

THE WATCHER AT THE GATE. I'm kneeling at the threshold, weary, faint, and...

REPARATION GIFTS. Published by request of the Adams Sabbath School...

There seems to be a great diversity of opinion as to the character of these gifts...

Here, as everywhere, that antagonism to revelation which yearns to weaken and overthrow the authority of the Word of God...

Speaking in other tongues was a spiritual gift, the direct action of the Spirit on that occasion...

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

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE B. UTTER. VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 44. WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH DAY, OCTOBER 29, 1868. TERMS—\$2.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. WHOLE NO. 1245.

came, it was necessary that he should establish his divinity in the minds of men by the manifestations of divine power. Christ had done this to some extent...

influence for good, on the youthful mind cannot be overrated, nor can the importance of its principles and tendencies be too strongly impressed upon the hearts of those taking charge of its development.

The first and most influential in the catalogue of teachers, are, of course, the parents, or those acting in their stead. They being most intimately acquainted with the mental as well as physical condition and abilities of their children...

Truth, then, shall be our motto—truth in all possible conditions or contingencies of life—in words, acts and intentions. In love, love, love, truth is poverty or property, persuasion or peace—in the pulpit, press, or politics—truth alone shall find in us an advocate or adherent.

Truthfulness is the one virtue upon whose existence depends the life of the individual. It is the influence essential to the formation of character, whether of individuals or nations and governments.

rejoicing, as it were, in a calm rapture; diffusing around a sweet fragrance; standing peacefully and proudly in the midst of other flowers.

THE OPEN DOOR. Within a town of Holland one day a widow wept, she said, 'O poor, alas! my children are dead, but this poor woman loved the Lord, and she would have been saved.'

He has preached to his present parish nearly two years, and the interest has been just fairly begun. The large church is crowded at two services on Sunday and a sermon on Wednesday evening.

It is quite probable that the secret of true oratory will never be successfully demonstrated. The variety of phases under which it discovers itself to us, as well as the capricious surroundings amid which it seems to move...

During the recent Anniversary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Secretaries Clark and Wood read a general survey of the missions of the Board.

Few changes have taken place during the year in the number of the work. An advance has been made in China, in the Bulgarian field, and among the Armenians of Koordistan and Persia.

The time has come for enlarged efforts in behalf of women in the East. The Board wields with special interest a new auxiliary in the 'Woman's Board of Missions,' organized a few months since...

You can hardly believe that this is a great sermon. You try in vain to extract the points of interest. Some say, 'as we see in the spring of the year, low and humble on the ground; opening its bosom to receive the gleaming beams of the sun's glory.'

up as light centers, with a membership of over 25,000 living witnesses to the excellence of the gospel in thousands of villages and cities round the globe, are commended to our faith, our hopes, and prayers.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. A good sailor at Callao had sent some money home to his wife by the way of a gold piece...

In Syria the first purely native church at Beirut has been organized, the native laborers, and about 300 native preachers, including 20 native pastors, and several self-supporting native churches.

The work in China has undergone the greatest changes. Twenty years since, the Canton mission was the only one in the country...

At Amoy, where are now 8 flourishing churches, with a membership of 554, under the care of our brethren of the Reformed Church, a little chapel had been built, and three baptisms were administered...

The mission at Foochow was thus begun, and to which 25 native preachers were added last year, and five native preachers are the results of labor at this point.

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last night. He was a brave man. He died for his country. God will comfort you, good people will love you, the United States will care for you.

GREENBACKS IN ST. PETERSBURGH. In one of his letters to the New York Observer, 'Irenaeus' writes as follows:

As we were walking on the most thronged of the thoroughfares in St. Petersburg, the Novaya Perspectiva, a well-dressed gentleman passed, and turning toward a church which he was passing, took off his hat and offered a silent prayer.

What at first appeared the eccentricity of a single individual, or excessively strange, becomes the practice of many, and indeed a custom of the country. In passing a church, of course one passes an altar; and it may be, and indeed is, of sight, but the devout believer recognizes the fact by a token of reverence, and passes the threshold with baskets of market stuff, often willing to put down their burdens before the cross, and pass a moment in thoughts of their Saviour.

In many foreign countries it is the custom, when in a public procession in passing with a corpse, for every man meeting it to take off his hat. It is silent homage to the dead king. It is a good custom. I fell into the practice, and intend to continue it at home and abroad.

I went into the church—the Kazan Cathedral, with a colonnade in feeble imitation of the Novaya Perspectiva. The Greek religion is as nearly like the Roman as it is a copy after it, and a good way after it, but still so near that it amounts to the same thing.

He does not make out to himself any other religion, but he is hidden by the second commandment; but they do make the likeness of things in heaven and earth, although that is forbidden, and they do bow down and worship these likenesses, or pay apparently the same honors to images as to a statue.

So the Chaplain took us five new and clean promises, and put us in a letter, and wrote to the Corporal's wife, and read to him what he had written, and then asked, 'Shall I write anything more?' 'No, no,' said the Corporal. 'I may think of something else, but he put it under his pillow, and fell asleep by and by, and he awoke, and took all of us out of the envelope, and sealed it with a king, and we could see no more.

So the Chaplain took us five new and clean promises, and put us in a letter, and wrote to the Corporal's wife, and read to him what he had written, and then asked, 'Shall I write anything more?'

The Sabbath Recorder.

Published weekly, except on Sabbath days, by the Board of Christian Missions, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

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in this society three times, made eleven family visits, and endeavored to impress upon the professed followers of Christ the necessity of activity and faithfulness in the discharge of Christian duty, and upon the unconverted the importance of putting on Christ, by the exercise of repentance and faith. I am encouraged to believe that my labors here were not altogether vain in the Lord.

C. A. BURDICK, Sec. Sec'y.

Adjourned to the call of the Corresponding Secretary.

C. A. BURDICK, Sec. Sec'y.

Under date of Alfred Center, N. Y., Sept. 15th, Eld. Stephen Burdick reports to the Board his labors in behalf of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, as follows:

I entered upon my work as your missionary on the 23d of April last, making my first visit, and doing my first work, at

PRESTON, N. Y.

The Seventh-day Baptist church of Preston has been without a pastor for three years past, but has been supplied occasionally with preaching by ministers of other denominations, and for a portion of the time by the occasional visits of their brethren in the ministry from adjacent churches. This church has of late been considerably revived and strengthened, through additions by baptism, and the return to the membership of the church of some who were formerly among its most efficient members. The church now has in its membership an active working force, a large share of whom are young people. There are in the society twenty-one families who professedly regard the Sabbath of the Bible; and in the church, thirty-five members, nearly all of whom are actively interested in the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom. This is an interesting field for gospel labor, and should be occupied by a faithful and efficient minister of the gospel, who might reasonably expect, with God's blessing, an increase in the numbers and moral power of the church. The church are now endeavoring to secure the services of such a minister. I spent near two weeks with this society, preaching frequently, and visiting from house to house, in order to bring the subject of religion personally before the people. I preached five times, made seven family visits, using every favorable opportunity for personal labor with the unconverted. It is believed, that in connection with my labors here two young men were genuinely converted to Christ. One of these was called away by death soon after he came to cherish a hope in Christ. The other has since become an efficient member of the church.

NEWPORT, N. Y.

The Seventh-day Baptist church of Newport, N. Y., which at one time numbered twenty-five members, through the removal of families, and other causes, became extinct some time since. There are, however, some four families of Sabbath-keepers residing in the vicinity. Of these there are some seven or eight individuals who are by profession the followers of Christ. A part of these have united themselves with Seventh-day Baptist churches in other places, and are endeavoring to live Christian lives, while the most of the others, it is to be feared, are making very little progress in the divine life. The most that can be hoped for these families is, that they may be induced to locate in Sabbath-keeping societies, where they may have the privileges of society among their own people, and give their influence to the cause of truth and righteousness in the use of the talents which God has bestowed upon them. I spent about two days in visiting and laboring with these families:

CLIFFORD, PA.

There are in this society thirteen families, which professedly regard the Sabbath of the Bible, and upwards of twenty members of the church. They have been without a pastor and pastoral labor since the removal of Eld. A. W. Qoon to another field of labor. A number of the families belonging to the society are not professors of religion, and consequently feel little interest in sustaining the institutions of religion among them. There is, however, on the part of many of those who are identified with the church and the cause of Christ here, an increasing desire for the revival of God's cause among them, and consequently a growing anxiety for the settlement with them of a faithful gospel minister. There are, among the inhabitants residing adjacent to their house of worship, near one hundred souls who are without hope in Christ, a large share of whom might reasonably be expected to be won to Christ and eternal happiness through the faithful labors of an earnest gospel ministry. I spent near two weeks in this society, and in the time preached eight times and visited most of the families of the society. The word was listened to with increasing attention, and I left the field with the feeling that here is a demand for continuous gospel labor, and a hopeful prospect of the ingathering of souls in due time.

SECOND VERONA.

In addition to the above, I have visited, and canvassed for missionary funds, the following churches: De Ruyter, Linckens, Cuyler, Scott, 1st Verona, Adams, Honesfield, 1st Brookfield, 2d Brookfield, and West Edmeston. I have preached frequently while visiting these churches, and in doing so have endeavored to interest our brethren and sisters in our missionary work. I am indebted to the pastors of most of the churches visited for their co-operation and assistance in the effort to raise missionary funds.

I am happy to believe that most of the churches of the Central Association are in prosperous circumstances, and doing a good work as instrumentalities for bettering the condition of fallen man.

De Ruyter is afflicted with a persistent policy that looks to peace through a war of subjugation. Its greatest needs are—1st, the cessation of a belligerent party discipline; 2d, time and temper for sober second thought; 3d, the important Christian graces of charity and forgiveness.

Cuyler, now destitute of a pastor, would not doubt be gratified and benefited by the labor of a liberal and earnest minister, one thoroughly identified with our cause and mission as a people.

Scott, also destitute of a pastor, needs an able, faithful, and thorough Seventh-day Baptist minister for its pastor.

Verona asks for reinforcements in the way of Seventh-day Baptist families, who may wish to find permanent homes in a rich and beautiful country, favorably located in relation to markets, public thoroughfares, and other facilities desirable to the surroundings of home.

All of the churches of this Association, like others, need a more thorough consecration in their membership to the Christian mission.

Having been absent from the field for a few weeks while acting as delegate of the Central to the Western and North Western Associations, I have been actively engaged in the work assigned me but a few days over three months. In that time, I have traveled with my own conveyance over eight hundred miles, have preached thirty sermons, visited for personal labor over fifty families, and have collected missionary funds to the amount of \$320 51, and taken additional subscriptions to the amount of \$68.

STEPHEN BURDICK.

ORDER THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE.

We learn from the proceedings of the General Conference, that the subject of church music occupied much attention. I am glad that the subject was thought worthy of notice. If some means could be adopted that would lead to harmony throughout the denomination, I believe it would be for the glory of God, and edification of Christians. Our present hymn book is a good one, and well arranged. There is more of it than is necessary. I think it might be condensed, and reduced in size one half. I think a tune book separate from the hymn book is preferable. A good tune set to a good hymn cannot be used too often, nor too long. We may be prejudiced against old things, because they are old, to our detriment. Let us praise God in hymns and spiritual songs.

A Jew, in the course of a social conversation, denied the divinity of Christ, and defended the right of his crucifixion, about which he had been attacked. The Christian friends felt that they had no objection to making a public statement of their views against the Jew, and he was fined. The court of appeal reversed the judgment of the court below, because defendant was provoked by the Christians; he intended to justify the crucifixion from his standpoint on the basis of his own religion, or of the plain teaching of the Old Testament (Supreme Court), reversed the judgment of the court of appeal, and decided: It is an error on the part of that court having decided that blasphemy could be committed only against "one's own religion," and that "one's own religion" is the religion of the State, and is punished as such. Therefore it is indifferent whether, by the uttered blasphemy, anybody was offended; it suffices that the blasphemous words be such, and were uttered with the consciousness of their being such, and that the speaker must actually or tacitly acknowledge the divinity of Christ as the indispensable religious basis of the State, or, if he speak against it, be punished as a rebel. That is the thing called in Prussia religious liberty.

The Prussian law in this case makes no mention of a person's own religious belief. Blasphemy is not considered an injury to God or to a religious society; it is an offense against the State, and is punished as such. Therefore it is indifferent whether, by the uttered blasphemy, anybody was offended; it suffices that the blasphemous words be such, and were uttered with the consciousness of their being such, and that the speaker must actually or tacitly acknowledge the divinity of Christ as the indispensable religious basis of the State, or, if he speak against it, be punished as a rebel. That is the thing called in Prussia religious liberty.

Now, if we had some general rule to govern us in our form of worship, all this disorder might be avoided. I know that some are afraid of formality. One thing is certain—there is no religion without forms. If we had more formality, in my opinion, we would have more religion. I fully agree with Watts, when he says it is better to pray with a form than not to pray at all. I had rather see a man take a book, and read a prayer in his family, than to have no prayer. And I think the same of all religious duties; they had better be governed by a form, than to be all confusion. Ministers and churches feel the evils of this want of harmony and order, in traveling and in the frequent changes that take place, as each has a form and system new to the people to introduce, and before they become familiar with it, he is gone to introduce his habits somewhere else; hence confusion, where there ought to be order.

W. B. GILBERT.

phlegmatic male mind. Her lively memory and imagination and perception would enter like yeast into the heavy, torpid mass, which composed the class, and through its agency would bring to a better use of their powers, and cause a little light to find its way into their spirits. Intellectually as well as socially young men and young women are the complements of each other; and, divorced in their training, the class cannot flourish, and the other to be habitually overborne with a sense of unrequited labor than in the presence of a college class.

Restore again the relation between the sexes which God has ordained; and the class will flourish, and the quick intellect and eager enthusiasm on the one side will blend with the profound reflection and patient purpose on the other.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

"Carleton" in one of his letters from Shanghai to the Boston Journal, says that not long since a book appeared, written by a learned influential Mandarin, upon the affairs of the Empire, the influence of foreigners, and especially that of missionaries. The following passage at once sets forth the views of the author, and illustrates the influence of missionaries in the affairs of the Empire:

"The advantages resulting from commercial intercourse are not sufficient to compensate its attendant evils, but the benefits resulting from the enlightening influences of missionary teaching are more than that can be enumerated."

"Carleton" adds: "The influence of the missionaries is still further seen in the positions occupied by them. Dr. Martin is at the head of the University. Dr. Williams is appointed to the United States Legation at Peking, and Mr. Burlingame would have found his diplomatic duties much more arduous than they were had it not been for the thorough acquaintance of this gentleman with China and her institutions. Rev. Mr. Taylor is appointed to the Municipal Council at Shanghai. Dr. Jenkins is interpreter to the United States Consul. Dr. Owens is the interpreter to the Consulate. Were it not for the missionaries, the Empire would be a closed book to the Chinese and Chinese to the English, the ministers and consuls would find it no easy matter to get on with their business. The governmental language is the Mandarin dialect, wholly distinct from the provincial dialects. Another great obstacle to the mercantile community would be the lack of the Mandarin, speaking only the dialect of their province; hence it is that the service of the missionaries is almost indispensable. The government has felt the want of competent interpreters, and has established the 'Legation,' with Dr. Martin to manage it."

ALLEGANY COUNTY ITEMS.

The following items, clipped from the *Chautauque Valley Times* of Oct. 23d, may interest some of our readers:

Alfred University has the usual number of students. Rev. N. V. Hall and Rev. A. Herbert Lewis have been elected to Theological Professorships in the University.

Hon. Gerrit Smith recently expressed his kind regard for the institution by placing, unolicited, a check for \$500 in the hands of its authorities. This is the third time Mr. Smith has done the same.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN PRUSSIA.

The following paragraphs, from *The Herald*, are interesting, not simply for the facts they contain, but as a study for casuists:

A Jew, in the course of a social conversation, denied the divinity of Christ, and defended the right of his crucifixion, about which he had been attacked. The Christian friends felt that they had no objection to making a public statement of their views against the Jew, and he was fined. The court of appeal reversed the judgment of the court below, because defendant was provoked by the Christians; he intended to justify the crucifixion from his standpoint on the basis of his own religion, or of the plain teaching of the Old Testament (Supreme Court), reversed the judgment of the court of appeal, and decided: It is an error on the part of that court having decided that blasphemy could be committed only against "one's own religion," and that "one's own religion" is the religion of the State, and is punished as such. Therefore it is indifferent whether, by the uttered blasphemy, anybody was offended; it suffices that the blasphemous words be such, and were uttered with the consciousness of their being such, and that the speaker must actually or tacitly acknowledge the divinity of Christ as the indispensable religious basis of the State, or, if he speak against it, be punished as a rebel. That is the thing called in Prussia religious liberty.

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therefore Mr. Taylor proceeded to do his work himself. The chain spire is tall and slender, the hub on the top of the shaft is about one hundred feet above the surface of the ground. He succeeded, by contrivance, with a little help, in raising a slender ladder from the bell deck, reaching nearly to the brackets below the top ball of the spire. On this he ascended with paint pot and brush, extending through the coat of arms of Maria and Sonora for one hundred miles or thereabouts.

QUAKERS ON FIGHTING.

At a meeting of the "Peace Association of Friends in America," held in Baltimore, a few days ago, John B. Crenshaw, of Virginia, gave a history of the action of the Friends in the South during the late war. They appointed a committee to wait upon the President of the Confederate States, and claim a clear exemption from military service under their constitution. They told Davis they could take no part in the fight; it was a principle that they could not give up on any earthly consideration. Davis refused their appeals, and would not recommend their exemption to the Congress. He said he was sorry that there were any people in the world who would not take arms to aid their country. Notwithstanding their appeal was rejected with scorn, they next addressed themselves to the Confederate Congress. They were heard before a congressional committee composed of prominent men, most of them Quakers, and the manner in which the Friends were cross-questioned was a most terrifying scene. They were asked, if they saw their wives about to be killed, if they would not be justified in cutting down the snake. The Friends replied that under no circumstances could they take up carnal weapons. But, unfortunately, the Quakers acknowledged that in times of great tribulation they would be justified in paying a tax for their exemption, and it was finally settled in that way. He then cited numerous instances of the wonderful preservation of the lives of Friends who stood firm in their faith. One who refused to fight was forced to stand one hour and a half under the fire of a battle-field, and escaped unhurt, while the man at his side was shot down. Another Friend was forced to stand up with his musket tied to his side, in the trenches of Petersburg, exposed to a terrible fire, but he escaped unhurt.

APPELTON'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC, for 1869, which we have just received from the publishers, is a valuable and very attractively illustrated work. The twelve calendar heads, representing American game birds and their haunts, are very picturesque and effective drawings. The larger illustrations, which adroitly connect pretty women with the characteristics of each month, are also very pleasing and appropriate. The illustrations are varied, interesting, and valuable, and the cover is very sumptuously printed in colors. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Price 30 cents.

A COLLISION OF STEAMERS occurred on Friday morning, Oct. 23d, near New Haven. The propeller Northampton was coming in from New York, when she was struck amidships by the steamer Continental, and almost in two, and sunk in less than ten minutes. She was quite heavily laden with passengers and freight. The passengers were taken on board the Continental, and all saved. Her freight and baggage were all lost. Mr. Beck, the engineer, was quite badly scalded, and a fireman seriously injured. The Northampton was a first-class propeller, almost new, and worth about \$75,000. The accident was caused by the pilot of the Northampton misunderstanding the signal of the Continental.

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, three miles below Greenbush, on Friday night, Oct. 23d. The smoking car and passenger cars were thrown from the track and smashed. About forty persons were injured; several very seriously. A lady from Erie, Pennsylvania, was killed outright. John Davidson, of Lyons, New York, died at the Delavan House next morning.

EX-GOVERNOR SEMOUR, the Democratic nominee for President of the United States, has taken to speaking-making. At Rochester and Syracuse, N. Y., he made speeches last week on the political questions of the day; and he is booked for other speeches in different parts of the country.

A REGULAR LIFE-SAVEE—During the late severe storm on Lake Michigan, Captain Louis Bordenwick, of the schooner J. Hibbard, of Milwaukee, saved the lives of twenty-one persons, seventeen of whom he rescued from the wreck of the steamer Milwaukee, which was wrecked on a boat to the westward, on the night of his life each time. The next day fishing boat capsized, precipitating four men into the water. One of the life boats of the ill-fated steamer Milwaukee, which had escaped destruction, was at once launched by Mr. Bordenwick, who, with the assistance of three others, steered the boat through the furious breakers, very nearly drowning the whole party in the attempt, and finally succeeded in bringing them all safe to land.

BOOKS OF LARGE CIRCULATION.—The largest circulation ever attained by an American book was that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which nearly 400,000 copies have been sold. School books, however, must be excepted. The "Spelling Book," published by the American Book Company, has not less than 35,000,000 copies have been sold—the largest run obtained anywhere by any book—while the dictionaries have obtained an aggregate sale of two million copies. The "Handbook of the Soldier," published by the American Book Company, has sold half a million. Almost 2,000 volumes are now annually published in the United States.

YOUNG OR-DIVER—A pleasant incident happened at the late agricultural fair at Milford, Mass. A little boy about eight years old, son of Mr. Eli Bates, exhibited a pair of black cats, twins, not over five months old, which were perfectly broken to draw a little blue boat which was made for them. The little fellow, while exhibiting his team, was made the recipient of "scrips" to the amount of several dollars, by gentlemen who witnessed his exhibition. They nearly filled his hat with currency, "whereas he was no better than a boy," that he cried, laughed, tried to talk, broke down, and finally ran away.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.—There is a gentleman in Florida, Conn., now a widower, destined, by the following circumstances, to become a father for some time: About a dozen years since, facing the disastrous result of

a bad speculation, he made over all his property to his wife. After a few months, he was seized with cholera, and died. His wife, after a few days, was seized with cholera, and died. His children, after a few days, were seized with cholera, and died. His property, after a few days, was seized with cholera, and died.

During some recent excavations at Saint-Jean, France, a skeleton was accidentally broken, exposing to view seven thousand silver coins, which, after a few days, were seized with cholera, and died. His property, after a few days, was seized with cholera, and died.

A terrible avalanche of rocks recently occurred near the North Pole, on Mount Mansfield, White Mountains. One rock weighing more than one hundred tons fell, crushing its way over and through the forest a thousand feet or more, cutting the trees off like pipe stems, till it finally lodged within ten rods of the house, and near it another, some twenty feet long, more square, and like a log, while other smaller ones have left their traces in different directions.

The improvement of the mouth of the Saginaw River, Michigan, was made available about the middle of August, since which time vessels have been running in and out, without the necessity of lightering. The whole of the river, under which the bar at the mouth of the river is completed on the 6th of October, and the work has been completed. The dredges have been withdrawn, and set to work upon the St. Clair Falls. The Great Court in Chicago has decided that two persons living together as man and wife, under an agreement to marry, and the marital relation being recognized in the society in which they move, is a common law marriage, even if no matrimonial service, according to law is performed, and is bound to be respected by the courts, under which the woman can claim her dower, but cannot recover for services as housekeeper.

An extraordinary suicide took place near Dixon Springs, Tenn., recently. An insane man, named Levi P. Gregory, was found hanging in the fork of a limb of an immense sugar tree, about thirty feet above the ground. The tree was three feet in diameter, and limbless for forty feet from the ground. He climbed the body of the tree and ascended to the upper limb and crawled off fifteen feet, discovered the fork, and dropped himself into it, and so perished.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Charles L. Babbitt, late of Taunton, Mass., left by will a legacy of \$1000 for furnishing artificial legs to soldiers who lost their legs in defense of their country. This sum has been expended, and the money distributed with the provisions of the will, by Mr. George M. Woodward, executor, of Taunton.

A minister at Troy recently announced to a congregation, that the Rev. Mr. Mann had accepted an invitation to become their minister, and they gave out as his text— "What is that thou art mindful of him?" which slightly affected the gravity of his hearers.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention have, after a sharp debate, adopted a resolution amending the canon so that any clergyman of the church can officiate with the consent of the clergyman or proper officers of the church.

The Presidency of Harvard College is vacant. Among the names most prominently mentioned for the vacancy, are those of Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, and Hon. J. Lothrop Motley.

The valuable jewels which decorated the altar and images at the church of Aachen, at which they had been deposited in the Bank of Spain, by order of the authorities.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention in New York, elected the Rev. Dr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Missionary Bishop for Oregon and the Territory of Washington.

In some of the fashionable churches in London, programmes of the music are printed and distributed in pews.

Mr. Magg has been giving \$50,000 towards a home for newswomen and shoeblacks in Pittsburg.

General Lee has a Bible class of one hundred

The new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, commenced over a year ago, will be completed about the end of November. The bridge extends from a point just below the most... to a point just below the Clifton House. The span is 1,268 feet and four inches, and the two cables are 1,900 feet long. The span is said to be longer than that of any other suspension bridge in the world.

The British schooner "J. O. Deering" from Digby for Boston, was captured in the outer bay of Boston harbor on the 17th of October. Of the ten persons on board, only two female passengers were saved. The others were all washed overboard and drowned. The United States revenue cutter rescued the ladies from a small boat.

The books of the Internal Revenue Department show that in the fiscal year ending 30th of June last, the amount of revenue from licenses was twenty-three and a half per cent. greater than the amount received the year before, and the tax collected from successors was more than double that of last year.

One of the royal generals in Spain recently condemned a child only five years old to be shot as the son of a rebel. The child, not understanding the situation, sneered at the executioner, and his extraordinary luck was not touched. The general then coolly threw an orange, but while stooping to pick it up a second volley stretched it dead.

A young lady lives in Linnabury, N. Y. She plays the piano. A flock of geese are in the habit of sporting in the river beneath her window. When they hear her young lady play, if they are over so far away, they gather near to get the music, and they remain so still throughout it that you could hear a pin drop.

The Government has received news of the final disposition of the Alabama claims. After resisting for three years, in every conceivable way our demand for payment, the British authorities have finally agreed with Minister Johnson to refer the question for arbitration to the King of Prussia.

George Tinsley, alias Wax, Stewart, of Walker county, Texas, has confessed that he murdered, on the night of the 13th of September, at Calhoun's Ferry, Charles Hall, ferryman, his wife, a stranger named Mary, and a little girl, sister to Hall's wife.

The workmen lately assembled in congress at Brussels, were much perplexed by differences of language, and one of them declared that if workmen had been at the head of governments, there would long ago have been a common language for nations.

Miss Bandman, of Linoges, who strangled her husband, and concealed the crime until she had sent one hundred small pieces, has been sentenced to transportation for life. She has petitioned the Emperor to be sent to Cayenne, where she has offered to marry a convict.

Two students, accompanied by two guides, recently made the virgin ascent of Grand Mt. in the State of Vermont. This has never been attempted before, and these fortunate tourists reached an altitude of 12,418 feet without accident. The trip occupied twenty-two hours.

The protracted rebellion in Japan has caused the greatest demand for English, French and United States arms in the history of the world. It is said to be preferred. The statement is made, that these arms are now sent at the rate of from 3,000 to 5,000 per week.

Napoleon I. created 9 princes, 32 dukes, 388 counts, 1,000 barons, Napoleon III. has made 12 dukes, 9 counts and viccounts, 21 barons, and authorized 369 persons to put the aristocratic title of baron, count, duke, or duke, on their names. There are now in France about 50,000 noble families.

At Boston, in the gale of Saturday, Oct. 17th, six men fishing in dories belonging to the fishing vessels in the harbor, were drowned, and a seventh was knocked overboard by the main boom. They were all residents of South Boston, and most of them leave families.

A man in Mercer county, N. J., has raised three pumpkins, the aggregate weight of which was three hundred and seventy-four pounds. The largest was six feet four inches in circumference, and weighed one hundred and fifty-eight lbs. They all grew on the same vine.

A singular capture has just been entered into with the city of Paris to buy up all the old paving stones for the purpose of shipping them across the Atlantic, where they are to be used to pave the principal thoroughfares of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

Some months ago, a paper appeared in Madrid called the Democrat. A few numbers only were printed, but the editor, being a man of ability, said enough to find himself sentenced to one hundred and two years imprisonment. He has since fled to his native land, and has been seen in London.

The "Shoelocks" (M.) mentioned in the value of advertising, by means of a person named, is that there is a man named "Shoelocks" who has a great deal of money, and has been seen in London. He is said to be a man of ability, and has been seen in London.

James Parker, who has been a conductor on the Western Railroad in Massachusetts for thirty years, has retired. He ran the train from Worcester and Springfield. The distance he traveled as conductor amounts to about sixty times around the globe.

Queen Isabella has fallen, after a reign of exactly thirty-five years. She succeeded to the throne at the death of her father, on the 29th of September, 1833, and on the same day of 1868, the revolution reached her capital and terminated her reign.

A boy about thirteen years old, named Frank, residing in Hill, N. H., a short time since, coughed up water-ankle over six inches in length. The boy had probably swallowed the reptile very small, while drinking from a brook.

Order was lately given to take to pieces a quantity of cartridges which had been stored in the magazine of Salsburgh for ninety years, as they were useless with the new muskets. On examination, it was found to be perfectly preserved.

Ducks and geese are far more abundant in all the sloughs and rice lakes of the Mississippi than was ever known before. This is probably owing to the large crop of wild rice found in every slough and slough this fall.

The Prince of Wales declines to have anything to do with the freemasons. His father taught him not to enter any secret society, unless he was first theoretically made acquainted with its nature, mysteries and objects.

A company in Buenos Ayres proposes to carry living cattle and sheep to Europe, at the rate of 5,000 of each monthly. They will employ large steamers, filled with water for use on the way, and feed with steamed food.

About ten days ago, a girl of ten years, residing at Columbusville, N. J., received a mere scratch from a dog, which was not considered dangerous, but she has just died of hydrophobia.

Book wheat has been found useful in dyeing wool. The dried fruit and stalks of wheat, when boiled with the mucous stems and blossoms, with the addition of bismuth of tin, produce a beautiful brown.

One firm in Wisconsin makes 52,000 ladies' remedies yearly, besides 5,000 children's willow carries yearly. For these latter the firm uses ninety acres of willow plantation.

Another severe chastisement has been inflicted on the Indians of the Plains. A detachment of United States cavalry came across a large war party in Kansas and routed them after a sharp fight.

Schooner Joe Hooker, of Harwich, is the high hook of all the fishermen on the south side of the Cape this season, having stocked 1,032 barrels of mackerel and 40 barrels of sword fish. Total value over \$10,000.

A manufacturing company in New Hampshire sold last year three hundred freight and ten passenger cars. Five thousand feet of lumber are required to make a freight car, and ten thousand feet for a passenger car.

At the last annual meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science, it was stated that on an average there were born in London every three days, and one died, and that the number of births in London is said to be preferred. The statement is made, that these arms are now sent at the rate of from 3,000 to 5,000 per week.

The New York Herald states that a leading stock broker has looked up, by the aid of four banks, over thirteen million dollars, in order to speculate upon the necessities of merchants.

The Commissioner of Agriculture says that if our soil were cultivated one inch deeper \$150,000,000 would be added to the wealth of the country.

During the year 1867 not less than 2,513 shipwrecks, representing upwards of 464,000 tons, took place in the seas and coasts of Great Britain, with a loss of 1,830 lives.

Four armies, those of the Tennessee, Ohio, Cumberland, and Georgia, will hold their annual meeting in Chicago on the 15th and 16th of December.

A Menomonee chief, named Wabsheshan, committed suicide at Shawano, Wisconsin, by shooting, on the 13th of October.

In Charleston, S. C., the trade of this season is three times as heavy as that of any other season since the termination of the war.

A petrified body of a young man buried at Albany, fifteen years ago, was lately exhumed, and found to weigh 500 pounds.

A Night Refuge for Homeless Women is to be established in New York.

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Government made \$1,500,000 last year from the penny a box on matches.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland gets \$100,000—the highest salary in Great Britain.

Fifteen hundred sacks of California flour were recently received at Page's Sound by a lumber vessel.

Five thousand bounties and four hundred boats are employed in the oyster trade of New York.

The coroner's fees in New York, average \$26,500, there being about a thousand inquests yearly.

Ear-rings that can be worn without piercing the ears, are among the novelties of the season.

Much of the butter sent to Constantinople is made from the milk of sheep.

An acrobat performing in Glasgow writes himself "equilibrist to the Prince of Wales."

The cotton, tobacco, grain and provision crop this year is estimated at \$2,789,000,000.

An organization called the Workmen's Lord's-day Rest Association has just been formed in London.

The total assessed value of real estate and personal property in Chicago, is \$228,444,819.

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ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

800 MILES COMPLETED. A limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are offered to the public, at one of the safest and most profitable investments.

1. They are a first mortgage upon the largest and most important railroad in the country.

2. By law they can be redeemed to the Company only at the rate of 100 per cent. in gold.

3. Their amount is limited by act of Congress to Fifty Million Dollars on the entire Pacific line, or an average of less than \$50,000 per mile.

4. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of the United States Senate, and Hon. Oliver Ames, of the United States House of Representatives, are the trustees for the bondholders, to see that all their interests are protected.

5. Five Government Directors, appointed by the President of the United States, are responsible to the country for the management of its affairs.

6. Three United States Commissioners must certify that the road is well built and equipped, and in all respects a first-class railway, before any bonds can be issued upon it.

7. The United States Government lends the Company its credit, and the proceeds of the bonds, which it takes a second mortgage as security.

8. As an additional aid, it makes an absolute donation of 12,800 acres of land to the line, lying upon each side of the road.

9. The bonds pay six per cent. in gold, and the principal is paid in gold.

10. The earnings from the local or way business were over Four Million Dollars last year, which, after paying operating expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest.

11. The earnings will be further increased by the completion of the entire line in 1869.

12. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years—six per cent. per annum in gold, or two and a half per cent. in silver.

13. The principal is paid in gold.

14. The bonds are secured by the same amount of land as the first mortgage.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. HOODLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. HOODLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

HOODLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Hoodland, Philadelphia. They introduce into this country from Germany occurred in 1825.

HOODLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. THEY CURED FOUR: FATHERS AND MOTHERS, AND ALL THE CHILDREN.

HOODLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Diseases of the Kidneys, RUPTION OF THE SKIN, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Bowels.

HOODLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles; Fullness of Blood to the Head, Addict of the Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Head, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Bowels.

HOODLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. It is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts, the Roots, Herbs, and Bark with those of the most powerful and healthful nature.

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