Grey, "any little hesitation and delicacy she may have felt in doing so, for the Queen's position, making it imperative that any proposal of marriage should come first from her, must necessarily appear a painful one to those who, deriving their ideas on this subject from the practice of private life, are wont to look upon it as the privilege and happiness of a woman to have her hand offered in marriage, instead of having to offer it herself." The Queen herself says that the Prince received her offer "without any hesitation, and with the warmest demonstrations of kindness and affection." The Queen told him to fetch his brother Ernest, which he did.

riage to the Privy Council and the Parliament, and the preliminary arrangements. After the Prince returned to Germany, the Queen responded constantly with him. The Queen seems to have been indignant at the time with the proceedings in Parliament relative to the grant which was ultimately voted to the Prince. But the Prince himself, it is said, soon understood the nature of our political parties, and that "the proceedings in Parliament were only the result of high party feeling, and were by no means to be taken as marks of personal disrespect or want of kind feeling toward himself."

board, and the foreign demand is constantly increasing. A bed of the first quality is generally held at high as \$1,000 an acre. The American cranberry—of which there are three varieties well known to dealers, the Berk, the Bugle, and the Cherry—is much larger than the English cranberry. In some of the restaurants and other places in Paris where condiments and preserves are sold, the American cranberry now has a conspicuous place.

great part of the nutriment. This is at once made obvious by examining a thin slice of potato with a microscope, when the starch granules will be found lying in the greatest number in a belt just under the skin, and decreasing toward the center. They are placed here for the nutriment of the young sprout, which springs from the eye, and which, being like beauty, "only skin deep," is required to go no deeper for its food during the germinating process. This starch is, for all practical purposes, the nutriment which the potato contains, there being only two per cent. of gluten, while seventy-five per cent. is clear water. So, if it is worth while to eat the potato at all, it is obviously foolish to throw away the nutriment, and save only the water-cells.

The Albany Knickerbocker says, truly enough, that the great cause of all the misery in this world is not that men care too little, but that they spend their earnings unwisely. Almost every man spends as much for cigars, juleps, and other nonsense, as would pay his board and keep him half the year in idleness.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT OPERATIONS, PUNCTURE OR MEDICINE. SCOTT'S EMERALD EYE CURE. Address: DR. E. FOOTE. (Author of Medical Common Sense.) No. 110 Lexington Ave., cor. 28th Street, New York.

COLORED SOLDIER'S SPEECH.

At a grand picnic given by the Soldiers' Reunion Society, (colored), at Versailles, Kentucky, on the 20th July, Mr. G. B. Thomas, the agent of the Soldiers' Reunion Society of Lexington, was introduced to the audience, and delivered an interesting speech, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS.

I am happy to be allowed the privilege of arising before you for the first time at Versailles. I did not come here, my friends, with the expectation of speaking, and I hope you will excuse all blunders here of all his earliest ties and recollections, but that if I continued to love him as I did now, I could make up for it all. He never cried, he said, in general, but Alvensleben and Kowlowrath (they had accompanied the duke to England, and now left with him) had cried so much that he was quite overcome. Oh, how I did feel for my dearest, precious husband, at this moment! Father, brother, friends, country—all has he left, and all for me. God grant that I may be the happy person, the most happy person, to make this dearest, blessed being happy and contented! What is in my power to make him happy, I will do.

DANGERS OF POWDER AND BALL.

A woman in St. Louis, named Meyer, disgusted with life on account of ill-treatment from her husband, determined to commit suicide by shooting herself with a cannon ball, which had been around the house for some time, a relic from Vicksburg. Not exactly understanding the science of gunnery, she got half a dollar's worth of powder, placed it on a plate on the floor, piled the ball on the powder, sat down upon it, and touched a match to the explosive, hardly expecting instant death from the fatal ball. It did not "go off," however, although the powder did, and she is suffering from painful and dangerous burns.

MUSEUM OF GUNS.

A museum, which will be of great interest, is forming at the Springfield arsenal. It will contain an almost endless variety of guns, American and foreign, federal and rebel, muzzle and breech-loading. A valuable feature will be specimens of the scores of breech-loaders which were presented to the commission for examining such arms, which met in Springfield some time ago; also photographs of every part of each. Of course war relics will comprise a prominent part of the collection. Blood-stained guns and swords from many a battle-field will be found there, with a large number of specimens of rebel guns, swords and pike manufacture.

TO PREVENT CREAM RISING.

Housekeepers, especially in hotels and large boarding houses, are sometimes compelled, from necessity, to use milk, for tea and coffee, after the cream has risen. As a consequence, one boarder will have the benefit of all the cream, and the others of the skim milk from the cream-pitcher. When several quarts are to be used, this may easily be remedied by running the milk through a common tin strainer, when the cream will be thoroughly broken up, and look and be essentially like new milk. By this simple device many a housekeeper may maintain her character of furnishing something besides skim milk for her boarders.

ODDS AND ENDS.

An indestructible ink, which would be very useful for some purposes, may be made thus: Dissolve thirty grains of sugar in thirty grains of water, to which add a few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid. Upon heating this mixture, the sugar becomes carbonized by the acid, and when applied to the paper it leaves a coating of carbon which cannot be washed off. This stain is rendered more perfect by the decomposing action of the ink itself upon the paper, and thus it resists the action of chemical agents.

POTATOES.

The Springfield Republican discourses wisely on the subject of potatoes, and especially upon the question how to make them mealy. Its remarks are so sensible, that we append them for the benefit of our readers: At this season of the year, particularly, and until the new crop comes, almost all potatoes, when boiled, are apt to be water-soaked and soggy, and we are sure the lovers of this excellent will thank us for giving them a receipt for having mealy potatoes every day in the year—not a fancy one made to order for a cook book, but one that has stood and will stand the test of constant practice. It is very simple, and involves only a slight increase of trouble and labor over the ordinary method of cooking. Pare the raw potatoes, and let them stand an hour or so in a basin of water to which a pinch of salt has been added. Boil quickly; when done, draw off the water carefully, and replace the potatoes upon the stove, in the same vessel in which they were cooked, to dry for five or ten minutes. When ready to serve, take each potato and squeeze it gently—but not enough to squeeze the form—in a dry napkin, and place immediately on a table out of all the water, and leaves the potatoes, that were before wet and heavy, dry, mealy and delicious.

GRANBERRY BEDS.

The production of the cranberry in eastern New Jersey, is worthy of remark. In Ocean County alone, the cultivated cranberry beds cover an area of more than 1,000 acres. The most approved plan of making a bed is to select a bog or low piece of ground, which can be easily flooded with water and drained to the depth of two feet, and after turning under the sod and pulverizing the surface; to cover the whole with white sand to the depth of six inches. The plants are placed about 18 inches apart. They must be kept clear of weeds, and in the course of three or four years the whole surface will be covered with the vine. By means of a dam the bed is kept under water about one half of the year; this plan effectually checks the ravages of the worm. The crop may be gathered in the Fall, or if covered by water, the average yield per acre is about 200 bushels, and the average price per bushel about \$3. After the bed begins to bear, the production of the berry is attended with less care and trouble than any other crop. Unlike other berries, it can be preserved without difficulty for a long time; in the market, too, is seldom over supplied. Large quantities are used on ship-

THE JAPANESE IN PARIS.

The Japanese in Paris have taught the cooks at the Grand Hotel how to "bake" ice creams. Freeze your ice as hard as possible, wrap it quickly in a very thin crust of pastry, and put it in the oven. The pastry will be baked before the ice melts (for the pastry is a good non-conductor of heat); serve hot, and you may enjoy the pleasure of eating hot pastry and ice cream at the same time.

THE FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE.

THE FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE is the best, for the following reasons: 1st. It makes the best stitch, (the lock stitch) for family sewing, and uses a straight needle. 2d. All the movements are positive, and all parts are lighter, and with less noise, than any other double-thread machine, allowing it to be used where it is desirable. 3d. It runs lighter, and with less noise, than any other double-thread machine, allowing it to be used where it is desirable. 4th. It uses the best kind of thread for both threads, and will sew over the heaviest seams, or from one or more thicknesses of the finest, without chafing, without changing needles, or slipping stitches. These machines are for sale in Western, by the subscriber, agent for this vicinity; at reduced prices, and with liberal terms. Needles, bobbins, etc., kept on hand. C. A. STILLMAN.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Is the discovery of the inventor of Coe's valuable Compound Bismuth, when experimenting for the cure of indigestion, he found that the acid in the stomach, or the bile, had before yielded to nothing but chloroform. The most daily testimony from various parts of the country encourages us to believe there is no disease caused by a disordered stomach it will not speedily cure.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE AND USE IT!

MINISTERS GIVE TESTIMONY OF ITS EFFICACY! And from all directions we receive tidings of cures performed.

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Advertisement for COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, detailing its benefits for indigestion and stomach ailments, and listing agents and distributors.