

The Sabbath Recorder.

Published by GEORGE B. BUTTER.

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

TERMS—\$2 50 a Year, in advance.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 38.

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1185.

THE DEATH OF SUMMER.

By the lengthening twilight hours, By the willow's drooping boughs...

PRESIDENT WM. O. KENYON.

His Life and Character.

Four years ago, these Anniversary Exercises were begun with the sad funeral rites of Mrs. Melissa Ward Kenyon.

Thus runs the brief and only direct notice thus far received by his relatives of this sad event: He had been feeling very fast for a week...

The last letter from himself, brief and with weak and trembling hand, was to his brother, dated at Tower Hill, London, and thus begins: "My Lord be bless you all!"

His effecter companion has not yet had time to come hither; but if Providence has been propitious, is on her lonely voyage across the Atlantic...

Gathered as we are in the valley and shadow of death, where the gloom is so thick that we can see neither beside nor before distinctly...

Let us, then, gathered under such circumstances, in these halls consecrated by the services of this noble place dedicated by his presence and guidance through long years...

William Colgrove Kenyon was born in the town of Hopkinton, R. I. on the 14th of October, 1812. Of poor and humble parentage, he was at the age of five years bound out to a guardian.

When he became old enough, he was hired out—summers to neighboring farmers, and in winters he was put out to board and get such schooling as he might, doing "chores" night and morning, and working one day in the week for his board...

He commenced "the trade of a machinist, working at Westerly, R. I., Schenectady, and

New York city. He prepared for college while working at his trade in the machine shop. His life, as sketched by himself, at that time, was diversified with study, work in the shop, and running with the engine...

Owing to this circumstance, he had to work very hard in order to keep up with his classes, studying, at first medium, finally soon to "max" in mathematics, and good in languages.

On the 5th day of August, 1840, he was married to Miss Melissa B. Ward, whose life thenceforward was inseparably interwoven with the life of the Institution, and who, like her husband, gave all, even to the offering of life itself, for its welfare.

Preparing himself for life ministry, he had intended to devote his life to the missionary work. At the time of coming here, he expected to remain only two or three years at foreign fields; but he found this to be a mission field, though somewhat different from the one he was contemplating.

His work here was a hard, prisoner's work, as must ever be the founding or building up of a school in a region without wealth. It imposes a life full of toil and sacrifice—full of varied and many-handed service and sacrifice.

On the 4th of August, 1849, five other individuals, who had previously been more or less employed as teachers in the Institution, were associated with the Principals, with equal rights, privileges, and responsibilities.

On the 28th of March, 1857, a University Charter, to be so granted to the Alfred Academy, as seemed best, was granted by the Legislature. On the 15th of April, the College Department was organized. Prof. Kenyon was appointed President, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office.

He was soon at his work again in the Institution, and though offered one of the most lucrative and tempting educational positions in the gift of the State, he steadfastly held to his purpose to devote a complete life-service to the cause of education in Alfred. Illness, however, soon compelled him again to seek medical aid, rest, and foreign travel.

of his health.

All began to look forward to the time when he would be at his work again in the Institution. Those more especially interested were looking forward with glad anticipations of working again under his lead and guidance.

Such was President Kenyon's definite object and the inspiration of his life work, and after an experience with him reaching through twenty-eight years, most of the time, with short intervals here and there, in the intimate relationship of student or reservation, we can say without reservation, that in many of the essential attributes, his work, of the truest and noblest of nature, ever full to overflowing with noble impulses.

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est, we make the following quotations from a letter written by him to Prof. Rogers, shortly before sailing for Europe: "Alfred University is much dearer to my heart than my life. Its interests are my interests, its prosperity will delight me more than any personal emoluments that could possibly accrue to me."

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of the spirit of your departed President rest upon and be with you in all of life's labors. May his forgetfulness of self in his labors for you be an ensample and an inspiration to you. Emulate his many excellencies. Go forth to your life work, taking upon you labor as a glad service—a continual thank-offering, remembering, that all truly great living is ever sacrificial, and all divinely noble lives are ever crowned with thorns.

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Alumni and students of other days, as in the drive and rush of life the news fell upon you as a shadow at noonday, that the teacher and guide of your school days, he whom you loved, he who was as a father, was at rest, and leaving your business and employments, you gather in here to pay the tribute prompted by gratitude and love; having done this, may you return to the hot and busy ways of life with clearer vision of the far-reaching relationship and solemn issues of all labor.

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wife, a sunny, refined and attractive lady, and three children. He has a church of his own founding almost within his own grounds, and is superintendent of his Sunday school. In all matters which have to do with public or private morals he is particularly earnest. In person he is very handsome—of fine figure and a most attractive and impressive face. He has a great heart, so great, indeed, that he will not share in ridicule of any human being. His feelings are intense and his moods variable. To all his friends he is sparkling with cheeriness and life. To young men, especially, he is a brother and friend.

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That time spent in treasuring up useful knowledge would pile up a very large store. I am sure it is worth trying. Try what you can do. Begin now. In after years you will look back upon the task as the most pleasant and profitable you ever performed.

A PITY TO HAVE AN EMPTY SEAT.

The selfishness which thinks of others' comfort, and the desire to put every capacity to good use, is well illustrated in the following incident. Both young and old may read and digest the moral with profit.

A gentleman was obliged to go to a distant depot at an hour when there was no conveyance thither. So, although very weary, and not strong, he was obliged to set out on a walk of three miles. After he had gone a little way, he was overtaken by a gentleman and a little boy in a carriage. The fine horse was at once reined in, and his owner said, with a smile, "I presume, sir, you are going but a short way; but this little fellow insists on my asking you to ride with us. I told him I had no doubt you were going to the first station; but he said, 'The gentleman is a stranger, father; it is very easy to ask him. It always seems to me such a pity to ride with an empty seat.'"

Now that ride, which cost the gentleman neither money, time nor trouble, was a real blessing to a weak minister of Christ; and he told him when he thanked him and the dear boy who prompted the kind invitation.

"It is a pity he has, and always had, sir," replied the father. "From his cradle he could never enjoy what he could not share with others. If he has any new gift or pleasure, his first thought is for those less favored. It is a way he got from his mother."

It was truly a beautiful "way" that boy had; and it should be a lesson to all boys, and boys' mothers too, who hear of him. Remember this, you who have horses at your control to use for convenience or pleasure: "It is a pity to have an empty seat." Remember it, mothers, when training your boys for lives of usefulness. The little things of to-day will grow into great things of to-morrow. The boy who is self-satisfied in his toys and his comforts will be so with his money; and his sympathies, when he is a man; for his heart grows harder, rather than softer, by the flight of time.

A carriage is not the only place where "it is a pity to have an empty seat." It is a pity to have one in the church or the Sunday school; and there would be a less number so, if all the boys had the spirit of the little fellow of whom we have written. Say with him, "It is easy to ask," and then go among the boys you know and urge them to fill an empty seat. You can do more in this way than your minister or teacher can. Let every empty seat in the school of God and in the Sunday school have a voice for you that shall send you out into the highways and hedges to compel less favored children to come in, and in so doing, you yourselves shall be blessed. The noble boy who insisted on offering a ride to a stranger, thereby making a new friend who will never forget him, and who may return the kindness a hundred fold in ways he little dreams of now; and better than this, he pleased God, who commands us to be careful to entertain strangers, and reminds us that many, in doing so, have entertained angels unawares.

THE USE OF MOSQUITOES.—Dr. Qo-grove finds that even mosquitoes do good service to the world, and are useful even to those who anathematize them: "God means to give us strength as well as wisdom, and he is as much opposed to idleness and inefficiency as to folly and improvidence. He keeps his rational creatures ever on the alert; and in ruder ages he set wild beasts about men as a kind of watch to keep them awake; and so of the backwoodsman since, to slay or be slain, or to eat the bear to be eaten by him. Even the annoying insects that we so little love, and so readily commit to Beelzebub, the demon of flies as of lies, have a use, and are, like the mosquitoes, a sort of police-guard to keep the sluggards awake, especially on warm days; and undoubtedly those little imps, whom I do not love, add to the wealth and health of the nation, by spurring the lazy and sleepy to work, and keeping many a longer from a perilous nap in the malarious regions."

A TRUE LADY.—I was once walking a short distance behind a very handsomely dressed young girl, and thinking as I looked at her beautiful clothes: "I wonder if she takes half as much pains with her hair as she does with her body!" A poor old man was coming up the walk with a loaded wheelbarrow, and just before he reached us, he made two attempts to go into the yard of a small house; but the gate was heavy, and would swing back before he could get through.

"Wait," said the young girl, springing lightly forward: "I'll hold the gate open." And she held the gate until he passed in, and received his thanks with a pleasant smile as she closed it.

"She deserves to have beautiful clothes," I thought, "for a beautiful spirit dwells in her breast."—Little Corporal.

THREE IMPORTANT THINGS.—Three things to love—courage, gentleness, and affection. Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity, and gracefulness. Three things to hate—envy, arrogance, and ingratitude. Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness, and freedom. Three things to wish for—health, friends, and a cheerful spirit. Three things to pray for—faith, peace, and a pure heart. Three things to like—cordiality, good humor, and milkfulness. Three things to avoid—idleness, luxury, and dissent. Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends, and good humor. Three things to commend—honor, country, and friends. Three things to govern—tempers, tongues, and conduct. Three things to study—about life, death, and eternity.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Western, R. I., Fifth-day, Sept. 19, 1867.

OUR ANNIVERSARIES.

LEONARDVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1867. The meetings of our General Conference and Benevolent Societies have been in progress at this place for two or three days more.

The meetings of the Conference occupied all of Fourth-day, and the morning and evening of Fifth-day. The Introductory Sermon was preached by Darwin E. Maxson, of Milton, Wis., and will be found entire in our paper of this week.

The letters from the churches were quite numerous and quite lengthy, and showed a commendable interest in maintaining the institutions and practices of the denomination.

At the meeting of the Missionary Society, held on Fifth-day, the annual sermon was preached by A. R. Cornell, of the Treasurer and the Executive Board were read.

CHRISTIAN MANLINESS.

A Sermon preached at the opening of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, Sept. 11th, 1867, by DARWIN E. MAXSON. 1 Samuel 14: 6—'Be strong; quit yourselves like men.'

The Creator has given to every thing a distinctive nature, and an impulse or instinct to unfold itself according to its own nature. This is what we call the fitness of things.

The whole scheme of redemption, then, is at once a help and an honor to human nature. In the light of the cross alone does man stand revealed in the estimate of God placed on his worth.

with whatever torture, sin will re- turn." It was in Aesop's legend of the unfortunate animal with long aricular appendages, which once on a time put upon himself the skin of a lion, and essayed to issue a royal proclamation to the assembled beasts of the forests; but when he essayed the royal dialect, out came the obscene bray of the donkey.

While such is the law of retribution, violated nature always takes satisfaction on the intruder. When man essays to become as gods, of fended Deity drives him from his Eden to sweat among thistles and thorns, while cherubims with flaming swords guard the coveted Divinity.

In two grand historic acts has the divine crowned the human nature with a glory second only to its own. When God created man, he thus distinguished him from all else he had created.

Man was no sooner created, than he was crowned, and installed ruler over all else created. This coronation was a tribute to his human nature—a nature fit for such a coronation.

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I thus magnify man, not boasting, not in a spirit of egotism, based on fancied importance, but in a spirit of admiration of the noblest thing God ever made, the costliest thing he ever saved, and all for the purpose of coming to a just appreciation of the Apostle's meaning when he enjoins to "quit yourselves like men, and be strong."

The political heresies and legalized robberies of the world, have also done much to blunt moral perception and debase public conscience concerning the sacredness of human nature.

Another form of unmanly manliness is too prevalent, especially among the young, and consists in the gratification of some appetite, proper enough when properly used, but hurtful when misused.

Man has fallen below his position, by warring on his nature—when he had lost his glory, as given him at his creation—God did infinite honor once more to the insulted nature of man, by assuming the human nature, in which to work out its restoration.

This call of Paul to the Corinthians to quit themselves like men, was to the essential gospel call to man, warring away from his original nobility, to come back to his realm and his throne again.

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forthwith buries in his heart a hatred of the wrong-doer, to await opportunity to take satisfaction. Satisfaction to suit a mistaken man is the pompous word with which he but half conceals his unmanly purpose to do an equal wrong in turn.

There is no more unmanly attitude of soul, than that pugnacious attitude which shuts up fire in the bones, awaiting opportunity to return fit for fit, as though the eye for eye and tooth for tooth dispensation had not been buried under nineteen hundred years of a dispensation whose inspiration, caught from the cross of the world's Redeemer, cries, "Father, forgive them."

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ties is war on manhood. By every restraint of passions and appetites imposed by religion, man is made better. These irregularities are not nature, but a perversion of nature.

There is the relation of cause and effect between quitting ourselves like men, and being strong. There is no other way to be strong. Our weakness comes of our unmanliness.

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meeting. The main question, or rather the purpose of the meeting, was condensed into one expression, by the Chairman, Dr. Ernest Schmidt: "The Republican party is on the verge of becoming a temperance party; it is our duty to save it from such a disgrace."

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of the wild beasts on the earth, who sport among the birds of heaven, who treasured up silver and gold, in whom men trusted, and there was no end of their substance, who fashioned silver and gold, and were full of care.

There is the relation of cause and effect between quitting ourselves like men, and being strong. There is no other way to be strong. Our weakness comes of our unmanliness.

Another form of unmanly manliness is too prevalent, especially among the young, and consists in the gratification of some appetite, proper enough when properly used, but hurtful when misused.

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mont and Illinois. In New Jersey, which claims the honor of the "land- ing," there are but four societies and three preachers. More than a million of dollars was raised by them the last year for educational and missionary purposes, and for the erection of church edifices.

THE BIBLE IN THE PULPIT.—An article on the manner of reading the Bible in the pulpit, has the following remarks: "We hold that, in reading the Holy Scriptures to an audience, the ultimate function of the reader is to be in the place of eyes to the people."

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY.—This Society will hold a general meeting of branch societies and all friends of "Radical Peace Principles," at Tremont Temple, Boston, on the 9th and 10th of October next.

SPURGEON AMONG THE POOR.—A lady correspondent of an American newspaper writes from London as follows of a visit to Lambeth Tabernacle, in a wretched quarter of London:

There certainly was need of a Tabernacle in that quarter, for the poverty and wretchedness were dreadful. Boys not yet in their teens staggered by or lounged at the doors of gin-shops; bonnetless girls roamed about singing and gossiping; forlorn babies played in the gutter; and men and women in every stage of raggedness and degradation made that lovely summer Sunday a memorable one to me.

BAPTISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The number of Baptist churches in Great Britain and Ireland is 2,381; of members 213,767. This is less than one-quarter, as compared with the Baptists in the United States, while it is double the number in the rest of the world.

THE COST OF SUSTAINING MINISTERS.—The statistics contained in the following paragraph may be regarded as reliable. They also reveal a truth of much practical value. Some people talk a great deal about ministers, and the cost of keeping them, paying their house rent, table expenses, and other items of salary.

COLONEL FORNEY'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.—Which have been published in the Philadelphia Press, will, in compliance with numerous requests, be published in book form, carefully revised, with important additions. It will contain an excellent portrait of the author, and be issued in the best style of typographical excellence.

LOSSES BY FIRE DURING 1867.—The following table gives the losses by fire involving \$20,000 and upwards during the various months thus far in 1867:

Vertical text on the right margin, likely from another page or a separate column.

Not Long, but Strong Preachers.—An English paper reports Mr. George...

A Duel in a Nobleman's Cellar.—Garibaldi's son Ricciotti recently...

There is to be a novel editorial excursion next month, by a number of Western newspaper men...

A famous Spanish bull-fighter named Lagartijo, after having as he supposed killed his antagonist...

One day last week, a son of Mr. Fielding, of Berkely, West Virginia...

Boils.—Like the volcano, Boils give issue to the foul and fiery contents of the deep interior...

GERMAN AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—Miss H. W. STILLMAN has opened...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—DOWNER KEROSENE OIL CO. TO CONSUMERS OF OIL.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE PROBABLY ALIVE.—The British ship Highflyer, which has been successfully engaged for...

CORN FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.—It is pleasant to read that some of the Southern States at least are producing a surplus of grain this year.

M. Negroin, a Frenchman, lately astonished a Paris party by sending him a handful of diamonds to pay for a new residence costing £16,000.

Sheridan had an immense reception at St. Louis, Monday evening of last week. The profession was two miles in length...

Mr. David Makepeace, of Norton, Mass., was 100 years of age, on Monday, Sept. 9th, and was visited by a number of friends...

80.000 COPIES SOLD.—THE JUBILATEE.—A Collection of SACRED MUSIC for Choirs, Bands, Soloists, &c.

SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.—Newly published in numbers. A liberal commission will apply to once for sample numbers and terms.

CHEAP FARMS & FRUIT.—WATER POWERS FOR MANUFACTURING. FOR SALE AT BRICKSBURG.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The New York Times says that Rev. Dr. Bellows and Rev. Theodore Cuyler, both clergymen of that city...

SUMMARY OF NEWS.—The corner stone of the new Cathedral of the Holy Cross, in the course of construction on the corner of Malden and Washington streets...

The Denver News, of Sept. 3d, congratulates the success of the Smoky Hill road time between that city and the end of the railroad—seventy-two hours.

The steamer Oriflame, from Portland, Oregon, brings \$100,000 for the Northern mines and 50 tons of New York pig iron...

The University at Notre Dame, Indiana, has just received, it is said, the largest church bell in the United States.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—Anniversary exercises of the American Bible Union will be held in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church...

PARIS EXPOSITION.—GOLD MEDAL.—It is admitted by all that ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President of the HOWE MACHINE CO.

THE METROPOLITAN COLLAR CO.—Make FIFTY-EIGHT varieties of Ladies' and Gents' Collars & Cuffs.

There is a woman in the town of Groton, Conn., who has not been half a mile from her residence in twenty years.

A fearful tragedy took place near Warren, Indiana, Saturday night, Sept. 7th. A respectable young man named W. H. Funk, had in some way incurred the displeasure of a party of roughs...

On the 9th of Sept., a vote was taken upon the adoption of the measure joining Roxbury to Boston, Mass., and the measure was adopted.

THE STRIKE OF THE GIRLS IN THE COTTON MILLS NEAR PITTSBURG HAS FAILED, and they are obliged to submit to a reduction of one dollar from their weekly earnings of four dollars...

Forty acres of bog land in the county of Mayo, the north-west of Ireland, underrun by heavy rains after long continued drought...

THE BIBLE IN THE CITY OF BERLIN, GREEN LAKE CO., WIS. Sept. 18, 1867. OLIVER CHAMPLAIN, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—ATHENA CURED.—RELIEF GUARANTEED. ANTED in 5 minutes, and a permanent cure...

6000 AGENTS WANTED.—To sell Six New Inventions, (great value to families) at all pay great profits.

When Dr. Patten, just chosen editor of the Advance, went to his church in Chicago, ten years ago, it was \$25,000 in debt.

Gen. Cole, the murderer of Hiscock at Albany, last spring, is in good spirits, while his wife, the cause of the crime and the tragedy, has become insane.

The Jury of the Henry county, Georgia, Superior Court, made up of six whites and six blacks. At last accounts they were shut up together and trying to agree upon a verdict in the case of a freedman charged with theft.

WHY WYCKOFF'S?—The next Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches in Minnesota, will be held, by provision, with the Wesleyan Church, commencing on Sixth-day, Oct. 4th, 1867.

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Miscellaneous.

FOUNDATIONS OF HOUSES.

One of the greatest mistakes men make is in setting their houses too low. In former times they were often set on a level with the ground. The consequence was the house, became damp and the lower part rotted out. Afterwards they set them on underpinning which rested on a level with the ground. This brought the house some eighteen or twenty inches above the level ground, but did not allow the land to be drained off, and puddles of water would stand around the house, and the cellar would be wet or half full of water.

In late years it has been the custom to elevate the sills so as to terrace up round the house. Still, a great many buildings are set too low. We rarely see one elevated too high. A person inexperienced in house-building levels up his sills and finds a low place on the side, and it looks formidable to him to fill it up. Now a good rule is this, to elevate the sills so that, terrauced on the water will run away from the house readily on all sides. There should be a slight transverse from the bottom of the sill to the middle of the street. We have sometimes given a rule like the following: Place the sills as high as you think they ought to be, and then raise them a foot higher, and you will have it nearly as high as you will wish you had raised them when your house is finished. We have never known a person to wish his sill lowered who followed this rule. By raising the sills you have a drier cellar. It is more easily drained, and if earth is not in abundance, it will grade as easily raised to terrace up with as to dig it from the cellar.

No external cosmetic finish, elegant front yards or any other contrivance can stone for a house squat to the ground. It is well to cultivate habits of correct taste, even in our humblest dwellings. In other words, it costs no more to do a thing right than to do it wrong.—Maine Farmer.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

A brief resume of the postal money order system, as conducted by the United States Government, cannot be devoid of interest to the public, although the great masses of the people are ignorant of the principles upon which it is based, if not, indeed, of the existence of such a system. It is a system designed to benefit the public, as well as to be a source of prolific revenue to the Government; and for business men, and all others who wish to send small sums of money to a distance, the scheme has ever been devised which provided so effectually for a great public necessity. It is virtually impossible for thousands of persons residing in the country to obtain bank drafts; and the express companies charge exorbitant rates for the transmission of small sums. Many are in the habit of sending money through the mails in registered letters; but it costs twenty cents to have a letter registered, and no security whatever is guaranteed the remitter, while a money order of any amount from one dollar to twenty can be procured for ten cents, and for any sum between twenty and fifty dollars for twenty-five cents, and full security for its transmission guaranteed. The great advantages of this system consist in its moderate fees and the perfect security it affords against fraud or loss. This security is effected by leaving on the name of the person to whom an order is payable, so in the event of its being stolen, or lost by accident, possession cannot get it cashed. Should an order be lost, the owner can obtain a duplicate without delay or difficulty. So absolute, in fact, is the security afforded, that a postmaster might attempt to defraud the Government by altering the amount of an order, or by forgery, is morally certain to be detected. The superiority of this system over any other now in existence has been fully demonstrated in Great Britain, where it has been in successful operation for a number of years. The system was commenced upon the 1st of November, 1864, with one hundred and forty-two offices, and it appears on the 30th of June, 1865, that \$1,360,122 had been transmitted, the revenue accruing from which amounted to \$1,594. In 1866 the number of offices had been increased to four hundred and seventy-three, and the amount of business done that year amounted to an aggregate of \$3,977,259, and the fees \$35,779.

In his report for the fiscal year of 1867, H. J. Anderson, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, stated that the experiment had been conducted satisfactorily, having paid all expenses, and left a surplus in the hands of the Government. With the addition of new offices, and the increasing popularity of the system with the people, this branch of the postal service has increased more than a thousand fold, and is still increasing in a rapid ratio, and there can be no reasonable doubt that it is destined at no distant day to add largely to the revenues of the Government. In 1867 the number of offices were 767, except in the last quarter of the fiscal year, when sixty-eight more were added. The precise amount of business done during the last year has not yet transpired, owing to unavoidable delay in the Pacific mails; enough is known, however, to make the estimate of \$10,000,000 a safe one, and the amount will probably be in excess of that which is nearly treble the amount of the previous year. By an act of Congress 400 more offices will be in operation in the year 1869, making a total of 1,235 offices, and should the business of this department increase in the same ratio as heretofore, \$20,000,000 will be a moderate estimate for the present fiscal year, (1868).

The departmental check is thorough in every respect, and fraud is utterly impossible. Each postmaster is obliged by law to furnish the department with a weekly statement of business done at his office, and if there be the slightest error in his accounts he is at once notified thereof.

Dr. C. F. Macdonald is superintendent of the money order office of the Post Office Department, and with a staff of six able clerks he makes a preliminary examination of all statements received, and exercises a general supervision over the system. In the Auditor's office, John Lynch, of Indiana, is chief of the money order division, a gentleman whose experience and abilities eminently qualify him for his responsible position. Associated with Mr. Lynch are twenty-two clerks. During the last fiscal year the post office of New York city has issued 11,317 orders, and paid 85,079 orders. For orders drawn on that office, \$1,387,977 has been paid, and for orders issued, \$312,997 received.

THE GUARD OF DEATH.

The horrors of war have been detailed in almost every infinite variety affording themes of inexhaustible abundance for the moralist, the poet, the historian and the romancer. Abundant in such details of suffering must have been the disastrous campaign of Napoleon in Russia—or, rather, the most disastrous portion of that campaign, the retreat from Moscow.

The ordinary disasters of a retreat through an enemy's country were, in this instance, fearfully aggravated by the intense severity of the cold, and that of the multitude who perished there were thousands who sank beneath its rigors, for hundreds that fell beneath the lances of the Cossacks. Yet the assaults of these roving warriors of the desert were fearfully destructive. Hovering in small bands around the divisions of the retreating Frenchmen, and never failing to strike whenever a small party of the enemy became separated from the main body on its march—and such separations were daily becoming more frequent, through the relaxation of discipline and the increasing want of provisions—there was no possibility of either resisting or escaping their attacks. Well mounted on their fleet and hardy couriers, such was the rapidity of their movements that they seemed to spring up from the earth—always appearing when least expected, and to reappear, scouring away with a celerity that defied pursuit, even if the worn and harassed Frenchmen had been able to attempt it. For them, indeed, there was but one resource. To keep as closely as possible together—when attacked by the Cossacks to form in solid ranks, and meet the shock—and, above all, to pursue their march with the least possible intermission; for those who halted died.

Thus were the remains of Napoleon's great army toiling back across the frightful wastes of that inhospitable region, but daily leaving thousands of their numbers stiffened on its snows; the troops of Cossacks sweeping around them and bringing up their rear, ready to pick up every straggler whom fatigue or the hope of greater safety in isolated progress had separated from his fellows.

The main body had passed on, and there was solitude on the vast and naked steppe which they had traversed. The cold was dreadful, and a driving storm of snow was whitening the ground, to which intense frost had given the rigidity of marble. Afar off, in the remotest region of the horizon, a dark object might be seen dimly through the snow; and from another quarter comes whirling on a troop of Cossacks with many a wild hurrah. Their leader points to the dark object in the distance, and away they scour across the plain in the direction of his spear. As they approach they see with grim delight the band of Frenchmen in front of them—but these, it seems, are prepared for their attack. The square is formed—the bayonets are charged. The Cossacks gallop round and round, as if seeking for a point of vantage to attack—the Frenchmen stand firm, presenting everywhere a bold and steady front, which seems to dash the courage of the assailants. Meantime, the snow comes down in wreaths, and is fast gathering in white masses on the dark uniforms of the brave Frenchmen. Round and round the Cossacks wheel, approaching nearer every moment—yet not a hand is stirred in the human citadel; not a musket is fired, although every shot might tell. At length the leader of the Cossacks shouts, "Forward to the charge!"—and with a rush they fling themselves upon the dead. At the first shock the foremost rank of Frenchmen falls, a stiffened row of corpses, on the plain. They had been frozen to death, there where they stood; and there, in the heat of summer, had given relaxation to their rigid muscles, but for the wild attack of the fierce desert warriors.

MAKING FISH-HOOKS.

A friend lately urged us to visit him in New Haven, Conn., promising us a sight that would reward the trouble. We went soon as practicable, and were taken by him to a building in which some scores of men and women were making Fish-Hooks of various sizes by machinery invented by Dr. C. O. Crosby of that city. Into each of these machines wire of a given size was rapidly passing from a reel, fashioned somewhat like the "swifts" of our Yankee grandmothers, and quibbling, automatically, into the requisite lengths, bent flattened at one end, sharpened to a point at the other bearded, and dropped into a box under the machine, needing only to be tempered to make them as perfect, efficient Fish-Hooks as were ever seen—a single workman thus making sixty thousand Fish-Hooks in a day of ten hours. We said he makes them, but that is inaccurate; he supplies the wire and then looks on while the machine makes them without a fault or a possibility of defect, as single nails can be made, and equal to any ever used. That they are cheaper than any other need hardly be added. Hitherto, we Americans have fished with British-made hooks; but that day is over. The European hooks have till now been made by hand—slowly, clumsily, expensively; they will henceforth be made on Dr. Crosby's machine; and we trust that there is sufficient patriotism in the inventor to reserve the American market for American-made hooks. They cannot cost half

what we have heretofore paid our friends abroad for a poorer article. We read recently an account in the *Working Man* (British) of what was seen in New Haven, the description of some antediluvian process, invented by Tubal-Cain. The wire is first cut by shears; then heated; then rubbed; then heated; then pointed by filing; then bent; then shanked; then scored; then bined or janned; when they are ready to be counted, papered and labeled. Each of these is a distinct manual process; and the aggregate cost (not including the material) must be ten times that of making by the automatic Crosby process, which we hope to see on exhibition at the approaching Fair of the American Institute. It is better worth an hour's study than any show exhibited for money these ten years.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE YANKTON INDIANS.

The Yankton reserve, which we visited this morning, is about seventeen miles from Fort Randall, on the left bank of the Missouri river. The tribe numbers about 4,000 persons, and is employed in tilling the land. But, by a hapless accident, their entire corn crop, which would have amounted to 40,000 bushels, has been destroyed by the grasshoppers. It is one of the marvels of the world; the work they have wrought. From Fort Benton to near Yankton, a distance by the river of two miles, they have in three days destroyed the crops, stripped the trees, and cleared off every vestige of vegetation. When I walk out into the bush, or through the weeds, they start up in immense swarms. They strike against the face with force sufficient to cause pain. At the sight of these swarms flying over the river and sweeping steadily eastward, one is reminded of the similar plague which afflicted the land of Egypt. Last year the Yanktons raised 25,000 bushels of corn. This season they will raise nothing, and unless assisted by the Government, will suffer terribly.

The village lies about a hundred paces from the river. There are a number of houses, of which live the agent and others, and a long wooden building—a council chamber below and a warehouse above. In this council chamber, it is reported, are the remains of the very turkey gobbler who yanked a grasshopper off a sweet-potato vine at this very point.

There were several turkeys to be seen roaming about, descendants of the celebrated. In the warehouse are stored the annuity goods, and ploughs, &c. They had put in one thousand acres of corn, lying south of the mission. In the center of the village is a small block-house with an iron roof, on which the delegate once entrenched himself and beat back the howling savages to their prairie homes.

These Indians are not as well educated as the Santees, and are not as dissolute, nor so lazy. There are very few who can read their own language, and there are many of them who consider it a disadvantage, since it is in their eyes well that they should conform to the customs of the whites as much as possible. Their chief, called "The Man Struck by the Ree," aided by seven sub-chiefs, or soldiers, rules over them without difficulty. They are very warlike, and are feared of old by their neighbors, and capable of coping with any who might attack them. They have nearly always been friendly to the whites. One by one they came down to the band, strutting slowly and majestically along, closely wrapped in their woolen blankets, and answering our "hows" as we passed by. Boys of ten, covered only by a blanket, walked down the paths, and, when near the boat, squatted down on the ground. The squaws nursed their papooses, one of which cried most vociferously—just like a white baby—as one married man on board observed. One dark-skinned woman amused herself by placing her hand behind her ear, and then going through certain operations which are familiar in the army, and which require the thumb and fingers. They did not say a word, even among themselves, but sat unmoved, except when Colonel Campbell, who knew them all, accosted them. Finally, one or two noticed on the lower deck the erect, soldierly form of General Harney, whom they had met in 1856 and in previous years. Among the Indians of the Plains the general is a great favorite. They know that when at war he was inevitable, but they knew that when he made a promise, even if it were against his own interest, he would keep it. His never broken his word to them. As they say, he had not a forked tongue, therein differing from the celebrated Chivington. The general recognized some of these people whom he had seen in 1856, and who had been with or against him when he defeated the hostile Indians at Ash Hollow. They were delighted at seeing again the big chief whom they had heard was coming, and we left with them some tobacco, potatoes, and hams, and went on.—Chicago Tribune.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND A SOUTHERN WOMAN.

One day during the war, Mr. P. spoke before the Lyceum, at Gloucester, and, returning home by the cars the next morning, fell in with a lady who got upon the train at a way-station. She was a Southern refugee, who had been suddenly reduced from affluence to poverty, and was supporting herself and her fatherless children by giving an occasional lecture before a country audience. It was a struggle for the field was full, and she was almost unknown and friendless; but with a brave heart she worked on, never asking a dollar of aid from any society or individual. Mr. Phillips saw her get upon the car, and asked her to take a seat beside him. It was a winter day, and she was thinly clad, shivering from the exposure of a long ride in the open air of the cold morning, observing this, Mr. Phillips asked: "Where did you speak last night?" "Ten miles distant from the railway."

"And I wouldn't be impertinent—how much did they pay you?" "Five dollars—and the fare to and from Boston!" "Five dollars!" he exclaimed; "why, I always get fifty or a hundred, and your lecture must be worth more than mine—you can give them facts, I only opinions."

"Small as it is, I am very glad to get it, Mr. Phillips," answered the lady. "I would talk at that rate every night during the winter." He sat for a moment in silence; then he put his hand into his pocket, drew out a roll of bank notes, and said, in a hesitating way: "I don't want to give offence, but you know I preach that a woman is entitled to the same as a man, if she does the same work. Now, my price is fifty or a hundred dollars, and if you will let me divide it with you, I shall not have had any more than you, and the thing will be even."

The lady at first refused, but after a little gentle urging, she put her bank notes into her reticule. At the end of her journey she counted the roll, and found that it contained fifty dollars—every dollar he had received for his lecture at Gloucester. It may add point to this incident to say that the lady was, by marriage, a niece of Jefferson Davis.—N. Y. Eve. Gazette.

HORSE-SHOEOING.

Robert McClure, V. S., of Philadelphia, read an essay before the Agricultural Society, on the 7th Sept., on the best mode of shoeing horses. The following abstract gives the most essential points of the lecture: The shoe should be a plain one, equally broad and thick from heel to toe, and put on without setting; for why bring a concave shoe in contact with a convex foot? The toe should be slightly turned up, and not too short at the heel, and the nail-holes should be about four on the outside and three on the inside, and made straight through the iron, and not inclining inwards, and the shoe fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe.

Dray horses should have tips on the toes and heels of shoes, which insure firmness of tread, and greater power when drawing heavy loads on smooth streets. Feet with corns, warts, flat feet, convex sole, and sand or quarter-cracked feet, should have shoes well seated, and it is advisable to throw some extra weight upon the frog, and for this purpose the bar shoe should be used.

Leather shoes are useful in weak, high feet, and when the horse steps on high are much used upon paved streets, for the nail-answers well for weak heels. Ring-boned animals should be shod with easy-fitting shoes, to avoid lameness. Horses having a tendency to navicular, or coffin-joint disease, should have shoes turned up a little at the toe, with the ground surface at the wall of the foot cut away, and the frog undisturbed.

Such, then, is but a synopsis of our idea of how horses should be shod, but nevertheless we should think that by combining the future substitution of India rubber for most kinds of horses' shoes for the present inflexible iron ring to the feet of our horses, then the heyday of horse-shoeing will have dawned, and no more complaints be heard, and the art of farriery be complete.

THE HISTORY OF A TOPAZ.—Among the wonders now visible at the Exhibition there is an enormous Brazilian topaz, weighing 4lb. 9oz. 26 grs. The history attached to it is curious. It was brought in a rough state by the Neapolitan Government under Ferdinand I., who conceived the idea of getting the figure of Christ cut upon it. The work was entrusted to three eminent Neapolitan artists, MM. Rega, Gioaccherini and Catacena. They labored at it for twelve years, at the end of which time the cost of cutting had risen to about £2,000, and there was no foreseeing when it would be finished, the difficulty of execution having led to difference of opinion among the artists entrusted with the work. The topaz was then handed over to M. Adape Carriello, a sculptor, and di-

rector of the mint at Naples, and a commission was appointed to examine the work done. The report of this commission stated that the whole original plan must be completely changed, whereby the stone would have to be reduced in thickness by one-fifth of an inch. The plan was adopted. M. Carriello began the work over again according to a new design proposed by the sculptor, M. Liberati, and modified by M. Carriello himself. Eight years were spent in this new enterprise, for the work of cutting such hard substances can only be effected by very thin wheels and diamond dust. By this time, however, the work is finished, and is remarkable both for the beauty of the execution and the excellence of the design.

VAMPIRES.

Vampires, so called, are by no means peculiar to Brazil, but the veritable creature insinuated itself into the company of Americans which arrived in that country a few days ago. The writer says: A party of Americans went up the Amazon a few days ago, and one of them was blest so badly by a vampire as to awake, in a state of exhaustion, with a face like a corpse; the foot of his hammock and the floor beneath it were saturated with blood, the flow of which was staunch with great difficulty. It is the difficulty of staunching the blood which makes the vampire so dreaded, the quantity which the creature requires to satisfy his appetite being comparatively trifling. Some persons seem to be especially liable to their attacks, while others can sleep in a room infested with them nightly with impunity. A gentleman living near Para, of an ignarant, tells me that his room is seldom without one or more vampires in it after dark, and they have never molested him, although they have bled an unlucky dog which crept beneath his window until the creature was unable to stand, and was shot as an act of mercy. A young English lady who was visiting at this house was bitten on the first night of her arrival, and in spite of the precautions used, was again bitten a few days afterwards, bleeding from a wound on the under side of her toe until much weakened. These animals only make their attacks in darkness, and a light kept burning in the sleeping-room is an effectual safeguard. A physician, long resident here, tells me that, although poisonous reptiles are somewhat plenty in the province, the serious accidents from this cause scarcely amount to half a dozen annually in a population of 30,000. But enough of reptiles for the present.

INSANITY.

Our high pressure civilization has its disadvantages and dangers, which it is well not to forget. One is that the feverish activities it encourages are often too much for the brain, whose fine structure often yields to overwork or undue excitement. This evil is alarmingly on the increase, both here and on the other side of the Atlantic. Last year the *London Medical Times and Gazette* reported that the number of the insane in England had increased twenty-one per cent. in five years, while the population had only increased five per cent. In France, the case was still worse. The number of the insane increased forty per cent. in five years, while the population only increased two per cent. That is to say, the French are twice as crazy as the English. Perhaps a Frenchman would retort as Robert Hall did, when some fool asked him what brought him to an insane asylum: "What will never bring you here, sir, too much brains!"

The *Pall Mall Gazette* takes up this subject afresh, and confirms what the *Medical Journal* has said as to the alarming increase of insanity. It estimates that in England mental diseases have gained on the population to the extent of at least three per cent. per annum since 1850. The present ratio of the insane to the population, it puts at one to every four hundred and ten. In the whole of Great Britain there is the greatest amount of insanity in England and the least in Ireland, probably because in the former there is the greatest mental activity and the most high living.

In this country, it is a conceded fact, that insanity has increased considerably in the last ten years. Nowhere in the world is the strain on the mental organization greater or more intense than here, where the work of a generation is done in a year.

THE MARINE ANNUOATOR.

One of the most useful inventions lately brought to practical use is the Marine Annuator. Its chief design is to prevent accidents occurring through the misconception of orders to pilots and helmsmen, in going into or out of ports, or in moments of peril. It consists of an instrument with two dials, placed on the bridge, each of these dials being connected by strong copper chains, one, the "transmitting-dial," with another dial in the wheelhouse, in which the orders "Port," "Starboard," or "Steady" are revealed, a gong sounding at the same time to call the helmsman's attention to the order sent, while the other, the "reply-dial," is connected with the rudder-head. The orders are transmitted instantaneously; and, as every movement of the rudder is registered upon the reply-dial, the officer on duty can see whether his orders are properly obeyed. This instrument is the invention of John S. Gibson, is simple in its construction, and its operation being entirely mechanical, is not liable to get out of order. The apparatus has been adopted by the French and English navies, and its working on board the English met-of-war is said to be so perfect that the commander has immediate control of all the guns on his own vessel.

MONEY ORDERS.

The rapid increase of business in the Money-Order Department of the United States postal service is shown by the following facts: The system was put in

operation on the 1st of November, 1864, when 140 offices were opened. In 1866 the number of offices had increased to 472 and the amount of money transmitted reached \$3,977,259. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30 there were 535 offices, and the amount of cash transmitted in that year was estimated at \$10,000,000. During the present year, 400 more offices will be established, making a total of 1,235; from which the Government will derive a revenue more than sufficient to meet all the expenses of the institution.

LARGE vs. SMALL SEED.

Some ten years ago I planted an ear of corn to test the difference between the product of the kernels of both ends and the middle of the same ear, and will give you the result. The soil was just alike, the cultivation the same, and the crop very different. I planted the first two rows from the large end of the ear, the next two rows from the tip or small end; and planted all the same morning. The large end produced fair sized ears, with irregular rows, such as you will find them at that end of the ear. The middle kernels produced large ears, mostly straight rows and fair. The tips brought forth rubbish only. There was not a fair ear on the two rows of corn. I have raised corn, more less for the last forty years, and now plant only about half, or at most, two-thirds, of the kernels on each ear of corn; and generally raise good crops. Save your seed corn and hang it up in the fall.—Cr. *New York Independent*.

LAWNS.

It is impossible to have handsome lawns unless proper attention is paid to them. In the first place, the ground must be well prepared for the seed by deep ploughing, careful pulverization and heavy manuring. Sow plentifully of the following seeds mixed in equal proportions; ryegrass, blue-grass and white clover, then roll with a light roller, and harrowing will be unnecessary. Commence mowing the young grass when six inches high, not too closely, and continue to do so, if with a scythe, every three weeks, but if with a machine-cutter, every eight or ten days. Every other year top-dress in autumn with a good coat of manure evenly spread.

This is the only way to secure a smooth, velvety, dark-green lawn, one of the most charming objects about well-kept premises.—*German-ovon Telegraph*.

HOW TO HAVE MEALY POTATOES.

We find the following credited to the *German-ovon Telegraph*. It is a very common thing in the spring to find strong, watery potatoes on the table, unless care has been taken to select and preserve them. A poor potato is the poorest article of food that can be had; as soon as they begin to sprout they will begin to grow poor, and watery, the better part of the root going to the support of sprouts; hence, to have mealy, nice potatoes, it is necessary to keep them from exhausting themselves in this way. An exchange gives the following method of preventing the potatoes from sprouting, which we hope will be tried and approved: Take good, sound potatoes and place them in a tub or barrel, and pour boiling water over them, letting them remain in the water until the eyes are scalded so they will not sprout; dry the potatoes thoroughly in the sun, and put them away in a box or barrel in a cool, dry place. This will give good mealy potatoes all the time.

A QUEER WEDDING.

The *Hartford Post* relates a curious incident near that city. Mrs. Eliza Barnsley, a young war widow, had been courted and won by a young lawyer from Providence, who spent his vacation in the neighborhood. The day for the marriage was fixed, and all the arrangements made, but at the appointed hour the bridegroom came not. He had gone from the town in an early train. The bride was inconsolable, the friends straggled. Worse than all, the dinner was getting spoiled by waiting. Seeing this state of affairs, one of the invited guests, a middle aged farmer, who had been a secret admirer of Mrs. Barnsley, and whom she had encouraged before the lawyer's advent, stepped up, offered to take the groom's place, and was accepted. They were married, at their dinner, and promise to make a happy couple.

IN THE CASE OF A NEGRO IN MONROE, LA.

charged with the theft of a watermelon, the justice sustained the plea that a melon is an immovable, being a part of the land upon which it grew, and unless it were pulled from the vine and then placed upon the ground, it was not of that class of property the stealing of which constituted larceny. In this case there being no proof that the negro had laid the melon down after plucking it, the stealing was only a trespass, and the remedy a civil action.

THOSE WHO WOULD KEEP THEIR WAGONS AND CARRIAGES IN GOOD ORDER.

should place a wrench on every nut at least once a month. This will save nuts, save bolts, and prevent rattling and wear and tear. There is a great deal depending upon looking after the running gear of vehicles as well as the harness. For want of a little attention accidents have happened and damage been sustained; therefore take a hint.

A LONDON PEDESTRIAN RECENTLY LAID A WAGER OF £20.

that he could, in one hour run *over* six of the bridges which cross the Thames. He won, with seven minutes to spare, crossing Vauxhall, Westminster, Waterloo, Blackfriars, Southwark and London bridges—making a distance of eight miles.

DR. HOLMES, IN HIS LATEST INSTALLMENT OF "THE GUARDIAN ANGEL."

says: "There is infinite pathos in unsuccessful authorship. The book that perishes unread is the deaf mute of literature. The great asylum of Oblivion is full of such, making inaudible signs to each other in leaky garrets and untenable dusty upper shelves."

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