

The Sabbath Recorder.

As far as I am able, to associate with them. I cannot belong to a class in the ordinary sense of that term; nevertheless, I believe that the individual office of the Christian ministry stands easily first and highest of any upon earth.

Published by GEORGE B. UTTER. "THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD." TERMS—\$2 50 a year, in advance. VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 40. WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 3, 1867. WHOLE NO. 1187.

CONSIDER THE LILIES OF THE FIELD. O heavy child of toil and care, Trembling at every clod that lowers, Come and behold how passing fair Thy God hath made the flowers.

cause. But the Board think it advisable, for the present at least, that the expenses of the Society be paid mainly by contributions from the churches, and that the principal of this fund be held for a time when extraordinary expenses, like the hoped-for reinforcement of the China Mission, shall make an extraordinary call upon the Society. They are strengthened in this opinion by considering, that the fund is in no sense a contribution from the churches.

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PRIZING THE MINISTRY. "How shall we obtain a supply of Preachers?" is the question which is being anxiously asked in many quarters. The answers are various, apparently partial, and not wholly satisfactory. We are told that the labor of the ministry must be lightened; that the compensation must be increased; that the preacher's sphere of thought and speech and life must be broadened, till he ceases to be hampered by the seeming sanctities and required proprieties of the clerical office; that additional aid and encouragement and sympathy must be afforded to young men who have an adaptation and a providential call to the sphere; that the crooked places in their road to the pulpit must be made straight before them and the rough places smooth, etc.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Board. With heartfelt thanks to the great Giver of every good, for his preserving and guiding kindness, we come before you at this time, to report the doings of your Executive Board for the past year.

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FINANCES. The Treasurer's Report shows the standing of this department of our labors for the year past; and to it we refer you for the details. A summary of the report shows \$1,013.70 received from individuals and churches, \$1,268.74 from the special fund, which, with the balance of \$626.92 on hand from last year, gives \$2,909.42 as a working fund for the present year. The payments were \$2,278.22, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$631.20.

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Whether this is, or is not, in accordance with the wishes and intentions of the churches and brethren, it is deemed a just occasion for anxiety. The Board are simply the agents of the churches in the department of missions, and they think that regular and frequent contributions for the missionary cause, are as essential to the health of the churches, as they are to the efficiency of the Board. It is a wise arrangement, that "prayers and alms" shall go together. When there is a deficiency of either, it indicates that the spirit of Christ, languishes. Believing that our churches, as a body, are missionary churches, the Board hope that simply calling attention to delinquencies in the past, will prevent their recurrence in the future.

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Westerly, E. I., Fifth-day, Oct. 3, 1867. GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR.

SUNDAY LAWS.

The Sunday-law question is in a fair way to be discussed more generally and thoroughly than heretofore. The political parties, in some parts of the country, are likely to be seriously affected by it. In Kansas, for instance, the Democrats have high hopes of success, based mainly upon the fact that "the Republican party is very much split on the questions of female suffrage, temperance, and Sunday laws."

In New York City, also, there is likely to be considerable political confusion produced by the same question. The World, speaking of the Metropolitan and other State Police, says: "Nothing is more evident, than that the Sabbatarian laws, liquor laws, and other Republican legislation of that kind, would never be enforced in New York by a police appointed by the city."

Of course Seventh-day Baptists, who are nearly all temperance people, practically and theoretically, do not join in the hue-and-cry against liquor laws. They generally favor prohibition of the liquor traffic on all days—not simply on Sundays. They regard the attempt to stop liquor-selling on Sunday by law as one of the means designed, or adapted, to bring up for discussion the claims of Sunday to be considered the Sabbath.

With this view, they welcome the movement. So far as the Sunday law is concerned, they agree with the editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, who, in speaking of the advocates of Sunday laws, says: "Let them act in accordance with their own conscientious convictions. What we object to, is their attempt, by means of legislation, to force others to comply with their notions. This is simply persecution and tyranny, and it should not be endured."

In this connection, our readers will perhaps be interested in a more extended account of the movement against Sunday laws at the West. A correspondent of the New York Observer, writing from Chicago, says that "German infidelity" seems to have determined on a simultaneous assault on the Sunday in all the great cities of our land. "From St. Paul to Watertown, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and New York, the line of battle extends. The attack is on the principle that our Government, being atheistic, Sunday laws are unconstitutional. The motive power is the German vote, which, in several places, is necessary to the success of the Republican party; and the German leaders demand the repeal of the Sunday laws as its price."

The same writer says that "the Sabbath (meaning Sunday, of course,) is virtually abolished in the larger part of Chicago," and in proof prints the following resolutions, "adopted amid throes and prolonged applause," at a meeting recently held in the Crosby Opera House in Chicago:

Resolved, That the Sunday and Temperance questions are not simply questions of personal like or dislike, but stern questions of principle, concerning civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States entirely ignores the idea of a State Church, and no State is privileged to pass a law which will compel the individual citizen to recognize any day as associated because certain religious organizations see fit to do so.

Resolved, That the Declaration of Independence guarantees to us the pursuit of happiness so long as we do not thereby injure our fellow-citizens, and that no legislative body can deprive us of the privilege of selecting our own day to enjoy therein certain things which are lawful.

Resolved, That our experience in our old Fatherland, in the matter of intermeddling of Church and State, has been such that we will not quietly tolerate their introduction in this our adopted country.

Resolved, That we, who gave good proof of our loyalty to the Union during the recent war, also possess a positive right to make known our wishes as to the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we most positively object to the self-assumed conclusion, that because we are not inclined to become willing slaves in the yoke of the Puritanical notion of Sunday, we are therefore, ungrateful children of our adopted land.

Resolved, That we also positively reject the idea, that an adopted citizen has only the privilege of devoting his knowledge, muscle and life, to his adopted country; and has no right also to exert his influence upon its customs, and endeavor to shape an influence that may soon govern the entire world.

Resolved, That for these many reasons, we intend to enjoy the Sunday with our families, in our usual way, and that we intend to partake of that which a God more kind than the fanatic has vouchsafed to us.

points; and we hope and believe that, in case such old fogism should be inscribed upon the banner of either of the present political parties, a new party of freedom will arise, to which we will join ourselves, and which will take up the question of personal liberty, so nobly vindicated by the abolition of slavery, and that will not set us back into a darkness and thralldom of soul more abject than the slavery of the body.

SUNDAY CAMP MEETINGS.

Facts are coming to light, every day, which show that a large majority of those who observe the Sunday, in conformity to the prevailing custom, do not observe it as the Sabbath, in any proper sense of that term. A Western Methodist paper speaks as follows of a camp meeting recently held at Acton, in the State of Indiana:

"This meeting, twenty miles from Indianapolis, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, commenced Thursday, August 15th, and continued a little over a week. Over 4,500 tickets were sold by the railroad company on the Sabbath. The sermon at 11 A. M. was by Rev. J. W. T. McMillan. The meeting was a most glorious success."

Four thousand five hundred railway tickets sold on Sunday proves the camp meeting "a glorious success!" Such a representation proves to us, that neither the writer, nor the editor of the paper publishing the correspondence, can have a very high notion of the sabbatic character of Sunday.

But we have another paragraph pointing in the same direction. A correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector, of Boston, in an account of a visit to the camp meeting at Martha's Vineyard, gives the following notice of the manner in which the Sunday is spent at that noted camp ground:

"Sunday! is this Sunday? Is this truly a religious gathering? Or is this a scene in a forest near Paris? Certainly, away from the speakers' stand, which is in the centre of the grove, no stranger would suspect that this is Sunday; or, if he knew that it was, that this is an assemblage under evangelical control, in one of the New England States. Everybody is enjoying social chats in the cottages; everybody is 'having a good time generally,' as the phrase is, in the densely shaded streets; the ocean is gay with the bunting of yachts and steamers that are crowded with laughing and singing excursionists; along the shores and on the meadows, lovers and friends are strolling in merry groups; the refreshment booths are thronged, the wharf is alive with jovial people on the watch for friends who have just been landed by the boats; and nowhere, look where you will, is there the slightest indication of religious observance. Of the ten thousand persons on the ground, not more than a thousand, or at the most two thousand, are congregated around the preacher's stand. Everywhere else it is a holiday—a picnic—a happy and orderly assemblage of pleasure seekers."

The Warren Baptist Association lately celebrated its one hundredth anniversary in the very place where it was organized. The exercises appear, from reports in the daily papers, to have been both pleasant and appropriate. Rev. Dr. Caldwell, pastor of the First Baptist church, Providence, delivered a Historical Discourse; and Rev. Dr. Caswell sketched the Christian work of Dr. Wayland, whose long and prominent connection with the Association, as well as his eminence as a man and teacher, made his portrait eminently fitting. The Historical Discourse contained many interesting and important facts.

It seems that Baptist principles first found congenial soil in Rhode Island, and were planted by Roger Williams himself. But more than a century elapsed before the Baptist churches in the region had so far conquered their dislike and their dread of the ecclesiastical authority springing from great religious organizations, as to venture upon formal and organic association. It was on the 8th of September, 1767, that the Association was formed in Warren. Eight ministers and ten messengers, representing eleven churches, were present; but so great was the hesitation to organize, that only four of the represented churches entered into the corporation. They did with some misgiving; the others looked on to see how the effort would succeed. The next year, one of the four withdrew for lack of faith or courage to go on. But the work of affiliation was destined to proceed, and the patient faith of the pioneers was vindicated. Ten years later, there were 31 churches in the Association; the doubtful were assured, and fear had disappeared. In twenty years, there were 45 churches, having an aggregate membership of 3517; in 43 years, there were 62 churches, with 6255 members. Five churches were dismissed in 1801 to form the Starbridge Association; in 1812 twenty-four left to form the Boston Association; in 1819 four went to Worcester; eight went to the Old Colony in 1822; six to Taunton in 1836; seven to Providence in 1843; and in 1860 twenty-two went off to form the Narragansett. The Association has been a fruitful mother, and there are none of her children who fail to keep their reverence for her. During these one hundred years there have been 155 churches connected with the Association, and during their connection with it they have received an aggregate membership by baptism of more than 22,000 persons.

ANNIVERSARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Education Society, The Seventh-day Baptist Education Society convened for its Twelfth Annual Meeting, at Leonardville, N. Y., on Sixth-day, Sept. 13th, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. President N. V. Hull in the Chair.

The session was opened with prayer by Geo. E. Tomlinson. On motion, the Chair appointed the following Committee: On Nominations—N. Gardner, L. A. Platts, Joshua Clarke, E. Lyon, Benjamin Maxson, E. G. Champlin. On Resolutions—O. U. Whitford, W. C. Whitford, A. R. Cornwall.

The Report of the Treasurer was presented, and referred to the Auditing Committee, as follows: Elisha Potter, Treasurer. In account with S. D. B. Education Soc., ENDOWMENT FUND. Balance on hand at last report, \$1000 00

By cash invested in U. S. Bonds, \$200 00 By cash in hand, \$100 00 By cash in hand, \$100 00 By cash in hand, \$100 00 By cash in hand, \$100 00 By cash in hand, \$100 00 By cash in hand, \$100 00 By cash in hand, \$100 00 By cash in hand, \$100 00 By cash in hand, \$100 00

The Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary was presented, and, on motion, was unanimously adopted. The report of the Nominating Committee was presented, and adopted, as follows: President—N. V. Hull. Vice Presidents—Nathan Gardner, George Greenman, Ben. Maxson, E. G. Champlin, Ezra Potter, I. C. Randall, Alfred Lewis, T. B. Brown, W. A. Rogers. Corresponding Secretary—Jonathan Allen. Recording Secretary—Thos. R. Williams. Librarian—B. F. Langworthy, Clark Rogers, M. J. Green, E. A. Green, E. C. Green, A. Langworthy, D. R. Stillman, E. C. Green, Barton W. Millard, Ira J. Ordway.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to devise measures to assist young men preparing for the ministry. As such Committee, the following were appointed: Jonathan Allen, T. R. Williams, D. E. Maxson, Nathan Gardner, and L. C. Rogers. The report of the Finance Committee was received and adopted, as follows: Your Committee would respectfully report, that they have examined the Treasurer's Report, and find it correct. E. Lyon, for Committee.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented, and adopted by yeas, as follows, after remarks by W. C. Whitford, A. R. Cornwall, J. Allen, D. E. Maxson, A. H. Lewis, O. U. Whitford, G. E. Tomlinson, and N. V. Hull: Your Committee on Resolutions would respectfully report, as follows: 1. Resolved, That we express our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His gracious love manifested toward our educators and their families, and his favor shown to our institutions of learning, the past year.

2. Resolved, That our institutions of learning have been the cause to be encouraged by the liberal contributions which our brethren have given toward their endowment, and we hope that the cause of liberality may continue to increase among them. 3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Society, that the cause of education would be advanced by our schools arranging the time of commencing their Fall term so as to begin the first of September, and another be held during the vacation following this term, come during the holidays.

4. Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to Mrs. Ann M. R. Lyon for her generous donation for the establishment of a department of Industrial mechanics in Alfred University. 5. Resolved, That in the death of Trot M. C. Kenyon, the cause of education has lost one of its noblest champions, and science one of her strong pillars, and another has been added to the list of martyrs to truth; and that we desire to express to his bereaved widow, our warmest sympathy in her affliction, and assure her that our prayers shall not cease to ascend in her behalf. O. U. Whitford, Com. W. C. Whitford, A. R. Cornwall.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

The idea of making a newspaper which will please everybody, is entertained only by tyros. Those who have had experience in the business, know that the thing is impossible, and that the only way to pursue the business comfortably and successfully is to carry out one's own ideas, and let the critics criticize.

There is another idea which only tyros entertain, namely, that ability to criticize what other people do, implies ability to do a better thing, or do the same thing better. Flippant critics are apt to be poor performers; but they seldom find out until they are put to doing what they have expended their strength in criticizing. Then they learn the difference between talking and doing—a difference which perhaps one in a thousand of that class has the frankness to acknowledge when it is seen.

Such thoughts were suggested to us in reading some of the criticisms upon a new paper just started in "the Great West," under the title of "The Advance," and comparing them with the promises which preceded the advent of the paper. That staid old Massachusetts organ, "The Congregationalist and Recorder," speaks disparagingly of its publishing a sermon by Bushnell, and thinks it will be under the necessity of either advertising extensively, or of raising its subscription price. "The Independent" declares it to be "not a religious paper." "The Liberal Christian," viewing the new-comer from its peculiar standpoint, says some rather sharp things. After mentioning the very favorable circumstances under which it started, and stating that, probably no paper ever received so much gratuitous advertising from the press of the country, it continues:

"At last our eyes behold the new prodigy, which, to our great disappointment, is merely an ordinary looking quarto, with a decidedly cheap air, and far less neat and attractive in appearance than the Methodist or Watchman, to say nothing of the Liberal Christian, with which it cannot be compared for a moment. The articles, too, are commonplace, scarcely worthy of a place in a first class paper. The salutory is a well-enough, wishy-washy affair, evidently intended to face both ways, and conciliate both wings of the Orthodox body by playing fast and loose with theological language and ideas. An article on the Independent furnishes the sweet young man of that sheet as fine an opportunity for displaying his critical powers as he can desire. But the most notable thing in the paper is the sermon of Dr. Bushnell. It seems not a little singular, that a journal started in defence of the old Puritan theology, should be obliged to go beyond the lines of the old school theologians, and get its first discourse from one whom the Orthodox party of the country tried a few years ago to read out of their ranks for heresy, and whose last great work was considered as the Last Great Word."

ADVERTISING AGENCIES. It is now something like thirty years since the establishment of the first Advertising Agency in this country. At that time there were scarcely eight hundred periodicals of all descriptions printed in the United States, while now the number will exceed four thousand. Advertisers have increased and Agencies been established in every important city, and have proved a great assistance to the newspaper press.

It is estimated that at the present time there are several hundred men who make this their business, but of these no more than twenty are known to any considerable extent, and by far the most important are two or three well known firms in New York city, among which the house of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., No. 40 Park Row, occupies in some respects the most prominent position. Although not among the oldest, this one, by the energy and business ability which has characterized it, has become the authorized agent of nearly every newspaper printed in the English language in North America, and the amount of their transactions exceeds the combined business of many of the older but less enterprising establishments.

At their office may be found on file newspapers from every section, from Maine to California, and from their books can be learned the rates for subscription and advertising. The distance of advertisers from the newspaper publishers, as a general thing, renders it difficult for the latter to be correctly informed of the financial reliability of their customers, and therefore they usually prefer to receive their favors through some reliable advertising agency, which, in consideration of the commission allowed, assumes all risk of payment, and does away with the trouble and expense of collecting individual accounts.

The house named in this article is authorized to contract for our paper at our lowest rates, and we assure customers at a distance that we prefer to receive orders through them, rather than to contract direct with parties who are unknown to us, no matter how good or responsible they may be.

A "LINCOLN TOWER."—Rev. Newman Hall, one of the most eloquent divines in England, and one of the best friends of our Government

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The latest council attended by the Indian Commission, was the most promising yet held. It took place on the 19th and 20th Sept., at North Platte. At this convocation Gen. Sherman met the leading chiefs of the Sioux tribes, and with them representatives of the Southern Cheyennes. The great men of the Indian tribes were Spotted Tail, Standing Elk, Swift Bear, Turkey Foot, and Big Mouth. As a preliminary to the conference, the Indians handed over a number of white women who had for some time been prisoners in one of the tribes. The Commission report that this Council was especially successful, so far as the Brule, Ogallala, and Cheyenne tribes were concerned. Several important speeches were made, from which we learn that the main grievance of the Indians was the running of railroads and wagon-roads through their respective territories, the specially obnoxious points being the Smoky Hill Railroad and the road through the Powder River region. These roads they wanted the Government to abandon; and further, they desire to hunt as game lands in their neighborhood, and then they say they are willing to undertake the cultivation of the soil. After a patient hearing of Swift Bear, Spotted Tail, Pawnee Killer, Turkey Foot, and Big Mouth, the powder was adjourned for the night. The next day Gen. Sherman made his answer, setting forth the determination of the Government to have peace with the Indians, and explaining to them the policy of removing the tribes now near the white settlements to more remote regions.

This closes, for a month or so, the labors of the Indian Commission. They have traveled thousands of miles, and held innumerable "talks," but the results have not been decisive. The Commission will, however, resume its work in October, and there seems to be a prospect that a satisfactory settlement will be reached.

CHEERING NEWS FROM CHINA.—A remarkable awakening has taken place in connection with the out-stations of the Tientsin mission. On one occasion, 100 missionaries bap-

tized forty-five converts in a single day. The converts added to the mission churches of the London Society in Shanghai, and in the provinces of which it formed the capital, numbered, during the year just reported, one hundred and eighty-nine.

SHERIDAN AND GRANT.—One of the pleasantest things connected with the prominent men of the day, is the rivalry between Gen. Sheridan and Grant in commending each other. Gen. Grant has repeatedly told politicians who were making advances to him in regard to the Presidency, that Gen. Sheridan was a much better politician than himself, and one who could be trusted anywhere. Now Gen. Sheridan is giving to Gen. Grant the credit of all he has done to the South to carry out the reconstruction plans of Congress. A dispatch to the Boston Journal, from Washington, says that Gen. Sheridan made the following statement to prominent officials while in that city a few days since. He said:

"The reconstruction acts of Congress are the only measures calculated to benefit the people of the Southern States. All of my acts while in command of the Department of Mississippi and Louisiana were not only fully endorsed by Gen. Grant, but in reality might be considered the execution of Gen. Grant's own orders. If the first letter written by Gen. Grant to President Johnson, regarding my removal, be made known, the people of the North would be astonished at its radical tone; and when it is published, the people will find that he (Grant) is radical to the core. As far as radicalism is concerned, Gen. Grant is more so than I am, and in several instances I have written to him asking him to modify the instructions sent me as being too extreme to suit the occasion for which they were intended."

THE CORNER STONE of a new Public School House was laid at Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 16th, by Dr. C. H. Stillman, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, in the presence of the school officers, teachers, 400 pupils, and others. A glass jar, hermetically sealed, containing the daily papers of the date, "The Plainfield Union," a copy of the School Laws of New Jersey and instructions thereto, a copy of the law authorizing the issue of bonds by the district, a blank bond of \$500, the report of the District Clerk to the County Superintendent of Sept. 1st, 1867, a list of the trustees and teachers, the course of study adopted in the institution, together with some specimens of fractional currency, &c., was deposited in the cavity prepared for the purpose. The building will be completed before April 1st, and will be a credit to the town. The contract price is \$21,000.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Rev. Dr. Dafield of Detroit, was celebrated recently. Among the more valuable of the presents was that contributed by the family, consisting of a watch chain composed of thirty-two gold medals, each representing a member of the family, and engraved with the name, date of birth, marriage and death, (if married and deceased), of the person represented by the size of the medals. That of the congregation, whose pastor he has been for nearly thirty years, consisted of \$750 in gold coin, enclosed in a glass case; a Bible; upon the covers of which were carved the three texts from which the reverend father, son, and grandson, preached on the preceding Sunday; a pair of gold vases, a pair of gold flower baskets, a golden ormulou clock, pulpit watch, and numerous other articles of vertu, constituting a collection both valuable and unique.

A NEW RELIGION.—A London paper says a singular course of lectures has just been brought to a close—nothing less than the formal inauguration of a new religion! The new religion is that of Positivism, founded a few years ago by Auguste Comte; and the lecturer was Mr. Richard Congreve, long known as a fervent follower of Comte and believer in his religion, although he has only now taken steps to found a church, with a building and regular services. Mr. Congreve has announced, that a church will shortly be built, and regular services instituted for promoting the new creed, which is to regenerate humanity. With them, no other philosophy or explanation of the universe is possible, except such as can be got through science, by observation and experiment; but the majority short stop of Mr. Congreve's doctrine, which was also Comte's, that the religion of the Future must consist of these scientific truths alone, and the practice of the moral precepts thence derived.

SCHOOLS FOR FREEDMEN.—At a meeting of representatives of the various Freedmen's Societies of the Northern States, held in New York city on the 10th of September, it was voted, that the best interests of the freed people require the permanent establishment of free schools in the south; that as in the northern free-school system, the people should cooperate in their support; and, therefore, that no new schools should be established except where co-operation can be secured. Books are not to be given away, except by special permission, but are to be sold at a price to be fixed by the Teachers' Committee. The reason for this action is the fact that the freedmen are now able to support themselves by their labor, and should learn to support their own schools.

The Freewill Baptists appear to be fortunate in their publishing interests. For more than a quarter of a century, these interests were in the hands of one man—Wm. Burr—who filled the responsible positions of agent of the Printing Establishment, and editor of the Morning Star. When he died so suddenly, nearly a year ago, the minds of the people readily settled upon an editor, Rev. Geo. T. Day, who had been a fruitful correspondent, and whose work in editing the paper for some months past shows that he has the necessary tact and industry for the place. The position of agent was temporarily supplied by Rev. S. Curtis. But at a recent meeting of the corporators, a permanent agent was selected, named Luther R. Burlingame. So the machine which turns out the needed publications for the Freewill Baptist denomination, is put in order for steady and continuous running.

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History. With numerous Illustrations and Maps. Edited by Wm. Smith, Classical Examiner of the University of London. Hartford: S. S. Benson & Co., 1867.

Such is the complete title of a work which has reached our table. It covers more than one thousand double-column pages, and is very full on all the points usually treated in a Bible Dictionary. Some articles in the work are nearly exhaustive, and all of them embody the information obtained from the latest biblical researches. The work as a whole will bear recommending, and well deserves a place in the library of students of the Bible.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE.—We are requested to state, (says the Plainfield N. J. Union of Sept. 25th,) that the Trustees of the College for Young Ladies have made an engagement with Miss Elvira Kenyon, as Instructor of the Day School, which will be opened at this College, late Ophelton Seminary, on Monday, Sept. 30th. Miss Kenyon will instruct pupils in all the English branches, Latin and German, and will have all needed assistants in the preparatory and other Departments. The Tuition in English branches and Latin, we learn, will be from \$12 to \$18 per term; German, French, Drawing and Music, will be extra.

PANACEAS FOR PAPER MONEY are getting to be plenty. The latest is noticed in the New York Herald of September 28th, which says that a financial plan has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, which meets the approval of financiers in New York, by which specie payments can be resumed in five years, national bank notes to be retired in ninety days; greenbacks being substituted for commerce, and the West to be provided with ninety millions increased circulation in greenbacks and coin, and the interest on the public debt reduced to three hundred millions.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—Abel Adams, who died lately at West Roxbury, Mass., left property valued at about \$400,000. In his will he made the following bequests: To the Home for Aged Men, in Boston, he gives twenty-five thousand dollars. To the Sailors' Snug Harbor, fifteen thousand dollars. Managers of the Port Society, of Boston, five thousand dollars. Boston Asylum and Farm School, five thousand dollars.

CARRYING OUT THE ARGUMENT.—The Chicago Tribune is opposed to prohibitory liquor laws. It says: "The argument which holds a farmer or commission merchant guilty of moral crime for selling grain or hops to the distiller or brewer, because the latter may make an article out of it which some other man may get drunk on, is not complete, unless we hold Divine Providence primarily responsible for creating such a superabundance of articles capable of producing alcohol."

DISINFECTANTS FOR YELLOW FEVER.—A letter from Houston, Texas, dated September 16th, says: "For six weeks our city has been sprinkled profusely with lime, and that best of disinfectants, carbolic acid. Wood and tar fires have been built nightly on the streets by order of the authorities, giving to the city at night a lurid and terribly mournful appearance. And yet these precautions have seemingly been useless. The epidemic now stalks among us in its most deadly form, and human effort for its stay seems unavailing."

AN election was held in Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday, Sept. 28th, in which Mr. Alden, the radical candidate for Mayor, was elected. The colored voters were out in considerable numbers, while the masses of the whites declined to vote. Soldiers were stationed at all the places of voting, but there was no need of them.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. Mr. Jay Cook has purchased an island in Put-in-Bay, where Commodore Perry landed in the battle of Lake Erie, in 1813. He has erected on it a fine stone mansion, for the express purpose of entertaining, for a brief season during the hot weather, and in succession, many of the Christian ministers of various evangelical denominations, and especially such as, from the smallness of their salaries, are unable to afford such rest and recreation for themselves. The proprietor of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, has given the Young Men's Christian Association of that city permission to use that building for a series of religious meetings. On Sunday, Sept. 22d, the first sermon was preached by Rev. T. DeWitt Talcott. The Rev. Newman Hall, of London, the Rev. Dr. Hall of Dublin, and other prominent clergymen, are expected to follow. There is great interest excited in this movement.

Cyrus Wakefield, of South Reading, Mass., has offered to pay the town debt—about sixty thousand dollars—aid build a new and handsome town hall, if the people

holders of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (commonly known as the Stonington Railroad Company,) was held last week in Providence, when the Directors made a report, in which they speak encouragingly of the prospects of the road. Measures have been taken to resume the steamboat connection between New York and Stonington; and thus revive the old favorite inland route between the former city and Boston. Two new boats, of great strength, are now being put in order. It is expected they will be put upon the route by the first of December next. The want of steamboat accommodation has diminished the through passengers 45,000 persons, and the freight 57,807 tons. During the year the local business increased. The net earnings for the year were \$109,320 59. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Paul Spofford, Samuel D. Babcock, Wm. F. Cary, Samuel Sloan, Henry Morgan, James B. Johnston, Charles Morgan, New York; Nathan F. Dixon, Westerly; John A. Burnham, Boston.

GARIBALDI'S scheme against Rome has come to a sudden and inglorious end. On Friday, Sept. 22d, he issued a flaming address to his followers, setting forth his intentions and designs. On the same day King Victor Emmanuel replied to Garibaldi's address by a royal proclamation, in which he denounced the Garibaldian movement, cautioned his subjects against aiding or taking part in it, and declared his resolve to arrest and "rigorously punish" any of his people who disobeyed him, as well as others arrested on the soil of Italy engaged in a crime "against the law of nations." A few days afterward Garibaldi was arrested and imprisoned.

PREMIUMS.—We have often wondered why the makers of the celebrated Estey Cottage Organs have not advertised to the people their different prizes, of which they have received over fifty. For instance, a Gold Medal was awarded them last year by the N. Y. State Fair, and a first premium by the N. E. Agricultural Society; and at the recent exhibition of the Vermont State Fair, where there was a large display from the most noted makers in the United States, who contested the ground severely, the Estey Organs came off victorious, receiving the highest premiums in the award of the society.

VALUABLE PRESENT TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—G. V. Fox, Esq., late assistant secretary of the navy, received a valuable collection of books from the Emperor of Russia on the occasion of his recent official visit to St. Petersburg. Of these has been presented to the library of the Smithsonian Institute one hundred and seventy-nine volumes, many of them in quarto; sixteen atlases and albums, illustrating accompanying books, texts or descriptions; seventy-two maps, together with plans, pamphlets, etc., of great interest and value.

A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION was held last week at Buffalo, N. Y., when the following ticket was put in nomination for the coming election: Secretary of State—Gen. James B. McKean of Saratoga. Controller—Calvin T. Hubbard of St. Lawrence. Treasurer—Gen. T. C. Gates of Ulster. Attorney-General—Judge Van Cote of Kings. State Engineer—A. C. Fowell of Dutchess. Canal Commissioner—John M. Hammond of Allegheny. Prison Inspector—Gilbert Delamater of Genesee. Judge Court Appeals—Judge Charles Mason of Madison.

THE AMERICAN BOARD of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held its fifty-eighth annual meeting in Buffalo last week. The exercises included the reading of the annual reports of the Treasurer and the Executive Board, the annual sermon by Rev. J. P. Thompson, addresses by returned missionaries, &c. Norwich, Conn., was selected as the place of the next meeting, and Rev. Dr. Henry Nelson, of St. Louis, was appointed preacher.

GENERAL SHERIDAN left Washington on Wednesday of last week, and expected to reach New York on Saturday. All along his route demonstrations of approval and attachment awaited him, so that his tour was really an ovation. It is clear enough, that he has a strong hold upon the hearts of the people. His nomination for President would awaken an extraordinary amount of enthusiasm.

SECRET SOCIETIES are prohibited at Oberlin College, and the use of tobacco. It is proposed to give honorable dismissals to students belonging to the Free Masons. Such are already excluded from entrance.

A BOARDING-HOUSE for working-women was opened in New York last week, which is regarded as one of the most useful and practical charities of the day.







Miscellaneous

FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Having given the feminine portion of humanity a few hints concerning the fashions for fall, it may be amiss to make a few suggestions to the sterner sex concerning what they shall wear and how they shall wear it; so we take the following from a fashion magazine, which is said to be authority in such matters.

and, after a courtship of but three or four minutes, were married. The name of the young lady is now Mrs. Dietrich, nee Hilda Nearing.

BIG CONFIDENCE GAME.

William B. Berkeley, of the firm of Berkeley Brothers & Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., was recently made the victim of a big confidence game, played upon him by three sharpers in Chicago.

SEARCHING THE SEA FOR TREASURE.

A company has been organized in New York to prosecute the search for 2,000,000, or \$3,000,000 in British gold, said to have been sunk at Hell Gate in the British frigate Hussar, during the revolution.

know, the man as honest and worthy, and if his commission is executed, I have no doubt he will do all he promised.

CARBOLIC ACID.

A paragraph stating that carbolic acid will rid an apartment of mosquitoes has gone the rounds of the papers, and in many cases the name of the article is erroneously printed "carbolic acid."

A law in New York compels all cars in the city of Brooklyn to have horse cars; but on the Coney Island railroad the law is evaded by having a horse fastened ahead of a veritable locomotive of sixty-horse power, and drawing a long train of cars.

LOCAL AGENTS

Adams—Dr. C. G. Longworthy. Alfred—Charles D. Longworthy. Alfred Center—M. J. Green, N. V. Hunt.

ARNOLD & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS. FARINA, FALETTE CO., ILLINOIS. Will attend to buying and selling Real Estate in Farina, Marion, and Adams Counties, Illinois.

A NEW WAR INVENTION.

A London paper says: "Scientific inventions are daily making war more difficult. In the good old times, for instance, a besieger always felt certain that by taking ordinary precautions he could defy a garrison to prevent him from drawing the first parallel and opening trenches.

THE LIFE OF A NEWSPAPER MAN.

For the information of those individuals who foolishly imagine that the life of a newspaper man is a paradise on earth, and fraught with untold pleasures and privileges, we follow the following sketch of the duties of this unfortunate individual, concerning whom such a wrong impression exists.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST EARLY BURIALS.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, writing from Nuremberg, says that in the cemetery there is a house, pleasantly arranged amid flower-beds and shrubs, to which all the dead are at once carried after being laid out, and there placed on beds, each with a bell-pull so connected with the hand that the least motion of the supposed corpse on reviving must arouse the attendant and bring instant attention.

Sancho Panza quaintly said.

"Blessed be the man who first invented sleep!" but, seriously, how thankful should men be to the Creator for the blessing of sleep, one of the most pressing necessities of our nature, and a most inestimable blessing of the Deity!

They insure everything in Hartford, from your own life to that of your dog, or the steam boiler that heats your house. Apropos of the recent rainy season, one of the insurance presidents was asked, "Why don't you start a company to insure against a deluge?" "That was the first charter ever granted," was the quick reply.

A spelling book, published in 1790, was recently put up at auction sale in Washington, and reaching the sum of \$25, was bid in by the auctioneers, and presented to the Oldest Inhabitant's Association.

WORKINGMEN'S CONGRESS.

Workingmen recently held at Lancaster, France, came to the almost unanimous conclusion, that woman ought not to be considered an agent of production, and that for physiological and hygienic reasons, as well as on economical and moral grounds, nothing could justify the employment of woman as an industrial laborer.

THE CITIZENS near Hamburg, Tenn.

have a curiosity in the shape of the earth burning, where a pond formerly stood. It was set on fire by the burning of brush, and has burned down nearly twelve inches within ten days.

THE DEGREE of the King of Italy

orders that a medal shall be struck in bronze, silver and gold, to be conferred on such persons as shall have rendered signal services during the prevalence of cholera or any other grave epidemic.

SIX FAMILIES INCREASE for another generation

very rapidly, and rise in influence, because they form a superior stock, until some habit, or vice, or peculiarity of employment, or disposition, injures the race, and renders them inferior, and then they decline.

When Juba Early heard that Lee

had surrendered, he collapsed into the corner of his ambulance, and meekly remarked, "Well, Gabriel, blow your horn."

The petrified body of a woman

was dug up at Albany recently. It was as white and nearly as solid as marble. The body had been buried seventeen years.

Fall River manufactures eighty-five thousand two hundred miles

of printing cloths yearly, consuming forty-eight thousand one hundred bales of cotton.

A New York merchant set fire to his own store to get the insurance,

was arrested, and committed suicide to get out of the scrape.

The newest substitute for the words, "died of delirium tremens,"

are—"he expired because of artificial excitement."

"Views Baredoff, or the Tour of Europe for \$181 in Greenbacks,"

is the remarkable title of a lecture recently given in San Francisco.

Dr. James Jackson, an eminent

American physician, died at Boston, Mass., on the evening of Aug. 27th, in the 90th year of his age.

An immense woolen factory is going up at Independence, Mo.

Three-storied railway carriages are being introduced in France.

HYGIENIC CURE.

COMPRESSED AIR BATHS.

TURKISH BATHS.

RUSSIAN BATHS.

ELECTRIC BATHS.

And all the appliances of a first-class Curatorium.

Buildings are new, modern, stylish, and commodious.

Send for a Circular.

Address H. P. BURDICK, M. D., of 215 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

Passenger and Freight Depot at Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Hudson and Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with the Hudson and Bergen County Railroad, forming a direct line from Jersey City and the West, without change of cars.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Three Express trains daily for the West, one on Monday, one on Tuesday, and one on Wednesday, when an evening train, Sixty Miles, and Three Hundred by the Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, & Atlantic, one on each day.

LEAVE NEW YORK as follows (except Sundays):

9:30 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, and Washington.

11:30 A. M. for Philadelphia, and Washington.

1:30 P. M. for Philadelphia, and Washington.

3:30 P. M. for Philadelphia, and Washington.

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A COMMON FARMER.

I am only a common or plain farmer. I cultivate but about fifty acres of land, and much of the labor is performed by my own hands, including the regular attendance at market.

MARRYING IN HASTE.

Many are the stories that have been told of rapid courtships, whereby two hearts have been brought to a realization of love in but a few hours' time; improbable tales, too, have been related of queer matches, consisting of that eccentric little god Cupid, and were it not that "truth is stranger than fiction," the most credulous could scarcely believe them.

THE COURIER, published at Muscatine, Iowa,

relates a story of one John Hughes, who resided at Aledo, in that neighborhood, at the commencement of the late war, and who entered the army after being only a week married to a young lady to whom he had been long attached.

A WESTERN ROMANCE.

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How BOAT-RACERS are TRAINED.

The Ward brothers, who won the boat race at Springfield recently, were sent to Tyler, Texas, where, in consequence of hard treatment, he became insane. Meantime news went home that he had been killed, and his regiment mustered out.

NEGRESS TURNING WHITE.

The Norfolk Day Book reports that there are in that city a dozen negroes who are turning white. That paper says: "It takes many years for the change to pass entirely over the person, and while it is so passing, the subject presents the most singular, and in many cases revolting spectacle imaginable.

NECESSITY is the mother of invention,

and Mr. Dietrich resolved not to be balked by the advent of so trivial an adversary, so he eagerly inquired as to the chances left for obtaining a wife.

THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS.

Mr. Dietrich, independent farmer, etc., the matrimonially-inclined personage in question. He cared not for the tall spires, the oriental structures of marble, nor for the thousand attractions of the city; he was led on by the unseen inamorata by an impulse of his heart, and he could go in no other direction. Justice Schoenwald was visited by him yesterday, and his hurried questions about the little German girl for whom he was searching, the stern man of the law could return only a crushing answer, and that was, that Mary Fessler was married.

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A NEW GUNBOAT.

Capt Ericsson has invented a boat, which he calls the "man-monitor," and which can be propelled by either steam or man power. He has made a contract to build several of these boats for the Swedish government, and one of the number has been so far completed that several successful experiments have been made with the machinery.

THE MACHINERY is worked by twenty-four men sitting on opposite sides,

who work a brake similar to that of a hand engine. It is estimated that the gunboat can make fifty or sixty miles a day in this manner. Experiments on the first of the man-monitors at the Delamater iron works have given much satisfaction. The total cost will be about \$20,000 for each boat.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE ODDS AND ENDS.

The entire cotton crop of the United States for the year ending August 31 last, is stated by the Charleston (S. C.) Courier at 1,962,291 bales, which is a decrease of 181,725 when compared with that of 1866. The crop of Sea Island cotton foots up 43,490 bales. The stock remaining on hand at the shipping ports, at the same date, was 71,143 bales, being a large decrease in comparison with any previous year. The rice crop of the States of South Carolina and Georgia during the past year was 55,080 bbls.

AN INDIAN'S SPEECH.

In a recent Indian conference, a Ponca chief, named The Whip, is reported to have said: "I would like to talk three or four hours to excite your pity. My Great Father, when I saw him, told me to behave myself, and gave me a piece of land, and told me to work on it and take care of it. I have no tools to work with, and I can't scratch the ground with my hands. I don't know what kind of God Almighty we have got—whether he will make us poor or rich. If you can help me, I believe in six moons from now I can get a living."

ADVERTISING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Scottish American Journal says: "The British people advertise far more extensively than careless observers on this side of the Atlantic have any notion of. It is a vulgar conception with many here, we know, that this is the great country for advertising; and yet those who have constant access to the leading home journals know how absurdly mistaken people are who entertain that idea. Take the London daily and weekly press—take Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Edinburgh, and we venture to say, for one advertiser, in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and even Chicago (which is the best advertised place on the continent), there are at least three advertisers in the British cities named. The Liverpool Post, the Manchester Examiner, the Edinburgh Scotsman, the Manchester Guardian, the Glasgow Herald, show even a greater difference than this, taking population into account. New York itself is far behind St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Buffalo, in this respect."

THE LONDON COURT JOURNAL announces

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PARIS EXPOSITION.