to venify before we have done. Because Colleges are establishments of the people, they are founded among the people. Were they aristoor the education of the sons of the ntellectual attainments. It thus reales an educational interest, that ontributes to the progressive movefally for larger endowments. Thus. while hundreds of thousands of dolparts of our country, for new colgiate enterprises, within a few ears, increased endowments have o such aids are bestowed nor ex-

reasury to find the impelling motives hat originate these institutions Ve must go among the people—the iling, practical, tsober, commonwho love their country and its politiore life, and there we shall had a colleges will surely advance as rapid- home missioneries ties of common schools, however ex- every thing. ellent, and however much prized. arth can resist the impulse for such rease of their salaries. Such a cause resent that there was one grade of would be quite inadequate to the re- schools established for the masssult. So much for the democratic the poorer classes as such, and anothrigin of our Colleges.

WASTE

L New York.

Turk in the

heir practical operations. It is the lory of our Colleges, that they annional facilities than any private enprivileges the country affords, must All these institutions are emphatically natronize Colleges. These privileges re afforded on terms perfectly within the reach of every industrious young man. Hence the sons of the wealthy are educated in the same classes with young men who rely upon their own exertions to defray their educational expenses. The standard of merit is based upon scholarship, and not upon the finences of the broadcloth which man wears, nor upon the weight of his purse. The man of the fewest dollars, is quite as likely to receive can find no other school equal to the would give them. They stand in

their own light, and in the light of If this view of Colleges be correct, their posterity. will be sufficiently manifest why the State of New York can boast of

beind by its alumn), and you will have great deal with properly all legalists their jobitions. The proper will legalist their jobitions are the way embloding and the proper will legalist their jobitions. The proper will legalist their jobitions are the way embloding and the proper will legalist their jobitions. The proper will legalist their jobitions are the way embloding and the proper will legalist their jobitions. The proper will legalist their jobitions are the way embloding and the proper will regulate their jobitions. The proper will regulate their jobitions are the way embloding and the proper will regulate their jobitions. The proper will regulate their jobitions are the way embloding and the proper will regulate their jobitions. The proper will regulate their jobitions are the way embloding the way to the proper will regulate their jobitions. The proper will regulate their jobitions are the way emblored as proper will regulate their jobitions. The proper will regulate their jobitions are the proper will be given the prop

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 50.

The Sabbath Recorder:

THE ART OF NOT HEARING.

money and time are expended. There

ful to hear, many of which if heard

will disturb the temper, and detract

from contentment and happiness,

that every one should be educated to

If a man falls into a violent pas-

sion and calls me all manner of

names, the first word shuts my ears,

ing, I shat my ears as a sailor would

furl his sails, and, making all tight.

scud before the gale. If a hot and

restless man begins to inflame my

feelings, I consider what mischief

these sparks might do in the maga-

thing that will yex or annoy them.

things said of one by heedless or ill-

natured idlers were to be brought

home to him he would become a

mere walking pin-cushion, stuck full

of sharp remarks. I should as soon

thank a man for emptying on my

loose a swarm of mosquitoes in my

I have noticed that a well-bred

orable conversation.

the Portland Prison:

Somehow a bit of tobacco and

treasured until there occurred a fair

opportunity for its enjoyment. At

last the long-looked-for time for the

take in or shut out sounds at will.

Published by GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 12, 1867. WESTERLY R. I.

ple. Among all our democratic ten- of those grand and gigantic efforts rapid the accumulations of wealth and

fast taking the places of the school it. houses of former years? Who have | Pass the eye over all the nations ratic establishments, designed only neat and inviting furniture, suitable intelligent people are everywhere the and valuable apparatus, and choice most industrious. And hey are in-

four, can meet the real necessities of instruction? The answer to all these | The German laborer is, as a general the people. This is evident from the questions cannot be doubtful. And truth, far more industrious and reliafact that all our Colleges, supplied where did the Manns, the Barnards, ble than the Irish laborer, because with able, experienced, and energetic the Emersons, the Potters, and, in generally far more intelligent. Inboards of instruction, sedure an short, the large host of the educators deed, this, in a strictly economical ample patronage. The founding of of the present generation, any one of point of view, is the special supenew College does not diminish the whom is a host within himself, get riority of Protestantism over Catholicnumbers in attendance at the older that discipline of mind, and versatilatism. The former was born in the Colleges. It awakens in the mind of ity of character, that has so pre-emi- University, and has uniformly develhe industrious and enterprising nently fitted them for their Herculean oped a higher and more general inlabors! Surely, it is not too much to telligence than the latter; and, thereluence, a desire for securing larger affirm, that our colleges have been fore, has secured a higher and more among the most efficient agents in general industry. But contrast comelevating and giving character and munities wherever you will, the same supplies itself with students, and consequence to all our primary instituth uniformly appears. It is said tutions of learning, and that there is that, in the State of Tennessee, one ments of the age. Nor do the suc- a debt of gratitude owed to them in four of the white population over that ought not to be soon forgotten. twenty years of age can neither read dowing new Colleges diminish the schools attained a position where sachusetts only one in four hundred induce the friends of the latter to they can dispense with the aid of the and eight of the same class of popucolleges. As in times past, so in lation is in the same unfortunate contimes to come, must their elevation dition. Need any intelligent man be ars have been contributed, in all and progress depend, in no small de- informed which people are the most gree, upon the colleges. Colleges are industrious and enterprising? A given to the intellectual world what the sun number and class of operatives in is to the physical world; and the in- the mills of New England, are found spirit-trying necessities. It is the ple are saying about me, down drops cares of business, and enabled him

very wantonness of folly for a man been secured to nearly all the older the former, than the physical can no more dispense with to produce annually for their employ-to search out the frets and burdens to search out the frets and burdens of his calling, and give his mind not get in any further. Some peo-will feel very anxious to hear every and then eked out to any of linual that the find mental law to provide for her a spacious and dence of a crime of incorporate with the fundamental law to search out the frets and burdens of his calling, and give his mind provide for her a spacious and dence of a crime of incorporation of his calling, and give his mind provide for her a spacious and dence of a crime of incorporate with the fundamental law to search out the frets and burdens of his calling, and give his mind provide for her a spacious and dence of a crime of incorporation of his calling, and give his mind provide for her a spacious and dence of a crime of incorporation of his calling, and give his mind provide for her a spacious and dence of a crime of incorporation of his calling, and give his mind of his calling, and give his mind provide for her a spacious and dence of a crime of incorporation of his calling, and give his mind of his calling, and give his mind of his calling, and give his mind of his calling and crimes against the United States can be every day to the consideration of his calling and crimes against the United States can be every day to the consideration of his calling and crimes against the United States can be a crime of incorporation of his calling and crimes against the United States can be a crime of incorporation of his calling and crimes against the United States can be a crime of incorporation of his calling and crimes against the United States can be a crime of incorporation of his calling and crimes against the United States can be a crime of incorporation of his calling and crimes against the United States can be a crime of incorporation of the consideration of his calling and crime lieved, that so far from the higher in the mills of England. As the fortry, that stimulates efforts for new seminaries standing directly in the mer are more intelligent than the latand the states, where way of the education of the people, ter, they are more industrious, enter- life. They are inevitable. Broodthey are among the most direct and prising and skillful. Increased at- ing, then, only gives them strength. pected, are not a whit behind New essential agencies for securing that tention to neatness order, propriety, most desirable object. The three and decorum, all demanding aften- given to him to shed beauty and Nork in collegiate enterprises. Nay, most desirable object. The three and decorum, all demanding attentive mist search deeper than the State schools and colleges over the control of the growing intelligence. schools, academies, and colleges, evidences of the growing intelligence found in all civilized countries, did of a people. The first effort of the not result from chance, nor caste, but missionary, in all heathen lands, is to

from the necessities of a complete arouse the intelligence of the people. ense millions of our rural districts— system of instruction. And no mat- This done, the decorums of civilized ter what shall be the advancement of life soon follow. This is precisely cal and domestic institutions as they common schools, the academies and the course adopted by successful work. To assign a lower cause phrase, originated by political demandant and children, are improved in their he may develop an honest pride.

They are equally democratic in arisrocratic, as such—than which no farther, and their physical condition representation could be more untruth- | will be proportionally improved. This ful. There is no such aristocracy of is a legitimate result. Intelligence educational interests in our land. and industry always go hand in hand. founded on merit. By their endow- The avenues of education are alike They are twin sisters, fair as the morning mild as the evening, and as prolific as the garden of Eden; while ignorance and laziness are twin de-

nents, they can furnish better educa- open to all. No man is ever turned from the doors of a college because prises can. There is no possibility he has no money to pay his tuition fees. And the highest college honors mons. Wherever you find the one, he wealthy, if they will secure for are far more frequently conferred you will be sure to find the other, their sons the highest educational upon the poor than upon the rich. the people's, based upon the princi-

If, then, these three grades of in-

ples of the most liberal democracy STUDENTS INDUSTRIOUS.

A Prejudice and its Effects.

There is a prevailing prejudice, i communities but, little acquainted with students of colleges and seminaries, that students are usually lazy that study tends to induce laziness. What was said incidentally of the industrious habits of students, in another article, should have sufficed as a reply to this prejudice, but for the the highest College honors as any fact that it is totally unfounded and other. Colleges are mighty levelers, unjust. It is unjust to the student, but they level up, not down. They and much more unjust to the commuare really more democratic than com- nities entertaining it; for it prevents mon schools. The wealthy can pro- them from giving the encouragement cure the primary elements of educa- they should to educational efforts, tion for their children, superior to whether among themselves or elsethat of common schools, and they where, and therefore prevents their often do so; but when the higher youth from deriving those superior courses of study are demanded, they advantages that a superior education

We suspect that those who make dure the immense toils and privations

tate as ours. Or, were they estab- modes of instruction there? Who is habitually lazy, because habitually glory ishments for upholding monarchal have been going from district to dis- ignorant. Awaken his intelligence, nstitutions, then the funds that now trict, employing the learning and wis- and you awaken in him habits of inindow a dozen Colleges should en- dom gathered from the colleges of dustry. The African, in his ignorow but one, and that one should be two continents, to arouse a deeper ance, is natively lazy. But make the pon another continent. But if they educational interest among the peo- African a freeman, and intelligent, are institutions for the education of ple, and induce them to provide larg- and he will compete favorably with the people, then neither two, nor er means and facilities for primary the European in industrial pursuits.

sentiment, deep, pure, and irresisti- ly. Unchangeableness is written Take some out-of-the-way neighble, for the education of their sons upon but few things in this age; pro- borhood, in a newly settled country; nd daughters. The ordinary facility gress, gradual and sure, upon almost build there a schoolhouse; place in it a competent and energetic teacher: gather the children into Sabbathstitutions exist necessarily, the im-school; establish regular preaching; found Academies and Colleges, and propriety of the phrase, "the people's and, in a year's time, you have effectgood ones too, and no power on colleges," meaning common schools ed a complete revolution in their alone, is sufficiently manifest. That habits and manners. Men, women, han this for these new collegiate gogues, who wished to show them appearance. They are better clothed. interprises, is to misinterpret the selves the special and only friends of better fed, and better housed. They the "dear people," should escape the are more cleanly and orderly. Their novements to a few designing teach- lips of the educator only in execra- fields are better cultivated. Their ers, who are looking after the in- tion. By it, it was designed to rep- fences are in better order, and their cattle are better sheltered. There is not even a chicken about their premises. But it indicates increasing thrift. the poorer classes as such, and anoth- ises, but it indicates increasing thrift. for modern physicians to study. er grade for the few—the rich, the Carry their mental improvement still When does the vital machine begin

with his sooty visage, and scowling,

Industry of Students. Let us look at students in the light of these fundamental principles. A student is a person devoted to learning or study. "Study is attentive other objects, for the purpose of learning what was before unknown." Study is, therefore, attentive labor. No lazy man ever yet became a scholar. Indolence and high scholastic attainments have no affinities. The literary man, who boasts, to prove his genius. that he "never erases a line," will cause many even of his friends to regret that he had not "erased many." Thousands of students are devoting from fourteen to eighteen hours per day to close and severe Such may be met with every day. We have known many a student to live for weeks on bread and water alone, that he might not impair the principal reasons why so few young men procure a collegiate education. They are unwilling to en-

have been, the great movers and sus-continents on intelligent errands of the savage and the civilized. Its Athens in his 94th year; Theophras- tle is soon covered with dew, the leges are institutions of the people, endowed by the people and the civilized. Its and the civilized. Its and the civilized by the people are the people, endowed by the people are the peo the people, officered by the people of the the people, our the very center, the spirit, and the life country or community, the more siding over the grandeur, of the people wealthy and ambitious, as well as Senectate, one year before his violent es its transparency, and ice is obthe humble and impoverished. Not death; Voltaire wrote a great num- tained. A kilograme of sulphuric minds of farmers too forcibly. In were disappointed by legislation for and elegant structures that are now and stimulate the desire to attain to speaks, a viol sings, a spade delves, of 65, and he came to Paris in his or a flag waves, without the hammer. 84th year to give himself an intellec-Without the hammer civilization tual treat, the representation of his suggested the supplying of these with and tribes of the earth, and the most would be unknown, and the human Irene. There are also still living species only would be as defenseless members of our profession, as wel brutes; but in skillful hands, directed as the literary, scientific, and political libraries? Who have contributed dustrious because they are intelli- by wisdom, it is an instrument of world; who would illustrate the listonbtedly be sufficient for such a most largely to revolutionize the gent. The North American Indian power, of greatness, and of true of Nestors, remarkable both for their longevity and for the intellectual la-

> HONOR YOUR BUSINESS. As the New York Economist says

of his work or his calling. Yet nothing is more common than to hear men finding fault constantly with their particular business, and deeming themselves unfortunate because fastened to it by the necessity of a cultivated ear, for which so much gaining a livelihood. In this spirit men fret, and laboriously destroy all are so many things which it is paintheir comfort in work; or they change their business, and go on miserably, shifting from one thing to another, till the grave or the poorhouse gives them a fast grip. But while occasionally a man fails in life because he is not in the place fitted for his peculiar talent, it happens ten times of tener that failure results from neglect and even contempt of an honest business. A man should put his heart

into everything he does. There is not a profession that has not its peculiar cares and vexations. No man will escape annoyance by changing business. No mechanical business is altogether agreeable. zine below, where my temper is Commerce, in its endless varieties, is kept, and instantly close the door. affected, like other human pursuits, them. On the other hand, a man has power

pleasure upon the homeliest toil, if he is wise. Let a man adopt his business, and identify it with his life, and cover it with pleasant associations; for God bed a bushel of nettles, or setting has given us imaginations, not alone to make some poets, but to enable

chamber, or raising a pungent dust all men to beautify homely things. in my horse generally, as to bring Heart varnish will cover to innumerable evils and defects. Look at the good things. Accept your lot as a man does a piece of rugged ground, ears; when among bad men, shut and begin to get out the rocks and roots, to deepen and mellow the soil. hear what your servants say when to enrich and plant it. There is something in the most forbidding avocation, around which a man may twine pleasant fancies—out of which

COMMENCEMENT OF OLD AGE. What are the signs of natural de-

cay? When does old age commence? The natural history of ihdividual death, without disease, is one of the subjects which it remains to wear out in the typically healthy man, cand what are the ways by which normal decay, inevitable death. invades the aged man? With our modern means of precise observation and pathological research, we should be able now to lay the foundation for the answer to this most important question. The subject is suggested to us by a most thoughtful, able, and well-written thesis on death. contracted brow, growling and snarlconsidered from the etiological points of view, by Dr. Acosta, of Paris. which will repay the perusal of re- three of the convicts, and it was flective men. Discussing the difficulty of determining the commencement of old age. Dr. Acosta reminds us that, while the Greeks regarded application of the mind to books, or the age of 49 (seven times seven, their climacteric number,) as the culage which the Chinese, according to whiffs as could the others in ten. It Sir John Bowring, regard as a meta- was mice point to decide, but preshis mental activity. Here is one of and the second was cancel the grand characteric, straws as well as the pipestem. The bored, met him half way, and fought

ger of this critical period, for he says: Then the 'treat' began. The man

ests, she attended in his little shop, where she bought rags, sewed pamsuch as ink, paper, lampblack, blanks and other stationery. At the same time she was an excellent housekeepbors to which they continue to devote er, and besides being economical herthemselves. Disraeli has said, "Old self, taught her somewhat careless. age bascheen a thing unknown to disorderly husband to be economiclothed from head to foot in garments which his wife had both wov-The art of not hearing is fully as important to domestic happiness as a servant.

Nevertheless, she knew how to be iberal at proper times. Franklin tells us that for some years after his upon the table a beautiful china bowl, from which his bread and milk was steaming, with a silver spoon by and I hear no more. If in my quiet its side, which had cost a sum equal voyage of life I am caught in one of in our currency to ten dollars. When those domestic whirlwinds of scold- he expressed his astonishment at this only remarked, that she thought her husband deserved a silver spoon and china bowl as much as any of his neighbors.

Franklin prospered in his business until he became the most famous editor and most flourishing printer in ties of wine from his master's cellar. Does a gadding, mischief-making America, which gave him the pleaswith trials, unwelcome duties, and fellow begin to inform me what peo- ure of releasing his wife from the bowl.—James Parton.

Dr. Caffe devotes, in the Journal des Connoissances - Medicales, an interesting article to this curious subject. Every nation seems to have its pecuwhen among good men, open your hemp and hachish; India, China, and them. It is not worth your while to the Eastern Archipelago have their they are agry; what your children betel and betel-pepper; the islands say after they slammed the door; of the Pacific have their daily hava; what a legar says whose petition Peru and Bolivia their eternal cocoa; New Granada and the chains of the you have rejected; what your neigh-Himalaya their red thorny apple; bors say about your children; what Asia, America, and the whole world your rivals say about your business perhaps, patronize tobacco; the English and Germans have hops; and the French have lettuce. Of all these woman never hears an impertinent drugs, tobacco is that which claims or vulgar remark. A kind of dissovereignty over the largest portion creet deafness saves one from many of the human race, for its votaries insults, from much blame, from not a are stated at 900,000,000; opium, little apparent connivance in dishonfortunately, does not boast more than 400,000,000; but hachish, a drug quite as intoxicating as opium, is commonly indulged in by 300,000. The "Amateur Casual" writes 000 of people. Betel, which, in point to the London Evening Star, that the of fact, is hardly more than a gentle first treat which prisoners give themstimulant, extends its sway over selves when released is a pipe. An about 100,000,00. Cocoa, the virtues incident showing the strength of of which have scarcely been suffitheir attachment to tobacco, was reciently studied except by Professor lated to him by one of the officers of Mantegazza, of Milan, can barely muster 10,000,000 of people; and all the other drugs taken together, inpipe were smuggled in in a manner cluding the vilex vomitoria of Florida, that made it the joint property of are used by about 25,000,000 of the human race.

A FIGHT WITH RATS.—A corresby seven and nine. The age of 63 down, and the pipe was lit, the hold-was considered so critical, that it er of it taking in his lips one of the er of it taking in his lips one of the railers. The rate, probably seeing was called the grand climacteric, atraws as well as the pipestem. The the disadvantage under which he la-

DR. FRANKLIN'S WIFE. To promote her husband's interphlets, folded newspapers, and sold cal also. Sometimes, Franklin was

STATISTICS OF INTOXICATION.

liar intoxicating drug. Siberia has some of the luxuries of affluence; dent excuse for calling your attention to its fungus. Turkey, India, and China blind to your own real interests, you of the reasons which have so strongly in people. If you would be happy, key and Africa, from Morocco down to the Cape of Good Hope, and even many years been feathering your nest the Indians of Brazil, have their with your master's bottles. sels in sight at the time. THEODORE HOOK ON WHIST.

of the largest size of the vermin. d, so does diamond, and out comes and under the constitution we are photical one, canning those who have the party, whose inge-attained to it? rare birds," and men muity somewhat exceeded his delicaof 90 years old "loiterers." The cy, hit of the exact thing. Two two climacteric ages of the Arabs straws were procured, and possession were 63 and 81, being the multiplication of nine (their magic number). The precious pipe was tossed for the seven and nine. The precious pipe was tossed for the seven and nine. The precious pipe was tossed for the seven and nine. The precious pipe was tossed for the seven and nine. The precious pipe was tossed for the seven and nine. The precious pipe was tossed for the seven and nine. The precious pipe was tossed for the seven and nine. The precious pipe was tossed for the seven and nine. The precious pipe was tossed for the seven and nine. The precious pipe was tossed for the seven and nine. The precious pipe was tossed for the seven and nine. The precious pipe was tossed for the seven and nine. The precious pipe was tossed for the seven and nine. mutually congratulate, each other mantook in his month, as well as with great desparation until four greatly increases the strength of east when they had passed it. Quetelet, a tip of the third straw, at the furtous cerain extent, admits the dan theread of which sat the third man.

The fifth retreated to a shelf, from that old castings are stronger than declared, by an almost unashmous vote a soul. which he made a jump for the young new ones. Eight-inch guns, tested Houses that the war should be con man's throat, who dodged him, and 30 days after casting, stand but 72 ly for the purpose of preserving the some near a dozen Colleges, and of more in prospect. Those formerly in prospect. Those formerly in prospect. Those formerly founded were located on or near the one great line of thoroughfare through the State. As another line and been opened, Colleges will be of intellectual exertion usually put the ordinary avocations of the properly will regulate their with the properly will regulate their line of thoroughfare and notice the distinguished positions of the proposed that those who make against that those who make against the charge of laziness against stude that must be endured to secure the international period, for he says: The made a lamp to the charge of laziness against stude that must be endured to secure the international period, for he says: The made all and that the property of the charges of age vitality with the pipe took a whiff, enjoyed with the pipe took a whiff, enjoyed situation and all and that with designation that, must be endured to secure the charge of laziness against stude that, must be endured to secure the international period, for he says: The made all and that the pipe took a whiff, enjoyed with the pipe took a whith the pipe took a white the pipe took and the pipe took a white the pipe took

TERMS-52 50 a Year, in advance.

WHOLE NO. 1197.

Sowing Grass Seeds The imporon the allotted space of ground. The space unoccupied by good grass is wasted, and it would be equally reasonable for a farmer to let his cows remain with half the milk in their mind. On the contrary candor compete the state of the rebellion have agricultured the pure remain with half the milk in their mind. On the contrary candor compete the state of the rebellion have agricultured the pure remain. udders, as to permit his fields, that to declare, that at this time the new articles in which he dealt, have been duly and properly preparhave been duly and properly prepar-ed for the reception of grass seed, to which they established can exist only where all remain half covered with plants; and yet this is a spectacle which we annually see exhibited in the fields of many who are styled pretty good far- al jurisdiction, apply with equal force so give her time, and don't counteract lact; and we all must acknowledge that the efforts, and she fills every space

with some vegetable production. An the house without the assistance of intelligent farmer, who is fully aware evenly set with grass roots, states that in sowing grass seeds he first passes over the ground, strewing about half the quantity proper to put and milk, which they ate out of a two penny earthern vessel, with a pewter spoon; but one morning, on going down to breakfast, he found likely to leave vacant spaces for the occupation of weeds. This plan of sowing takes double the time to perform the work, but it is much better, thing but implicit obedience to its require and amply compensates for the extra ments in all parts of the country will labor bestowed.

unwonted splendor, Mrs. Franklin story is told of Lord Keeper Kenonce guilty of bombast in his style, our country from evils so appalling as these, we should renew our efforts again and again. and of perpetrating a very ludicrous Irish bull. He was passing sentence on a dishonest butler, who had been convicted of stealing large quantities of wine from his master's cellar.

"Prisoner at the bar," the judge is reported to have said, "you stand convicted on the most conclusive evidence of the constitution, either North or South. All rights and all obligations of the States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. very wantonness of folly for a man the portcullis of my ear, and he can- to provide for her a spacious and dence of a crime of inexpressible the portcullis of my ear, and he can- to provide for her a spacious and dence of a crime of inexpressible the courts may be everywhere open, and the portcullis of my ear, and he can- to provide for her a spacious and dence of a crime of inexpressible the courts may be everywhere open, and the canborne a lowly one, and presided at and is calculated to strike alarm into They belong to human If it is histed that any one has spok- her husband's liberal table as grace- the breast of every Englishman who the constitution should be disr en ill of them, they set about search- fully as when he ate his breakfast of imports largely in the choice vinta- lated at the mere naked will of this governing and finding out. If all the petty bread and milk from a two penny ges of Southern Europe. Like the serpent of old, you have stung the unit of its the states on this non hand of your protector. Fortunate out of its and some of the measures government. in having a generous employer, you with Congress, and have expressed my conviction without dishonesty, have contion without reserve, though with becoming tinued to supply your wretched wife deference to the opinion of the legislative deference to ficient prosperity, and even with events and further re

An ODD EXPERIENCE.—A member the national Union. When did they coase be so? The ordinances of secession adopted of the English Coast Guard tells a a portion in most of them a very small curious story. He says while fishing recently in a small boat between Brandy Cove and the Outfalls, with- we sweep from under our feet in a short distance from the shore, ground upon which we jus and about two miles to the westward the Union by war? The direct and of Ilfracombe, he saw coming swift- averred by this government to be its purpose and was so understood by all those who gave ly through the air an object resembling a bar of iron, thicker than a tion. It cannot be that a successful yer man's arm, but not quite as long. for the preservation of the Union had the lags It fell into the water with a whizzing tion's arms was not the disgrace of her policy sound about twelve yards from his the defeat of secession on the battle field wa boat. It came from a northeasterly direction, and its passage through Executive, do anything which would have the the air was accompanied like that of a heavy shot from a gun. The man is to repeal the constitution which holds it to the boat hearing, though not seeing the object, bowed his head in- long to any department of this government or to all of them united. This is so plain that it stinctively. Other men fishing in has been acknowledged by all brane different boats not far off, also heard federal government. The Exe the same noise, and saw what has departments have uniformly acted been described. No flash was no- principle that the Union is not only ticed by any one. There were ves-

fancy their looks are watched, they Judiciary has also given the solemn asset of its authority to the same view of the can always communicate by words.

I found that I could never win of ed the Southern States in their circuits. pondent living in the eastern part of Smigmag and his wife. I mentioned they are constantly in banc and elect treat arrived, and then came the divided in the city gives us the particulars of this one day, and was answered, No, them unless those States fairly shared? One suggested six whiffs each till the pipe was exhaust a few evenings since. No animal said I. Because, said my friend, parts of the Union, the and, at the same time, as the commencement of decadence, M. Flourens holds that decadence does not commence until the 70th year—an small s chrough. It was clear that ne could pests often resorted for subsistence, Smigmag is to lead, Mr. Smigmag it we children on our part of the constitution on our part of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution we are subsistence.

SUPERIOR STRENGTH OF OLD IRON. It is known that repeated fusion iron, and it is beginning to be held, though of minor importance, in pot

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest terms por all bessing which God in his kindest Providence could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is introducted to the country of the countr ments in all parts of the country will secon-plish these great ends. Without that predict ence, we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, inclusion Lord Keeper Kenyon.—A good story is told of Lord Keeper Kenyon, in which he is represented as at To me the process of restoration seems perfect ly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the constitution and the laws. The execution of the laws is not now religion and morality, and have for ent at once with our true interests and with many years been feathering your nest too natural and too just to be castly religious.

Congress submitted an ame "Never," said Theodore Hook, "let states out of the Union, their content to the union to the unio

Congress, with or without the consent of the

decessor as well as myself) and heads of a

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.

GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR.

But Judge Reade claims that all Sabbaths were abolished at the death of Christ. If that be so, then we have the clearly expressed will of God, that no distinction of days should any longer exist; for the Judge claims that God has given no sanction to such destinction in favor of Sunday. Hence it follows, that to set same shall be called great in the nabas says, in his Catholic Epistle, apart any day to be observed as a part of Christ's religion, is presumptuous wickedness acting in direct opposition to his clearly expressed will, and claiming his sanction for it, by al, and there has been no other code der and other historians can trust calling it a Christian institution. Hence all legislation favoring such an institution, is anti-christian and oppressive.

But, if the weekly Sabbath were then the seventh day was no longer the Sabbath, and they knew it; and the Sabbath, was uttering what they knew was not true, and writing it future generations. If they wrote by inspiration, as they claimed, and as all Christians admit, then this was the word of God, spoken through them, declaring it to be the Sabbath, thirty vears after the death of Christ, as it had been from the creation. At all events, if God thus called it the Sabbath, man has no right to say it is not, nor treat it as though it were

It is a fact, as all theologians admit, that for eight years after the death of Christ the Gospel was preached exclusively to the Jews. Consequently, the many thousands who believed, and constituted the churches during that time, were all Jews. But churches established after that were composed of Jews and Gentiles, which gave rise to those discussions about circumcision and the law of Moses, the Jewish converts insisting that the Gentile converts must be circumcised, &c. And in one instance, the controversy became so serious, that the Apostles had to get together in council after the resurrection of Christ, chalpublic to show an instance of his violating a single law or custom of he had taught through Christ the resurrection from the dead. And they had to swallow the challenge; for they could not do it. Now, had they, or any of the apostolic churches. shows the least disposition to set aside the Sabbath, or put another day on a par with it, much less to substitute another day or institution in its place, they would not have been slow to accuse them of it. Nor would the Jewish converts have kept very quiet had the Gentile converts discarded

recept, as well as that of the fourth towns or in the country, and the me-

to destroy the law or the prophets, admonition, and exhorts to the mita-I am not come to destroy, but to tion of these noble examples; aler fulfill; for verily I say unto you, till which we all arise and begin to pray. heaven and earth pass, one jot or Then followed the Lord's Supper, and one tittle shall in no wise pass from a contribution for the poor. And the law till all be fulfilled. Whose- why does not Mr. T. attack Justin's ever, therefore, shall break one of dialogue with Trypho, that largely these least commandments, and shall discusses the Sabbatic question? teach men so, he shall be called least | Mr. T. next draws his critical pen in the kingdom of heaven: but who- against Barnabas, who also belonged soever shall do and teach them, the to the apostolic age. Because Barkingdom of heaven." Christ evil chap. xv., "We keep the eighth day dently referred to the Decalogue here, as a joyful; holy day, on which day for there were but two law codes ex- also Jesus arose' from the dead," he isting, the moral and the ceremoni- must be impeached. Well, if Neanintroduced since. He could not have him, so can I. Friend Todd seems referred to the ceremonial code, for to have confounded the allowed spuhe knew that he should end that by rious work, entitled Barnabas' Gosantityping what it typified.

abolished, or the day changed, why that is against the gospel or man's ble to endure, from the New Testadid the inspired Apostles always interest, but its precepts are indiscontinue to call the seventh day the pensable to both, and Christ here writers, any statements that look fa-Sabbath whenever they made any says he did not come to do it away. allusion to it, but never honored any This remark necessarily covers all Lord's day for the theocratic Sabbath, other day with such designation, nor there was in that code, as he excepts the emancipation of the divine instiany title which represented it as pos- nothing. Now he says, "Whosoever sessing any sacred character, but re- shall break one of these least compresented the first day of the week mandments, and shall teach men so. as the next day after the Sabbath? he shall be called least in the king-Matt. 28: 1. If the Sabbath had dom of heaven," which he dame to been abolished, or the day changed, set up; and the fourth commandment is one of them. "But whosoever shall do and teach them, shall to continue thus to say that it was be called great in the kingdom of heaven." He shall be highly honored of God, but the other dishonored down with the claim that they were Christ, being divine, was the author polytus, Cyprian, Victorine, Novadirected by the Holy Spirit thus to of that law, and he came to honor tian, Basil, Chrysostum, Theophilus write it, to influence and guide all and magnify it, and thus he set it up as the standard of morality in his Augustine, and all who have written kingdom, and conformity to it is here of early Christianity. set as the test of discipleship, and the condition upon which he would honor them. It was by this law that Paul was convicted as a sinner seventeen years afterwards. By it he obtained Denison attempts to meet my reply the knowledge of his sin. . No sinner to his statement, that the first Chriswas ever convicted and led to repentance by any other law. And no sin- that Luke applied the term Sabbath logical, instructive, practical sermons r was ever forgiven of God for a sin that did not involve the breach is settled. But what are we to think of this law. And Paul tells us that of him, and his inspiration, for so a gospel faith does not make void doing? If the theory of Mr. D. be this law, but establishes it, because true, the seventh day had ceased to

the question will not be between the seventh and the first day, but between the Sabbath. If it was not the Sabthe seventh day and no day. The bath, than he deceived his readers. Christian world is rapidly coming to He did not say, as Mr. D. does, the this; and the efforts being put forth to enforce submission to Sunday are hastening the time. For when this becomes a political question it will be politically and publicly discussed. and the untenableness of the ground over the subject. But in all their occupied by advocates of Sunday will controversies, there is no hint that | be exposed, and then all reverence for there was ever a word of dispute it as a Christian institution will cease. about the binding obligation of the and then the lovers of morality and plied differently? Sabbath. In all the charges and religion will begin to examine their complaints brought against the New | foundation, and search for a "thus Testament disciples and apostles by saith the Lord," by which they may agogues, just as I have met and adtheir Jewish persecutors, there is no appeal to the public conscience. I dressed Sabbatarians." intimation that they were ever ac- have all confidence in truth: for cused of desecrating, or in any sense God is in it, every jot and tittle of disrespecting, the Sabbath, though it; and it can no more be obliterated they had to bribe false witnesses than God can. One man identified to prove any thing against them, with the truth will prove more and then failed. Paul, thirty years mighty in the end than the whole world against him, for God is with lenged his Jewish persecutors, in him, and in him, and he must succeed. Let us, then, stand up in the dignity of Christian manhood, and theirs, in word or deed, except that not be ashamed of the truth, or afraid to suffer for it, and God will bless

> DENISON'S REPLY TO TODD-NO. Friend T., in his first three papers, having endeavored to push aside the testimony of Luke, and Paul, and John, and Ignatius, and Clement, in his fourth paper advances against Eusebius, Justin Martyr, and Barna-

He says of Eusebius, that he does No. 1. I am astonished that he cannot think that he wrote the Acts of Martyrs appended to his eighth book trips himself up, and does not know the Sabbath and introduced a hea- of church history. Will he tell us that he has fallen. Let us read what then day. Christ could not even who did write the work? And are he admits and quotes: "The day anoint a man's eyes with clay, and not the records of the trials before after this (the Passover) would be tore his sight, on the Sabbath, the Roman tribunals substantially Saturday (Sabbath to Jews.) Fifty or with a single word heal a para- correct? Did not the Roman offi- days from this would bring us to Sunlytic nor could the disciples rub out cers ask, "Hast thou kept the Lord's day." Now comes his arithmetic, a few barley heads to satisfy hunger, day?" to which it was replied, "I thus. but that these same persecutors would am a Christian; I cannot omit it?" make a fuse about it. But they nev- It seems, however, that friend T. be- friend T.: not at all. Please to read er complained of his disciples after lieves the record (Eusebius, b. viii. again-" from" this. You must reck his death, though they were more chap. 6, A. D. 203) of the martyr- on the fifty days "from that with bitter equinet them than before, if dom of Agapius, in which the author the Sabbath. Read again, (Lev. 23 possible because they charged upon speaks of some who kept the Jewish 15, 16,) "Count unto you from the them the blood of the Messiah Be- Sabbath. He can believe what re- morrow after the Sabbath." &c. "ever sides, all reliable historians (first-day lates to Jews or Ebionites, but not unto the morrow after the Sabbath.

men) admit that the sportolic church- what refers to Christians. es kept the seventh day as the Sab- Mr. T.'s objection to the testimony of Justin Martyr rests on two points edment, for more than first, because it is uncertain in what years after Christ; year he was born—a remarkable obtard many of them for many bundreds jection certainly; second, because he of yours longer, and some even down seems to have made a mistake in reto the present time; and that when ference to the story of a Roman was made to disperage the status on the Tiber -s still more reday, even by observing it as markable objection. He further obt wakened a bitter and jects to Justin because he quotes the debis for scriptures from memory, (poor man, had no concordance,) and makes allusions to heathen superstitions, (alas. for his sins of rhetoric.) Whatever were Justin's fancies and theories, the morrow after the Sa These face alime did he not know of what he affirmed when he thus spoke of Christian cussporties days, toms: "On the day called Sunday, day has the there is a meeting in one place of all benefit of children.

drample and the Christians who live either in the Westerly, R. L. Dec. 5th, 1867.

re cards have

moirs of the apostle or the writings Christ most clearly incorporated it of the prophets, are red to them as in the laws of his kingdom, (Matt. 5: long as is suitable. When the read-17-19; "Think not that I am come er stops, the president pronunces an

pel, with his genuine Catholic Epis-There is nothing in the Decalogue tle. In short, friend T. seems unament, or from the early Christian vorably upon the substitution of the tution from its local, civil, and ceremonial bands, and its exaltation to new historic and moral heights, and to a world-wide adaptation and com-

I only wonder if friend Todd, having, as he thinks, elbowed back Luke, Paul, John, Ignatius, Clement. Eusebius, Justin, and Barnabas, will try his inky lance upon Ireneus, Dionysus of Alexandria, Tertullian, Hipof Antioch, Theodoret, Ambrose, WESTERLY, R. I.

REPLY TO DENISON'S REPLY-NO. 2 In the RECORDER of Nov. 28th, Mr. tians met on that day, &o. He admits to the seventh day. So much, then, the gospel recognizes its binding be the Sabbath from the resurrection of Christ. And Luke, in numerous instances, from A. D. forty-five to A. D. fifty-five, called the seventh day 'Jewish Sabbath," or "Jewish edition," but the Sabbath. Brother, take notice, that my reply to your position was, not that the Jews met on the seventh day, but that Luke, an inspired writer, calls the seventh day the Sabbath, in the years above indicated. And if so, as you admit, then by what authority is the term now ap

> You say, that the Apostles "met them on their Sabbaths, in their synnot meet the case; for, unlike Luke, you apply the term Sabbath to another day. But if, like Luke, in speaking of these meetings with the Sabbatarians, you speak of their being on the Sabbath, and of your meetings held on Sunday as being on the first day of the week, pray, brother, what day would your readers fairly conclude you observed? You are wrong in saying that I have admitted "two instances in which on the first day of the week. Have you any scriptural proof that "kuriake emera" means first day of the week

In the Recorder of Dec. 5th, friend

DENISON'S REPLY TO TODD'S ARITH

T. attempts an answer to my Reply not read and reckon correctly. He "Sabbath and Sabbath are eight," &c. Hold! hold! O, no "fifty days." Now friend T., hold you. "From" and "after" Saturday, not with it; Sunday and Sunday are eight; Sunday again, fifteen. Sunday, twenty-two: Subty-nine; Sunday, thirty-size unday, forty-three; Sunday, or Pentecost fifty. Where is the "mortification" now? Friend T., own up to Moses.

to see, that fifty days com

day,)" brings you to Sands

my book I hardly thought it

arithmetic is a "little support." It

ry to insert an saddies table for the

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Sabbath in Washington seemed very different from one in my own quiet village, and in the house of God, among my own people, while engaged in prayer and praise. But it was God's holy day notwithstanding, and I enjoyed it as a Sabbath. oly and divine, entirely alone, in a good minister's study, surrounded with the books that composed his extensive library.

The Rev. Newman Hall, of England, the successor of Rowland Hill, had arrived in Washington. Among the religious and the Union-loving, he is making quite a sensation. It is well known, that while the most popular of the clergy of England took a decided stand for the South and slavery during the rebellion in the States, Mr. Hall, and a few others who were bold patriots, raised their voices against it and advocated the rights of the North, and the necessitv of maintaining the Union. Knowing his position at home, he was received at Washington as a friend and a brother. Notice was gived in all the papers, that he would preach little day morning in the capitol at eleven o'clock. It was a trial for me to forego the pleasure of hearing the distinguished man; but having engaged to preach in the First Baptist Church at the same hour, I was compelled to. I was informed that he preached a very patriotic discourse, from Gal. 5: 1-"Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free, and be not again entangled with the voke of bondage." Baptist Church, I was urged to go and speak to the inmates of the Female Asylum at three o'clock; and hearing that Mr. Hall was to be at a

After having preached in the First colored church near by at half past three, I hurried my exercises at the Asylum, and went there; but found the house filled in every part. I was finally successful in getting up to the door, so that I could see the man. and hear the most of what he said. He preached to that large company of sable Africans one of the most ever heard anywhere. It would any congregation. It showed man's

In the evening, Mr. Hall preached in the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Gurley's, but it was impossible for the people to be accommo dated, and hundreds who were anxious to hear the man who had maintained American rights, want away sadly disappointed. He was to continue his appointments in the different churches during the week, so that all might be accommodated. In the evening, I heard in the First

proper manhood, and his true rela-

tionship to his fellows and to his

Baptist Church the Rev. Mr. Hallock, of Ottawa, Hansas, on the subject of "The West, its demands and its capabilities." He is fully westernized, and his whole interest seems to be identified with that flourishing and fast-growing country. If our kid-gloved, rattan-caned, patentleather-booted, moustached young men. who are lounging about in the cities and villages, seeking a position, a clerkship, or some sedentary business, living on the hard earnings of an old father, or the last remains of a widowed mother's dowry, had been present, it did seem to me, that they would feel like pulling off their coats and going to work at once, that they might pay for their own cigars, if not for the last breakthe first Christians met for worship fast they ate. Oh, what a curse is pride and indolence, to the young and poor.

The next morning, I was invited, with others, by an acquaintance who is a commander in the Navy, to visit the Navy Yard, and the iron-clad Monitors that are lying there, anchored in the river, never to be of any manner of use, unless there should be another rebellion. They are doleful-looking craft; language to 108 navs, which effectually discannot describe them. They are not poses of the question. The House building any in the Navy Man Lithen passed, by a vote of 138 to 37, Washington, but it requires a great the bill reported by the Commitoutlay of men and money to take tee of Ways and Means, declaring care of what they have, and keel that from and after its passage the

At one o'clock we arrived at the Treasury to make any reduction in capitol. The two houses had met at the currency by retiring or canceling on the recent councils of the Indian twelve. When we arrived, the Sen- United States notes, is suspended. ate had adjourned, to meet with the House of Representatives. The ap- be found entire in our paper. It is pointment of the committees having variously commented on in the pabeen finished by the Speaker, come pers of this country and of Europe. siderable time was consumed in read- The London Times speaks of it as iming them to the House. Mr. Robin- pudent towards Congress, and as inson, of New York, then commenced dicating a feeling of absolute authoriup your fingers, and let me count for a speech, on a resolution previously ty. On the other hand, some of the Cheyenne and White Earth as ented by him, in referen treatment of American citizens in England in the late execution of Fenians there. His resolution looks to the impeachment of Minister Adams, for his neglect of his official duties. A servant to the nation is a slave to the people, who claim the right of dictatand Luke, and Olshausen, if not to ing all his official acts. Having occume. I am sorry for your historical pied his whole hour, he was stopped powers. But are you so kind as not by the Speaker. The galleries were growded in every part with people who seemed to be waiting in suspense, when a gentleman arose and miked the privilege of presenting a

til four o'clock, when we left to take the cars, expecting to get to Philadelphia that evening, which place we reached at twelve o'clock.

I have thus hastily sketched a few items, thinking they may interest some of the readers of the RECORDER. who have never seen the capital of W. B. GILLETTE. our country.

CONGRESS.

week, although to some extent formal and preparatory, included several items of interest and importance. On Monday, the first session of the Fortieth Congress was formally closed, and the second session opened. On Tuesday, the Message of the President was presented, with the accompanying Reports from the several Departments, and ordered printed. The House took final and decided action upon the questions of impeachment and contraction of the currency, as will be seen below. In the Senate, a resolution was

the correspondence between the nomical dispensaries opened for reliev-United States and the British Government. A bill was passed to make five Judges of the Supreme Court a quorum. Mr. Edmund's bill, pledging the payment of Government bonds in coin, was discussed at considerable length, and referred to the Committees for the Fortieth Congress | shows that on the 30th Sept. 1867. were chosen. A motion to use the term "honorable" before the names of Senators, was discontinued. There was some debate on Mr. Sumner's bill, passed at the last session, but remained in service. That number not signed by the President, giving has been reduced, and now only 203 further security to the black race. and the bill was passed by 20 to 8. A resolution was adopted, requiring rifles equal to any of the new Eurothe Secretary of the Treasury to re- pean arms, and recommends their report to the Senate the amount and character of the taxes levied and collected by the several States from Na- West Point is favorably noticed, and tional Banks; also the amount of honds deposited by them with the gov- to 400 is recommended, by adding ernment as security, the amount of interest paid thereon annually in gold, and the value thereof in legal tender notes. The Finance Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to authorize a new five per cent, loan, redeemable after twenty years, at the option of the Government, and payable in forty years—the principal and interest payable in gold-for the purpose of retiring the five-twenties; also, to inquire into the expediency of suspending the provision of the law under which the Secretary of the Treasury

is authorized to contract the currency four millions per month. The treaty recently concluded with the Danish Government for the purchase West India Islands, was sent to the Senate, considered in executive session, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In the House of Representatives, a bill was passed, by a vote of 145 against 20, exempting from Internal Revenue tax all cotton grown after 1867. Four of the Kentucky members. Messrs. Beck, Grover, Jones, and Knott, were admitted as representatives from that State. Golloday was subsequently admitted as representative of the Third Dis-

trict of Kentucky. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Ways and Means committee to inquire into the expediency of issuing a 30-years 5 per cent. loan. A bill was offered, providing for Common Schools in the District of Columbia. The committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to prevent Secretary McCulluch from contracting the currency by retiring United States notes. The impeachment report was discussed at considerable length, and on Saturday a square vote was taken on the resolution, "that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors." The vote stood 57 ayes authority of the Secretary of the

The Message of the President will lepublican papers speak quite favorably of it. The Providence Journal savs: "It is a document whose composition and general tone do credit said of the opinions which the document contains, it cannot be denied that its reasonings are clear and temview which the President occupies. its recommendations are business like judicious and patriotic."

We give herewith abstracts of several of the more important Depart-

Its main features are a gratifying spring they will meet them at the exhibit of reduced expenditures. On proper place, Phil. Kearney. What assuming the duties of the War Of- they will do then cannot be said. fice, Gen. Grant found the army almost entirely officered by men whose experience had been gained during the period of extravagant war prac-

tices, which, though illegitimate. were ignorantly continued by these officers unnecessarily. Retrenchment, then, was the most important thing. The keeping of ambulances and mounted orderlies at head-quart-The proceedings in Congress last ers was abolished; the Bureau of Rebel Archives and the Bureau for Exchange of Prisoners were transferred to the War Department, relieving a large number of clerks. &c.: accumulations of unnecessary stores were sold, and the storehouses no longer rented; civil employees were dispensed with wherever possible. In the West large expense is still nenecessary, but the Pacific Railroad will reduce the cost and the number of men needed, and probably go far to settle our Indian difficulties. In the organization of the Freedman's Bureau, no change has been made except in reducing the number of agents. The Freedmen are progressing in education, mechanic arts, and industry: claims of colored soldiers adopted, requesting the President to are being rapidly settled; hospitals A NEW WAY TO PAY THE PUBLIC communicate to the Senate copies of are being closed, and the more ecoing the sick; distribution of commissary supplies has been continued to a imited extent: schools have increased in number and usefulness; of the teachers, 699 are colored, and 1,388 white; the average amount of tuition paid per month by the Freedmen is \$14,555; expenditures have fallen below the original estimates. From Finance Committee. The Standing the report of the Adjutant General he

> commissioned officers remain, and no enlisted men. As to Ordnance, Gen. Grant thinks our altered Springfield tention; also, our 13, 15 and 20-inch smoothbore heavy guns. The conan increase of the number of cadets three at large to be appointed by the formed.

> the aggregate strength of the army

officers and men) was 56,815; the

number of recruits, 34,191; and de-

sertions, 13,608. At the date of the

last report, 11,043 volunteers still

Gov. Randall, the Postmaster General, reports that during the past six years the Department has paid for the transportation of our mails from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year in gold over its receipts to the British Government. This amount we were compelled to pay by an old postal treaty which expires in January next, carriers brought in two lines offering cents, as charged by the Cunard line) and newspapers and books at six cents per pound. Gov. Randall's report shows an unexpended balance of \$700,000 available for the current fiscal year, and estimates the deficiency for 1869 at \$2,500,000.

THE PUBLIC LANDS. The Secretary of the Interior say that during the last fiscal year the government disposed of 7,041,114 India, Egypt, Spain and Syria. acres of the public lands. Nearly two and a half million acres were lothree quarters million were taken for homesteads, one million acres swamp lands were approved to States, The quantity disposed of this year exceeds that of last year by 2,411. 800 acres. The cash receipts this vear were \$1.347,862, a sum greater than that received in 1866 by more than half a million dollars.

From the report of the Secretary of the Interior we learn that during the year ending September 30th, 1867 patents, and 11,655 were issued. The eccipts of the pension bureau were \$611,910, and the expenditures \$553,-599. The entire balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund s now \$286,607.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who has been in attendance Peace Commissioners with the Indian Chiefs, thus gives his estimate as to the result of their labors:

What the Commission did was

the tribes permanently located on the Missouri river, and saw how far they had advanced in civilization. They determined upon the valleys of utterly destroyed. Sioux and Northern Cheyennes are to be ultimately located reservations away from all lines of travel. They also ascertained that the Indians had to its author. Whatever may be suffered many acts of injustice, which Indians, and especially with the Chey- their respective fields. ennes-treaties which the Indians perate, and that, from the point of honestly intended to keep. They set saide reserves for the Chevennes. Kiowas, Camanches, Southern Arraare forever to be assured to them. At Laramie, they did nothing soon be published. They went too late in the season,

THE corner stone of the Washington Monument was laid a few days ago, with impressive ceremonies Chief Justice Chase, who assisted in the ceremonies, first placed in the cavity of the stone a Bible, saying that it was the great corner stone of our religions hope and faith: he next deposited a copy of the Constitution of the United States, which, he remarked, was the great corner-stone of our political institutions, and he placed it in the receptacle to be in harmony with that greater constitution of religious liberty already deposited. Senators Frelinghuysen and Wilson and others delivered addresses. Several life members, including President Johnson and Chief Justice Chase, were made by a subscription of thirty dollars for each one. Some one proposed to make General Grant a life member, and subscribed five dollars, when Chief Justice Chase claimed the privilege of subscribing the remaining fiveeixths for that purpose.

Deer has been suggested by the Boston Journal, which says, that in the city of New York a man was the benefit of the world.—Paris Cor. fined ten dollars for using twenty respondent of the Boston Postoaths, the law in that State assessing the utterance of an oath at fifty cents. It is an American peculiarity to back up a statement by language which "savors more of strength than righteousness." as a deceased clergyman once mildly described words unfit for polite ears. In Massachusetts the law provides that whoever, having arrived at the age of discretion. profanely curses or swears, is liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars, nor less than one. If this law should be enforced throughout the whole country, we might improve the morals of the community, and pay off the national debt in a very short

A Fire at Fall River, Mass., Dec. 5th, destroyed the main building of dition of the Military Academy at the Globe Print Works, and damaged property to the extent of \$100, 000. The Works contained six print ing machines and a large quantity of President each year, and regarding printed goods unfinished. The fire vacancies as existing in a Congres- | was caused by the explosion of the sional district when its cadet enters steam boiler. The boiler house was reports of the Five Military Command- thrown 200 yards distant. Another ers are also embodied in Gen. Grant's | boiler was blown through a wall in report. He highly commends the the main building, which is stone. udicious and soldierly manner in two feet thick, making a breach of which their duties have been per- forty feet wide, the entire height of the building. Two or three other boilers were blown into the air. descending upon the roof of the Dve House, and smashing it completely in. Scarcely had the explosion occurred when the entire building was

THE EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA regarded with much enthusiasm in India. The entire force leaving India consists of about 12,000 effective has refused to continue. The adver- soldiers, including 4000 Europeans, tising of the department for mail hesides 8000 followers or attendants. The auxiliaries employed exhibit various oriental characteristics, such as elephants, camels, &c. One of the batteries will be supplied with elebut most of the artillery is of a lighter description, a single gun being no more than a load for a mule. Howitzers weigh 200 pounds, mortars, 150. A portable pontoon train in sections can be taken by five mules. Not less than 24,000 of these longeared animals are being collected in

> PRAYING AND FIGHTING.—A Union Prayer Meeting, on behalf of th Abyssinian captives, was held recently at Edinburgh. The Rev. Dr. Charles Brown presided. Prayer was offered up, first, that God would incline the heart of the king to release the captives; secondly, for a blessing on the invading army; thirdly, for the spiritual welfare of the king and kingdom of Abyssinia; and, fourthly that God would direct and bless the counsels of Government and of the commanders of the expedition.

> Spurgeon is suffering from ill health. He says that for years he has preached eight or ten times a week, besides issuing the weekly sermon, editing the magazine, oversee ing the church, superintending the college, directing the orphanage, founding new churches, attending committees, and a thousand other things; but many signs indicate that there must be a pause: and he adds. "I am not less willing, but I am far ess able, than I was to serve the church by preaching.

THE Cyclone in India, recently re ported, was one of the most destructive ever known. At Calcutta, the loss of life and property was fearful. It is estimated that in the city of Calbriefly this: They visited many of cutta and vicinity alone, thirty thousand persons perished, and thirty thousand huts and habitations were

our paper this week to which it is pleasure to call attention. One is that of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and the other is that of Litthey will remedy. They succeeded tell's Living Age both works of in making treaties with the Southern permanent value, and unsurpassed in

PROF. EDWARD SEARING, of Milton College, Wisconsin, has prepared a pahoes and Apaches -- reserves which new edition of Virgil's Æneid, which is now being electrotyped, and will

The trouble on the Powder River Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, who was been a benefactor of the library, and then the report of the Impression of

NOAH WEBSTER.—Like Columbus when he began his labors he en. barked upon an almost unknown sea and like him was sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust and the consecration to God of all his bet ter part of man. I stopped the other day to peruse anew that sentence in the preface to his Quarto Dictionary. the edition of 1828, wherein D Webster, in words of humble devo tion and earnest ardor, declares anew his allegiance to God, and his thank. fulness for the Divine encouragement during his long and arduous labors When I first read this, years ago, it made an indelible mark upon my memory. I will venture to give here, feeling sure that it may still bea source of profit:

"To that great and benevolent Being, wh during the preparation of this work, has suttained a feeble constitution, amidst obstacle and toils, disappointments, infirmities and de pression, who has borne me and my manu-scripts in safety across the Atlantic, and given me strength and resolution to bring the work me strength and resolution to bring the work to a close—I would present the tribute of my most grateful acknowledgments. And if the talent which He intrusted to my care had been put to the most profitable use in his sevice, I hope it has not been 'kept laid up in napkin,' and that any misapplication of it me e graciously forgiven.'

It is God alone that giveth the in crease, and it would seem that the Divine aid which thus supported Doctor Webster had been continued. until the talent he so meekly tendered to his Maker has in our day been augmented with abundant usury for

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

The Committee of the Troy Con ference of the Methodist Church have issued a strong appeal to the Methodists of the country for funds for the erection of a monument to Philip Embury, the founder of Me thodism in the United States, who died in 1775, and was buried in Canden. Washington Co, N. Y. Las vear his remains were removed to the old Ashgrove burying ground and afterward taken up and interred at Cambridge, N. Y., in Woodland Cemetery, where they now lie. \$5. 000 is the sum needed for an appropriate stone to mark the grave of the pioneer " whose first class of five ha grown in a single century to more than two millions."

The new Jewish synagogue on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fortythird street, New York, is nearly finished. It is constructed in the Moorish style, and is covered with traceries of exquisite design. The building is one hundred and sixtyfour feet in length, ninety-six feet in larger than Trinity Church, and presents an imposing appearance. Its. cost will reach the sum of \$500,000

The new building for the Episcopal Academy, Bronson Hall, Cheshire, Conn., was opened on Sanday. Nov. 24th, with religious exercises of the most impressive character. This academy was founded in 1796. by Bishop Seabury, and has always been in a flourishing condition Bronson Hall was built at a cost of \$11.000. half of which was contributed by a pupil who graduated under Prof. Bronson.

The Lafavette avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn (the Rev. T. L. Cuyler's) has reached a membership of 1,110 communicants. It has sent out also two colonies to form new churches, within a year. This church has always been radically devoted to temperance, anti-slavery, mission work, and revivals. It is now the largest of Presbyterian churches.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of the Central Presbyterian Church, Rochester, has a salary of \$2,500. The other day he received a call to Calvary Church. Philadelphia, at a salary of \$5,000, but he declined to accept it, whereupon his congregation in Rochester voted him a gratuity of

A Presbyterian church in Ohio. having suspended a member for joining the Masonic order, an appeal was taken to the Presbytery. This body, by a vote of fifteen to ten, sustained the appeal, and restored the party appealing to the communion of the

The General Synod of the Reform edDutch Church in session at Albany N. Y., recently, by a vote of 112 ayes to 7 nays, confirmed the action of the Classis, omitting the word "Dutch" in the title of the church: The name will therefore hereafter be "The Reformed Church in America."

On the departure of the French army from Rome, the Pope conferred his blessing upon the Emperor Napoleon. A few years ago, Louis was a promising candidate for excomme

The Episcopalians have a church in the "City of the Latter-day Saints," the center, and strength of

Spurgeon's physicians fear the gout will extend to his stomach. He has it terribly in his feet and legs. A French Bishop recently forget the signature of another bishop to secure the disgrace of a third.

Wurtemburg pays each of its prig ces two thousand a year for being

SUMMARY OF NEWS

There landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the month of November, 20,434 passengers. The register shows that 2,683 of the number have gone to Illinois: 1,951 to Pennsylvania; 1,455 to Ohio; 1 850 to Massachusetts: 657 to Michi gan; 659 to New Jersey; 409 to Iowa; 934 to Indiana; 302 to Connecticut: 271 to Kentucky; 355 to Canada: 216 to California: 174 to Minnesote: 147 to the District of Columbia: and smaller numbers 10 other States. New York retains 5; 950 of the number.

The Hon: Charles Sumner be recently presented to the library of Harvard College, a collection of valuable pumphlets, making in all more than 400 volumes. This is no new thing for Mr. Sumper to dog For 1 long series of years Mr. Sauser has been a penefactor of the library, and constant feast in years to come."

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WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY,

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ercises and expedients not heretofore present-52 ed, while its selection of Exercises, Recrea

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of Exercises, by which the attention of the

tice is rendered nearly impossible, while not

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"I have been delighted with the 'Pilgrin

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ANOFORTE.

A. WILLARD

than Webster Unabridged?

Also, just Published,

less cost.—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

put together."

curious confirmation of Sir John Herschel's theory of the origin of hooting stars is now attracting pubcattention in Great Britain. Sir John, at the recent meeting of the British Association at Dundee, stated his opinion at length, that the light comets and of shooting stars was dentical in nature, and that their substance was probably also identiall He believed that meteors in

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general had their origin from comets. Late dispatches from Shanghai. China, announce that several vessels of the United States Pacific Squadnon had departed for the island of two millions of inhabitants. Formosa, to punish the perpetrators of the outrage on the crew of the American bark Rover. The United States Consul General, at Amoy, was to have accompanied the expedition with a body of Imperial troops, which had been tendered him for the

In Richmond, a few days ago, it was decided that a person who had taken a counterfeit note, and kept it for several months, could not then recover from the person he took the note from. It was long ago decided in Pennsylvania, that a person receiving a counterfeit note from an innocent person in payment, and keeping it by him six months without notice, was guilty of gross negligence, and must sustain the loss.

A company has been formed in the city of New York which proposes to deliver flour of all kinds on demand to any family in the city, at the wholesale cost of the cargo, with an proven in court. addition for the expense of wharfage and delivery, which in no case will exceed \$1 per barrel.

The late Dr. Nott had a contempt for elocutionary training. A writer in the November Atlantic reports him as saying, that he would "as soon think of teaching a man to weep, or laugh, or to swallow, as how to speak when he has anything to say."

Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, and Dr. J. H. Griscom, of New York, were adjudged the successful competitors for the "Prize Essay on the Physical Signs of Longevity," for which \$500 was offered some time ago by the American Popular Life Insurance Company.

Three iron-clads, the Tennessee, Nashville and Osage, the two former noted Confederate rams, were sold at auction in New Orleans, recently.

A friend saw Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, a few days since, hauling lumber with a mule team. The Senator showed his friend with pride a 52-acre field of wheat that he plowed | cfited by their use. They are for sale by drughimself. He has 1,700 acres of land gists generally. in one body.

Boston is about to erect a \$125,-000 building to accommedate the officers of all her charitable societies. to be called the " Central Charity Buildbe called the "Central Charity Build-ing," in order that their benevolent "Iron as a Medicine," with certificates and work may be carried out more systematically.

A post mortem examination of Ex-Gov. Andrew revealed the fact that he might probably have lived many years longer had he not overtasked his brain, particularly during the war, when, it is said, he did the mental work of four men.

The Honolulu Advertiser publishes an account of the discovery of land hitherto unknown, in the Arctic Ocean, by Captain Long, of the whale ship Nile. It is thought this territory will prove to be the Polar Continent so long sought after.

John Henry Livingston has been sentenced to four years and six months imprisonment at Sing Sing, for passing a forged check for 75,000, purporting to have been signed by Cornelius Vanderbilt

Horace Greeley states that since he commenced the New York Tribune, in 1841, there have been not less than two fundred new journals started in New York, and two only can

e said to be alive to-day. Theodore, King of Abyssinia, says he has "made an agreement not to scend to heaven to fight with God, and God has agreed not to descend

to earth to fight with him!" A postal telegraph bill will shortly be introduced in Congress, and probably passed. It will be similar to

the English law. which has been very The Supreme Court at Boston has decided that hack drivers cannot legally collect extra charges made up-

on special agreement with their pasengers. During the past three years H. B.

Claffin, of New York, has sold dry goods to the amount of \$195,000,-000: A.T. Stewart has sold in the same time \$203,000,000

Smithe in the New York Directory besides the Schmitts, and the Smithes, and the Smyths, and the Smythes.

It is stated that Rev. Mr. Cuyler and Rev. Newman Hall, disguised in slouched hats, recently made a tour of the haunts of vice and misery in

The latest stealing dodge is for

taking both coats.

Royalton, Vt, has numbered powder, containing all the wonderful medical properties of the far-famed Seltzer Springs of Germany.

Chase, the late Senator Collamer, of its effects we would say, that those who have tested the preparation are the best judges, and the Mormon "prophet" Joseph and the Mormon "prophet" Joseph the late Senator Collamer, of its effects we would say, that those who have tested the preparation are the best judges, and they declare countries of the furnished with mich are limited and costly. But public libraries in towns and villages ought, if possible to be furnished with mich are limited and costly.

emperance. The Athens (Ga.) Watchman tells

of a most extraordinary yield of corn two hundred bushels and twelve quarts from one acre. It was raised in Richland District, South Carolina. A San Francisco paper looks forward to the time when grapes from California by the Pacific Railroad, will be retailed in the Atlantic States

for five cents a pound.

The monument on Plymouth Rock has been completed. The last stone was placed upon the structure on Saturday, Nov. 30th, when the ashes of some of the Pilgrim Fathers were deposited in one of the chambers. Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee wil

meet in New York this month, as members of the Aztec Club, which is composed of military gentlemen who served in the Mexican war. Gov. Haight prophesies that the child is now living who will see California populated with twenty millions, and San Francisco a city with

It is said that one ticket speculator in Boston has realized \$3,000 by buying up and re-selling tickets for

Dickens' first reading. A young woman in Liverpool, Clara Wells, has been sent to jail for stealing a marriage license from an-

other woman. Manufacturers of chewing tobacco se large quantities of glycerine to keep the tobacco soft, and to give it a sweet taste.

To supply water for its locomo tives, the Illinois Central Railway brings it fifty-four miles in one in-Six thousand pounds of cotton

were picked in a single day by eighteen negroes, on a plantation in Georgia, last week. Mrs. Mary Gray, of Greenup county, Kentucky, is one hundred and

eighteen years old. Her age was Cholera is still raging extensively in New Orleans, the average death

rate being ninety-eight daily. Oberlin, Ohio, will have an Anti-Secret Society Convention very soon

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A PIANO OR ORGAN.—Which shall buy? Suit your taste, consult your pocket, and also the size of your room. For many years the piano has had the monopoly, but atterly, the American Organs, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, have been live, but finding it impossible, he sent for his steadily growing in favor. We recently visited their immense factory, and explored it from took its departure to that land from which no the dry room, where the stock is seasoned in a temperature of 125 degrees, to the finishing lepartment and ware-rooms, where the instruments are exhibited by a skillful musician. Notwithstanding the facilities for finishing a hundred per week, the demand has outrun the supply. These Organs may be purchased from \$100 to \$1500, according to size and style They brought \$21,000. The Ten- Their action, tone, temperament, voicing and nessee cost \$1,500,000 in Confeder- general workmanship, are such as constitute ate money, and the Nashville \$1,- all that lovers of music can desire. Their compactness, portableness and beauty of finish. make them a desirable article for every home. Witter, J. N. Barber, J. H. Titsworth, N. M.

> THE following Remedies are all old and well established and thousands have been ben

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, supplies the blood with its Life Element, Iron, giving strength, vigor, and new life to the whole system. For Dyspepsia, Debility Ferecommendations, &c., will be sent free.
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No. 36 Dey-st., New York. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY as been used for nearly half a century for bughs, Colds, Consumption, and every affect a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, No. 18 Tremont St., Boston A pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water without a solvent, contains 1/2 grains of Iodine to each fluid ounce of water. Iodine is admitted, by all medical men, to be the best brain of Iodine Cuther Green, Independence to each fluid ounce of water. Iodine is admit-ted, by all medical men, to be the best known remedy for Scrofula, Ulcers, Cancers, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, 6c., and thousands can testify to James L. Green, the wonderful virtues of this preparation in Sarah Ann Davis, such cases. Circulars free.

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GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE works like magic on Old Sores, Burns, Scald Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Chapped Hunds, Chiblains, &c., &c. It is prompt in action, soothes the pain, takes out soreness, and reinces the most angry looking swellings and inflammations; thus affording relief and a com-Only 25 cents a box; sent by mail for 35 cents.

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MOTHER BAILEY'S QUIETING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN. Which greatly assists the child through months of Teething, allays all Pain, reduces Inflammation, corrects Acidity of the Stomach, and never fails to regulate the Bowels.

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INFORMATION.—Information guarantee to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, New York. To Consumptives.—The Rev. Edward who desire it the prescription with the direct tions for making and using the simple remed by which he was cured of a lung affection and

that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription as it There are twenty four columns of will cost them nothing, and may prove a bless-REV. EDWARD A. WILSON.

No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, New York. [P. P. O.]
P. P. O.—Try a box of Poland's Plan-

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DR. J. W. POLAND, Manufacturer. A CARD.—What is Tarrant's Effervescent

the thief to enter a billiard saloon, hang his coat over some other coat, play a game, and then walk away, The preparation is a mild and gentle saline tic, alterative and tonic, and is most carecathactic, alterative and tonic, and is most care-fully repared in the form of a snow white

A prominent and talented Cincinatellawyer is now wandering, a hatless and shoeless outcast, in the streets of London—a victim of in
temperatures.

have tested the preparation are the best ludges, and this signatures, that the preparation will promptly relieve indiges of reading; and individuals may begin as subscribers for the new series, and thus keep every species of headache. Tranquilize the nervous system. Refresh and invigorate the weak. Mitigate the pangs of Rheumatism. Neutralize acid in the Stomach. Cleanse and tone the Bowels. Assist the failing appetite. It to whis and vininges outline to be furnished with such a treasury of good reading; and individuals may begin as subscribers for the new series, and thus keep pace in future with the age in which they live."

From the Richmond Whig, June 1, 1867.—" If a man were to read Littell's magazine regular-live individuals may begin as subscribers for the new series, and thus keep pace in future with the age in which they live."

From the Richmond Whig, June 1, 1867.—" If a man were to read Littell's magazine regular-live. Cure the heartburn. Cure the heartburn.

If you are a sufferer, give this Remedy one trial, and it will convince you of the above

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A man near Jacksonville, Ill., reprimanded a teacher very severely
for shipping Ohio, 10 50@13 00 for strate and endire that the
cert was round, that it revolved,
and that it was mailler than the sun.

To Lump.

Flour and Meal—Flour, 8 00@8 75 for superfine State, 9 75@10 00 for extra State, 9 50
get and 15 combines the fasteful and erudite, me
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Meal, 6 15 for City. Buckwheat, 4 00@4 30
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Grain-Wheat, 2 21 for mixed Spring, 2 26 @2 27 for No. 1 Chicago Spring, 2 18@2 20 for No. 2 do., 2 67 for Amber State, 3 00 for White brary at home, and it seems to grow fresher California. Barley 1 55 for Lake and Canada and better in matter as it grows older in years. Corn, 1 30@1 32 for Western mixed, 1 22@1 23 Once introduced into the family circle, it cannot well be dispensed with; and the bound Hay-80@85c. for shipping, 1 10@1 40 for

Hops-20, 40@65c., as to growth and quality. Provisions-Pork, 18 00 for prime, 21 25 for ess. Beef, 14 00@ 19 00 for plain mess, 19 00 @21 00 for extra. Dressed Hogs 9c. Lard 12½@13c. Butter, 30@35c. for Western Reve, 42@48c. for fair to choice State firkins and tubs, 50@55c. for Orange Co. Cheese, 11 @14c. for Ohio, 12@15%c. for State. Seeds-Clover 12%@12%c. for new, 111/2@

1% for old. Timothy 2 50@2 75 7 bushel Tallow-11@11%c. Wool-Domestic Fleeces, 40@45c. for native nd quarfer Merino, 45@50c. for full-blood Merino, 55@60c. for Saxony.

MARRIED.

In Westerly, Dec. 5th, 1867, by Rev. N. JOSEPHINE BARBER, both of Stonington, Ct. In Hopkinton, Dec. 8th, 1867, by Rev. A. B. Burdick, Prof. J. M. STILLMAN, of Alfred University, A.Y. and Miss CLARA LANGWORTHY, daughter of Wm. A. Langworthy, of Hopkin-

In the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Greenmanville, Conn., Dec. 5th, 1867, by Rev. S. S. Griswold, Mr. Joseph G. Dennis, of Portsnouth, R. I., and Miss CLARA BARKER, daughter of E. D. Barker, of Mystic, Conn. In Waterville, N. J., Nov. 23d, 1867, by Rev. C. Rogers Mr. Robert Allen and Miss VIOLETTE DUNHAM, both of Waterville. In New Market, N. J., Nov. 27th, 1867, by Rev. L. C. Rogers. Mr. Lewis C. Dunn and Miss Aurelia J. Ayres, both of New Market. At the residence of the bride's father, Asa Nichols, Esq., on the morning of Dec 3d, 1867, by Eld. A. W. Coon. Mr. LEURTUS PAINER, of tselic, and Miss JENNIE L. NICHOLS,

At the Lincklaen House, in Cazenovia, N , on the evening of Dec. 3d, 1867, by Eld. A. W. Coon, Mr. MILLS G. FRISBIE, of Scott, and Miss MATTIE B. CRANDALL, of Lincklaen. Also, at the same time and place, and by the same, Mr. IRA S. CRANDALL and Miss EMILY E. Burdick, all of Lincklaen. In Albion, Wis., Nov. 28th, 1867, by Rev. J.

leorgetown, N. Y.

Clarke, Mr. Geo. B. SHACKLETON, of Providence, R. I., and Miss JULIAETTE F. BURDICK,

DIED.

At Leedsyille, Cape May Co., N. J., Nov. 21st, 567, Mr. JAMES M. WEST, of Shiloh, son of B. . West, Esq., aged 34 years. Having served ships, his constitution became impaired. He was taken suddenly ill with chronic inflamms tion of the stomach. He made a strenuous effort to get home, thinking that he should no during his last hours on earth, ere his spirit traveler returns. A lonely widow, a father, mother, and three sisters, are left to mourn their loss. His body was brought to Shiloh for interment. In-Scott, N. Y., Nov. 20th, 1867, Mr. JERE-MIAH COTTRELL, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Cottrell had formerly lived in Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He changed his residence to the town of Scott in the year 1818.

L. C. Logers, N. V. Hull, C. D. Potter, B. L. Barber, Jesse Wellard, Paul M. Green, Joshua Clarke, I. N. Loofboro, G. W. Stillman, W. E. Burdick, H. H. Satterlee, E. S. Woolworth, Nathan Gilbert, J. B. Whitford, A. W. Coon, J. P. Livermore, T. B. Brown, M.J. Green.

RECEIPTS. all payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the pa-per. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged. give us early notice of the omission.

E. C. Crandall, Ashaway, 2 50 23 52 E. D. Barker, Mystic Bridge, Ct., 2 50 24 40 Wm. T. Sheppard, Shiloh, N. J., 1 30 23 52 L. R. Burdick, Hebron, Pa., 2 50 23 52 Isaac N. Loof boro, Welton, Iowa, 5 00 24 52 N. M. Burdick, Dodge Cen., Minn. 2 50 29 52 Nathan Gilbert. Eyota Station, "Joseph L. Perry, Lowell, N. Y., H. H. Satterlee, Durhamville, Wm. E. Witter. A. J. Green, "Mrs. Salinda Green, Corning, Amos Burdick, Alfred Center, Edmond Burdick, " H. P. Saunders. Luther Green, Independence, 2 50 23 52 tions, and Pieces, mostly from composers of

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ry, Cholers Morbus, Cholers insurement and is without exception the most proderful Panacea the world affords. No family should be without it. Every traveler by land or see should have a bottle. Miners and farmers residing at a distance from Physicians should siding at a distance from Physicians should keep it constantly on hand. In case of Acciplaints its value cannot the estimated. quire for Major LANE'S INDIAN LINIMENT

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it does not affirmatively authorize, either by through the constitution we can exercise it only by the assumption of usurpation; which s the most dangerous of political drimes. that crime enemies of free governments. in all public liberty and private rights. It leads diabsolute rule; for undelegated power is al ways unlimited and unrestrained. The acts of Congress in question are not

granted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the constitution. The constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be gnarantees to all the states; that he person aball be deprived of the, liberty or property without due process of law, or arrested without a fail before an impartial jury; that the privilege of the habeas corpus shall not be denied in time of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed against a single individual; yet the ystem of measures established by these acts of ongress does totally subvert and destroy the gerernment in ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile ref more unlimited and more likely to be sed than any other now known among civil ized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and ich a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the habeas corpus and trial by jury; personal freedom property and life, if assailed by passion, prejudice or rapacity of a ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder or a bill of pains and penalties, not upon a few individuals, but upon the whole masses, including millions who inhabit the subjected States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs, being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally indicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live n States, territories or districts. Thave no desire to save from the proper and

just consequences of their great crime those who engaged in the rebellion against the government; but us a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most uneasonable that could be invented. Many of those people are perfectly innocent; many kept their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last; many were incapable of any legal offence a large portion even of persons able to bear arms were forced into the rebellion against their will; and of those who are guilty with their own consent their degrees of guilt are as victous as the shades of their character and em altogether in one common doom. Indis criminate vengeance upon all classes, sects and parties, or upon whole communities, for offen-ces committed by a portion of them against was common in barbarous ages of the world; but Christianity and civilization have made such progress that a recourse to a punishment so cruel and uningt would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right minded men. Punitive justice of this age, and cs pecially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties and re-ducing all their people without distinction to a condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to forms of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to the Southern rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a free constitution, triumphant in war and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than a gratification of any present feeling. I am aware it is assumed that this ystem of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If the guarantees of the constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them every-where and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism, that it has no halting place. Intermitted exercise of its power trings no sense of security to its sub-jects; for they can never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power un-

restrained by law may seek its next victims. States that are still States may be enslaved at any moment; for if the constitution does not It is manifestly and avowedly the object of laws to confer upon the negroes the priv llege of voting, and to disfranchise such num-ber of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States. This, to the minds of some persons, i so important that a violation of the constitujustified as a means of bringing is about: That morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomdo evil that good may come; but in this cas the end itself is evil as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism inder which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand, that the people would endure any amount of military oppression for any length of time rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race. There fore they have been left without a choice. Neand military officers were commanded to superfected the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men. The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusively their own, under which they might making their own minim in their own way, it would become a grave question whethmanity would not require us to save them from the risely us. But under the circumstances this is only a speculative point. It is not proand elements the State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape to greater the less extent the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be which should characterize any people who are ft to decide upon the management of public

ed mercly that they shall govern themselves, ut that they shall rule the white race, make Mairs for a great State have seldom been com-fined. It is the glory of white men to know it they have had these qualities in sufficient chaire to build upon this continent a great olitical fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed; but if anything care led; but if anything can be proved by known facts, if all reasoning upon evidence in not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations the negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent govern-ment of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barcratic form of government, in which the sovereign sewer is lodged in the body of the people.

A true artificially created, not for its own
that colleges a means of promoting the of the two branches of the government. This of the two branches of the government. This would be enhanced one to prove its influence for good must be resorted to only as a last remedy for the allogiance of the elector. It ought, to be reposed in none except those work of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honesterror, and something even to perverse makes, before he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that the period were anxious to protect their posterity from order.

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conservator. I have, therefore, hitherto urged upon your attention the great danger to be the elective franchise to any new class in our in palpable conflict with the constitution, but country, especially when a large majority of will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate class, in wielding power thus placed in the and irreparable injury to the organic structheir hands, cannot be expected correctly to ture of the government, and if there be neither comprehend the duties and responsibilities which partain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations. To-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the presumed, from their previous condition of government in such a case the President must ervitude, that, as a class, they are as well inrmed as to the nature of our government an intelligent foreigner who makes our land called reconstruction acts, though as plainly his home by his choice. In the case of the unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, latter neither a residence of five years and a knowledge of our institutions which it gives; nor attachment to principles of our constitu tion, are the only conditions upon which h can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he ssumes as a citizen of a republic where a peo-ole, the source of all political power, speak by heir suffrage through the instrume the ballot box. It must be carefully guarded against those who are corrupt in principle and emies of free institutions, for it can only be come to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment, when kept free from demoralizing influences, conrolled through fraud and usurpation by de signing men, when anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of patriotic and worthy men our government will l reserved upon the principles of a constitution

fore, that in admitting to the ballot box ains class of voters, not qualified for the exercise of Sective franchise, we weaken our system of government instead of adding to its strength and durability,

I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our of the highest and most influential men in the policy as a nation; but there is a limit, nicely country, has greatly weakened the moral sense observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a of those who serve in subordinate places. The privilege and a trust, and which requires of expenses of the United States, in some classes a time suitable for probation and est on the public debt, are more than six times preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a as much as they were seven years ago. To w class wholly unprepared by previous habts and opportunities to perform a trust which t demands is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracng extension of popular suffrage must end ast in its overthrow and destruction. I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South, by encouraging them to industry, enlightening the ainds, improving their morals, and giving rotection to all their just rights as freedmen. But a transfer of our political inheritance to hem would, in my opinion, be an abandon-

inherited from our fathers. It follows, there-

ment of a duty which we owe alike to the emory of our fathers and the rights of our hildren. The plan of putting the Southern States holly, and the general government partially, nto hands of negroes is proposed at a time eculiarly unpropitious. Foundations of soety have been broken up by civil war. Inlustry must be re-organized, justice re-estab-ished, public credit maintained and order rought out of confusion. To accomplish hese ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our instintions originally. I confidently believe that heir descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them; but it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for is. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistnce until we despair of our own competency. freat difference exists between the two races a physical, mental and moral characteristics, thich will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If | ing a prosecutor. The prosecution is to be the inferior race obtains the ascendancy it will | conducted before a tribunal whose members govern with reference only to its own interests, for it will recognize no common interest, and the separate constituent bodies, and and create such a tyranny as this continent has who may hear his accusation with great disnever yet witnessed. Already negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, white man who has any respect for the ights of his own race. If this continues it must become worse and worse until all order for removal. It is impossible even to conject fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilerness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered none are equal to those evidence will support it? Fidelity to the conwhich must result from the success of an effort now making to Africanize half of our country. I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right; but expen-ses incident to "reconstruction," under the ystem adopted by Congress, aggravate what I regard as an intrinsic wrong in itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and if persisttion, already too oppressive to be borne without ust complaint, and may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankuptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It robably more than \$200,000,000 per annum, maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established. Sums thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a nd large enough to pay the whole ational debt in less than fifteen years. It is rain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendancy themselves. Without military ower they are wholly incapable of holding in ibjection the white people of the South. I not left where it has been placed by the consubmit to the judgment of Congress whether public credit may not be injuriously affected by the President ought to be entirely relieve a system of measures like this. With our debt from such responsibility if he cannot meet nd vast private interests which are complicatd with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might, by possibility, impair the confidence of the world in our government. That onfidence can only be retained by carefully nculcating principles of justice and honor on he popular mind, and by the most scrupulo delity to all our engagements of every sort. Any previous breach of organic law, persisted for a considerable time, cannot but create ears for the stability of our institutions. itual violation of prescribed rules, which ind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the et at nought the sheet anchor of our political norality is lost, public conscience swings from its moorings and yields to every impulse, passion and interest. If we repudiate the constiution we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations. Violations of such a pledge as we made on the 22d of July, 861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our other promises. Besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created were led to suppose, but to expel them from it, and hand them over to be governed by negroes, our moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so; for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of epudiation can be entertained as sound, but ts influence on some classes of minds may well great commercial nation. largely indebted and stered by agents of popular choice, is a thing icate texture, the destruction of it ould be followed by such unspeakable calamithat every true patriot must desire to avoid hatever might expose it to the slighest dan-The great interests of the country

ness in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by terror of confiscation,

ived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until t ceases to be fettered by arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That ich country, the richest in natural resources the world ever saw, is worse than lost if it he ot soon placed under the protection of a free onstitution. Instead of being, as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will be trolled by legislation, but must be left to irre-Another reason for retracing our steps will, doubtless, be seen by Congress in the late manifestation of public opinion upon this subject. We live in a country where popusooner or later. It is vain to think of oppos ing it with anything short of legal authority, have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern Southern States by military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every exression of general sentiment has been more r less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detatched from the instishown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, in their own hands, and transmit it their own hands of the subject to their own hands of the subject to the ballot. Just released from their own hands of the subject to the ballot. Just released from their own hands of the subject to the ballot. Just released for establishing, by subject to the main of moderate means, and undily on the main of moderate means, and while none would be entirely exempt from the while none would be entirely exempt from the season of the subject to the form the interior own hands of the subject to the form the interior own hands of the subject to the form the interior own hands of the subject to the form the interior own hands of the subject to the form the interior own hands of the subject to the form the interior own hands of the su tion to preserve the inheritance of free govthey know more than their ancestors how to the love of liberty and law, for which the Ampare currency is compared with gold and siles admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so unity regardless of the rights of property, but so unity regardless of the rights of property, but so unity regardless of the rights of property, but so unity regardless of the rights of property, but so unity regardless of the rights of property, but so unity regardless of the rights of property, but so unity regardless of the rights of property and law, for which the Ampared with gold and siles admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so unity regardless of the rights of property, but so unity regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property but so only regardless of the rights of property and rights of the rights of t ing can consist in nothing more than carrying ing an unconstitutional act of Congress is a may be consistent with the principles of sound in a ballot to the place where they are directed to very serious and important question on which political economy, to take such measures as a may be consistent with the principles of sound very serious and important question on which political economy, to take such measures as a may be consistent with the principles of sound very serious and important question on which political economy, to take such measures as a may be consistent with the principles of sound very serious and important question on which political economy, to take such measures as a may be consistent with the principles of sound very serious and important question on which political economy, to take such measures as a may be consistent with the principles of sound very serious and important question. and the extrement of the elective franchise is the highest axious to reach a proper conclusion. Where statishate of an American citizen, and that an act has been passed, according to the forms into specie or its equivalent. A redaction of the constitution by supreme legislative authors it constitutes the true basis of a demonstrate of the constitution by supreme legislative authors it constitutes the true basis of a demonstrate of the country, Executive relations of the constitution by supreme legislative authors it constitutes the true basis of a demonstrate of the country, Executive relations it constitutes the true basis of a demonstrate of the country, Executive relations in the source of the country, Executive relations in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors it constitutes the true basis of a demonstrate of the country, Executive relations in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by supreme legislative authors in the suprementation of the constitution by suprementation of the constitution of the constitution by suprementation of the constitu

judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defendwell intake the high responsibilities of his office and ment as save the life of the nation at all hazards. So unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. People were not wholly disarmed of power of self-defense. In all the Northern States they still hold in their hands the sacred right of ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to rescue their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced. It is well and publicly known that enorm-

ous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury, and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and, if not diminished, will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. Public creditors and tax-payers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will long endure the large handed robberies of the past. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment. Great sums which officers may win connivance at fraud create a pressure which more than the virtue of many can withstand, collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well as systematic vigitance. The system never perfected was mucl disorganized by the "Tenure of Office bill," which has almost destroyed official accounta-bility. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapable, dishonest, or unfaithful to the constitution; the law which I have named the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically hostile to the President it is natural and not altogether unreasonable for an officer to expect that it will take his part as far as possible, restore him to his placeand give him a triumph over his executve superior. An officer has other chances of impunity arising from accidental defects of evidence, mode of investigating it, and secrecy of hearing. It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as delinquents learn to think themselves safe. I am ntirely persuaded that, under such a rule, the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing laws faithfully executd, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which necessary to the due execution of the reveaue laws. The constitution invests the Presi moval should be made in any given case. The act of Congress declares, in substance, that he worthy of their trust. The constitution makes him sole judge in the premises, but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the odious and sometimes impracticable duty of becom-

are not like him responsible to the whole peo does not define what shall be deemed good cause subverted, all industry cease and the ture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbide clear proof. If the charge be incapacity, what stitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways and by violent party men in violent party times, unfaithfulconsidered meritorious. If an officer be accused of dishonesty, how shall it be made out? public duty, from private history or from general reputation, or by awaiting the commishe in the meantime risk the character and in terest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must require a strong standing army, and he forbear his complaint until mischief is done lic service should impel him to anticipate overtacts, must be move at peril of being tried himself for the offense of slandering his subordinates? In the present circumstances of the country some one must be held responofficial delinquencies of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, stitution. But all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved by reason of restrictions placed by law upon hi The unrestricted power of remova from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his acts. It is unloabtedly liable to abuse, and at some period of our history, perhaps, has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that t should be so limited as to make the President merely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tri-

investigate the merits of every case, furnished with means of taking evidence, and bound to lecide according to established rules. This yould guarantee the safety of an accuser when ne acts in good faith, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak of course with all proper respect for the present egislative body can be so constituted as to in sure its fitness for these functions. It is not ces are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for public times during good behavior, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleas are of the appointing power which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of ury to public interest. Danger to the public but from the power to appoint. For this gave the Senate a right to reject all appoint probably satisfy all who have the good of the take the constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the the observance of our great predecessors. The present condition of our finances an consideration is invited. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the its means, is a question upon which political

vocable laws which everywhere regulate comever be to those points where it is in greatest unerring as that which regulates the ti ocean, and indeed the currency, like the tides, cial world. At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundre million dollars. Now the circulation of national bank, notes and those known as legal While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions it may be well to ascertain the eal value of our paper issues when compared with a metalic or convertible currency upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind, that by making legal who take from the mouth of honest labor the tender and bank notes convertible into coin or bread it has earned. Retrenchment, reform its equivalent, the present specie value in the hands of their holders would be entanced one

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would be compelled to stand on his rights, and Hence, in providing a circulating medium they rim exhibit the operations of the army and sev- ed that Great Britain will persist in her refus your attention the great danger to be maintain them regardless of consequences. If conferred upon Congress the power to coin hended from an untimely extension of Congress should pass an act which is not only money and regulate the value thereof; at the aggregate strength of the military force on the sacred principle of non-in-in palpable conflict with the constitution, but same time prohibiting the States from making 30th of September last was 50,315. The total anything but gold and silver a tender in pay-ment of debts. The present anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first—Notes of national banks, which are made receivable for all monthsduties to government, excluding imports, and by all its creditors excepting in payment of in-Second—Legal tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall e received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all government dues, ex-cepting imports; and third—Gold and silver The comprehensive report of The comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes interesting informathe operation of our own present tion in reference to important branches of the

system of finances, however, metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one ss of government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-animally receive their interest in coin from the national Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an inviduous position, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of these who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation. In payment of all its debts the plighted faith of the government should be inviolably maintained; but, while it acts with fidelity towards the bondholder who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should, it the same time, observe good faith with the great masses of people who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation that government may be able to fulfill its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people why those who defend us on land and protect us on sea—pensioners upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing scars and vounds received while in its service; public servants in the various departments of the government who supplied the soldiers of the rmy and the sailors of the navy, artisans who toil in the nation's workshops, or mechanics struct its forts and vessels of war, should, in payment of their just and had been ed dues, receive depreciated paper, which in their class receive depreciated paper, which are class of their countrymen, no more as a large paid in coin—gold of the countrymen are class of their countrymen, no more as a large paid in coin—gold of the compatible comment should be paid in currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplish-

ed by the restoration of currency to the standard established by the constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national cred-it. The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The pro-duction of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted o \$579,000,000. From 1858 to 1860, inclusive, 6 \$137,500,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclu sive. to \$457,500,000, making a grand aggregate f products since 1849, \$1,174,000,000. ount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857. inclusive, was \$439,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, \$125,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, \$310,000,000, making a total coinage since 1849, \$874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to \$27,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, nclusive, to \$148,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to \$322,000,000, making an aggregate of net exports since 1849 of \$741,000,-000. These figures show an excess of products over net exports of \$433,000,000. There are in the Treasury \$111,000,000 in coin, something more than \$40,000,000 in circulation or the Pacific coast, and a few millions in national and other banks; in all about \$160,000,000 This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than \$300,000,000, which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet rethe country. These are important facts and show how completely inferior cur rency will supersede coin, forcing it from cir. culation among masses and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade to add to money capital in foreign lands. They show necessity of retiring our paper money, which will cause the retention at home of so much of the productions of our rich and inxhaustible gold bearing fields, as may be suf ficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency, so long as the government, by continunels of circulation with depreciated paper, notwithstanding the coinage by our own mints since 1849 of \$874,000,000. People are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device ar eldom seen except when produced to gratify interest, excited by their novelty. If depreci-ated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, all our coin it to be come a mere article of traffic and spe to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people. wise economy to abolish our mint. thus saving the nation the care and expense in cident to such establishments, and let our pre cious metals be exported in bullion. Time has come, however, when government and national banks should be required to take the most

ments for a resumption of specie payments a the earliest practical period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the governmen and the banks, all notes or bills of paper is should by law be excluded from circulation so that the people may have the benefit and which in all their business transactions will b miform and of value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly posed, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with phinions, not subject to be blown up or blown made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It unrmines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system and encourages properties industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen that of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fer tilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of a communit compared with a fraudulent currency and rob peries committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of demoralizing tendency, injustice and intolerable oppressio on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency authorized by law or in any way countenanced by the government. It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all precious metals from the great mass of the people into the lands of a few, where they are hoarded in se-

cret places or deposited in strong boxes, under polts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience and sacrifice and de morialization resulting from the use of a dereciated and worthless paper money. The condition of our finances and the opera tions of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive re port of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the \$2,783,425,879; on the 80th of June leaves as \$2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of \$91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were \$490,634,010, and expenditures \$346,729,129, leaving an available surplus of \$143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the ascal year ending June 30, 1868, will be \$417,161, 928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be \$372,000,000, showing

an excese of \$9,000,000 in favor of the gov-The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and import system should be adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the government economically administered. Taxation would not then fall would be followed by results equally advantageous to citizen and government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to in-dustry, lessen temptation to evade the law, diand economy should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenditures of the government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation.

A sound currency should be restored and publications are the people relieved to the people relieved from the people rel lic faith in regard to the national debt sacredly

observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the United States upon the principles of the constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions.

and abroad in the hation prosperity, peace and

good will.

estimate for military appropriations is \$77,124.— important to the United States than to all oth707, including deficiencies in last year's appropriations of \$13,600,000. Payments at the The West India Islands were settled and priations of \$13,600,000. Payments at the Treasury on account of military service from January 1 to October 29, 1867—a period of ten months—amounted to \$169,807,000. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace, while discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to the expenditure by an increase of the army to the maxi-

public service connected with his department.

The menacing attitude of some warlike bands

etween the Ork and Platte rivers and portions

of Dakota Territory required the presence of

large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settle-ments. But general Indian war has been providentially averted. The Commissioners, under the act of July 20, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust all exciting difficulties, regulate treaties with the disaffected bands and select for them reservations remote from traveled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. These entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should no be interrupted by hostile tribes. These obiects, as well as the material interests and moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians can be most effectually secured by concentrat ing them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from highways and encroaching white settlements. Since the commencement of the second session of the thirty-ninth Congress eve hundred and ten miles of the road have been constructed on the main line and branches the Pacific Railway. The line from Cmaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, while the terminus of the of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the companie offers the strongest assurance that the comple tion of the road from Sacramento to Omah will not be long deferred. During the last fis-

entire number of pensions on the 30th of July 11,655 patents and designs were issued during late the balance in Treasury to the credit of the patent fund was \$286.607 The Report of the Secretary of the Navy property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the government and comoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of two hundred and thirty-eight vessels, comsing the present Navy of the United States ifty-six, carrying five hundred and seven guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced to twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of st report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in course of construction eletion to steam vessels, so as to meet the con-The total expenditures of the Navy Depart-

for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions, ordance with an act of May 1, 1820, requested war property and remnants of former appro-

The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Post Office Department and the condition of the postal service in a very s called to its practical recommendations. eccipts at the department, for the year ending me 30, 1867, including all special appropri ions for sea and land service and for free mail natter, were \$19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes were \$19,235,483, leaving as unexpended balance in favor of the depart nent of \$743,210, which can be applied to wards expenses of the department for the cur-rent year. The increase of the postal revenue in independent specific appropriations for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was \$850,040. The increase of revenue from the sale tamps and stamped envelopes was \$783,404 The increase of expenditures for 1867 over those of the previous year was owing chief-to the extension of land and ocean mail ser ice. During the past year new postal conventions have been ratified and exchanged with he United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireand, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, North German Union, Italy, and the colonial govern-ment at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from and within those countries. The report of the Acting Commissioner

Agriculture concisely presents the condition

wants and progress of an interest eminently worthy of the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits in a large measure the useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

The re-establishment of peace at home and the resumption of extended trade, travel and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the Department for Foreign Affairs. None of these quesrelations with other States. The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign in tervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our government and the republics of Hayti and St. Domingo, and our cordial retions with the Central and South America States remain unchanged. The tender made in conformity with the resolution of Congres view to an amicable adjustment of peace h tween Brazil and her allies on one side and

Paraguay on the other, and between Chile and her allies on the one side and Spain on the oth er, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. Wa in the valley of the Parana is still vigorousl maintained. On the other hand, actual host ities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall or the conciliatory recommendations which hav sagacity and comprehensive statesm has opened the great channels of the Amazo thing more seems needful to assure a and cheering progress in South America. States and nations cannot in this age well expect material prosperity or social advance-

The Universal Exposition of Industry Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French government. If due allowance be made for the recent political derangement of the industry here, the part which the United States he borne in the exhibition of invention and ar may be regarded with very high satisfac During the Exposition a conference wa

held of the delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the incon venience to commerce and commercial inter great object, and be ready to adopt any measure to those using them. They are the which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment. On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that treasury notes without in-terest, as thereafter issued, should be legal tender for all debts, public or private, within the United States. An annual remittance of \$30, 000, less the stipulated expenses, accrues to claimants under the convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances since the passage of that act have been paid in such

notes. The claimants insist that the government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy your atten-

colonized by European States simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations a the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which at one period were colo-

aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-defence. Although ing considerable commercial valu they have been held by several Eutopean States which colonized, or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of nilitary and naval strategy in carrying out the European policy and designs in regard to this Continent. In our Revolutionary War the ports and harbors in the West India islands were used by our enemy, to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States! We had the same experience in our second policy for a long time excluded us even from the trade with the West Indies while we were at peace with all nations. cent civil war the rebels and their piratical blockade breaking allies found facilities in some ports for work which they too successwrite: fully accomplished of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage—that European steam vessels

island of Hayti, have neither attained nor

employed by our enemies found friendly shelter, protection and supplies in West India ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before th close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time.

A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed Rocky Mountains, while the terminus of the itself during the same period on the Pacific last section of the constructed road in Califor- coast. A required footbold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessity of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capa of defense, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United

cal year 7,041,114 acres of the public lands were disposed of and cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one-half million dollars from these sources during the our early statesmen that the West Indies naturalized to and may be expected ultirally gravitate to and may be expected ulti-The amount paid as pensions, including the mately to be absorbed by the continental expense of disbursements, was \$18,619,956 States, including our own. I agree with them and 36,482 names were added to the rolls. The lalso that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute a part of the he year ending September 30, 1867, and at that group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer an advantage immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have allude A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of and judiciously employed under efficient and the King of Denmark for the cession of able commanders in protecting the persons and those islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration. It will hardly be neces-sary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of the Alaska possession. Having been formally delivered to our commission, the territory remains for the present in the care of zation as shall be declared by Congress The annexation of many small German that country under a new and liberal constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to when the war terminated, and although Con- obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long gress has made the necessary appropriations vexed question concerning the claims of forfor their completion the Department has either eign States for military service from their sub- PAIGE, 246 Washington-st., Rooms 9 and 4.

nection with this subject the attention of Conracts for machinery made with private estab- gress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this government has hitherto ment for the fiscal year ending June 50, 1867, uniformly held, as it now holds that naturaliwere \$31,034,011. No appropriations have zation in conformity with the constitution and been made or required since the close of the laws of the United States absolves the recipient var for the construction and repair of vessels, from his native allegiance. The courts of or steam machinery, ordnance, provisions, Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British lothing, fuel, hemp, &c., balances under crown is indefeasable, and is not absolved by our naturalization. British judges cite cour cient for current expenses. It should also be and law authorities of the United States in stated to the credit of the department, that be-support of that theory against the position sides asking no appropriation for the above ob-held by the Executive authority of the United ect for the last two years, the Secretary of the States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens and impairs the national authority abroad. he Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the called attention to this subject in my last ansurplus fund the sum of \$65,000,000, being the mual message, and now again respectfully appropriate to Congress to declare the national will immediately on this important question. The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from American ports or by-American citizens has altogether ceased, and, under existing circum-

this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to her Majesty's government a suspension or discontinuance of tipulations for maintaining a naval force for

the suppression of that trade. Andrew Johnson. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

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BOSTON. men of the government may be requeed and the people relieved from oppressive taxation.

A sound currency should be restored and public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the United States upon the principles of the commerce, of the United States upon the principles of the constitution, would haspire confidence at home proposition of arbitration made by her Majes and about in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

The reports of the Secretary of War ad integral of the Secretary of Wa

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