



The Sabbath Recorder.

WATERMAN, E. L. FIFTH-DAY, JAN. 23, 1868. GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR.

CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE.

In a former article, the relation of benevolence and beneficence was represented thus: Benevolence is the fountain; beneficence, the stream.

Now, the common rule is, where there is a fountain of water, there is also a stream flowing from it. This fact of common observation, has accustomed us to expect to find the latter wherever we find the former. So also, when we see the expressions of ardent love for the Saviour, strong attachment to his people, and an earnest desire for the happiness of all men, that well up in the heart of the convert, we are led to expect that this fountain of good-will, thus opened in him, will flow out in streams of good-doing, growing broader and deeper with time and experience.

We might conclude, therefore, that the streams of beneficence, collected into rivers by the organization of these individual lovers of Jesus and of men into Christian societies, would irrigate the whole world, with such fertilizing agencies, that are long its desert of sin and suffering would be reclaimed, and converted into a garden of the Lord.

Why should it not be? Christ came to seek and to save that which was lost. The world of mankind was lost—dead in trespasses and in sin. Christ committed his gospel to men, for the conversion and salvation of the world. "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." "Ye are the light of the world—the salt of the earth."

Now, as he has thus commissioned his disciples, send them into his vineyard, and condescended to make them co-laborers with himself in the world's conversion, why should we not expect each convert to become an active agent in promoting this glorious work? Why should we not look to see him actively doing for the good of those for whom he has so much good-will? But alas! we do not find our expectations justified by the common practice.

In the majority of cases, we find the fountain so choked by the effects of a wrong education, or other causes, that either no stream comes forth, or it goes out in so feeble a rill, that it is soon swallowed up by worldly influences—lost in the sands of the desert. So the work of evangelization goes on slowly. Many are called into the vineyard, but few are working. There are some noble workers, pillars in Zion, on whose willing shoulders all Christian enterprises rest. But the great majority bear no burdens, and do no active service. Suppose that of Gen. Sherman's army, when it started on its great campaign in the heart of the rebellion, the largest part had not been efficient for active service, but had been either stragglers, hanging upon the skirts of the moving trains, or invalids, that had to be carried in wagons or ambulances, and nursed in hospitals; while the able minority had to do all the fighting, all the guard duty, all the work on fortifications, bear all the burdens of transportation, and had, in addition, to feed and nurse and guard the great host of inefficients. What would have been its prospects for success? Now the Christian army presents a spectacle somewhat analogous to the case supposed above.

Of the great number who are enrolled to march under the Captain to the spiritual conquest of the world, comparatively few bear either offensive or defensive weapons—either light in the ranks, or stand on guard. Reader, if you are a professed disciple, and think this is too unfavorable a representation, please look over the membership of the church to which you belong, and as well as your knowledge will enable you, answer these questions: How many members are there in your church? Of these, about how many attend the prayer and covenant meetings, and take an active part in them? How many engage in personal effort for the salvation of sinners, and for the strengthening of the brethren? How many Aarons and Hars have you? How much does your church raise annually for benevolent purposes? Is this amount mostly made up by a few benevolent members, or do the greater number share in the work? One question more: Are you one of the beneficent few? When you have settled these questions in reference to your own church, then try them in other churches of your acquaintance.

hand, (1866,) makes an average of a fraction over 29 cents for each member. Now, considering that there have been some small legacies in favor of these societies, and that many individual donations amount to a number of dollars, it is safe to say, that our benevolent funds have been made up by a minority of the membership. Why do we see such a feeble exhibition of Christian beneficence? This shall be our next inquiry.

THE WARFARE.

Paul says, "So fight I, not as one that beateh the air." It is not an imaginary foe, but a real, substantial one—not a single foe either, but numerous—not a feeble, ignorant, easily subdued antagonist, but strong, cunning, well-informed, and persistent. The Christian knows something of himself, and enough of his enemies, not to venture on the fight alone. Self-confidence, and dependence on the strength of our own will and moral perceptions, will be sure to fail in the day of trial. "I can take care of myself," is a feeling that has deceived many, and will deceive all who rely on it. Such is the strength, or rather weakness, of our heart—such its deceitfulness—that if we go forth to this spiritual conflict with such armor, we may be sure of falling in an evil hour. Nor is it a sudden temptation or assault only, that may overcome us; but the subtle, false reasoning, and persistent attacks of the enemy, may prostrate us in the field of strife. Temptation may be applied for a long time without success; but the enemy never surrenders, and never will, until the last battle is fought, and we are made conquerors, through his grace who has loved us, and washed us in his blood.

It is a cheering consideration, that no one who has rested his soul on Jesus, and committed himself to his keeping, and trusted implicitly to his promises, has ever failed. There are innumerable multitudes who have fought well, and got the victory, and are rejoicing in the rewards of grace, where no foe can now assail or vex. Far away from this world of enemies, and freed from a corrupt nature, they can now sing the songs of freedom and triumph. It is a cheering thought, too, that those thus freed and happy and exultant, were just as much exposed as we—just as much in danger as we—just as fearful and trembling as any of us. They had, the same wicked nature to resist, the same determined enemies to meet, and only the same weapons to fight with. Oh, it is the same conflict in all ages, the same road to travel, the same experience, from Paul's time till now, and will and must be to the end. Cheer up, fellow Christian; there is grace and strength enough in the Captain of your salvation, to meet all your needs—to enable you to conquer every foe. And the land of triumph lies on high. The crowns purchased for you are ready for your brow. Jesus is saying, Fight on, my faithful ones, and I am with you. And those who have gone before are watching your progress, and will welcome you to a participation in their blessedness, when the conflict is over.

EYES WEST, NO. 18.

MINISTERS' LIBRARIES. They must be wise who would win souls. The advocates and defenders of Christ's kingdom should know, in all forms of knowledge, what is embodied in that kingdom, and all the devices used to damage it. The study of the Bible, unaided by helps, may fit the minister to preach the gospel successfully. The investigations of those who have made any department of truth a specialty, must be of great service to the minister. For his direct work, the minister should avail himself of all the wisdom and knowledge of others within his reach. Without this, he may not hope to meet the demands of the people, nor instruct and edify intelligent hearers. If he would do his work well, he must be able to instruct by his superior knowledge, and by such instructions elevate his hearers. "A thrice-told tale," repeated continually, wearies, disgusts. No impressive style, no fervor of spirit, no power of oratory, can give a common-place, hackneyed truth, a new vitality or power. The intelligent seek new truths, or new forms and applications of old truths, and must have these, or they fail to be profited.

Few denominations have made such advances as our own, in a few years, in general education, and extensive and general knowledge. Their spiritual instructors and guides should be able to take them from these advanced positions to others still more advanced. Every truth, in all departments of truth, is now assailed, criticized, condemned, by opposers. Reason, philosophy, history, revelation distorted, and Christianity corrupted, are brought to bear against general and particular truths. The teacher of religion—the representative of Jesus Christ—ought to be prepared to meet and confute all these. It can not be expected that each man will

be able to do all this of himself; but he can commonly find some lover of truth following the teacher of error; and exposing his fallacies. He should avail himself of all such helps. The "Great West" is now, and will for years be, the great battle field between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, in religion. Every element of power, good or bad, is brought into this contest for the mastery. Nowhere else can equal zeal and activity be found. The churches that are successful must apply their best energies in the labor. Here society is formative, and can be shaped by the wise, truthful laborer. No other portion of the country offers such encouragement for faithful, earnest, truthful efforts. We have some who are seeking thus to plant the church of Jesus Christ in this beautiful land, with all the truth, and beauty, and spirituality, that belonged to it before the moulding hands of ungodly men corrupted it. Some of these are weakened by want of means. They are struggling, as they are able, to meet the wants of the people, and to make the cause of truth strong. I have direct appeals from three ministers, who pressingly feel the need of books to aid them in their work. I know others who feel this need, who have not appealed to me to aid them. One of them has had all his books burned, so that he has not even a whole Bible in his house. Under these circumstances, I am constrained to ask:

1st, Brethren in the ministry, and others, please look over your libraries, and see what books you can spare that will help these brethren. Send them to me at Milton, Rock Co., Wis., by express or otherwise, charges paid, and I will see that they are properly distributed.

2d, Let brethren who have means, and would like to have some of it serving a good cause for a long time, send what they will invest thus to my address. I have facilities for purchasing books on good terms, and will be glad to be their medium in helping ministers to needful libraries.

If ministers and people will unitedly help in this thing, a lasting good will have been accomplished, and many will have occasion to thank you for it. J. BARTLEY. CHICAGO, Dec. 23d, 1867.

A VISIT TO CENTRAL PARK. I visited Central Park on one of November's sunniest days. Summer tints, loth to leave so fair a spot, lingered even then in sheltered nooks, and coyly peeped from favorite haunts. Ere now they have been driven fiercely away by the new incumbent in office, Stern Winter, to make room for those steady adherents to his policy, Snow and Ice, and the bitter, biting Winds. But Central Park, deservedly the pride and boast of this Metropolis, understands how to make every season subservient to its primary object of pleasure-giving; and in consequence, sleighing and skating parties are now the order of the day there.

This vast pleasure ground, free to all, stranger and citizen alike, is well worth repeated visits. It is two and a half miles long, about half a mile wide, and contains eight hundred and forty-three acres, including the two Reservoirs. By careful planning, this space is arranged so as to contain fifteen miles of carriage roads, eight miles of bridle paths, and twenty-five miles of walks.

Central Park is full of delightful surprises. Here you come suddenly upon the miniature lake, with tiny boats floating idly upon its bosom, ready for a slight fee to allow you to make in them the tour of the two-mile-long lake; while white swans, like fairy sail-boats, skim gracefully from shore to shore. There, in a quiet retreat, you find unexpectedly some statuettes or busts. Now a flock of handsome sheep grazing upon a verdant lawn, reminds you of the poets who sung so long ago of the delights of pastoral life; and again the tinkling fountains of the Terrace, recall the court-yards of Italian climes. If at any point your feet grow weary, rustic seats of quaint device invite you to grateful rest. Should the day be warm, and you grow athirst from dust and heat, you can assuage that thirst from the dipper with which each hydrant is supplied, or from the tiny stream that splits into threads of foam in its vain attempt to simulate a cascade, as it tumbles headlong down its few feet of rock. You pass under cool stone arches, which are bridges overhead, and climb up the broad granite steps, which lead you to the upper world of the Park, to be tempted to scale greater heights by glimpses of curiously designed and inviting summer houses. Vines are trained over rocky knolls, and many foreign trees and shrubs are kindly coaxed by patient hands to become naturalized denizens of the places prepared for them.

Among the many objects of interest to be seen and remembered in the Park, allow me to particularly notice one, which strongly attracted my attention. It is an elaborate piece of sculpture, done in brown free stone. It represents Robert Burns and a "trusty friend," perhaps

that "brither poet" to whom many of his poetical epistles are addressed, pledging each other in a "willing waught" of the poet's favorite beverage. The artist who executed this, caught the true spirit of that half-sad, half-care-defying, and wholly cordial and sympathetic song, "An' lang syne," the words of which are engraved on the base. The figures are life size, seated one on each side of a small plain table. Burns holds his brimming glass high, while Willie head thrown back he is represented in the act of singing. It is a round, good-humored, yet intellectual face, the full sensual lips parted, the mouth open, showing strong regular teeth, the eyes just then sadly tender, lit with a latent mischief to be detected in them. His friend, an elderly, poverty-stricken looking man, with fine intellectual face, the broad brow marked by lines of care, the eyes thoughtful and kindly, leans over the table, one hand supporting his head in an attitude of deep attention, while his other holds his yet untouched glass. Only in the expression of the men's faces is the reality to be found, but in every small minutia, dress and attitude; the ribbed wicker hose buckled at the knee, the hauled heavy shoes, the homely hose and garments of both; the faithful "doggie" at the poet's feet, gazing up at his master with wistful tenderness; the old-fashioned traveling bag by the friend's side, that tells its own story of long separation and weary travel homeward—all executed with a faithfulness which can be realized needs to be seen.

Since I saw this piece of statuary, I have heard the story of the artist. He was a poor Scotchman, a street-cutter by trade. This, his first and only attempt at sculpture, was the work of long weary years in his moments of leisure. How much his heart was in his work, let his fidelity to nature attest. When finished, he exhibited and offered it for sale. Poverty compelled him to that; perhaps, too, he had his own fond dream of recognition as an artist, of winning a name, as a result of his labor. But then no one knew the artist, or if they inquired, found that he had no influential friends; was poor, perhaps, though I think not uneducated. He had only genius, and—his hope. No one cared to buy. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," it had gone crushed, suffocated, utterly extinguished, as was his made him sick unto death; he longed for work for the "heather braes" and the thorn hedges of his childhood. He had no money, nothing but the useless stone-idol, mocking him with the memory of the dreams he had indulged in during the years of loving labor bestowed on it. His story became gradually known to his brother craftsmen. They raised sixteen hundred dollars, with which they purchase it from him, and he went home at last—to die. It was afterward presented to the city by the stone-cutters, as their contribution to the adornment of Central Park.

The Park Museum, open to all visitors every day of the week (including Sunday), has already a fine collection of living and other curiosities, and is yearly adding to its attractions. Among the curious birds, particularly noticed, a "Happy Eagle," a singularly human-looking bird with wise, owl-like eyes, and beautiful plumage. It sat in its cage on top of a small pyramid of stones, staring unblinkingly in the faces of the visitors, the only sign of life about it being an occasional fluttering adjustment of its soft plumage; like the action of a vain newly-dressed girl, and a downward glance of proud approval at the spotless bib of snowy feathers pendant from its breast. So unlikewise was it in its slow haughty movements, that a lady by my side, after watching it a few minutes, turned away, exclaiming indignantly, "Why, it's an impudent!" She had probably intended a visit to Barnum's.

The Park is under the surveillance of an efficient police force, by which its just and equitable rules and regulations are quietly but firmly enforced upon all, impartially. Improvement and additions to the beauty of the Park, and to its facilities for enjoyment, are constantly being planned and executed by the Commissioners. Among other things, a stone tower is in process of erection at present, which when completed will give visitors an excellent and unobstructed view of the whole Park. S. A. U. NEW YORK, January, 1868.

HOME NEWS. NILE, N. Y. Jan. 22, 1868. Thinking that the following might be of interest, as an item of home news, to some of your readers, I have communicated it to you.

We have been observing the week before, it has been a new experience to us, and I am happy to add, a very pleasant and joyous experience. A number of our First-day friends, Methodists and Congregationalists, have taken hold with us, and helped to carry on the good work. We have this evening re-

solved to second the effort thus made, by a longer series of evening meetings. Pray for us, that our labors may be crowned with success.

SABBATH DISCUSSION. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: I regret my inability to be present at the discussion between myself and the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, which should have led me to think that I meant to disparage him, or throw off any part of the responsibility attaching to myself. I intended no such thing, nor do I wish to prejudice the public mind against his side of the debate.

Mr. Armstrong also says that I have intimated in the Free Press my purpose to "continue" my replies to him "in your pages." This statement is not wholly without foundation; and yet Mr. A. evidently does not understand my purpose. In our discussion, he has largely rested his case on certain interpretations of geological science, and supposed human traditions concerning the sacredness of the first day of the week. Concerning the first point, new views are constantly being presented to the public, by men learned in that science, of which I propose to avail myself from time to time, in the elucidation of truth. The second point reaches so far back into the ages of antiquity as to require careful and extended research to find the exact truth, even if this be possible. I propose to continue my researches in this direction, and give their results, in the columns of both the Free Press and the Sabbath Recorder. How can this in fairness be considered as patching up my part of the debate? If further lightsheds my position wrong, I will gladly make the needed corrections, and I hope Mr. Armstrong will take no position compelling the conviction in the public mind, that he fears more light will be to the detriment of his cause. In the course I indicate for myself, I intend no advantage over Mr. Armstrong, as I suppose the columns of both papers mentioned will be open to him as well as to me.

My prayer is, that we may all see light in God's light, and that his Law may be so written upon our hearts as to lead us to joyfully walk in that light! N. V. HULL.

CONGRESS. The proceedings in Congress last week were more than ordinary interesting.

On Monday evening, Jan. 19th, the Senate, in executive session, by a vote of 35 to 6, passed the following resolution, appended to Senator Howard's report from the Military Committee, to which had been referred the President's message of the 12th ultimo, conveying his reasons for suspending Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War: Resolved, That having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in his report of the 12th of December, 1867, for the suspension from the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension.

This of course created a great stir in Washington. Notice was at once sent to President Johnson, Secretary Stanton, and General Grant, and the next day Mr. Stanton took his old position as Secretary of War, from which Gen. Grant retired in the most gentlemanly manner. It is said that President Johnson expected Gen. Grant to hold on until compelled by legal process to retire; also, that the President will yet give matters such shape as to bring them into court. But this is easier said than done.

The House of Representatives, on Monday, passed a bill making the concurrence of two-thirds of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States necessary in pronouncing unconstitutional a law passed by Congress. This action has been generally commended, and is regarded in many quarters as a just and necessary interference with the prerogatives of the Court.

A new Reconstruction bill takes that matter out of the hands of the President, and is expected to be passed on Monday of this week. The following are its provisions: SECTION 1. That the existing provisional civil State governments in the ten reconstructed rebel States shall not be recognized by the United States.

SECTION 2. That the General of the Army shall have full and absolute authority and jurisdiction over the Reconstruction of each and all the States embraced in the Southern Military Districts.

SECTION 3. That the Government for military purposes, shall have jurisdiction and authority to interfere with the political rights of the citizens of the States, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in all cases when property has been acquired by the United States for military purposes. Every body connected with the Legislature seemed ready to aid the General in this matter.

SECTION 4. That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent the execution of the orders of the General Grant under this law, shall be held a high misdemeanor, subject to a penalty of five thousand dollars fine and two years' imprisonment.

During the discussion of the Reconstruction Bill, Fernando Wood of New York pronounced it a monstrous and the most infamous of all the infamous measures passed by this infamous House. For these words he was censured by a vote of the House, and reprimanded by the Speaker.

The question of repealing the potato tax took up considerable time, and was not disposed of. The House wanted to repeal the tax entirely, while the Senate wanted only to suspend it on the crop for this year.

The anti-contraction bill was passed in the Senate by a vote of 33 to 4—a vote so strong as to impress the country that such is to be the policy for the future.

FIRE IN WESTERLY. On Sunday night, Jan. 19th, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the second story of the new building of Messrs. Ripley & Browning, near Pawcatuck Bridge, which destroyed that building, the building at the south of it, and the building at the north of it.

The building in which the fire originated was occupied by Messrs. Ripley & Browning, dealers in stoves, iron-ware, crockery, &c.; by P. J. Keegan, grocer; and by two Lodges, a Chapter, and a Council, of Free Masons. Ripley & Browning had some ten thousand dollars insurance on building and stock, which will fall short of their loss by probably two thousand dollars. Mr. Keegan's loss is estimated at \$2,500, on which he had \$1,500 insurance. The Pawcatuck Lodge had \$2,500 insurance on furniture, regalia, &c., which will nearly cover their loss. The Franklin Lodge had no insurance, and will lose three or four hundred dollars, in an organ and other furniture.

The building on the south was occupied by H. A. Brown, tailor; B. F. Thompson, druggist; and by two families. Most of the goods in this building were removed, and the loss will not be heavy on either of the parties.

The building on the north belonged to the Lewis Brothers, who had purchased it within a year, and fitted it up as a carriage shop, and to accommodate two families. The loss on the building will be about four thousand dollars, of which, three thousand was covered by insurance. The damage to the stock of the Lewis Brothers will amount to several hundred dollars, making their loss probably some twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. The families had time to remove most of their goods. There was a lively social connected with the premises, belonging to Mr. Henry Douglass, who lost a quantity of hay. Robert Woodburn had a part shop on the premises, and suffered some loss.

Tobacco.—Seventh-day Baptists number something over 7000. Judging from observation, I think it safe to say, that one in every seven uses tobacco. For even a moderate chewer or smoker, ten dollars a year is a low estimate of expenses for tobacco. Hence, if the above estimate is correct, tobacco costs Seventh-day Baptists not less than \$10,000 per year. One year's abstinence will enable Sabbath-keeping tobacco users to furnish ten thousand dollars for the publication of A. H. Lewis's History of the Sabbath, to which I presume he will not object, and at the same time overcome a filthy and injurious habit. "Whether, therefore, ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."—1 Cor. 10: 31.

TRACTS OR NEWSPAPERS.—The N. Y. Evangelist has received from a person long engaged in the work of supplying useful reading for the poor, the following reply to the question, "What is the cheapest and most useful kind of Tract distribution, whether by Tracts or Religious Newspapers, viz: I can truly say from my experience in our army for a few years, that religious literature, to interest and benefit the men, is far more effective when found in newspaper shape. I regret to say, that we have found difficulty in interesting the recruits in what are termed tracts, but the same men show the greatest interest in the current newspaper, which very possibly contains much of the matter of tracts, but as you are very justly observe, presented with far more freshness and variety."

GEN. GRANT has sent to the Legislature of New York a letter requesting the passage of a law leading to the United States jurisdiction over certain land known as David's Island, New York Harbor, to be purchased by the government for military purposes. The General says that the jurisdiction asked is essentially a military one, and that the objects of the general government, and has heretofore been secured in all cases when property has been acquired by the United States for military purposes. Every body connected with the Legislature seemed ready to aid the General in this matter.

THE PRABODY FUND.—From different districts at the South, good reports are given of the way in which the great Peabody fund is being managed. Dr. Sears, the General Agent, is visiting all the Southern States, studying the best way of advancing the cause of popular education by the use of the fund, and explaining to the professors, teachers and people, the purpose he has in view, and the means by which it is to be accomplished. The fund, though large, is too small to establish schools in all parts of the South, and will therefore be used for aiding and encouraging local organizations. The Board of Trustees propose, that wherever the citizens of any town or city subscribe four thousand dollars for the purpose of free schools, they will subscribe one thousand dollars, or any other sum in the same proportion. By this means the Peabody Fund will be a continual resource for the encouragement of local efforts. As a further means of rendering the common schools efficient, special encouragement and liberal aid will be given to normal schools in each State.

MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS.—Reached Trieste on the 16th of January, and were landed with the most solemn ceremonies, and in the presence of immense crowds of silent people, who had gathered on the buildings, piers and shipping. In the city the public buildings and private houses everywhere were draped in mourning and flags covered with crepe. Business was suspended, and the stores all closed. The flags on the vessels in the harbor and at the wharves were at half-mast. At ten o'clock the procession escorting the corpse moved from the place of landing through the city. The cortege was preceded by a body of cavalry, and consisted of the municipal government of Trieste and the clergy in their vestments, the hearse, loaded with flowers, a rich Duke of the Empire, Admiral Tegethoff, ambassadors of foreign nations, Austrian officials of high rank, foreign consuls, the various corporations of the city, and people generally, a division of infantry bringing up the rear. A feeling of profound grief was everywhere shown by the vast multitude who lined the streets and thronged the houses along the route of the procession.

REOPENING THE CASE.—On Saturday, Jan. 11th, the lower house of the Ohio Legislature adopted a resolution rescinding that State's adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This was done by a strict party vote. It is said the State Senate will concur in the resolution, and it is alleged that the same thing will be done in the New Jersey Legislature. The following are the principal provisions of the objectionable amendment: 1. It defines what constitutes citizenship of the United States. 2. It apportions representation according to population, unless a class of citizens are excluded from the ballot, in which case they are not to be counted. 3. It debars from holding office under the United States or the States, all those who, having first taken the oath to support the United States, became engaged in the rebellion. 4. It asserts the validity and inviolability of the national debt, prohibits the payment of the rebel debt, or compensation for emancipated slaves.

KILLED BY TIGHT LACING.—A terrible warning is conveyed in the sudden death of Emma A. Jones, in N. Y., on a recent Sunday. She was a well-known Sunday school teacher, and on the day mentioned she accompanied several members of her church to witness the dedication of a chapel. While returning home, she dropped suddenly in the street, without a sigh or groan, and died in ten minutes after. The medical attendant pronounced it a case of apoplexy of the lungs, superinduced by unusual tight corset lacing. It was found, in making a post mortem examination that Miss Jones was quite plethoric in habit, and her body being so tightly bound by steel corsets, the blood had no chance for proper circulation, and rendered her subject to congestion of the brain, which in time led to apoplexy of the lungs.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States for the year ending November 1st, 1867, have been compiled from the latest reports: Dioceses, 81; Bishops, 44; Priests and Deacons, 2,556; Whole number of Clergy, 21,000; Parishes, 2,370; Ordinations, 1,537; Candidates for Holy Orders, 257; Membership, 1,100,000; Sunday School Teachers, 18,879; Sunday School Scholars, 150,152; Baptisms, 34,436; Confirmations, 19,616; Marriages, 10,059; Burials, 15,843; Contributions, \$3,859,296 02.

"ADVANCED CULTURE."—The Springfield Republican speaks of a stage of "advanced culture" to be attained, where those who have reached it, "have no longer need of application, only thanksgiving and aspiration." A writer in the Daily Union pertinently suggests, that the old Pharisee had reached this high attainment when he stood up and said, "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are!" etc. But alas for the poor public's lack of "advanced spiritual culture!"

This law against opening shops on Sunday appears to be pretty strictly enforced in Providence. The arrests for opening shops there on Sunday, amounted to 68 in 1865; 74 in 1866; and 68 in 1867.

BOLD ROBBERIES are of almost daily occurrence in New York. The latest which has got into the papers, occurred on Thursday last, in one of the banks, and is reported as follows: The discount clerk has a desk at the rear of the banking room on the right hand side, which is isolated from the other clerks, and is surrounded by a high iron railing, and protected by a small door, which is usually kept locked. In the rear of this desk is connected with the cashier's room by a small window. About three o'clock the discount clerk had received fifteen thousand dollars in bonds, which he placed in a pigeon hole on his desk. He then stepped into the cashier's room for a moment to inquire about some formality in the drawing of a check, without having locked the door opening to his desk. The Clerk was not absent more than a minute, but on his return the bonds were gone. Some person who must have been perfectly familiar with the plan of conducting the business of the bank, was probably watching the movements of the clerk, stepped through the door and took out the bonds, with which he escaped. There were nearly thirty persons in the bank making deposits at the time, all of whom were looking at the discount clerk and the door, not one of whom noticed the theft.

GREAT ROBBERY AT TITUSVILLE, Pa.—The house of John Benninghoff, at Titusville, Pa., was entered about half past seven o'clock Wednesday evening, Jan. 15th, by four men disguised by handkerchiefs over their faces, and robbed of over \$100,000, \$40,000 of which was in bonds, and the balance in currency. They presented revolvers at the heads of the inmates, and then proceeded to the Mr. John Benninghoff, his wife and two sons, also a hired man and girl. They ordered the Benninghoffs to lie on the floor, and extracted the above amount, at which they sat down and waited half an hour, for the return of Mr. Joseph Benninghoff, another son who was absent, and who had in the house one of Lillie's patent burglar proof safes, containing a large amount. He did not return until the burglars had left, taking with them three horses and a cutter.

LIFE OF CHRIST.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is engaged in the preparation of a Life of Christ, which will press forward as fast as our engagements will permit. In a note to the publishers he says: "At a time when a chill mist of doubt is rising over all the Sacred Records, from an excessive addition to material science, it would seem that good service might be rendered to religion by reasserting, in language and by methods congenial to the wants of modern thought, the divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

The Winter Arrangement of the Erie Railway, corrected to the latest date, will be found in our advertising columns. The road is now in excellent condition, and doing a large business, with comparatively few interruptions or accidents. R. L. Brudage, Esq., of Hornellsville, writes for the road, says that in the year of 1866 and 1867, not a passenger was seriously injured on the Erie Railway, which, with its branch lines, makes about seven hundred miles of railroad.

The new steamer Stonington in Narragansett commenced, on Monday of this week, to run between New York and Stonington, establishing the popular Stonington line to Boston. The boat is entirely new, and fitted with everything necessary for safety and comfort. She is 270 feet long, 44 feet beam, 12 feet hold, and will accommodate 50 passengers.

The Republicans of Connecticut held a State Convention, last week, Marshall Jewell of Hartford, nominated for Governor; Francis W. Leland of New Haven for Lieutenant-Governor; Hiram Appleton of Groton, for Secretary of State; Leverett W. Wells of Litchfield, for Treasurer, and J. W. Manning of Putnam for Comptroller.

GOLD RISE IN PRICE, BETWEEN JAN. 1st and Jan. 16th, from 135 to 142, closing on the 16th at 139. The action of Congress upon the currency, in regard to the Supreme Court, is supposed to have considerable to do with the matter.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN and two associates, named Grinnell and Geary, were arrested at Queenstown, Ireland, Jan. 17th, on landing from the steamer Scotia, on the charge of being active members of the Fenian organization.

A SAD CASE.—The New York World says that a short time ago a youth named Lawrence Buller, was sent to Blackwell's Island, in consequence of being a vagrant. He requested to do so by his mother, who thought it better for her son's reformation. Lawrence was greatly attached to his mother, and he begged his mother to go to the police and try to get a discharge for him. The mother refused to do so, and Lawrence over his brother's head, on Saturday morning, Jan. 17th, another appeal in behalf of his mother, but his mother refused to do so, and Lawrence, in a fit of despair, committed suicide by jumping from the top of the prison wall.

gan to cry again, and Mrs. Ballou... On returning to the door, but... in the morning, when she was... of her mother, she was... of her mother, she was... of her mother, she was...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We have before called the attention... of the American One... of the American One... of the American One...

NEW YORK MARKETS—JAN. 20, 1868.

Wheat—No. 1 1/2 for shipping... Flour—No. 1 1/2 for shipping... Cotton—100 lbs. for Middling... Sugar—No. 1 1/2 for shipping...

RIER RAILWAY.

NOVEMBER 25th, 1867. BROAD GAUGE—DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE... WEST, NORTH-WEST, SOUTH & SOUTH-WEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUGH, COLD, OR A SORE THROAT, requires immediate attention... BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES... WATER'S FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

Huge icicles and mountains of snow... in the town of Franklin, on Thursday... In Philadelphia, six ladies, who practice medicine, have incomes varying from \$2000 to 10,000.

Chicago possesses forty distilleries... twenty-five large, and fifteen small... A burglar, on being put into a cell at the Memphis jail, recently seized another prisoner and nearly strangled him.

Senator Creamer, of New York, who recently was the recipient of a \$30,000 house at the hands of the dry goods prince, A. T. Stewart, was formerly a check boy in the latter's store.

A young and handsome Spanish lady, attacked by cholera at Madrid, made a vow that should she recover, she would make a pilgrimage on foot from Rome to Jerusalem, and has just performed the task.

"Green Mountain," a celebrated sheep, said to be the best in the world, died at Middlebury, Vermont, recently. His owners, Hon. Edwin Hammond & Son, were once offered \$15,000 for him.

The notoracious Jecker, who bribed the French Government into undertaking the Mexican expedition, will now see the French Government for the recovery of \$13,000,000 due on the Franco-Mexican bonds.

A telegram by Cuban cable, received at Washington, says that the people of St. Thomas and St. Johns have enthusiastically voted to be annexed to the United States, only twenty-two voting in the negative.

The manufacturers of carriages in the Fifth Massachusetts District have petitioned Congress to abolish the internal revenue tax on their manufactures, when their value does not exceed three hundred dollars.

Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, estimates the population of that State at 400,000, and states the valuation at \$65,000,000. The census of 1850 showed a population of only 172,000.

Mr. Seth Green, of Mumfords, N. Y., claims to have hatched and put into the river Genesee (or some of its branches, we presume) over forty millions of young shad in one season.

The New Merchant Shipping Act, all the English merchant ships, from the first day of January, are required to carry lime-jugs among their stores, to be served out daily to their crews.

Juries in England have some privileges not accorded to those in this country. In a recent case at Chester, a bill of five pounds for liquor and cigars consumed by the jurors was allowed by the court.

The New York Court of Appeals has decided that a party has a right to compose a word never before used in our common language, and to adopt and enjoy the exclusive use of the same as a trade mark.

During the last eight years no less than 1135 newly built ships have been wrecked in their first voyages, while others, bearing as it were a charmed life, survive to ninety or a hundred years.

A bear weighing three hundred and seventy-one pounds, killed in the town of Franklin, on Thursday, at sixteen cents per pound.

In Philadelphia, six ladies, who practice medicine, have incomes varying from \$2000 to 10,000. The highest income of a lady physician in New York is \$15,000.

Ten cars of a freight train were thrown off the track on the New Jersey road, Saturday, Jan. 11th, in consequence of the breaking of a coupling. No lives were lost.

Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, has attached all the personal and real estate of L. C. Hopkins, of Cincinnati, O., who recently failed for \$1,000,000.

In Japan, one of the leading men has in course of erection at Yokohama, a steam power loom factory for the manufacture of cotton piece goods.

Mr. Henry Anthon, of Biddford, Me., has lost all his family, wife and two children, within fourteen days, by diphtheria.

Gurney, who alone of all the photographers in America, has taken Dickens, has already received \$10,000 by the enterprise.

A French fisherman recently caught a carp weighing twenty-eight pounds. A ring, marked May, 1771, was in its lip.

The N. Y. Mail says that it is a terrible fact, that there are one hundred thousand drunken women in the United States.

Mr. Thornton, the new British Minister to Washington, is to have a larger salary than the President of the United States.

The Delaware peach growers are congratulating themselves on the fine prospects of a large crop of fruit this year.

The Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the corn crop of 1867 at 775,820,000 bushels, and the cotton crop at 2,340,000 bales.

The Chicago Evening Post urges that the papers of that city shall discontinue the publication of divorce cases.

It is said that the water is undermining the Horse Shoe Fall Niagara, and that by and by the latter will tumble out.

SPICIAL NOTICES. We have before called the attention of the American One...

NEW YORK MARKETS—JAN. 20, 1868. Wheat—No. 1 1/2 for shipping... Flour—No. 1 1/2 for shipping... Cotton—100 lbs. for Middling...

RIER RAILWAY. NOVEMBER 25th, 1867. BROAD GAUGE—DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE... WEST, NORTH-WEST, SOUTH & SOUTH-WEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. COUGH, COLD, OR A SORE THROAT, requires immediate attention... BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

SPICIAL NOTICES. We have before called the attention of the American One...

NEW YORK MARKETS—JAN. 20, 1868. Wheat—No. 1 1/2 for shipping... Flour—No. 1 1/2 for shipping... Cotton—100 lbs. for Middling...

RIER RAILWAY. NOVEMBER 25th, 1867. BROAD GAUGE—DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE... WEST, NORTH-WEST, SOUTH & SOUTH-WEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. COUGH, COLD, OR A SORE THROAT, requires immediate attention... BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

SPICIAL NOTICES. We have before called the attention of the American One...

NEW YORK MARKETS—JAN. 20, 1868. Wheat—No. 1 1/2 for shipping... Flour—No. 1 1/2 for shipping... Cotton—100 lbs. for Middling...

RIER RAILWAY. NOVEMBER 25th, 1867. BROAD GAUGE—DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE... WEST, NORTH-WEST, SOUTH & SOUTH-WEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. COUGH, COLD, OR A SORE THROAT, requires immediate attention... BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

SPICIAL NOTICES. We have before called the attention of the American One...

NEW YORK MARKETS—JAN. 20, 1868. Wheat—No. 1 1/2 for shipping... Flour—No. 1 1/2 for shipping... Cotton—100 lbs. for Middling...

RIER RAILWAY. NOVEMBER 25th, 1867. BROAD GAUGE—DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE... WEST, NORTH-WEST, SOUTH & SOUTH-WEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. COUGH, COLD, OR A SORE THROAT, requires immediate attention... BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

SPICIAL NOTICES. We have before called the attention of the American One...

NEW YORK MARKETS—JAN. 20, 1868. Wheat—No. 1 1/2 for shipping... Flour—No. 1 1/2 for shipping... Cotton—100 lbs. for Middling...

RIER RAILWAY. NOVEMBER 25th, 1867. BROAD GAUGE—DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE... WEST, NORTH-WEST, SOUTH & SOUTH-WEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. COUGH, COLD, OR A SORE THROAT, requires immediate attention... BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS... AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS...

