

The Sabbath Recorder.

Vol. 1, Fifth-day, Nov. 21, 1867.

GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.

In our paper of last week, notice was given that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania had reversed the decision of Judge Strong, in the case of Sparhawk et al. versus the Union Passenger Railroad Company of Philadelphia.

It is not strange, that the Opinion of the Court, touching as it does upon points of vital interest, and treating them in a manner likely to meet the approval of the common people, should provoke violent assails from those who have opposed the running of Sunday cars.

According to the learned judge, the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, is a day for worship and rest, as regulated by the civil authority.

After reading of the minutes, letters were read from M. L. Farina, Ill., and L. H. Kinney, New York.

The Treasurer was instructed to remit the balance of the present year's aid from the Missionary Society to C. M. Lewis.

Bro. Burdick being present, stated, that when the subject was first presented to him, he had hopes that matters would take such shape that he could engage, as proposed, in the service of the Board, than whom he knew of no Society or Board he would rather serve; but that, after fully and prayerfully considering the whole subject, including his personal and family surroundings, and the calls in his present field of labor, he had concluded that it was not his duty to engage in the proposed mission.

In view of the above decision, the Board voted, that we tender to Bro. Stephen Burdick a call to labor for this Board one year, at a salary of \$600, with traveling expenses, being the same heretofore paid missionaries entering the service of the Board—the field to be determined when we shall hear from him whether he can engage in the service, and when he will be ready. Adjourned.

L. E. LIVERMORE, Rec. Sec'y.

adds not to this requirement any religious obligation. Judge Read then proceeds to treat the case as coming fairly within these exceptions of necessity and charity.

The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society held a special meeting, at the Society's room in Westery, on the 18th of November, 1867.

Present—Geo. Greenman, E. G. Champlin, C. A. Burdick, A. B. Bardick, H. S. Berry, T. V. Stillman, N. H. Langworthy, Geo. B. Utter, Nathan Wardner, and L. E. Livermore.

Geo. Greenman, President, in the chair. After reading of the minutes, letters were read from M. L. Farina, Ill., and L. H. Kinney, New York.

The Committee to consult with Bro. A. B. Burdick, in regard to engaging in the service of the Board as a missionary, reported that they had consulted with him; and found him desirous of conferring with the Board directly upon the subject.

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REPORT ON MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

At the quarterly meeting of the Missionary Board, held Oct. 23d, the minutes of which were printed in the Sabbath Recorder of Nov. 7th, it was voted, that in the opinion of this Board, the churches of our denomination ought to raise \$2,500 during the coming year, for missionary purposes; and that C. A. Burdick and L. E. Livermore be a committee to prepare, and publish in the Sabbath Recorder, an article setting forth about what amount, in their judgment, each church ought to contribute for said purpose.

The undersigned have, in accordance with that vote, prepared the following table, which we will here explain, after stating, that neither the table nor anything contained in this report, is intended to dictate to the churches what their duty is, our only object being to aid them in getting a complete view of the case, and acting understandingly.

In the first place, as a basis for an estimate of the amount which we think each church ought to contribute toward the above-named sum, we have divided this sum, \$2,500, into as many parts as there are members reported from the churches, which, according to the Conference Minutes, is 7038, and find the average for each member would be a fraction under 36 cents, if all should contribute. Making it 36 cents, it would be 3 cents a month for each church member during the whole year. The table contains a list of the churches, the number of members in each, and the average amount to each church, on the basis of 36 cents a year for each individual. It is well known, however, that the churches are very unequal in their ability to contribute. There is much more wealth in some churches than in others, in proportion to membership. There are many new and feeble churches, that are dependent on the Missionary Society, in part, for the support of preaching. Appropriations of from \$50 to \$200 a year are now made by the Board to fifteen such churches. These appropriations must be mostly made up by the other

churches; and the inferior ability of some, must be balanced by the superior ability of others. We have prepared, also, a column showing the amounts which, after making the allowances above indicated, we think each church should be willing to contribute. But on looking over this column carefully, we have concluded that its publication might give offense to some churches, and that, therefore, it will be better to omit it, and urge upon all of the churches able to do so, to at least double the amount set opposite their names.

The following is the table we have prepared:

Table with columns: Church, No. of members, Average for each. Lists various churches and their member counts and averages.

It will be seen, probably, that the sums set opposite the names of most of the churches are larger than their missionary purposes. But we think that, in most cases, the amounts that have been raised by them are contributed by a minority of their members; that the majority fail to be reached by the ordinary form of monthly collections, or even where these are taken, for they make no personal appeal to them.

If it were allowable for us to make a suggestion, it would be, that each pastor present to his congregation such facts as he may gather concerning the Society's operations, and the pressing demands of the several fields that invite missionary labor—in other words, preach a genuine missionary sermon—and then let it be followed up by the appointment of one or more earnest persons, who shall call upon each member, and solicit a pledge, or subscription, for the amount he or she will give to make up the sum which the church proposes to raise.

We are convinced, that by such a measure, a far larger portion of the membership would become acquainted with and interested in the Society's work, and that the churches themselves would be spiritually enriched by the cultivation of the missionary spirit, which is the spirit of Christ.

But let it be distinctly understood, that we do not propose, by this measure, to displace the generous contributions and bequests from the large-hearted friends of missions. To such we would say: The missionary work is growing on our hands; we expect to increase the number of our missionaries; and we need your generous gifts, and the earnest sympathy and prayers that usually attend such gifts. On the other hand, your own hearts need such a channel for the expression of Christian love and zeal. Then let your hearts and your purses open, and pour forth their treasures, to aid the glorious work of saving souls. In proportion as contributions increase, in that proportion can we enlarge our operations.

C. A. BURDICK, } Com. L. E. LIVERMORE, }

DEMON'S REPLY TO TODD—NO. 1.

Having noticed in the Sabbath Recorder, under date Aug. 26, Sept. 5, Sept. 19, and Nov. 7, over the initials J. M. T., certain attempted criticisms on my little work entitled, "The Sabbath Institution," I may be allowed a few lines of rejoinder.

In his first article, friend Todd makes but two points: first, that Denison "has taken the statements of others, and never looked or thought for himself." To this light skinning I make no reply. Second, he calls in question my statement, "that the first day of the week was marked by the glorious outpouring of the Divine Spirit, and the first great revival Pentecost;" and adds, "Mr. D. has given it no support except his own assertion." For the sake of Mr. T., I will add a little support. Let us read from Lev. 23: 15, 16—"And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the Sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave-offering; seven Sabbaths shall be complete; even unto the morrow after the seventh Sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto the Lord." So the fifty days were reckoned from the day after the first day of the Passover. Now the Sabbath is the Passover on our Thursday evening, as friend T. admits, but the Jewish Friday evening, (their Friday began at sunset.) The day after this would be Saturday. Fifty

days from this would bring us to Sunday. Hence I agree with Olausson. "The Jewish Pentecost, in the year of our Lord's death, began at six o'clock in the evening, when the Sabbath was at a close, and it lasted till six o'clock Sunday evening." So much, then, for the support of my statement, unless Moses, and Luke, and Olausson, and friend Todd himself, have "taken the statements of others, and never looked or thought" for themselves. F. D. WESTERY, R. L. Nov. 1867.

TRACT BOARD MEETINGS.

The Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society held a meeting, pursuant to the call of the President, in Leonardsville, N. Y., Oct. 7th, 1867.

Present—A. B. Spaulding, Ezra Coon, J. M. Todd, Ephraim Maxson, R. T. Stillman, C. V. Hibbard, Geo. B. Clarke, C. M. Whitford, Ira J. Ordway, James Summerbell, and J. B. Clarke.

Prayer by J. M. Todd. The Corresponding Secretary read letters from A. H. Lewis and Nathan Wardner, after which action was taken upon various matters, of which the following abstract is made:

1. Geo. B. Utter was re-appointed General Agent of the Society for another year.

2. The price of Nathan Wardner's tract was fixed as follows: 20 cents for single copy, \$2 per dozen, and \$15 per hundred.

3. Voted, to approve of the plan proposed by A. H. Lewis, to send through the mail packages of tracts to Baptist ministers in various States.

4. Voted, that A. H. Lewis be requested to prepare a tract, which, when printed, shall not exceed four pages, for circulation on cars, &c., and submit the same to the Board for approval.

5. Voted, to instruct Bro. Lewis to send copies of N. Wardner's tract, not to exceed one hundred, to the editors of leading newspapers in the United States.

6. Voted, that Geo. B. Utter, the General Agent, be instructed to furnish Eld. Wardner, gratuitously, copies of his tract, for distribution among his personal friends, and also to furnish said tract free to other persons, according to his discretion.

7. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to request Bro. N. V. Hall to inform the General Agent in regard to the kinds and quantity of tracts which the 1st Alfred Church desires, when they will be promptly supplied.

8. The Treasurer reported about \$167 in his hands, when it was voted, that A. H. Lewis have an order on the Treasury for \$125—salary for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1867.

9. Agreeable to the recommendation of the Society, "to secure immediately, if practicable, the services of an additional traveling agent," it was voted, to instruct the Corresponding Secretary to write to Bro. J. W. Morton, and ascertain if his services can be secured as lecturing agent, and if so, upon what terms. Minutes read and approved. Adjourned to the call of the President.

The Board held a meeting, pursuant to call by the President, in West Edmeston, Oct. 27th, 1867.

Present—A. B. Spaulding, J. M. Todd, Ephraim Maxson, Ezra Coon, R. P. Dowse, C. V. Hibbard, Clark M. Whitford, R. T. Stillman, Ira J. Ordway, Edgar B. Clarke, and J. B. Clarke.

A. B. Spaulding, the President, in the chair. The Corresponding Secretary read the tract prepared by A. H. Lewis, by request of the Board at the last meeting, for circulation on cars, steamboats, &c.

1. On motion to approve the tract, it was considered by items, and after some amendment, was accepted.

We wish to see most, be published. Having a fair supply of Bro. Morton's tract, and also some of the smaller ones, I have sent to all the Baptist ministers in Pennsylvania, making 402 packages, and an aggregate of 31,704 pages; 5 small packages to sundry persons \$50; to Bro. S. D. Davis, West Va., 1,200; total 37,404 pages. I have sent some twenty-five of Bro. Wardner's tracts to newspapers. I shall continue to send to Baptist ministers, unless otherwise instructed.

As to the future, I would be glad to know where the Board deem it best to labor, when I shall come fully into its employ, whether west or east of the lakes. I have been impressed that the East was the better place. If I labor in the East, I shall expect \$1000 salary, and my traveling expenses. Board desire, to publish my book, I shall prefer to assign them the copyright for five years, in consideration of a given percentage upon the retail sales. I shall be glad to receive a proposition from them.

1. It was voted, to defer action upon matters presented in the correspondence until the next meeting.

2. The Recording and Corresponding Secretaries were appointed a Committee to report at the next meeting some plan to raise funds to replenish the Treasury.

Adjourned to meet two weeks from to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Leonardsville, N. Y.

The Board met, agreeable to adjournment, Nov. 11th, 1867, in Leonardsville, N. Y.

Present—A. B. Spaulding, Geo. B. Clarke, James Summerbell, Ira J. Ordway, Ezra Coon, J. M. Todd, R. T. Stillman, Clark M. Whitford, Ephraim Maxson, C. V. Hibbard, R. P. Dowse, and J. B. Clarke.

Prayer by J. M. Todd. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, when the letter of A. H. Lewis, laid on the table at the last meeting, was taken up.

1. On considering the need of new editions of tracts, the Committee, (consisting of J. M. Todd, James Summerbell, and J. B. Clarke,) appointed last year to examine the list, and report what tracts it was best to continue to publish, were called on, and stated that they had met together, but had no report ready, when it was voted, that the Committee be continued, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Board.

2. In relation to the employment of A. H. Lewis the coming year, it was voted, that we accept his terms to labor the whole of the time for the Society, for \$1000 and traveling expenses, having the East as his field.

3. Voted, that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to secure Thos. A. Williams, Geo. B. Utter, and Nathan Wardner, to examine the Sabbath History prepared by Bro. Lewis, and report to this Board, as early as practicable, in regard to its acceptableness.

4. Voted, that providing the History shall be approved, we will publish it as soon as we can procure the means, paying Bro. Lewis, if acceptable to him, twenty-five cents per copy, all that may be sold, for the copyright for five years.

5. Voted, that Bro. Lewis have an order on the Treasurer for \$11 45, for postage, wrapping paper, &c.

6. The Committee to report a plan to replenish the Treasury presented the following recommendations, which were adopted:

(1.) That a careful estimate of the sum required to maintain the operations of the Society for the coming year, together with an appeal, be addressed to the pastors and churches by letter and through the Sabbath Recorder.

(2.) That in order to awaken greater interest, the doings of the Board, and the donations to the Society, be from time to time published.

7. The report was accompanied with copies of communications, such as were recommended, which were approved, the one to pastors to be sent out by the Treasurer, and the other, for the Sabbath Recorder, to be forwarded by the Corresponding Secretary.

AN INQUIRY.

Recently, an accredited agent of the American Bible Society, in a sermon before a Seventh-day Baptist church, in behalf of the interests of this Society, stated that it was founded and maintained by a union of all the Baptists of this country, viz., First-day Baptists, Free-will Baptists, and Seventh-day Baptists.

At the close of the discourse, I called his attention to the statement, saying, that if such was the fact, it was a matter of historical interest, with which our people would gladly become acquainted. He then reiterated his assertion, saying he was quite sure Seventh-day Baptists had one member of the Board, but at any rate their co-operation was originally invited. Is this a fact? Has our denomination ever been recognized by the American Bible Society? I have no doubt but our people heartily sympathize with the objects of this Society, and willingly contribute to its support; but if the contributions of Seventh-day Baptists are to be solicited on the ground that they are under obligations, growing out of their relations to the Society, it seems to me those relations should be a little more clearly defined.

W. A. ROGERS.

REMARKS.

The inquiry of Prof. Rogers is a very proper one, and one which the annual reports of the Society named would doubtless answer definitely. We apprehend, however, that our correspondent is slightly mistaken in the name of the Society. The American Bible Society is the oldest and most important Bible Society in this country, and was organized on the plan of securing the co-operation of all evangelical denominations. For some years it enjoyed the co-operation of the Baptists generally, and had Baptists in its Board of Directors; but we are not aware that it ever had a Seventh-day Baptist in its Board. When that Society refused to aid in the circulation of the Burman Bible in which Dr. Judson had translated, instead of transferring, the Greek word for baptize, the Baptists secured from it, and organized the American and Foreign Bible Society, which invited the co-operation of all Baptists, and has at times had in its list of officers the name of a Seventh-day Baptist. Whether that custom is kept up to the present time, we are not able to say. There is still another organization, called the American Bible Union, the members of which seceded from the American and Foreign Bible Society, when that Society refused to adopt and circulate a new translation of the New Testament, the stereotype plates of which were gratuitously offered to it. This organization now claims to include among its supporters members of nearly all denominations, and has always had in its board of direction one or more Seventh-day Baptists. Its principal business, thus far, has been the making of a new translation of a part of the Bible.

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take the responsibility. Many very good persons differ entirely from others equally good upon Sabbath employments and prohibition laws; and it is as likely as not that he who opposes prohibition proves to be a strictly temperance man in his own habits, while he who opposes strict Sabbath laws is a pious observer of the Sabbath. It is not out of respect for their inalienable rights of conscience, and the responsibility of manhood. When, for the sake of local morality, the Republican party of Massachusetts identifies itself with a law prohibiting the sale of all kinds of spirituous drinks, it runs counter to the views, and perhaps the habits, of some of its own members. There are thousands of honest, able,

Miscellaneous.

THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY.

Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. The report consists of five hundred and twenty-six pages of manuscript, and is a special accompanying document of over one hundred pages.

The special paper enclosed with the report is one of the most interesting, instructive, and valuable documents that has ever been gotten up in this country. It fully elaborates upon the mineral wealth of the United States; its gold and silver products, the same in comparison with the rest of the world, and the quantity of metals, the quantities now in existence in this country and in the world, and by this means showing the comparative wealth of this country.

The trade of the Indies, of China, of Japan, of all the Eastern World, must flow into this country, and through this country to the rest of the world. To San Francisco, and thence to New York, all the precious metals of the Eastern World will find their market for the world.

Mr. Wilson shows how we are now three thousand miles ahead of England in our routes to China and Japan, and in the necessary diversion of trade to this country, and its effects on our public lands in the Pacific slope, and the Mississippi valley. He gives on the map of the world every railroad line completed or in contemplation in this country.

He shows conclusively, that we are bound to absorb the immense trade of northern and eastern Asia, by way of San Francisco and New York. He gives full details about the Suez canal; shows how England has been acquiring immense wealth from India possessions—her present income being over 78,000,000 pounds in tariffs for the last year, just from that source; shows how we are 3,370 miles nearer to Melbourne, Australia, than England or France; tells us all about China and Japan, and our increasing trade with those countries; gives the names of the cities for trade, and how the shipments are made to San Francisco, then to New York, then to Europe, all through our own country; gives an interesting account of the trip of the steamer Colorado from San Francisco to Japan in 27 days, and her return in three weeks, laden with cargo freight. The same trip for London or Paris would take 60 days each way.

Mr. Wilson's learned and instructive digest of the trade of the world since the time of Alexander the Great up to this present time, is altogether the best written article on the subject we have ever had the pleasure of perusing. His description of our great country, its railroads, rivers, canals, and other internal improvements; his full description of the Pacific slope, with its 100,000,000 acres of undisposed of public lands, and its great Pacific railways in a State paper which every man in this country desires to be informed of, and which every man of great prospects will eagerly seek for. Mr. Wilson reports that there is room enough on the great Pacific slope for forty States. He thinks that by the commencement of the next century we will be a united country of one hundred States, with the control of all the great treasure shipments of the world. He says this country has commenced her grand imperial career, with the control of the Eastern trade in her power, and that the immigration and natural growth of the country will place us at over one hundred millions of people by the year 1900. He speaks of the civilization of our great continent upon the Pacific slope, and its effect upon the rest of the world.

preparing this elaborate paper, with the accompanying map of the world, which has also been so well prepared. He has consulted over one thousand different volumes, been in constant correspondence with the principal officers of the European Governments who could give him information on the various subjects of which he treats, received much information and data from the State Department and our ministers and consuls throughout the world, has had the assistance of the surveyors and mineralogists of our Interior Department, and now lays before the people, through the Secretary of the Interior, one of the most valuable public documents this country has ever received from any of its public officers.

In preparing this paper, the facts outside of the General Land Office matter have been detailed by Mr. Wilson, so as to show the value and influence of our public lands, and their great wealth to this country for years to come. We hope to see for report also accompanying manuscripts printed by order of Congress, and freely distributed throughout our country.

Those who have visited the editorial rooms of the *Journal*, will remember the courtly address, and the noble, pleasant face, the genius and master spirit of the establishment. Ascending a flight of stairs from Green-street, you turn to the right, and in black letters on the oak door you read the name—(George D. Prentice. Knock, and if the editor is not deeply engaged in a leader, a voice that has lost none of the ring of youth, but still musical, bids you enter. In an easy chair, drawn close to the table, carelessly strewn with papers and manuscripts, sits the wit and poet—the Nestor, as his friends delight to call him, of the West. His face is closely shaven, round and full, with a high, broad, expansive forehead. The eyes are small, but look deep into them, and you discern in the furthest corners the quiet depth of a lake, and then a happy play of shining cascades, and musical bells, while from the surly here and there is radiated the merry and kind humor. The hair is thin and streaked with grey, and there is a stoop in the broad shoulders. The feet are negligently thrust into well-worn slippers, and a loose woolen jacket is given the preference over the black dress-coat, thrown without regard to order upon the sofa. The hat, a black felt, lies upon the table within easy reach, and if the form comes in while you are there, and asks for paragraphs to space out a column, the nervous hand, made tremulous by an attack of palsy, dives into the hat, and removes, first, a silk handkerchief, then an ocean of uneven strips of white paper, on which are lines penciled in an unsteady hand. These are the paragraphs, the trenchant witticisms, the beautiful thoughts, the condensed poems, that so charm the world, and which have made the name of Prentice famous wherever the English language is read. A handful of these paragraphs are given to the columns of the *Journal* from day to day until the supply is exhausted. When you become better acquainted with the man, he may invite you to lunch with him at one of the restaurants near the office, and then, as he sits at the table sipping his wine, with a paper spread before him, you will notice the eyes twinkle, and the sad face kindle with excitement for a moment as the nervous hand grasps the lead pencil and traces an almost illegible scrawl upon the narrow margin of the sheet. When written, it is torn from the paper and deposited in the capacious crown of the hat. If in a thoughtful mood, Mr. Prentice talks but little at the lunch table, and frequently destroys, over one bottle of wine, the entire paragraph of a morning paper in his paragrafing. But as we see him in his office, his face is always thoughtful and sad, and you would never dream unless you were earnestly in his eyes, that there was a most beautiful fund of wit and humor hidden behind the somber shadows of the careworn face. All around him on the floor are scattered exchanges, and in his lap, perhaps, he holds some book of reference. On the opposite side of the table sits his amanuensis, who jots down the words that spring from the busy brain, and fall from the thin lips. Book cases, stored with rare works, monopolize the walls of the room, and if it is in the chilly days of Autumn, a sticky coal fire smoulders in the open grate. Present your card and state your business, and the man who sits with slippers ease in the arm-chair, will motion you to a seat with courtly dignity, and then, if you chance to touch upon some bright theme of the past, you will unlock a rich storehouse of incident and learning. The sad face will flush with youth, and the golden memories come trooping by, you will be regaled with descriptions and anecdotes of the great men of the last generation.—*Bury, Field and Farm.*

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He says there are now 37,000 miles of completed railroad in this country, since their commencement, is at the rate of 1,000 miles a year. He further says, that there are in course of construction 17,800 miles of railroad. For these roads completed, and for those in contemplation, the Government has donated over 184,800,000 acres of land, and to the Pacific roads over 24,000,000 acres of land. He speaks in detail of the immense increase of the wealth of the country by the warranted advance in public lands bordering on all these roads. Mr. Wilson's treatise on our domestic and foreign trade, in these papers, are invaluable to our commercial world. He demonstrates that our present domestic trade is over \$5,000,000,000.

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to hear an engineer talk to his engine. And I have often said to myself, 'I wish I could make my people as good care of their bodies as this man has taken of his iron horse to-day.'—*Becher.*

LONDON FOES.

We are enjoying a fog to the top of our bent. Perhaps you have seen the pictorial representation of one in the *Illustrated News*. I do not think it will give you a correct idea of London in a fog; for there you see, like spectral illusions, men, women, children and cabmen, whereas, at my darkened window, looking directly upon the street, but a figure that passes is visible. I hear the rumbling of wheels, but see no vehicles. I hear the voices of men, women and children, but cannot see a human form. The trees opposite, even the railings, not three feet off, are blotted out by this sheet of smoke and vapor. It beats in at the window, it floats along the ceiling, making the room dim. It interferes with the respiration, and causes the eyes to smart like smoke. It is, in fact, the smoke of a great city beaten down by the wind.

I write by a strong gas light at noon. The gas is burning all over the house—over London, in fact. At the breakfast table, at ten o'clock in the morning, the fire-brass gasaliers were burning as at night. We looked out upon a strange darkness that could yet be seen; a thick, smoky, brownish-yellow substance that packed itself against the glass. By-and-by the cabs commenced their round. They crawled along, their lamps lighted, feeling their way. Few cabs venture out at such a time. Omnibuses stop; pedestrians can hardly find the streets that lead to their homes. All mankind are shadows. The earth seems an illusion.

As the fog lifted a little, I had the fancy to drive out, found an adventurous cabman, and went through Tottenham Court Road, to Oxford and Regent Streets. A strange sight, indeed! Three o'clock in the afternoon; all the street lamps lighted; all the windows blazing with gas. Yet the gas seemed dim. Sometimes a huge cart would loom up, not till we were passing it. Cabmen are like cats; they see in the dark. The faces of pedestrians looked strangely cadaverous under the influence of fog and gas. People paused, bewildered, at the end of the crossings, then made a plunge, and if they did not collide with passengers crossing the opposite way, got over safely. Whole rows of costermongers had ranged their portable furnaces along the street corners, and their oil lights flickered faintly, showing grotesque costumes and countenances. These were roasting chestnuts, selling hot ginger wine, baked potatoes, coffee, and in some cases, hot cakes. It was, of course, impossible to read the signs.

I have fancied the stories of London fogs were, in a measure, fables. But I find them too real for comfort. Day is literally turned into night, and I am told, for my consolation, that this is not the worst; that sometimes the people are obliged to carry lanterns. Imagine a fog a hundred years ago, and no gas. I see now why at the gates of all the old houses there are iron torch-holders, called links. In them the lighted flambeaux were placed, to flare smokily through the darkness. I dare not think what St. Giles and Bethnal Green must be in these fogs. They have no gas, and the poor creatures who live there must light the penny dip or grope amidst dirt and darkness; for pennies are very scarce with them.—*Watelman and Reflector.*

WOMEN AND THE FASHIONS.

It is the eternal heaven-decreed, anti-Mill law, that women should be dependent, and poor, and vain; and their dependence, their poverty, and their vanity, make them all the more adorable, because we know that these spring, not from selfishness, but from desire to give delight to men. They are deliciously poor. They will borrow sixpence from you without shame; and if they have fifty thousand pounds, they will come and cast the money into your lap and say, "There, dear, pay off the nasty mortgages, and then take me out for a walk." They only want to be taken out for a walk to look at the bonnet shops. If there be cash about, they will have a bonnet—the best that money can buy. If the funds be at low water, they will "take it out of the bonnets" by looking at them. I have known a "nice woman" who had not the slightest hesitation in eating partridges at twelve-and-six-pence a brace, but who was perfectly content to dine on a basin of water gruel—so long as you took her out for a walk. You must take her out for a walk. The nice woman forgives everything but neglect. Pay her attention, and she will forgive, forgive, forgive, for ever and ever. Neglect and scorn her, or decline to admire the new collar and cuffs she has bought for one-and-eleven-penny in Newington Causeway, and she will hate you worse than Mrs. Potiphar hated Joseph. What is the usual complaint of an ill-used woman against a man? It is not "He beats me," "he swears at me," "he has spent all my money," "he doesn't care for me." The woman likes to be poor. She likes to beg. She likes to have nothing, and that everything should come from you. She would nibble the bread out of your mouth if you would let her. She triumphs in "carneying" you out of a five pound note. I do verily believe that she will cheat you a little if she has a chance. If you are wealthy and generous, you may cover her with all the gems that Mr. Hancock has to sell. You may pour on, and she will endure. But fall you into poverty—be you proscribed, be unhappy, be distressed, and away go the diamonds and the cashmere to my uncle—away go vanity and caprice; and you have by your side a patient little soul in a cotton print, who will wash and mangle, iron and starch—who will peel potatoes and broil red herrings—who will stretch her fingers to the bone in the making of soldiers' jackets to buy you bread. I believe that Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, would do this; and "Nancy," the burglar's sweetheart in Oliver Twist, could do no more. It is the nature of womankind; but there are exceptions to the rule; but the exceptions are scarcely women.—*Belgravia.*

than of curing disease, were perfectly aware of this danger. Aristotele speaks of the high condition attained by athletes as a perilous kind of health.—*London Times.*

ETIQUETTE AT THE PARISIEN COURT.

A court lady, the Comtesse de Bassville, has published a book telling the people who go to court how to walk, talk, and behave themselves. When the Emperor and Empress receive you, you are, when your name is called, to get up from the seat on which you have been sitting in an outer room, to go to the door of the saloon in which their majesties are, and bow most profoundly; then you make a few steps and bow again, equally profoundly; then you go to their majesties, and bow once more, and bow most profoundly. Then you stand bolt upright, and wait respectfully until you are spoken to. You must say "Yes or no, sire," if the Emperor speaks to you; "Yes or no, madame," if it be the Empress. You must not say "Yes, your majesty," or "No, your majesty," for that is contrary to etiquette. You must always address the Emperor in the third person, thus: "Does his Majesty deign to permit me such a thing?" "Does his Majesty do me the honor to accord me," &c. If you have any one to present, you must not say, "I have the honor to present to your Majesty," but, "I have the honor to present to the Emperor." Finally, you are to get out of the august presence with the same number of bows as you got into it; and as you go backwards, you must take care not to tumble down.

THE DANISH ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas is a little island lying about thirty-five miles east of Porto Rico, and it is the largest and westernmost of a group of small rocky islands called the Virgin Islands, situated at the angle where the chain of the West India Islands bends to run southward as the Windward Isles. It is twelve miles long and about four wide, rugged and mountainous, being in some parts over 1,000 feet. Some years ago it was more or less cultivated; but at present agriculture is abandoned, and except a few vegetable farms, the whole is wooded and untilled. The population has concentrated itself in the capital, St. Thomas, which is a little town situated on the southern side of the island, on a small but excellent harbor, in a sort of amphitheatre among the hills. The houses are built on three little hills, and their red tiled roofs give a very picturesque appearance to the town. A very little fort, with ridiculously little guns, is perched on the point on the western side of the entrance to the harbor. The other defenses consist of a small fort in the eastern part of the town, an ancient looking affair, out of whose parapets peep numerous cannon looking guns, a large supply of which are arranged along a sort of low platform around the fort outside.

HOW HORSE FLESH TASTES.

Forsythe, whom the London *Tribune* says is well known to its readers, gives an interesting account in his journal of his dining in Paris with a distinguished veterinary surgeon, who is "an enthusiastic admirer of horseflesh." He politely invited me to dine with him on the following day, and allowed me to bring two friends with me. One of these was M. de Chailu, the well-known African traveler. We sat down to a dinner of five very dish consisted of horse flesh, cooked by M. Decroix's servant, a private soldier, who was our only attendant. We began with *cannetone de chevre*, a very good soup; and then had *bouilli saucisson*, a kind of *vogout*, and a *roti*, all of horse flesh from beginning to end. The only dish that was not exclusively so was one of *potatoes de terre*, but those had horse oil poured over them, so that every thing was *en suite*. The result was, that we all pronounced the repast excellent. I began with a decided feeling of prejudice and repugnance, but it was impossible to resist the fact that the food was as palatable and good as any one could wish to eat. I do not believe that it could have been distinguished in taste from excellent beef, and if we had not known what we were eating, we should, in perfect innocence, have supposed that our dinner was wholly taken from our old friend, the ox. The color of the meat is dark, like that of game, and this is really the chief, if not only, difference that can be perceived between horse flesh when cooked and beef or mutton. There were two bottles of horse oil on the table, and it was as clear and pure, and as free from any unpleasant smell, as olive oil; and yet the horse which furnished all the dishes for our capital dinner was an old one.

THE PERILS OF ATHLETES.

The difference between muscular and constitutional vigor, and, more, the difference between a vigorous, whether muscular or constitutional, and what physiologists call vital force, is too much neglected by the young and their advisers. Yet it is a truth, confirmed by daily observation, that "great muscular development by no means insures equal strength of the internal organs, which share the labor of the struggle," but that, "on the contrary, the organs of animal or external life, and those of organic life, are often inversely developed." The pale student, who perhaps takes less exercise than would be good for him, but was born of long-lived parents, and has been acclimated to his work, is frequently a stronger man, for all vital purposes, than a sportsman, who looks as the very picture of health, and who, as a vegetable product, would be immeasurably his superior. The neglect of this distinction frequently misleads not only young men, but their parents and friends. So long as a man thrives upon training in respect to appetite, sleep and spirits, and especially if he scarcely loses weight under the discipline, it is naturally inferred that he is just the right material for a university boat-coach. And yet, an examination by a skillful physician might show that he is really spending out of the very capital of his health, and sensibly diminishing his chances of longevity. The ancients, who studied training far more carefully than we do, and justly regarded the medicinal art as a means of preserving health no less

than of curing disease, were perfectly aware of this danger. Aristotele speaks of the high condition attained by athletes as a perilous kind of health.—*London Times.*

ETIQUETTE AT THE PARISIEN COURT.

A court lady, the Comtesse de Bassville, has published a book telling the people who go to court how to walk, talk, and behave themselves. When the Emperor and Empress receive you, you are, when your name is called, to get up from the seat on which you have been sitting in an outer room, to go to the door of the saloon in which their majesties are, and bow most profoundly; then you make a few steps and bow again, equally profoundly; then you go to their majesties, and bow once more, and bow most profoundly. Then you stand bolt upright, and wait respectfully until you are spoken to. You must say "Yes or no, sire," if the Emperor speaks to you; "Yes or no, madame," if it be the Empress. You must not say "Yes, your majesty," or "No, your majesty," for that is contrary to etiquette. You must always address the Emperor in the third person, thus: "Does his Majesty deign to permit me such a thing?" "Does his Majesty do me the honor to accord me," &c. If you have any one to present, you must not say, "I have the honor to present to your Majesty," but, "I have the honor to present to the Emperor." Finally, you are to get out of the august presence with the same number of bows as you got into it; and as you go backwards, you must take care not to tumble down.

THE DANISH ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

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and eleven daughters, seventeen of whom lived to have families. Her descendants, at the time of her decease, were ninety-seven grand children and one hundred and six great-grandchildren. She died June 17, 1816, aged 91. "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou hast excelled."—

ODDS AND ENDS.

There are sixty establishments in New York city and vicinity where gold leaf is manufactured. The American manufacture is said to be superior to the foreign. The mud of Paris, obtained in the streets, is sold for six hundred thousand francs; but it is manipulated and sold as a fertilizer to the amount of three millions of francs. The proportion of unmarried men in the journalistic profession in this country is said to be larger than in any other profession. A town clock in New Brunswick, N. J., commenced striking the other night, and continued without ceasing until it had struck 884 times. The cost of the original capital at Washington city was \$1,400,000. The additions, now nearly completed, will cost \$12,000,000. Some one says that going to law is never a business; for all you ever get is but just-ice, and sometimes you don't get that.

LOCAL AGENTS.

ADAMS, D. C. D. Foster. Alfred—Charles D. Langworthy. Alfred Center—J. J. Green, N. Y. Hurl. Brookfield—George Williamson. Berlin—Byron L. Whitford. Ceres—Wm. B. Maxson. DeKater—Barton G. Stillman. Leonard—B. B. Whitman. Housfield—Benjamin Maxson. Independence—John P. Livermore. Leonard—B. B. Whitman. Nido—Ezekiel R. Clarke. Portville—A. B. Hamilton, E. L. Maxson. Scott—Byron L. Whitford. Petersburg—Dr. J. W. Poland. Richards—John B. Cottrell. State Bridge—J. W. West. South Brookfield—Heaman A. Hull. Vernon—Thomas Fuller. West—Byron L. Whitford. Westville—Charles Rowley. West Edmeston—Ephraim Maxson.

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For Burns, Scalds, Frost Bitten Parts, Chapped Lips and Hands, Cracks in the Feet, (with which old people are troubled), Styes upon the Eyelids, and for everything to which a Salve is applicable. PRICE, 25 CENTS. Manufactured under the supervision of the ORIGINATOR, DR. J. W. POLAND. And for sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and at Country Stores. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., and CARTER & WILEY, Boston, General Agents. C. H. POLAND, Proprietor, Boston, Mass. Also, Agent for Medicines manufactured by Dr. J. W. Poland, at his Dispensary, Old Boston, where he has a full supply of all the Medicines, Catarrh Pills, &c.

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It is an Extraordinary Remedy in all cases of Neuralgia, Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three Pills. No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this wonderful Remedy. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements, many cases are cured, affecting the entire system. It is used for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no opium or other narcotic, and is a delicate system, and can always be used with Perfect Safety. It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent Physicians, who give it their unqualified and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

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GET THE BEST. A COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. MAINLY ABRIDGED FROM DR. Wm. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. Important Additions and Improvements, and Five Hundred Illustrations. This book is a condensation of the large work in three volumes, and contains everything new matter drawn from a wide range of first-class authorities. The DICTIONARY is issued in semi-monthly numbers of 48 royal 8vo. pages each. The whole will be completed in about 22 numbers, and will be ready for sale in 1868. PRICE OF EACH NUMBER, 30 CENTS. The first number will be sent gratis to any address for examination, on receipt of a 3-cent stamp for postage. GET UP CLUBS. Three subscribers sent to us will entitle the sender to a copy of the Dictionary gratis. Five subscribers sent to us will entitle the sender to a copy of the Annual Cyclopaedia for 1868, in library binding, price 60 cents. Ten subscribers sent to us will entitle the sender to a copy of the New American Cyclopaedia, 10 vols., 8vo., the price of which is \$80.

HAIR-CUTTING MACHINE.

A Dublin contemporary describes a new machine which is now in use by a tradesman in town for cutting hair. The sensation produced by its revolutions around the head is said to be very agreeable, and the rapidity with which it cuts the hair is one of its recommendations to notice. The machine is so constructed as to enable the operator, by turning a screw, to adjust the cutting blade so as to take off just the quantity of hair desired. Its movements are guided by suspended rollers, like those used with the hair-brushing machines.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., late manager of the New York Herald, was recently arrested on Broadway, New York, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He resisted the officer, and fought all the way to the station. It is said he has quarreled with his father, and been dismissed from the Herald, and has "gone to the bad."

THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTION MAY BE SEEN ON A TOMBEAU IN BARRE CHURCH-YARD, MASS.: "In memory of Mrs. Lydia Barker, widow of Noah Ripley, Esq., by whom he had eight sons

ALFRED UNIVERSITY: ALFRED CENTER, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y. Students admitted the first week in November, for twenty weeks or thirty-three weeks; also, Jan. 1st, 1868, for thirteen weeks or twenty-five weeks. Four Courses of Study, with corresponding degrees, viz: Normal or Teachers' Scientific, Literary, and Classical. Twelve Instructors. Daily Class Instruction for Teachers without extra charge. Entire expense for the year from \$150 to \$200. For Catalogues or Circulars, address the President or Secretary.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

GOLD MEDAL. AN ADMITTED FACT. It is admitted by all that ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President of THE HOWE MACHINE CO., was awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the Paris Exposition. Also, it is admitted that the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur was conferred upon ELIAS HOWE, Jr., by the Emperor Napoleon. These were the highest honors ever awarded to a Sewing Machine Inventor. For what did ELIAS HOWE, Jr., receive these honors? He entered the Exposition as a Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, not as an Inventor. He did not apply for or receive his Gold Medal as an Inventor. The award of Mr. HOWE as a "Promoter and Manufacturer" of Sewing Machines. Mr. HOWE (who is supposed to know) says the Gold Medal was awarded to him for his Sewing Machines exhibited, and for nothing else. Now in all fairness we ask, whose Sewing Machines took the FIRST PRIZE at the Exposition? Let common sense answer, and we are content. PLUMMER & WILDER, Gen'l N. E. Agents for Howe Sewing Machines, 69 Broadfield, Boston.

POLAND'S ELANTAIN OINTMENT.

This is the best article yet put before the public for all kinds of Sores and Eruptions upon the Skin, such as Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Broken Breasts, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisonings, &c., &c. It is the most valuable of Poland's reputation as an originator of valuable remedies.

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