Life's labor won, is never won until it first be

bought at priceless cost The sorrow and the sinning that are o'er shall be the way.

That leads us from a darkened past into a

Not all on page of parchment, or on monumental stone;
The records have been graven that the universe hath known.

Though all have sinned, and still they sin, it

clouds of woe, \
while all its misty mountain-tops are clad in Tue light shall shine out brighter, when

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

attention of the biographer on account of the adventures by which they are characterized. Literary tier. biography is the most delightful of all reading; but, in most cases, it is the reading which is most difficult to From the beginning two elements write. Never ready-made, like milithinkers and poets, of whom it may

John Greenleaf Whittier was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in December, 1807. His family were Qualishing themselves on the banks of another, by most American poets. the Merrimac, in spite of the perse- It would be safe to say that, twenty setts. The "gentle craft of leath- compare Mr. Whittier's Indian poetry er" numbered its poets and thinkers with that of any other poet, but disin past times, as Mr. Whittier remiss it as being as good as the averminds us in his poem, "The Shoe-

"Thy songs, Hans Sachs, are living yet, Still from his book, a mystic seer,
The soul of Behmen teaches,
And England's priestcraft shakes to hear

1829, the editor of the American URUBEBA. Manufacturer, a journal published WHAT IS IT?

ure and perfect remedy for all diseases.
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JUREBEBBA, pecial commission to that country to it in its native purity, and having is wonderful curative properties to ceed the anticipations formed by its putation, has concluded to offer it to it; and is happy to state that he has diarrangements for a regular monthly the New England Weekly Review, l arrangements for a regular monthly f this wonderful Plant. He has spent tice whom Mr. Whittier succeeded. In 1831 he published his first volume -a series of sketches devoted to Indian and Colonial traditions and LLS EXTRACT OF JUNUBEBA confidently recommends it to every confidently recommends it to every a household remedy which should taken as a Blood Purifier in all dents of the system and to animate and livesk and Lymphatic temperaments. A KELLOGO. Platt-St., New York, art for the United States.

One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circust Control of the United States. which he still delights to walk at intervals. We find mention of an earhant, but we have never seen it. In 1832 he published a memoir of

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VOLUME XXVII.-NO. 16.

Indian life, something therein capa-

white race in this country, its ad-

ventures, its trials, and its triumphs.

Sabbath Recorder:

PURLISHED BY GEORGE R. HTTER

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

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 13, 1871.

versy, the hand of Savonarola elo- each a big stone whizzing through

tish poet who tuned his rustic pipe else that he has written; but, except American poet except Mr. Whittier. the lines ploughed by spiritual strug- were you, to be so cruel." Here gle, the rugged brows, the clenched were two more holes at once in the fist resting on the Bible, the figure glass house, so that just that part of braced back for a mighty shock, as it began to look quite ugly, and the look for a mighty shock, as it began to look quite ugly, and the view was seriously obstructed. range on range of mighty prelates and helmeted rulers, and in the

and helmeted rulers, and in the background the stake and fagots.

The masculine, resolute hostility to-ward the old every embodied in the was such a great moralist.

So he went up to a young lady who seemed rather dull, and said in a young lady who seemed rather dull, and said in a you'll hear some loud hints that you're selfish and mean; itself unabated; and so it is, that one finds fren the Prussian faith

crowned with the spiked helmet.—
Atlantic Monthly for April. LITTLE BY LITTLE.

When the new years come, and the old years go, How little by little all things grow! All things grow—and all decay—Little by little passing away.
Little by little, on fertile plain, Ripen the harvests of golden grain, Waving and flashing in the sun, When the summer at last is done;
Little by little they ripen so, As the new years come, and the old years go.

As the new years come, and the old years g
Low on the ground an acorn lies,
Little by little it mounts to the skies,
Shadow and shelter for wandering herds,
Home for a hundred singing birds.
Little by little the great rocks grew,
Long, long ago, when the world was new;
Slowly and silently, stately and free,
Cities of coral under the sea,
Little by little are builded—while so,
The new years come, and the old years go.
Little by little all tasks are done;
So are the crowns of the faithful won.

So are the crowns of the faithful won, So is heaven in our hearts begun. With work and with weeping, with laughte and play, Little by little, the longest day, And the longest life, are passing away, Passing without return—while so, The new years come, and the old years go.

THE BOY WHO LIVED IN A GLASS

There was once a boy who went and lived in a glass house. He did do; and at last resolved to go and Not to dwell longer, however, on throw stones at other folks, in order

One day, for instance, he sallied forth, and looked over a garden wall, and saw in the garden some little judgment upon himself and his po- girls and boys playing at battledoor and shuttlecock. "How very untidy your back hair

is!" he said to one of the young ladies. "I should be a shamed of it, if I were you" after having thrown a stone over into the garden, repeating, "I should be ashamed of it, if I were

"Should you, though?" said the young lady's brother, springing up, jumping over the wall, and following him to the glass house that he lived

When the little boy—who was, we may as well mention at once, known as Censorious Simon—had got to the glass house he sat down, looking very contented with himself, for the people to look at. But he had not observed that the young lady's brother had followed close behind him, and, in fact, that he was now looking in

"There you are, with your boot-

The very next day, as he was go-Another time Censorious Simon

from among the princes whose pow- dogs at each other, and said, er shielded him, the scholars who should be ashamed of myself, if I held up his hands, and the mighty | were you, to be so cruel." "Oh!" said the boys, "we know

"The Bridal of Pennacook," an Indian poem, and "Voices of Free dian poem, and "Voices of Free dian poem, and "Voices of Labor." At first sight, thunder that fell on willing ears. The spectrus, in the ballads," and all the were fulminations full of the old pened to glance up, and saw that the their benefactor was ill, they went in however, with the indifference of the serious part of his nature, and which "Songs of Labor." At first sight, thunder that fell on willing ears.

alist\_"oh. sir. I am going back to table to the young lady: "Don't fret; I never do;" at the

what should he see there but Simon blubbering away like anything, because so many holes had been made in his glass house already. Feeling so beautiful and so good, that peostone had made a little red mark on

> "Don't feel dull; I never do." This was a pretty piece of busihouse in the night, and the inscription upon the board ran thus: "CEN-SORIOUS SIMON: Other People's Business Minded for them: Fault Found

> on the Shortest Notice." the usual stone, because he liked it. and because he thought it made him a more public character, and because he considered it Scriptural.

throw stones.' GETTING RID OF BEGGARS. -- BE

evidently concealed in one of the

PEOPLE WILL TALK.

tone. "I don't know," was the re-

unpaid;
But mind your own business, there's naught

FROM "TENT LIFE IN SIBERIA."

The marriage ceremony of the Koraks is especially remarkable for its entire originality, and for the insensibilities of the bridegroom. In no other country does there exist such a curious mixture of sense and It often happens in life, that things come to a pitch, as people say, quite suddenly. A storm gathers quietly, and, when nobody is expecting such

at Balaklava.

the success or the uselessness of his At this interesting crisis we had surprised our Korak friends in the

third encampment. The tent which we had entered was an unusually large one, containing twenty-six "po-

said, that thoroughness is one of the characteristics of her work. It is worldly wisdom, as well as religious duty, that the wise king teaches when he says, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

The character of the voice depends a great deal upon the physical organand shape of the mouth, as well as manner of using it. If a woman's mouth be small and her lungs week, It may not have been generally

tion and suspense pervaded the encal power of the two sexes is widentire crowd. Suddenly we were started. The male and female of the led by the loud and regular beating African race are more nearly equal of a native "baraban" or bass drum, in corporeal strength than the white which fairly filled the tent with a man and woman. I have heard a volume of sound. At the same instant the tent opened to permit the passage of a tall, stern-looking Kowas performed by two of the same sex or otherwise. The voice of a negro of either sex however, has, in all cases, a twang peculiar to that race. It might be imitated by sing-ing through a widely-flaring tin fun-The length and size of the neck

produce important modifications of the voice. Soprano singers, for the most part, have short necks and high shoulders. Women with very long necks and sloping shoulders til it swelled into a wild, barbarous have contralto voices, almost without exception. Hence, we may explain a fact which often excites surprisetion followed, the front curtains of that many small and slender women all the pologs were thrown up, the have a low and deep-toned voice, women stationed themselves in de- which should be distinguished, howtachments of two or three at the en- ever, from one of a masculine char-

we presumed to be the father of one soprano, or middle voice, which is of the parties, emerged from one of the most agreeable. All these difthe pologs near the door, leading a ferent conformations of the mouth good-looking young Korak and the and frame give the voice its physio-dark-faced bride. Upon their ap-logical character, which is also very logical character, which is also very considerably modified by temperament.—Atlantic Monthly.

"Did you ever study the cheapness of some pleasure?" asks a writ-

alder switches unmercifully to a very world to him—and he mourns sadly; susceptible part of his body as he help him to find it, or make him anstooped to raise them. The air was other, and how quickly will the sunfilled with drum-beats, shouts of enshine play over his sober face. A boy couragement and derision, and the has as much as he can do to pile up sound of the heavy blows which a load of wood; assist him a few were administered to the unlucky moments, or speak is pleasant word bridegroom by each successive de- to him, and he forgets his toil, and tachment of women as he ran the Your apprentice has broken a mug, that despite his most violent efforts, or cut the vest too large, or slightly he would fail to overtake the flying injured a piece of work. Say, "You Atalanta before she completed the scoundrel," and he feels miserable: circuit of the tent. Even the golden but remark, "I am sorry," and he

apples of Hesperides would have will try to do better. You employ a man; pay him cheer; fully, and speak a pleasant word to mayed perseverance he pressed on, him, and he leaves your house with stumbling headlong over the outa contented heart, to light up his own hearth with smiles and glad-

cutors, and getting constantly entangled in the ample folds of the As you pass along the street, you reindeer-skin curtains, which were meet a familiar face; say "Good thrown with the skill of a matador morning," as though you felt happy, troubles begin when he first falls in over his head and eyes. In a mo- and it will work admirably in the ment the bride had entered the last heart of your neighbor. Pleasure closed polog near the door, while is cheap. Who will not bestow it the unfortunate bridegroom was still liberally? If there are smiles, sunbered." If his intentions are serious, he calls upon the damsel's father struggling with his accumulating shine, and flowers all about us, let misfortunes about half way around us not grasp them with a miser's the tent. I expected to see him re- fist, and lock them up in our hearts! lax his efforts and give up the con- No, rather let us take them and scatthat he must work for his wife two or three years—a rather severe trial his behalf against the unfairness of dren in the crowded mart, where men of business congregate, in our still struggled on, and with a final families, and everywhere. We can plunge burst through the curtains of make the wretched happy, the disthe last polog, and rejoined his bride. contented cheerful, the afflicted re-The music suddenly ceased, and the

signed, at an exceedingly cheap rate.

over. Turning to Meroneff, who with a delighted grin had watched its progress, we inquired what it all meant. "Were they married?" character, delicacy stands foremost "Da's," was the affirmative reply. "But," we objected, "he didn't catch Not that delicacy which is perpetualher." "She waited for him, your lyin quest of something to be asham-honor, in the last polog, and if he ed of; which makes merit a blush, caught her there it was enough." and simpers at the false construction Suppose he had not caught her her own ingenuity had put upon an there, then what?" "Then," and innocent remark—this spurious kind swered the Cossack, with an expres- of delicacy is far removed from good sive shrug of commiseration, "the sense—but the high-minded delicacy, Caiduak (poor fellow) would have which maintains its pure, undeviat-"the sense—but the high-minded delicacy, had to work two more years." This ing way, alike among women and the was pleasant-for the bridegroom! society of men; which shrinks from To work two years for a wife, under- no necessary duty, and can speak go a severe course of willow sprouts when required, with a seriousness, at the close of his apprenticeship, of things on which it would be and then have no security against a ashamed to smile or blush; that depossible breach of promise on the licacy which knows how to confer a part of the bride. His faith in her benefit without wounding the feelconstancy must be unlimited. The ings of another, which can give alms evidently to give the woman an op- the most susceptible in creation. portunity to marry the man or not,

THE WIFE.-No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his lawhat confidence will be resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over the hard to be attained by many. For land, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty, and encounter danger, if he ary education of women is its want knows that he is not spending his of thoroughness; and the earless, sur-perficial habits of her early training will be rewarded by the sweets of are the bane of many a woman's life. home! Solicitude and disappointment enter the history of every up superficially to do any thing man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but done so as to give satisfaction, it an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and dis-Nothing must be slurred over; tress no sympathizing partner is pre-

Napoleon's Discipline.—The mental work, whatever it may be. All your discipline of Napoleon I. was remark-thoughts must be concentrated on it. able, nor was he unconscious of his Misshury, Mass, where he has ever since resided, satisfied, stitisfied, satisfied, stitisfied in Agreement of editorial life. For a time connected as corresponding editor, with his few years experience of his life may be said to have been fairly of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the few years of his life may be said to have been the smith of his life may be said to have been the smith of his life may be said to have been the smith of his life may be said to have been the smith of his life may be said to have been the smith of his life may be said to have been the smith of his life may be said to have been the smith of his life may be said to have been the smith of his life may be said to have been the smith of his life may be said to have been the smith of his life may be said to have been the smith of his life may be said to have been the smith of his life would have gathered for us that says done with some two life there was one thing upon which. If there was one thing upon which on that the would have gathered for us that the would have gathered to make the would have gathered for us that the would have gathered for us that the would have gathered for us that the would have gather to he wis done with some of the largest of the forward which contains and taxtes, which which contains and taxtes, which which contains and taxtes with which is script and may l

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REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

ONDERS OF THE WORLD."

As singing after silence is, or sun is after rain, So may the lesson be that tells the blessed-For only at the ending of the journey lies the crown; And none see all its light but they who on its

As priceless things most priceless are when

Though still, as in the past, the night must come before the morn:
The loftiest loves in sorrow still must deepest down be born.

God still is writing gospels in the lives of those that sin; E'en while their hearts refuse to let the grav-

Or not in vain the sky of life is dark with

last it flashes through;
And evermore the old shall be the pathway of
the new. —Old and New, for March.

The lives of men of letters, how ever interesting to their admirers, seldom commend themselves to the 1871.

tary or naval biography, it must be of which proved him to be a good sought out—a little here, and a little patriot, if not a good poet. We there—and, when found, made the most of by the skillfulness of its arrangement and presentation. Conrangement and presentation. Confined to the inner life of the subject, itself; inherently so, and a similar it necessitates the possession of a belief in the early colonial life of the certain amount of psychological knowledge on the part of the biographer, who must be able to put himself in the place of his hero, so far, at least, as to write "from within, outward." The lack of this knowledge has rendered many writers, able enough in other respects, unfit to be biographers—a notable instance of late being Mr. John Forster, whose life of Walter Savage Landor is the most tantalizing and unsatisfactory of literary biographies. We make lows, not so much to excuse any shortcomings of our own, real or imaginary, as to account for the apparent paucity of our knowledge in regard to Mr. Whittier. He has

cutions to which they were subjected by their Puritan neighbors, to whom the Friend, in his drab coat, whom the Friend, and feathers.

It would be saie to say that, or coal, or thirty years ago, one could not open a volume of American verse into which this tiresome old aborigine was not thrust. He was every whom the Friend, in the lower are mes war-paint and feathers. In the war mes war-paint and feathers. I whose it will be innocent customs were served up in i pretty little lyrics and idyls, and his twentieth year, dividing his time dirges were sung because he was between the old farm, upon which he melting away like snow before the worked, and poetry, which he occa-fierce sun of civilization. He was sionally contributed to the Haverhill glorified in epics, as in "Yamoyden," Guzette, not forgetting shoemaking, for example, and "Frontenac," and which he pursued at intervals, as was "The Song of Hiawatha"—the last the custom forty or fifty years ago the nearest approach to poetry posamong the thrifty sons of Massachu-sible in Indianism. We shall not

be said, with more truth than of any

In strong and hearty German; and Bloomfield's lay, and Gifford's wit, And patriot fame of Sherman.

Mr. Whittier cannot be said to be one of the guild, however, if it be true, as one of his biographers has and which rather retard than ad-

barefooted if St. Crispin had never strong point with Mr. Whittier gen of feeling which prompted it, mishad a more devoted disciple. After one year of academy-life poems, where it often runs into ex- which it renders "Randolph of elsewhere, we find Mr. Whittier, in cess. He has succeeded much bet Roanoke" is a manly tribute to one ter, we think, with the colonial portion of our history, the poems which in Boston in the tariff interest, and, these have inspired ranking among it is to be presumed, on the side of his happiest efforts. His earliest protection. He must by this time reading seems to have lain among have acquired a local reputation as a these dusky old records, which have writer of prose for the proprietors exercised a greater charm over him of newspapers, however humble, are than over any other American singnot in the habit of intrusting their er. How powerful this charm is, enterprises to the hands of those may be seen in such poems as "Caswho are only known through verse. | sandra Southwick," a story of Puri-We are strengthened in this belief tan persecution of the Quakers, in by the fact that during the next year | 1658; "The Exiles," another story Mr. Whittier became the editor of of persecution, the victims of which were a sturdy Puritan family who a Hartford journal, which the poet | were forced to expatriate themselves Brainerd had at one time conducted, to Nantucket for the heinous crime as well as the late George D. Pren- of sheltering a fugitive Quaker; and "St. John," a spirited Huguenot ballad, worthy of Macaulay in his superstitions, a by-path of literature ter, of which the best are, perhaps, to which he was early drawn, and in "The Witch's Daughter," "Skipper tion of his "Literary Remains;" and, others are distinguished for the his-

Ireson's Ride," and "The Truce of Piscatagus." Akin to these in spirit, celebrated various localities in New England, some hallowed in his recollection by childish feelings, while in 1833, an essay, the purport of torical associations which attach to them. It is due to Mr. Whittier to "Justice and Expediency; or, Slave-ry considered with a View to its of these poems is not the result of Abolition." A little later he was at any shortcoming of his own, but inwork on the old farm again, advanc- heres in the barbaric names which ed (if the reader chooses) from the he felt it to be his poetic duty to rechair of the editor to that of the tain and perpetuate. That there is law-maker, by representing his town often poetry in mere names, Milton in the State Legislature. In 1835 and others of the English poets have he published "Mogg Megone," a shown; but these names are not metrical romance, the hero of which such as prevail in our so-called In-

> sounding passage as this; if And what resounds
> if And what resounds
> In fable or comance of Uther's son,
> Begirt with British and Armoric knights;
> And all who since, baptized or infidel,
> Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban,
> Damasco, or Marocco, or Trebisond,
> Or whom Biserta sent from Afric shore,
> When Charlemain with all his peerage fell
> By Fontarabia."

alism in New England;" in 1848, —an element which we cannot but "Tayler," "The Barefoot Boy," most burned in themselves. The speeches the head of a live butterfly he hap ished it; and on one occasion, when curious scrutiny of the assemblage,

Baster. Ellwood. Naylor, Andrew was, and there it will be to the end. Our favorites are in the "Songs of Marvell, John Roberts, William Leg. It shows the man more strongly, we gett, and Robert Densmore, a Scot- are inclined to think, than any thing poet could have written, and no Luther. There were the parted lips, should be ashamed of myself, if I Though all have sinned, and stand and stand and stand and stand and beginning of the present centular and beginning of the present centure. ry. These volumes were followed by The Chapel of the Hermits, and other Poems," in 1852; "Literary or politics. It is not poetry; it is justice. The Hebraic element is Recreations," in 1854; "The Pano- politics and morals in verse. Mr. strong within him, as we have noted; rama, and other Poems," in 1856; Whittier's autislavery verse, which but quite as strong are other ele-"Home Ballads," in 1860; "In War is now happily antiquated, except as Time," in 1863; "Snow Bound, a literature appeals to our sympathies dom of thought in theological matwinter Idyl," in 1865; "The Tent most strongly when it touches the ters—the outgrowth, probably, of on the Beach, and other Poems," in pathetic aspects of slavery, as in his Quaker descent and associations 1867; "Among the Hills," 1869; "The Farewell of a Virginia Slave—and his supreme love of and satand "Miriam, and other Poems," in Mother," and "Song of Slaves in the isfaction in Nature. Without being 1871.

Desert." We must quote a stanza a freethinker, in the old and abused Such in brief, has been the out- or two from the last

> 'Where are we soing? where are we going? Lord of peoples, lord of lands,
> Look across these shining sands,
> Through the furnace of the noon,
> Through the white light of the moon,
> Strong the Child wild in bloring the most American of all our poets. were prominent in his poetry, either Strange and large the world is growing! Speak, and tell us where we are going, Where are we going, Rubee? mean his belief in a poetical side to

When we went from Bornou land. We were many, we are few;
Life has one, and death has two;
Whitened bones our path are showing,
Thou All-seeing Thou All-knowing!
Hear us, tell us where we are going,
Where are we going, Rubee?"

We respect and agree with the lat-A peculiarity among American ter; the former we consider a delupoets, as compared with their fellowsingers in England, is the habit . It has been a fashion among poets, which they appear to cherish of celtime out of mind, to admire the ebrating in verse their personal ages and peoples that were, rather friends, and those who share their than the age and men that are: and views in regard to morals and moral the more remote and primitive the ideas. Ready as they are at all former, the greater their admiration. times to manifest their personal love or admiration, the foremost lag far To the poetic mind there may be some apparent ground for this bebehind Mr. Whittier, who has sung lief, but to the saner, practical mind, of nearly every person that was worth singing bout in the ranks of there is none whatever—the age in which we live being the best age, as antislavery and reform, generally in the better age will be the age in excellent taste, often exquisitely. He which we are to live. Be this, how- has also overcome the difficulties regard to Mr. Whittier. He has ever, as it may, and admitting the life is not of a kind to interest the world at large. In this he resembles many of his brotherhood of lived upward of sixty years, but his bles many of his brotherhood of lived upward of sixty years, but his ever, as it may, and admitting the which attend the writing of obituary poems, to which he imparts a sincerily and late it cannot escape the ever, as it may, and admitting the which attend the writing of obituary poems, to which he imparts a sincerily and late it has disposed in the glass house for a long while, he found people did not come to look at the life of a pastoral people, we deny that the grief is any poetry in the life of a writings of this kind. His grief is to so strong that it cannot escape the ever, as it may, and admitting the which attend the writing of obituary poems, to which he imparts a sincere. Early and late it has disposed in the glass house for a long while, he the glass house for a long while, he will not careless. But when, atter he had resided in took up a whole handful of stones, the glass house for a long while, he will not careless. So strong that it cannot escape the ever, as it may, and admitting the which attend the writing of obituary poems, to which he imparts a since of even his most careless. But when, atter he had resided in took up a whole handful of stones, the glass house for a long while, he will not careless. So strong that it cannot escape the ever, as it may, and admitting the object of even his most careless. But when, atter he had resided in took up a whole handful of stones, the glass house for a long while, he will not careless. So strong that it cannot escape the ever, his careless. race of savages. "The noble savage" | never common place, his reflections is a myth which never had any existence cutside of books. Mr. Whitthese stanzas, addressed to Joseph tier thinks otherwise, or thought so Sturge, of Birmingham, on the death

in his younger years. It would be of his sister: interesting to trace the origin and "Not upon thee or hine the solemn angel progress of Indianism in American Hath evil wrought:

Her funeral anthem is a glad evangel—
The good lie not! literature; but we must not be tempted into it now; enough, that it has been shared, at one time or God calls our loved ones, but we lose no

wholly What He hath given: They live on earth in thought and deed, as truly
As in His heaven," And this from the poem entitled Gone:

The changing of her sphere,
To give to Heaven a Shining One
Who walked an angel here.

"Fold her, O Father! in Thine arms, And let her her ceforth be Still let her mild rebuking stand Between us and the wrong,
And her dear methory serve to make
Our faith in goodness strong.

Distrusted all her powers, May welcome to her holier home The well-beloved of ours." Mr. Whittier is fortunate in porage. The story of "Mogg Megone," what little there is of it, is painful traying what he conceives to be the mental character of those whom he rather than tragic, reminding us celebrates, particularly so in the case somewhat in its handling of the meof Follen, John Woolman, whose writings Lamb advised one of his trical romances of Scott. Scattered through it, as through "The Bridal of Pennscook," is a wealth of allucorrespondents to get by heart, Channing, Webster, and Randolph. Our sion to and knowledge of Indianism, mostly in the shape of descriptive estimate of Webster differs from his. items, which are not very well fused. but we recognize the great excelinsinuated, that the world would go vance the interest. Description is a as a poem simply, and the nobility

> of the most marked characters in our political history: "He held his slaves, yet kept the while
> His reverence for the human:
> In the dark vassals of his will
> He saw but Mangand Woman!
> No hunter of God's outraged poor
> His Roanoke Valley entered;
> No trader in the souls of men
>
> 'Acces his Hirsehold vantured."

Another characteristic of Mr. Whittier's poetry is its continual re-

small voice which followed it: "In sudden whirlwind, cloud, and flame, Before mine eyes a vision passed, A glory terrible and vast; With dreadful eyes of living things, And sounding sweep of angel-wings; With circling light and sapphire throne And flame-like form of One thereon, And voice of that dread Likeness sent Down from the crystal firmament. The Hebraic cast of Mr. Whittier's

series of prose-papers on Bunyan, not; but there it is, and there it such as imagination alone can leave.

sense of the term, he is one of the freest of our thinkers, following in this habit of mind the example of Mr. Emerson, whose influence his poetry at times reflects, as in his "Questions of Life." Witness this

Through the vastness, arching all, I see the great stars rise and fall, The rounding seasons come and go, The tided oceans ebb and flow; The tokens of a central force, Whose circles, in their widening force, Whose circles, in their widening force, O'erlap and move the universe; The workings of the law whence springs The rhythmic harmony of things, Which shapes in earth the darkling spar, And orbs in heaven the morning star. Of all I see, in earth and sky—Star, flower, beast, bird—what part have I is that the same Which thrills the universal frame. Which thrills the universal frame. Whereby the caverned crystal shoots, And mounts the sap from forest-roots, Whereby the exiled wood-bird tells

When spring makes green her native dells How feels the stone the pang of birth How feels the stone the pang of birth Which brings its sparkling prism forth? The forest-tree the throb which gives The life-blood to its new-born leaves? Do bird and blossom feel, like me, Life's many-folded mystery— The wonder which is yet TO BE? Or stand I severed and distinct, From Nature's chain of life unlinked? Allied to all yet the lass Prisoned in separate consciousness, Alone overburdened with a sense Of life, and cause, and consequence? Mr. Whittier's love of Nature

are never trite. How admirable are wintry pictures, portraits of various spent some time in thinking what members of the poet's family, paint- was the reason, and what he should ed with a masterly hand. what we conceive to be the excellen- to make them admire him in his glass cies and defects of Mr. Whittier's house. genius, we close our imperfect remarks with a bit of verse with which

so strong that it cannot escape the

we entirely concur. It is the poet's "Of mystic beauty, dreamy grace, No rounded art the lack supplies; Unskilled the subtle lines to trace, view ner common forms with unanoint

"Nor mine the seer-like power to show
The secrets of the heart and mind:
To drop the plummet-line below
Our common world of joy and woe,
A more intense despair or brighter hope to

"Yet here af least an earnest sense Of human right and weal is shown:
A hate of tyranny intense,
And hearty in its vehemence, As if my brother's pain and sorrow were my And grant that ste who, trembling here, "O Freedom! if to me belong

Nor mighty Milton's gift divine.

Nor Marvell's wit and graceful song.

Still, with a love as deep and strong
As theirs, I lay, like them, my best gifts thy shrine!"

—R. H. Stoddard, in Appleton's Journal. LUTHER'S MONUMENT.

BY J. K. HOSMEB. The Prussian church is a true church militant. There is an ele-ment of defiance and sternness in should be ashamed of it, if I were ist to the Voice, "No, I am a moral-tothe Voice, "No, I am a moral-German Protestantism, brought you." down from old times, which never | And, so saying, he threw a stone drops away. Many a German church at the glass house. Of course, one has on its walls marks of the rapine of the panes was cracked, and Cenof the Thirty Years' War. Many of sorious Simon, who had not noticed the pulpits from which in the Refor- his boot-lace was down, had to mend boys and girls whom he met, upon mation such hot resistance was the pane with putty, or something, preached, are occupied by the min- as well as he could. This vexed him isters who give tone to the nation's very much, because the part where present religious life. As churches the mend was made interrupted peoand pulpits are the same, so the ple's view of his perfections.

words of the preachers have much of The very next day, as he was made interrupt. the ancient spirit. Over the result of | ing along, he overheard a little boy, the Romish council, I heard again who was on his way to school, re-

and again, last summer, outbursts of peating his lesson to himself, and most energetic protest. It was the saying man man, ers ers, manfierce polemic fire of the fathers of ners; mat mat, er er, matter. So Geneva and Dort, which has not even he took a pencil and a piece of paper ference to the personages mentioned begun to smoulder in the lapse of out of his pocket, and wrote, "What and the incidents described in the time. In the midst of the public square makes you spell so bad?" And he sacred writings. The Hebraic ele-ment is a marked feature in his gen-ther appeared at the famous diet, is Glass House"—for he was very proud ius. That it is capable of being the magnificent Luther memorial, and wrapping the paper round a turned to the grandest poetical aclone of the finest and most costly stone, flung it at the little boy. The count, Milton has shown us; that it pieces of modern art, to erect which, following day, whack came a stone, is powerful, even in lesser hands, every reader of English poetry testant Germany, in great part from through a pane of glass, and inside knows. If the Bible has no other Prussia. In the first place, there is was written, "What makes you write best days. Excellent as these are, however, they will not compare with his later poems of the same characteristic which the best English his later poems of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the control of the same characteristic was represented by the control of the contro produce in thoughtful minds—the allegorical figures of cities famous in only an accident, of course." But sense of satisfaction in simple and the Reformation. Coming from the there was now another flaw in his noble thoughts, expressed in simple outside to the centre, you have the glass house, and if people came to and noble words. Mr. Whittier has great heart of the thing. Five statues admire him, there would now be two lier work in verse, entitled "Moll but less happy in execution, are the his Bible at his finger-ends, and is of bronze are grouped together on a spots to hinder their view of his Pitcher," the tale of a witch of Na- poems in which Mr. Whittier has a familiar with its history as with base of polished signific. Four of beauty. This he did not at all like; that of his native land. He has these represent the forerunners, but he mended the place as well as walked and talked with seers and Huss, Wyckliffe, Peter Waldus, and he was able, and sat down as before prophets, has seen the cloud by day Savonarola, the latter figure being to be looked at. and the pillar of fire by night, and particularly startling in its life-like has heard the thunder and the still presentment. In the midst of all, cameacross some boys "hissing" two

> martyrs who died that the fullness of time might come, and he and his you, and where you live; so you'd feet, one of which is advanced. His that is because I am a great moral- state from these cleaving mischiefs clenched right fist is on the cover of ist; and they hate me. At all events, Thompson laid his plans so wisely,

dom, a collection of antislavery has always ranked among his propoems extending over a period of poems extending over a period of convictions. It may be appears to be realistic; but the spirit best genius of the land had made will think a great seal of my scienti
another, they set apart an hour every ceremony to begin. I looked curiif her mouth and throat are to the man be appears to be realistic; but the spirit best genius of the land had made will think a great seal of my scienti
another, they set apart an hour every ceremony to begin. I looked curiif her mouth and throat are to the man be appears to be realistic; but the spirit best genius of the land had made will think a great seal of my scienti
another, they set apart an hour every ceremony to begin. I looked curiif her mouth and throat are to the man be appears to be realistic; but the spirit best genius of the land had made will think a great seal of my scientiifften years; and, in 1850, "Songs said, indeed to have dominated over of Labor," and "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches," the last being a life. We may like it, or we may special that the final effect is grown spare with earnest control withdrew to a safe distance, and sent of the land nad made almost to live the princes with their day for the same service in his beday for the same service in this beday for the same service in the quent with denunciation, and tower- his glass house, shouting:

One day, Censorious Simon was invited out to a party, and soon dis-

melancholy?" And the young lady made an-

boarding-school next Monday, and it But keep straight ahead, don't stop to exmakes me dull to think of parting with my papa and mamma so soon. "Oh, pooh!" says Simon, "you shouldn't feel dull; I never do!" shouldn't feel dull; I never do!"

Now there were no stones about just

And hint rather strong, that you can't pay Now there were no stones about just your way; there, of course, but still he did not But don't get excited, whatever they say, For people will talk. time, when they had damson tart, he If you dress in the fashion, don't think to es took up one of the kernels (in the For they criticise then in a different shape; shell, you know,) and watching his You're ahead of your means, or your tailor's opportunity, called out across the same time filliping the damson-stone at her shoulder and laughing. same time filliping the damsonstone at her shoulder and laughing.
Nobody interfered, because he was
such a severe moralist; but the
young lady had a cousin at the party,
who was very fond of her, and rather

Now, the best way to do not be a bes sly. This cousin walked up to Censorious Simon's glass house the very next day, and looked softly in and

suddenly. A storm gathers quietly, and, when nobody is expecting such a thing, you find a burst-up and an overthrow. All but very conceited persons bear this in mind, and, as sailors say, look out for squalls. But Censorions Simon and Jindood. One day he found that a board, like a cobbler's board, had been put up on his

When he found out this board, and saw some folks in the distance laughing at him as he read the words, it happened to him, as it sometimes hapens to you and me—he had a sudden hought, coming up from he knew not where, that he was not quite as wise and quite as good as he had hitherto supposed himself to be. In fact, a very ugly word got into his head, and he heard a Mysterious Voice in his inside, which kept on saying to him, "You are a humbug;" and when he was on the point of saying ist," the Voice put him down like winking, by saying, "You dare not deny it." In spite of that, this misguided person must needs sally out that very day, and lecture several the duty of always telling the truth. And at every one of them he threw

Now, the boys and girls who knew Censorious Simon had long had a suspicion in their minds that he was that ugly word—what the Voice in his inside said, you know—and they had, of course, sense enough to see, people about telling the truth, seeing that he was himself only a fib in came suddenly to a height. Nobody can tell how these things happen; nobody can say how a great revolution breaks out all in an hour, with hundreds and thousands of people all maddened together, and all driving at one end. But such things do happen; and thus, by some means or other, all the boys and girls of the nation, as you may say, sudden ing Censorious Simon's glass house. pelted it with stones till there was not a sound pane of glass left in it! And this was the origin of the saying, which we have all heard, "Those

varia was eaten up by pauperism and work live, towers the colossal Luther. better be eff."

The statue is ten feet and a half high. A scholar's gown drapes it to the himself—"They are rude to me; but from beyond the seas to free the oughly into the merits of the discovery of the language. I was not able to enter thorough the seas to free the oughly into the merits of the discovery of the language. I was not able to enter thorough the seas to free the oughly into the merits of the discovery of the language. mind, joined, perhaps, to his descent a Bible he holds in his left arm. The it is plain that I am now a public and took his precautions so prudents was a chief of the Saco Indians in dian poetry; not the aboriginal from a once persecuted sect, accounts head is bare, the face upturned, the character, and that my talents and ly, that the miracle was accomplish parary diversion from the legitimate war of 1677. He edited the names of insignificant rivers, petty for the serious character of his poe- lips parted. That giant Luther face! my residence are beginning to at- ed in one day. On the morning of business of the evening. The tat- nothing left to chance; nothing be pared. Insylvania Freeman, an anti-mountains, and savage chiefs, but try in general, and particularly for And beneath are cut the words which tract attention." So he threw a the 1st of January, 1790, the hosts tooed women and shaven-headed men the classic names of old battle-fields, the indignant, fiery spirit which he uttered before the diet—the stone at the cruel boys, and went his of beggary went forth in their stared in open-mouthed astonish. delphia, in 1838-39, during which liss office was sacked and burn-bits of burns of sages, kings, slavery verse. Being the man he is, bronch to the distribution of burn-bits office was sacked and burn-bits of burns of sages, kings, slavery verse. Being the man he is, bronch to the distribution of burn-bits office was sacked and burn-bits of burns of the action of the client boys, and went in the distribution of burns of the client boys, and went in the distribution of burns of the client boys, and went in the client boys, and wen he could have persuaded himself to do otherwise; God help me. Amen." used to throw stones at people till they made more comfortable than they dirty, our blue hunting shirts and time nor fatigue. You must let no ranged in my head as in drawers. let others do the moral work he had It is very, very grand, commemorat- died, when people did wrong; so it had ever been before, while the buck-skin pants bore the marks of thing connected with it (no matter When I wish to interrupt one train of in hand so long; for we are sure ing gloriously a most manly and conthe be would have bathered for us secrated warfare. To erect it coinif there was one thing upon which, work and made useful members of our rips, tears, and tatters, which

You may get through the world, but 'twill h

very slow,
If you listen to all that is said as you go;
You'll be worried, and fretted, and kept i If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed. That your humble position is only assumed; You're a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're

rak, with an armful of willow sprouts and alder branches, which he proceeded to distribute in all the pologs oud voice:

"Well, what makes you look so If upright, honest, and fair as the day,
They'll call you a rogue, in a sly, sneering of the tent. "What do you suppose that's for?" asked Dodd, in an under-

ply; "keep quiet and you'll see." The regular throbs of the drum con-And then, if you show the least boldness of tinued throughout the distribution "Oh, sir!"—she called him "Sir," heart,
because she had heard he was a moralist—"oh sir I am going hack to
They will call you an upstart, conceited and of the willow sticks, and at its close the drummer began to sing a low, musical recitative, which increased gradually in volume and energy un-For people will talk. If threadbare your dress, or old-fashioned your chant, timed by the regular beats of the heavy drum. A slight commo-

to be made,

For people will talk. pearance the excitement increased to the pitch of frenzy, the music redoubled its rapidity, the men in the

couth chant, and uttered at short in-MARRIAGE AMONG THE KORAKS.

absurdity as that which is dignified in the social life of the Koraks with no other people, let us charitably ness, and Censorious Simon nowhad hope, is the unfortunate bridegroom to put in bits of brown paper and nities. The contemplation of mar-

other proof of bravery need ever be riage. (if the Koraks have such documents.) and the bravery rises into positive heroism when a man marries Korak in Komtchatka who had four wives, and I felt as much respect for his heroic bravery as if he had charged with the Six Hundred The ceremony, I believe, has never been described; and inadequate as a description may be to convey an idea of the reality, it will perhaps enable American lovers to realize

what a calamity they escaped when they were born in America and not in Kamtchatka. The young Korak's the direful spring of woes unnumhand, ascertains the amount of her dower in reindeer, and learns her estimated value. He is probably told test when the bride disappeared, and of any young man's affection. He the trial; but, to my surprise, he then seeks an interview with the young lady herself, and performs the agreeable or disagreeable duty which corresponds in Korak to the civilized custom of "popping the question." We had hoped to get some valuable

hints from the Koraks as to the best method which their experience suggested for the successful accomplishment of this delicate task; but we could learn nothing which would be applicable to the more artificial relations of civilized society. If the young man's sentiments are reciprocated, and he obtains a positive prothat a person who was that udly to work, like Ferdinand in "The mise of marriage, he goes cheerfully Tempest" for Miranda's father, and spends two or three years in cutting breeches. In some way or other, the storm which had been threatening storm which had been threatening, ing generally to the interests of his prospective father-in-law. At the end of this probationary period comes the grand "experimentum crucis," which is to decide his fate and prove

logs," arranged in a continuous circle around its inner circumference. The open space in the centre around the fire was crowded with the dusky who live in glass houses should not Korak spectators, whose attention seemed about equally divided between sundry kettles and troughs of "manyalla," boiled venison, marrow. frozen tallow, and similar delicacies, beggary, in town and country. This and the discussion of some conhad long been the despair of her troverted point of marriage etiquette. puted question; but it seemed to be ably argued on both sides. Our sudden entrance seemed to create a tem-

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SINGERS AND SINGING.

her singing-voice will sound like cooing; if her mouth be small and her lungs powerful, her voice will resemble hooting, making a hollow sound, like that produced by blowvery large, her voice will have a twang, like that of a negress, and anmatrimonial honors; but they were proaching a masculine tenor.

closed pologs. The eating and drinking seemed by this time to be about finished, and an air of expectational drinking seemed by this time to be about finished, and an air of expectation of the physical drinking seemed by this time to be a civilized, the difference in the physical drinking seemed by this time to be a civilized, the difference in the physical drinking seemed by this time to be a civilized, the difference in the physical drinking seemed by this time to be a civilized, the difference in the physical drinking seemed by this time to be a civilized, the difference in the physical drinking seemed by this time to be a civilized, the difference in the physical drinking seemed by this time to be a civilized, the difference in the physical drinking seemed by this time to be a civilized, and an air of expectation as any civilized, and an air of expectation are also civilized.

trance of each polog, and took up the willow branches provided. In a moment a venerable native, whom and shoulders produces the mezzo-

CHEAP PLEASURE.

center of the tent joined in the un-

tervals peculiar shrill cries of wild

heartening odds; but with undis-

stretched feet of his female perse-

tent. The ceremony was evidently

as she chose, since it was obviously

impossible for him to catch her, un-

der such circumstances, unless she

voluntarily waited for him in one of

THOROUGHNESS .- This is a virtue

one of the great errors in the ordin-

It is so hard for a person brought

thoroughly. Yet, if work is to be

energy must be thrown into your

must be done thoroughly.

the pologs.

throng began to stream out of the Who will refuse to do it?

excitement. At a given signal from the native who led out the couple, er. Do you know how little it takes the bride darted suddenly into the to make a multitude happy? Such first polog, and began a rapid flight trifles as a penny, a word, or a smile, around the tent, raising the curtains do the work. There are two or between the pologs successively, and passing under. The bridegroom ineach a chestnut, and how smiling stantly followed in hot pursuit; but they look! They will not be cross the women who were stationed in for some time. A poor widow lives each compartment threw every pos- in the neighb sible impediment in his way, trip- mother of half a dozen children. ping up his unwary feet, holding Send them half a peck of sweet ap down the curtains to prevent his ples, and they will be happy. passage, and applying the willow and A child has lost his arrow—the

availed him little against such dis-

without assumption, and pains not

how small) escape your notice. thought, I close the drawer which

in the flesh, whom the Galatians be

Subsequently, at Antioch, the lead

y which the Gospel gives.

most severe persecutor and destroy-

er of the church of God, surpassing

his associates in zeal for the tradi-

tions of his fathers. But how great

a change has taken place! The faith

which he once persecuted, he now

makes the subject of good news:

and men are glorifying God on ac-

Ghost. Yes, God, who according to

nake a revelation of his Son in him,

so that, having experienced a knowl-

his conversion was due to no person-

arisen, but that it was absolutely

pleasure, to his eternal plan, to his

undeserved favor, and to a miracu-

lous revelation which stopped him

This revelation was doubtless of

the great fundamental principles of

the New Covenant: and in obedience

to the heavenly vision, he entered

upon his work, so as to fulfil the

purposes of his call. With wonder-

ful skill, guided by the Holy Spirit,

did he build on the foundation of

THE SABBATH ISSUES.

nmns of the RECORDER, I do not be-

in his mad career.

persecution of men.

iope, one reward.

## The Tract Department EDITED BY A. H. LEWIS, Agent of the American Sabbath Tract Society.

To whom all matters for this Departmen should be addressed, at Alfred Center, N. Y

CASES OF CONSCIENCE.

COVENANT SISTER,—In your letter recently received, relating to Sabbath reform. I understand you to take the following positions:

First, that of the people who favor Sunday observance, the leaders, such as the ministers of the gospel and editors of religious periodicals, together with a considerable portion of knowing that God requires of him of the general religious public, are or her the sabbatic observance of now either, satisfied that first-day is the seventh day, that person ought not the weekly Sabbath of divine ap not to be dealt with as a sinner : but pointmennt, or are so far enlightened the supposition is contrary to fact. as to question in their own minds Is it a sufficient defense for any perthe right of this day to be regarded son to say, I do not believe in the and treated as such; and yet they existence of God, or, I do not believe publicly advocate Sunday observance | that the Bible is a divine revelation. in such a way as to claim for it and for these reasons I do not recogamong the people the sanctions of | nize the obligation to observe Bible divine authority.

Secondly, that persons who religiously observe seventh-day, especially mandments is now binding? Or Seventh-day Baptists, in order to be this, I was educated to think that consistent, and to make Sabbath re- first day was the weekly Sabbath of form effective, should regard and divine appointment? Before affirmtreat these advocates of the Sunday Sabbath as sinners, and greater sin- nent to inquire how far these persons ners than they would be if they did are "holden with the cords of their not regard any day as a Sabbath.

You ask my opinion as to the correctness of these positions. You have not given at length, or in the thinking as you do. I will say, however, unhesitatingly, that if your first foundations be destroyed," &c. See proposition can be proved to be coralso Matt. 5: 17-19; 1 Cor. 7: 19; rect, your second is correct also, as every candid person must allow. Whoever believes one thing and The third is answered, Ezekiel 18: practices another, especially in the 1-24—"What mean ye, that ye use are thus tried because, associating matter of religious duty, is insincere and dishonest, and should be regard- Israel, saving. The fathers have eaten ed and treated as such by all rightminded persons. And now, if such are set on edge?" &c. The line of a state of things as is here referred to exists, to any considerable extent. it can be and should be fully proved ing proposition, viz: I am not bound and made public, as you suggest, and to observe what I do not believe is a become the ground of withholding divine requirement; I do not believe from such persons any recognition that seventh day is the weekly Sab-

of them that would imply approval | bath of divine appointment; and the and fellowship. But let us waive this point for the present. There is a more vital quesyour letter suggests it. For, is not the keeping of the first day, instead of the seventh day, a sin, even though the persons doing this think themselves justified in so doing? What is the answer that a conscientious observer of the seventh day must give to this question? He will say, Surely, it is a sin: for "sin is the transgression of the law," (1 John 3: 4,) and the law says, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do ail thy work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God;" and Seventh-day Baptists believe that this whole law is a full force, and that to disregard it, or any part of it, is a bar to church fellowship. (See "Expose." Articles 11, 12, 13, page 99 History of General Conference.) The creature circumstances under which the transgression is effected, will of course always determine the degree of guilt; they will lessen or increase it; but they never make the transgressor of the law innocent; or so nearly so as that the Lawgiver can afford to let the affair pass as though nothing had happened. For, if such D. C., don't shrink from the truth. a thing could be, moral government, Better go with God and the right, upon any known reasonable princi- than with temporary friends to do ples, would become impossible; moral evil. Yield to nothing. laws would become inoperative; moral obligation would lose its universal distinctive character. The law of the Ten Commandments is not the expression merely of the divine will; nor the simple statement of principles; but it contains a potential "shall." A principle of moral action says, Thou oughtest to do or not to do; but the law, being based upon moral principle, says, Thou shalt do or not do certain things; and every right-minded person recognizes the obligation to obey; the

chiefly for the following reasons: 1. The law was made for him, in common with others of like nature and relations, and therefore for him individually, and as adapted to his and their wants, and to illustrate the glory and perfection of the Divine Being, and its observance accordingly enjoined.

understanding being, that such per-

son has the law, and common oppor-

tunities for knowing what it says.

Every responsible person, then, with

this law before him, who does not,

as commanded in the law, observe

seventh day, is a sinner. He is a

transgressor of the law. He is so,

whether he feels it, or not; whether

any one reproves him or not: for he

is directly responsible to God, and

"shall be judged by the law" which

he holds in his hand. He is a sinner

in the eye of the Lawgiver, and

2. This law has been providentialble to its claims, it is thus, not by circumstances, wholly beyond his con-

Now, it is a maxim of moral law, that all persons should be held to answer, not only for what they know and believe and feel that God has commanded them, but for all that they might know and believe and feel, if they did but faithfully improve their God-given opportunities. If something be claimed in extenustion, on the ground that sin, directly and indirectly, blinds, perverts, and from those who observe Sunday, but prejudices men, let it be considered, felt bound to reject any offer to obthat repentance for and reformation tain wealth or honor that would from sin is man's first duty; and compel me to leave the Sabbath. I

forbear mentioning. (Rom. 3: 20.) "But if we walk in the light as he (Christ) is in the water by you, and thus confessed light, we have fellowship one with Christ before men. another; and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin. If we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. If we confess our sins he is just and faithful to forgive us

answered in Ps. 11: 3, 4-"If the

Matt. 19: 17; Rev. 22: 14, 14: 12.

defense indicated by the above inter-

rogations, takes shape in the follow

must postpone for the present.

ANOTHER CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

could perhaps be relieved concern-

ing one question which has troubled

whenever the subject of the Sabbath

of their practices and customs.

usually attended that church; and

dence unknown, believing that it

would benefit many young Christians.

You may ask why I go to a first-

our own. Because I am pursuing a

course of study that cannot be ob-

YOUR PASTOR.

I am, very truly, &c.,

DEAR BROTHER D. C. -I have read your letter with symbally and interest, and am glad that you decide t face your trouble, rather than yield or retreat from it. Whether you our sins, and to cleanse us from all could have done better in one of our unrighteousness." (1 John 1: 7-9.) schools it is now too late to consider Now, if there is a person living in Certainly, in one important direction any Bible-blessed land, who has not your out-look is not fluttering. To the means or reasonable opportunity be educated by those who ignore the

From one who was led into the

REPLY.

Bible Sabbath, is not favorable. They will not teach you, either by precept or example, to "remember the Sabbath day," nor to honor its claims to sacredness. With God's help, you must now prove yourself equal to your position. Not every Sabbath-keeper can stand his ground against popular influences and insti tutions, while enjoying the advanta ges of church and social privileges injunctions? Or to say, I do not which are favorable. Even thus sitbelieve that the law of the Ten Comuated many drift away Very few. however, profess, to leave us convinced that we are wrong, while many go against their honest convictions of truth and duty, borne by the coming these questions, it would be pertimercial, educational, and religious currents which sweep against them. Only those who are firmly anchored own sins." (See Prov. 5: 22, 23.) and possess great stamina, hold their The answer to the first of these inground against these lides. Your terrogations will be found in John power is being tested by them, and 7: 17-"If any man will do his will, you propose to yield "Just a little," way of argument, your reasons for i. e., wants to do it, "he shall know by "communing with them." You of the doctrine," &c. The second is can find no relief, except in being

more firm. Don't parley with temp

tation. Your trouble begins with

you desire to join them in this, and sour grapes, and the children's teeth "the fear of doing wrong" alone restrains you. The communion our Saviour's death. "He died to put away sin: and sin is the trans When, theregression of the law." fore, you commune with those who religiously transgress he law by breaking the fourth commandment Scripture says, "Whatsoever is not the ordinance becomes two-edged of faith is sin;" it would therefore sword, cutting sharply towards yourbe sin for me to keep seventh day. self. I see not how you can thus do most indirect, can he be said to have tion in this great controversy and I believe first day is the weekly Sab- without destroying the distinction been appointed by men. His combath; it would therefore be sin for between truth and error as indeed mission does not date from the lay me to keep Sunday. Let us suppose you unconsciously do in your letter. ing on of hands by Ananias, nor by this person to be as sincere as he When you regard God's holy law as the brethren at Antioch; but from can be under any circumstances lightly as they do, you dan go with the hour when he heard a voice saywhich the case will admit of. Now, them to the communion. This ing, "I am Jesus." if he is not a sinner, what becomes might be pleasant, but pleasant Paul is not a time-server; he does of the law in his hands? And if he things are not always right or safe. not seek the favor of men, by pleas is a sinner, what is faith worth? Having sanctioned theil disregard ing them; but pronounces a curse Either the law must give way, or his of the Sabbath by communing with upon all who preach contrary to what faith must be declared to be imper- them, what can you say when they he had preached. This is not the fect; that is, it is not built upon the ask you to abandon the Sabbath? | course of one who depends on man pure Word of God; and is not the You are not ready to do this. You for his position. If Paul were still latter the true statement? Ought | cannot yet forget that God has said. | pleasing men, he would not be a ser-Obedience is better than sacrifice," felt, that the seventh day, and not and that "the love of God is to do first day, or any other day, was the His commandments." The power of good news he preached from men

Sabbath of Jehovah? And would to belittle the law when thinking of immediately after his conversion, he not have known this, had he not been holden with the cords of his your friends who religidusly trans- with no hesitation or doubt, we may gress it. It was the work of Christ | well believe, as to the course he There is much that I wish to say to "magnify and make honorable. upon this subject, and upon points to fulfill," the law which they ignorcontained in your letter, which I ed. Unite with them in communion, and you will endorse their work, if advice or instruction; neither did he indeed you have not already done so. go up to Jerusalem, to see those who These earnest and devout friends

give you a class in Sunday School, allow you to express your viewsdissolving views?—and indulge your Which speaks for itself, and is well eccentricities in various ways; then answered by Bro. Summerbell. Bro. spread the communion table, and invite you to partake, and, judging them to be devout Christians, with longing desire you ask, "Why not?" Unconsciously, sitting in judgment, where God is the only judge, you ELD. SUMMERBELL I have been justify men in breaking His law with reading, in the RECORDER of Feb. 16. continued intent, and then ask, "Are an article entitled "Cases of Conscience, fifth letter," and it suggest | not these Christians whom I see so

ed to my mind a way in which I earnest and devout?" Zacharias and Elizabeth (Luke 1 6.) were both righteous defore God, me\_that of communion. I have for nonths past been attending school walking in all the commandments in a community where the seventh and ordinances of God blameless. day as a Sabbath is not known, i. e., John says, (2: 4,) "He that saith I practically. I was connected with know him, and keepeth not his comthe Methodist Episcopal Church mandments, is a liar, and the truth Sunday School, and taught a class in the same: and taught my views is not in him."

he affirmed, before the all-knowing Dear Brother, are these earnest was brought up. A great love for and devout Christians, with whom the school sprung up in my heart, although I was not in favor of many | you so long to commune, of this description? Are you not, while thus udging and justifying them, preparas I have seen them go to the altar ing yourself for the final step of the purpose of gaining instruction, to partake of the bread and wine, leaving the Sabbath which you now but to secure the liberty of Gentile how my soul longed to be there too. I then thought of my own people, so much love and revere? You cer- Christians. We do not believe he and as I remembered the blessings tainly cannot long condemn yourself had any misgivings as to the soundwhich come from going to the table for doing that which looks so innoof the Lord, I went. I longed to be cent in them. It is this and kinwith Christians and commune. But the thought arose, Are not these Christians whom I see so earnest dred considerations, which press upon you, when invited to go with them and devout? I believe they are; to the Supper, that brings you into yet I dared not go with them to the trouble: makes you long, while you 'supper," for fear of doing wrong. I do not understand why I could not, fear, to go. How shall you escape? thought to be superior to his own. with the Methodist or Presbyterian By stopping. Drifting outward, and brethren, partaka of the body of away from the Bible Sabbath, to-Christ. I have never, when in comward its man-made rival, conscience nunion, thought of wicked brother finds a stopping place at the commun-B. or of brother C., who does not do his duty, or why I was at the ta- ion table. I am not sure but that ble with such, but thought only of the Master meant that it should be myself and Jesus, his sufferings and so. While the communion relebrates lated to the apostles the Gospel he death, and my own unworthiness. I the death of the Son of God, it is had preached among the Gentiles, want light on this subject, and if it ly placed within his reach; and if is not too much trouble, would like also God's own testimony against the telling them, of course, what he had set us right before the Christian now he is ignorant of it, or insensi- to hear from you, or some brother, "transgression of that law which is preached, faith, not works, and what world, as a denomination. The po- they are pleased to choose. God's through the columns of the Recor- sin." "He bear our sins in his own he had done in respect of circum- sitions assumed in the Sabbath col- law needs no improvement. If he April 2d, says:

body on the tree." "This blood cleanseth from all sin." "This is who belong to the Seventh-day Bap my blood, which is shed for the remission of sins." Is the Lord's Supall others God bids us remember?

tained in any of cur denominational schools. I feel clearly the importance of living for Christ, and of keeping his Sabbath, and have studied the question muck. I have had good offers, or what some would term such, hears the Georgia and the Law; for the only true success is in obeying least by abstaining, against it. This Judaism would have gloried in their And I know whereof I affirm, that stead of the seventh day named in whole cost will be about \$5,000. United States, the Commissioners being built of mahogany. The fish-

men, all heroic souls. I hope I have said enough. God bless and strengthen you.

JAMES SUMMERBELL.

The Sabbath Recorder WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 13, 1871.

GEORGE B. UTTER,....EDITOR.

APOSTOLIO AUTHORITY.

The Apostolic Authority claimed by Paul, in his Letter to the Galatians, especially the 1st and 2d

After yielding to the influence of Judaizing teachers, the next step for the Galatian churches would natur-'ally be, to impuga the authority of Paul, from whose teachings they had departed. They appear to have done this by denying him true apostle ship, on account of his not having been a personal follower of Christ. and having therefore received his instruction in Gospel truth at second

The one great purpose of this let ter was, then, to severely rebuke the Galatians for their unfaithfulness, to instruct them anew in the doctrine of the Gospel, and to exhort then to live Christ-like, standing fast in Christian liberty. But that they might know he had a right thus t reprove, to teach, and to entreat he proved to them that he was an apos tle commissioned by Heaven, not by men. He did not do this boastingly the communion question. This is so for Paul was he who gloried only in natural, that other than prophetic the cross of Christ. He spoke of eyes might have foresden it. You himself only that, by magnifying this proverb concerning the land of | with them as you do in other things, the work of grace in his own hear and life, he might lead the churches of Galatia to receive his words as

bearing the approval of Heaven. At the very outset he strikes th key, "Paul an Apostle," and it sends on a tone of authority through the whole epistle. Man is not the source whence his authority springs. He was neither sent forth by any body of men, nor did he receive his apos tolic commission through the agency of man. In no way, not even in the

He could not have received the association and sympathy lead you nor have been taught by them; for ought to take, "he conferred not with flesh and blood." To no such inadequate source did he apply for were apostles before him. These were men of longer Christian experience than he; and had enjoyed the glorious privilege of being daily companions of the Lord. But, contrary to what might perhaps have been expected, he did not visit them; but went away in another direction,

> to Arabia, where, certainly, he could not have found human instructors. Three years after, he went to Je usalem, in order to get acquainted with Cephas, and staid with him fifteen days; but he saw no other apostle except James, the Lord's brother. Paul had evidently heard about Peter, and wanted to see him but the language here is clearly designed, to lead us to infer that his motive in going was not at all to get instruction. He is showing his independence of other apostles; and to this he must have reference, as

dignant appeal, "Henceforth let no God, the truthfulnesss of his statebody the marks of Jesus." Like At another time, fourteen years slaves belonging to a temple, or after, he went to Jerusalem, not for devoted to the service of a deity, he also had marks of ownership and service, the surest signs of his being a servant of his Lord and Master. Jesus Christ. ness of his teachings; but for the O undiscerning Galatians! It was good of those who had been conmockery for you to deny the apostleverted through his labors, and for ship of Him who was marked as the sake of unanimity in the future, he was willing to hold a council with brand of persecution. those whose prerogatives were

He went, too, "according to revelation," that is, under supernatural direction, and hence acted, on his part, wholly independently of men, though in conformity with the wishes of the church at Antioch. He re-

per, which so forcibly and solemnly | vield to the false brethren who in- most serious injury to the cause of about the impious work of supplying | water than usual at this season." day school when we have those of reminds us of all this, the place to sisted that Titus be circumcised, so Sabbath reform. Nor do I believe the deficiencies of God's law, a work forget that commandment which of as to conciliate them, or in submist they are sustained by the denominasion to their demands; for mischeiv- tion at large. To put in the same as well as so contrary to their own The Bible teaches that bedience ous consequences would have follow- catagory with atheists, idolaters, to God is a primary condition of ed. Titus, the intimate companion profane swearers, murderers, adulpeace. Make it such, in the plans of of Paul, and a Greek, seems to have terers, thieves, and liars, those whom your future life, and you shall find been especially singled out by the we invite into our pulpits, and to you, and the opinions of your friends his circumcision, at this crisis of the a flagrant act of inconsistency, such

"by the law is the knowledge of sin." God,) but for other reasons, which I gives you trouble; but who promis- victory. (When Paul had Timothy many of our Sabbath-keepers are the commandment, which all intellied you exemption from trouble? A circumcised, who was of Jewish de-pained at the course pursued, be-gent persons know is the day comtrue Christian expects it. Through scent on his mother's side, we have lieving it most suicidal to the cause monly called Saturday. Be not deit we enter the kingdom of God. It every reason to believe he understood of the Sabbath. Then let the pro- ceived; but open your eyes to the is the earthly heritage of all true his business, and knew that no evil position of "Fair Play" be fairly "irrepressible conflict" that is evidiscussed, and let the issues be fairconsequences would follow.) Paul had gone fully prepared for ly met.

his mission. And the other apostles I had written an article on "The saw before them one who, by his ef- Relation of the Sabbath to Christian of Jesus." Choose to obey God ficient labors, gave unmistakable Character and the Church." but now proof of a divine commission, and prefer to waive for a time its publian abundance of God's favor. They cation, in order that we have fair mew that as mighty a work had been | play all around. S. S. GRISWOLD. rought for him, in saving Gentiles

rom their sins, as for Peter among THE "RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT" the circumcision; and his independ-THE "CHRISTIAN SABBATH." ent authority was therefore acknowl-To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder .

edged; apostles who had seen Christ Let no one imagine that those who are calling for a religious amendment lieved to have been authoritatively of our National Constitution, so that appointed, and whose reputation it shall "respect the sanctity" and Paul would not for one moment as-'require the observance" of the sail, these pillars in the church 'Christian Sabbath," intend in the could find no fault with him. They least to abridge our "Christian libertaught him, he declares, nothing ty" by binding all to the observance new: but received him as an equal of a definite day. They too well recognized his mission to the Genknow the steps of that reasoning by tiles, and gave to him and Barnabas which they have come to the concluthe right hands of copartnership. sion that the fourth commandment welcoming them as colaborers in a is fully obeyed, both in spirit and in common cause, with one Master, one letter, by keeping the first day of the week, or even any one day in the seven. They know that the earth is ng apostle of the circumcision acted cound, and constantly revolving, and injustly towards the cause of the consequently, that days are slippery, Gentiles, others joining him; and it unreliable things, being always on was for Paul, and him alone, to re buke Peter boldly, in his presence the move. Considering this, of course they will not be so silly as to under and before all, for the inconsistency, take, by human legislation, to do that absurdity, and guilt, involved in his which the law of God has failed to act; thus, again, using that inde do, namely, to bind all to the observ pendent right which had been conance of one particular day. They ceded to him, in defending the liberare aware of the impracticability of observing the same specific time as If such, then, were Paul's relation holy or sanctified, from Boston to to men, we are now prepared to hear San Francisco, since there are three him say, "I am an apostle, through nours and twenty minutes difference Jesus Christ, and God the Father. in the beginning and ending of the who raised him from the dead. day in these two cities: so that be-Lightfoot puts these words into the fore the Californians are fairly awake mouth of Paul: "I was commission on Sunday morning, the Boston bells ed by the risen and glorified Lord are calling the people to the place of I am in all respects an apostle, worship. They know too, as well as qualified witness of his resurrection any one who would teach them, that and a signal instance of his power. if a person cross the Pacific ocean He was equal to the Twelve in either eastward or westward, he will every way; for he was taught only either gain or lose a day, as the case through a personal, supernatural remay be; and therefore, since many velation from Christ. Therefore the of our people are addicted to travel Gospel he preached was not "according to man," not human, but in there might soon be as many Chris conformity with the will of Christ tian Sabbaths in the United States

course these men must be aware of the obvious and almost unpardonable folly of attempting to dictate to all the observance of a particular day. It is true, that some ignorant persons may be silly enough to claim that there is in fact no practical difficulty in observing a definite day as count of him. Such a change could the Christian Sabbath throughout have been wrought only by the Holy the United States, or even the whole world: that from Maine to California there is no disagreement in the reckhis eternal purpose had set Paul apart unto the Gospel, was pleased oning of the days of the week—all know when Sunday comes; that, in fact, the men of both continents. Christians, Jews, Mohammedans, and Pagans, are in perfect harmony in edge of Christ his Saviour, he might numbering the days; so that a pergo forth among the Gentiles, proson may travel from Oregon eastward claiming the glad tidings of salvation. Almost every word tells for to China or Japan and back again, and repeat the journey a thousand strengthening the declaration, that times, if possible, and yet not gain or lose a day, nor find himself out of al merit, that there was nothing withharmony with the people of any nain himself from which it might have tion of the whole world in respect to the days of the week; that in this God's work, and only his, due to his respect there is no more difficulty than there would be if the earth

were "as flat as a pancake." But how manifest is the folly of these sticklers for a definite day, when we consider that it is always possible that somebody will cross the Pacific, and perhaps a number of times, and in different directions and in so doing, who knows but they will get the days so mixed up that nobody can tell which is which? All this is as well known to those

historical and revealed truth. Faithwho ask for the recognition of the fully did he strive not to run in vain. Christian Sabbath in our National He gave his whole being to the work Constitution, as it is to anybody else; of saving souls, in spite of obstacles and therefore any one can see the he had to surmount, in the superabsurdity of thinking that they will stitions, prejudices, opposition and ever think of attempting to bind our free and enlightened citizens to the Surely, Paul's commission, came observance of a definite day. For from heaven; and well might he since they admit that "the essential close his letter with the almost inpoint" in the Sabbath commandment man trouble me, for I bear in my is "the proportion of time," namely, "one day of rest after six of labor,' it is reasonable to expect, as one of their ablest writers has expressed it, that "the very freedom and universality of the gospel dispensation would lead us to think that the precise day of the week on which the Sabbath should be kept." would not be "insisted on." Therefore, let all be assured that these men are too Christ's servant forever, by the cruel enlightened and liberal, and under stand their own freedom under the gospel too well, to insist on the ob servance of a definite day, thus bind ing a voke upon the disciples which The proposition of "Fair Play, neither they nor their fathers have the last number of the SABBATH been able to bear. Of course they RECORDER, I do most heartily second will not presumptuously attempt to believing that the cause of truth and change the commandment of God, which, as they hold, does not desig-Christian charity most imperatively demand it. The discussion of that nate a particular day, but leaves to proposition is demanded, in order to

all the freedom of choice, so as to bind all to the particular day which We believe he respectfully conferwith the apostles of circumcision; but not for one moment did he

We believe he respectfully confersion; but not for one moment did he

They are, in my opinion, doing a for a moment that these men will set to all the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat. We have showers to all the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat. We have showers to all the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat. We have showers to all the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat. We have showers to all the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat. We have showers to all the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat. We have showers to all the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat. We have showers to all the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat. We have showers to all the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat. We have showers to all the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat. We have showers to all the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat. We have showers to all the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing wheat the day, he would have the spring is now smiling on us, sowing the spring is now smiling on us, and the day have the spring is now smiling on us, and the day have the spring is now smiling on us, and the day have the spring is now smiling on us, and the day have the spring is now smiling on us, and the day have the spring is now smiling on us, and the day h so insulting to the great Law-giver, Reader, please pardon the irony;

but let it be an eye-opener to the lock showed us recently the plans malignant fevers, engendered in sects and noxious reptiles are not selected and sects and noxious reptiles are not malignant fevers, engendered in sects and noxious reptiles are not selected and sects are not sects as a section of sects are not sects as a section of sections are not section. fallacy of that argument, which claims for a new church to be erected at close and filthy barracks, devoid of found more abundant than in the inforest rest. Your own intelligence will tell Judaizers; but had he consented to pray in our prayer-meetings, is such that God has not in the fourth com- West Hallock, by the Seventh-day all sanitary appliances. The Span- terior of our old States. In forest mandment appointed a definite day Baptists, the coming season. It iards sent, in all, about 35,000 products there is an astonishing value of the coming season. will also tell you, that by communching the chief property of the week; but that its claims are will be built of frame, 36x40 feet in troops, of whom between 6,000 and riety, including the chief light woods; oak, pitch pine, a violation of all charity, that it of the week; but that its claims are size, and 23 feet high. It will be 8,000 were lost by desertion and disthat repentance for and reformation compel me to leave the Sabbath. I ing with them you justify their sin. that every person has this grace who for success in life, for I know that the success in life, for I know the success i

dently before us, and take your stand, while you may, to "keep the commandments of God and the faith rather than men, by keeping the day which he has appointed, and so es cape his threatened wrath by braving the wrath of men, who undertake to legislate for God, and compel all to fall down and worship the image which they shall be pleased to set np. See Rev. 14: 9-12: 13: 11-15: and 12: 17. The test is inevitable and the time is at hand. On which side will you be found?

R. F. COTTRELL.

THE SABBATH. e have heard from the East, from the Sout

and the West

ommotion and tumult. For the Sabbath of man is profaced by man

That they cannot perceive how the matter no Words of sweet comfort fain would we speak

an it he that wise men have so blinded the

utes are spurned

efore you discover such faults of another ake from your eye the beam, then look

That from henceforth, the first day the That the edict of man shall forever abide Vhile the law of Jehovah is thus set aside

hat the seventh-day Sabbath is God's Sal CENTRALIA, III.

HOME NEWS ALBION, WIS. DEAR RECORDER,-We think that ve can safely report progress for the Albion church. We are now holding regular public services at the church on Sixth-day evening, Sabbath morning, and evening after the Sabbath; also, a weekly prayer meeting at the provinces, and the judiciary of private houses, on the evening after the Supreme Court chosen for five Second-day. These meetings are years by the Senate, from nominaincreasingly well attended and a growing interest seems to be manifested, especially among some of the holding office virtually during good members of our church, whose voices | behavior, and not one was found have been silent for a long time in whose character did not inspire reour social meetings. The Sabbath School meets at 10 o'clock on Sabbath morning; and under the efficient superintendence of Dea. S. R. Potter is, we think, doing a good ers, whose importance depends on and praying, and trying to beneve, President Baez has the respect of people, for his administrative abilifor the outpouring of the Holy ties, and the strong attachment of Spirit among us, and we ask to be kindly remembered in the prayers of God's children everywhere. An ef-

The church at DeRuvter, N. Y., has been holding a few extra evening meetings, conducted by its pastor. Eld. Joshua Clarke. Many of the members have been revived, and some have come from the ranks of sin, through repentance and faith, to the standard of Christ, and to the hope of salvation. On Sabbath, March 25th, four were baptized and

DERUTTER, April 2, 1871. WEST! VIRGINIA. A letter from Eld. C. A. Burdick, dated April 3d, says:

received into the church. B. G. S.

"T just came from the neighborfive families of Sabbath-keepers there, connected with the Lost Creek church, whose house of worship is about twenty-three miles from them. They have begun building a meeting house in their own neighborhood, new organization there before long, if none of them leave. They are

"I learn, since coming to Lost Creek, that 13 have already joined the Seventh-day Baptist church from the fruits of our late revival, and there are several more candidates waiting for next Sabbath. So far as now known, the number of hopeful conversions during the meetings is twenty-five.'

Spring has evidently come to stay. People feel that there is great cause and, the number of military chiefs to thank the Giver of all blessings. Winter wheat is looking very fine indeed, and promises a bountiful harvest. Spring wheat is sown, and oats are being scattered by the hand of the sower. The fruit crop promises to be very large. Apple, peach, pear, and cherry trees, all seem to be doing their very best, and in a week or more will clothe themselves with the now bursting blooms. s. R. W.

ALDEN, MINN, A letter from Alden, Minn., dated

After a mild and beautiful win-

WEST HALLOCK, ILL. The following, from a recent number of the Peoria Transcript, will interest our readers:

"Mr. G. W. Butts, of West Halwill be built of frame, 36x40 feet in troops, of whom between 6,000 and riety, including the choicest cabinet

furnished, and will seat about 300 persons. The vestibule will be 10x 6 feet in size, and, in case of emergency, will accommodate about 60 persons more. The church will be enclosed with eight-inch finishing lumber and moulded battens. "The church has been holding its meetings in an old building used as

a church, school house, and town house. There are about 130 members of this denomination at West Hallock, with a worshiping congregation of about 250 members. Rev. Nathan Wardner is the pastor. The new building will not only be a convenience and improvement to the society who will erect it, but will be an ornament to the neighborhood. Mr. Valentine Jobst, of this city, is the architect, and the building will be commenced as soon as the weather narrow channels, they have a mono becomes fairly settled.

IN MEMORIAM. Died, in Farina, Ill., March 22d, 1871, E. C.

Gently, tenderly close her eyes: She died as only the Christian dies Tenderly, gently lay her to rest: She sleeps the peaceful sleep of the blest. Place the turf kindly over her grave. Covering the heart so noble, so brave; Only the friends who loved her most. Know what a treasure earth has lost. Many and bitter the tears that are shed: A dear one has fallen, a Christian is dead.

But grief is too potent, language too weak. Earnest her life-work, fruitful of good; One faithful laborer hath done what she could Strewn with bright flowers is the path she trod Blest be her memory, the servant of God. Faithful the record the Good Father keeps: God and the angels know where she sleeps. Heaven at last the reward of the just.

SAN DOMINGO.

On Wednesday of last week, Pres ident Grant sent to Congress the Report of the San Domingo Commissioners, together with a letter though the Commissioners believe explaining his own course in negotiating for the Bay of Samana. The report is very long—too long for us to print entire. The following sy- ity. Only one small and poorly nonsis of it appears to have been made with care and candor, and will pay for perusal:

The Commissioners preface their report by the recital of the resolution of Congress under which they were appointed, and after a brief narrative of the events of the expe- for self-government and regular podition, give a concise statement of litical action. The Commis the political state and condition and estimate the actual population of the form of government of San Domin- republic at 156,000, more than nine go. The government is in theory a teen-twentieths being native Dominic Constitutional Republic, the President Cans. The white blood predominates lent being elected nearer white than black. tions by electoral colleges. Each parish has also its Alcalde, corresponding to our justice of the peace. spect. The penal code of the island for civil offences, is necessarily much severer than in our country, as San Domingo has long been infested by jealous, aspiring and ambitious lead-

many leading men, who regard him as the only statesman among them who can hold the nation against dofort is now being made to raise mestic factions and foreign foes. money for the purchase of a parson- Baez was first elected President in 1848, and his first administration apage, which bids fair to prove successpears to be the only one in the annals of the Dominican Republic the rolling plain of Vega, generally which has lasted the constitutional period. In 1853, he was succeeded by Santana, and anarchy soon en- rain is partially or wholly wanting sued, continuing till 1861, when the island was brought under the power of Spain. After the expulsion of the Spaniards, anarchy again followed, Baez being several times called from abroad to save the country by pro-

visional authority. Baez has now entered on the third year of his present administration, and there is tropical fruits and vegetables, as well ample testimony that under him the as commercial staples. Sugar cane Republic has enjoyed as much liberty and more tranquillity than any of his predecessors dared allow. Baez appears also legally and constitution-Ilv entitled to the office which he now holds. The existing insurrections, headed by Cabral and Luperhood of Bush's Mills. There are on, are the exponents of no clearly defined policy, and have no hold on public opinion beyond the territory which they may temporarily occupy. Cabral, though once a popular leader, is incompetent, lacking adminis trative ability, and claims no authoriand I think there is a prospect of a ty beyond that of leader of the revoution. Luperon is simply a bandit stained with crime, his main exploits ocated in the southern part of Lewis | being robberies and piracies. Cabral has only a few hundred men operating in the depopulated districts of San Juan and Nevba, and

sustained by troops and war materi-Besides Haytien aggressions, other causes aggravate the difficulties of the Dominican Republic. Among

these are provincial jealousy between the north and south sides of the islheading small clans in various districts, and the conveniences the neighboring islands offered for revolutionist and insurrectionary operations. All these difficulties, the Commissioners believe, would disappear should the Dominican Republic be effectually protected by connection with a strong nation. Local self-government in the island has furnish abundant forage of the best been greatly obstructed by internal difficulties and disturbances, yet feed on great savannas, though were many town councils still preserve ef- they multiplied ten fold they could ficient existence, and are composed | not exhaust the abundant pasturage, of members of good character and and can be bought for one cent per

to-day, but so far there has been less water than usual at this season."

threatening danger to the Masonic horses are raised in great danger and influential and only marauding expeditions have order in the island, and the re-establishment of prevented the great development of order in the island, and the re-establishment of the masonic horses are raised in great days and only marauding expeditions have order in the island, and the re-establishment of the masonic horses are raised in great days are raised in great days and only marauding expeditions have order in the island, and the re-establishment of the masonic horses are raised in great days are raised in great days and only marauding expeditions have order in the island, and the re-establishment of the masonic horses are raised in great days are raised in great days and only marauding expeditions have order in the island, and the re-establishment of the masonic horses are raised in great days are raise lishment of slavery, either by impor- the business of stock raising. One tation or the reduction of the inhabitants to bondage. The people refeatures of San Domingo is the divolted and drove the Spaniards into versity of natural growths in differstrongholds on the coast, where ent localities, which will give rise to their soldiers died by wholesale, of extensive internal commerce. In-

say, they found very widespread and outspoken in all parts of the isl. and, and based, apparently, on thor. ough, intelligent discussion. This desire is also ardently shared and sustained by all the colonies of col. ored people formerly from the Unit. ed States, whose attachment to their native land seems to have deepened with time and distance. The people said they would prefer to continue independent if it were possible but if they must lose their national ity, they would rather merge it with the American Union, with the free institutions of a friendly people and common interests. The part of the opposition which does exist appears among certain traders in the ports, some of whom, in case of annexation, would lose control of branches of business of which, in its poly. The Commissioners entirely discredit the report that annexation would be resisted by desperate measures in any part of the island,

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The Commission

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and cite at length their own experi ence and entire immunity from harm of any kind while on the island as evidence of the correctness of their The people of San Domingo are of

mixed blood, honest, temperate, inoffensive, destitute of prejudice, class or color, pauperism, beggary and high crimes being practically un known. Among the popular vices is petty gambling, extensively indulged in by the Spanish portion of the population. All are Roman Cathplics, except American emigrants, who are Methodists and Baptists, though no intolerance or religious persecution can be discovered. The people generally own the land which they cultivate, though agricultural operations are limited by lack of narkets and frequent political disturbances. The Dominicans are not averse to work when sure of a reasonable reward. Labor now is in abundant supply at \$10 or less per month. Few schools exist, and the people generally are uneducated, the opportunities for education would be eagerly improved, the Dominicans being possessed of proverb ial shrewdness and much native abilequipped printing office exists in the republic. The general political ca. pacity of the people is regarded favorably, there having been for years neither slavery nor cast spirit to deprive them of manliness. The courage and devotion wasted in insurection abundantly prove their capacity

The geologists report the existence of ores, iron, copper and gold, with deposits of lignite, rock salt, and petroleum. Iron ore is abundant, easy of access, and will doubtless be made available for the chean production of pig iron. The copper ores are of a fair degree of richness, and beds have been opened to a slight extent. The reported coal of Samana peninsula and the neighborhood of the Puerto Plata is found to be lignite, of little value as fuel. comcoal. The gold region is extensive and though worked anciently, at present is but little known. The salt

zens of the United pied by the site of cial city. Inland water and travel w deposits in the mountains near Nevthe future of Sama ba are believed to be extensive and authority of the Ur not fail to be of na There are five classes of lands in The Commission San Domingo-mountain, steppe, and ful and thorough valleys, uniformly rich and producthe debt of San I tive; the extensive prairie region of the sum of all del the Llanas, admirable pasture land; ing claims against be \$1,545,831. Th wooded, and the finest agricultural government for 187 land on the island; dry lands, where of which \$728,695 toms, and \$35,466 which can be made fertile by artifi Commissioners lay cial irrigation; and red-claw timbered their efforts to get lands, lying along the coast. Hardof the debt of the ly any portion of the island is not ca-

lic, and believe pable of cultivation, and, taken as a substantially correct whole, it is one of the most fertile is not believed liab regions on the face of the earth. The tion of the inden agricultural products include all France from Hayti sion is assured that negotiations have is grown most profitably on the low with any country e lands, and the yield is much greater than in the Island of Jamaica, even The extent of un though aided by artificial irrigation. can territory is 22,2 Fifteen annual cuttings from the a portion of which original root are common, and an ly involved in dist abundance of fuel gives San Domin being about 1,000 s go additional advantage over the Commission present neighboring islands in this branch of all grants and c of industry. The mountain region miblic lands and fi is especially adapted to the culture clare that after th of coffee, and cocoa and valuable and complete invest fibrous plants. The product of wax unable to find an and honey is surprisingly large, concession in any f any United States

thousands of hives of honey being destroyed for the sake of the wax alone, Wild ginger and indigo grow everywhere in the greatest profusion, and cotton is raised near Azua. Cinchona is successfully raised on the higher mountains; and many vegetables and fruits of the temperate al from Hayti. The Commissioners | zone also produce in abundance. As believe that had both these leaders an evidence of the present undevel wielded only their own forces and oped condition of Dominican agriresources, they would long ago have culture, may be cited the fact that the commission, during their expeditions through the interior of the island, often met with beet sugar raised and refined in France, butter and cheese imported from Denmark, and milk condensed in the United States, but seldom with similar articles manufactured on the island. The country is everywhere adapted to the cultivation of tobacco. and three crops of Indian corn are raised annually, though the most valuable national grain is a species of rice More than forty distinct varieties of tropical fruits are found growing wild. The grasses of San Domingo qualities. Immense herds of cattle pound on the hoof; goats abound in The Spanish occupation of the isl- the more arid districts, and in the and, in 1861, was found to have been forests swine thrive in great numconsummated by fraud, and was bers; sheep are very few; poultr

of the most remarkable agricultural

Samana Bay duri negotiations have They are also willi one-fifth of the schools, provided will appropriate \$ ablishment of an scientific college. The Commission tion of the report been and probabl fact, and say the o Republic to recove is to become, after one of the union o dom and substanti each being gua strength of all. province of the under the resolution

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOR HAND & MACHINE SEWING.

J. & P. COATS'

SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS,

FOR SALE BY

people of San Domingo are of blood, honest, temperate, inve. destitute of prejudice, class or, pauperism, beggary and crimes being practically un-Among the popular vices is gambling, extensively indulged the Spanish portion of the tion. All are Roman Cathexcept American emigrants. re Methodists and Baptists, no intolerance or religious ntion can be discovered. The generally own the land which ultivate, though agricultural ions are limited by lack of ts and frequent political disices. The Dominicans are not to work when sure of a reale reward. Labor now is in ant supply at \$10 or less per Few schools exist, and the generally are uneducated, h the Commissioners believe opportunities for education be eagerly improved, the Doins being possessed of proverbrewdness and much native abil-Only one small and poorly ped printing office exists in the lic. The general political caof the people is regarded favy, there having been for years er slavery nor cast spirit to dethem of manliness. The cournd devotion wasted in insurrecbundantly prove their capacity olf-government and regular poaction. The Commissioners ate the actual population of the lic at 156.000. more than ninetwentieths being native Domini-The white blood predominates ly, the majority being much

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ere are five classes of lands in Domingo-mountain, steppe, and si, uniformly rich and producthe extensive prairie region of clanas, admirable pasture land; olling plain of Vega, generally ed, and the finest agricultural on the island; dry lands, where is partially or wholly wanting, it can be made fertile by artificiation; and red-clay timbered rigation; and red-claw timbered lying along the coast. Hardy portion of the island is not caof cultivation, and, taken as a it is one of the most fertile ons on the face of the earth. The ndfural products include all cal fruits and vegetables, as well mmercial staples. Sugar cane wn most profitably on the low and the vield is much greater in the Island of Jamaica, even h aided by artificial irrigation. in annual cuttings from the dance of fuel gives San Domindditional advantage over the iboring islands in this branch dustry. The mountain region recially adapted to the culture offee, and cocoa and valuable is plants. The product of wax honey is surprisingly large, ands of hives of honey being oyed for the sake of the wax where in the greatest profusion, otton is raised near Azua. Cin-

Wild ginger and indigo grow is successfully raised on the mountains; and many vegeand fruits of the temperate ilso produce in abundance. As dence of the present undevelcondition of Dominican agrimay be cited the fact that nission, during their expedihrough the interior of the isliten met with beet sugar raisi refined in France, butter and imported from Denmark, and dom with similar articles manred on the island. The couneverywhere adapted to the ation of tobacco, and three of Indian corn are raised anthough the most valuable nagrain is a species of rice. than forty distinct varieties of al fruits are found growing The grasses of San Domingo abundant forage of the best s. Immense herds of cattle great savannas, though were ultiplied ten fold they could . aust the abundant pasturage, be bought for one cent per on the hoof; goats abound in re arid districts, and in the re arid districts, and in any swine thrive in great numsheep are very few; poultry nimit wild guinea fowl being many parts of the island; are raised in great numbers, is marauding expeditions have ted the great development of shees of stock raising. One most remarkable agricultural of San Domingo is the di-of natural growths in differlities, which will give rise to ve internal commerce. In ind noxious reptiles are not

nore abundant than in the in-

four old States. In forest

of our old States. In forest there is an astonishing varietisting the choicest cabinet dak pitch pine, lignumvites the pitch pine, light pine, lig

eries of the island, which were once flourishing, have lately fallen into neglect, though the great schools of neglect, the great schools of ne southern shore. Blackfish are found

on the northern shore, and every

year some are caught and tried for

oil. Turtle and several varieties of

shell fish are taken in moderate

abundant in certain localities, grow-

ing attached to mangrove bushes.

They are eaten by the natives, but

San Domingo, according to all

testimony, is generally a healthy country, especially in the interior,

among the mountains, where white

men labor safely and successfully.

The acclimation of strangers presents

no greater obstacle to immigration

than in several of our new States.

The eastern portion of the island is

constantly swept by the trade winds,

been largely exaggerated. The Com-

missioners have given special atten-

tion to the matter of health, and be-

sides getting information from other

quarters, have charged two medical

gentlemen to report specially upon

idea that Dominican territory is par-

The average general health and lon-

gevity are quite equal to and prob-

health as in our middle and western

States, and with greater results.

lance of fruit, with far less liability

to diseases of the lungs, to scarlet

fevers, and other fearful epidemics,

island about fifteen months, and has

not had a single case of vellow fever.

tance in a military point of view.

vantages of the acquisition of Sama-

na Bay to be a powerful military and

naval station, and doubtless the il-

timate growth of an important city,

the portion of the water front which

has already been acquired by citi-

zens of the United States being but

cial city. Inland communication by

water and travel would be easy, and

the future of Samana Bay, under the

authority of the United States, could

their efforts to get at the exact state

tion of the indemnity exacted by

France from Hayti, and the Commis-

negotiations have been entered into

with any country except the United

The extent of undisputed Domini-

can territory is 22,213 square miles,

a portion of which had been former-

scientific college.

could learn, that this is the only way

in which Dominican independence

judged best not to adopt that course,

can be secured, and that if it be

involved in dispute with Havti.

their conclusions. The popular

are not so palatable as the oysters of

more northern latitudes.

Monday, April 3. In the Senate, Mr. Stewart spoke against further land grants by Conquantities. Small oysters are very gress. Mr. Blair made a four-hours' speech on Southern affairs.

In the House, the discussion of the Ku-Elux bill was continued. TUESDAY, April 4. Both Houses were engaged in de

bating the Ku-Klux outrages. WEDNESDAY, April 5. In the Senate, the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill on the Southern outrages, was passed.

In the House, the Ku-Klux debate was continued. The House of Representative pass-

and therefore is more healthy than ed the Ku-Klux bill. Hayti, to which the ravages of vel-FRIDAY, April 7 low fever are chiefly confined. The In the Senate, the Ku-Klux bill losses of the Spanish army from illwas read and referred to the Judiciness were largely due to the lack of ary Committee. Mr. Morrill of Versanitary care, and the Commissioners mont spoke at length against Santo are satisfied that their losses have Domingo annexation.

POOR PARIS.

Fighting of a serious character was kept up around Paris all last week. In the early part of the week. the army of the insurgents, number ticularly unhealthy, and that persons ing some fifty thousand men, went visiting it are peculiarly liable to out from Paris, when they were met vellow fever, is entirely erroneous. and repulsed by the Government troops. From that time till the end ably greater than that of the United of the week, there was constant skir-States. As a whole, immigrants are mishing, with considerable loss of ness for extreme measures. He also nigger.". The Judge ordered the not liable to any more disturbance of life. At last accounts, the insurthe general health in the process of gents continued to hold two of the acclimation than are persons who acclimation than are persons who forts south of the city, which must forded by the law; and he issues a grounds, I will fine you \$200." United States. Taking the year be reduced before the Government stirring appeal to the people at large through, as much agricultural work troops can enter. The insurgents to sustain him in the courageous can be done without affecting the were outside the walls, but were impotent for any offensive movement; Persons in all circumstances can and if the forts fall, the rabble army here, by selecting their locality, en- cannot longer defend the capital. joy a delicious climate and abun- Meartime within the walls the wildest excitement prevailed; prominent Communists were proscribing each and without any liability to yellow other, and their councils were dividfever. The steamer Nantasket, with ed and weakened. The Theirs Govits full complement of officers and ernment still sought to conciliate, seamen, has been in the harbor of the

and thus avoid bloodshed. A circular issued by Thiers on Earthquakes have done no serious Fridey, April 8th, says: "Yesterdamage in the island since 1846, and day Gen. Darmiere carried the inthough slight shocks occur almost | surgent position at Courbevoie, and every year, they are so inconsidera- to-day the bridge at Neuilly was carble that scarce one in a dozen of the ried by the Government troops. inhabitants are aware of them. Hur- Gen. Montandon was slightly and ricanes are not unfrequent, and are Gen. Pechot seriously wounded. are of decisive importance. into the interior, while three great Assemblyists have advanced to Porte bays, Samana, Acoa and Monzeanni- Maillot, and hold the position under la, admit vessels of the largest draft, the ramparts. Forts D'Issy and though only the first has any impor- Bicetre have ceased firing. Paris has only provisions for two days. The Commissioners state the ad- The collapse of the insurrection is

PROGRESS OF THE NORTHERN PA-CIFIC RAILBOAD. The energy with which the building of this great thoroughfare is bemura is an added pied by the site of a great commer- guaranty of its early completion its wise management. We learn from the financial agents of the Road, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., that, not fail to be of national importance, at the present date, the grading is The Commissioners made a care- nearly finished for 266 miles, from ful and thorough examination into Lake Superior, through Central Minthe debt of San Domingo, and find nesota; to the eastern border of Da the sum of all debts and outstand- kota; trains are running over 130 ing claims against the Republic to miles of completed track; the Misbe \$1,545,831. The receipts of the sissippi river is bridged at Brainerd, government for 1870 were \$772,684, and once more joined to the Lakes of which \$728,695 was from cus- by rail, and track-laying is rapidly toms, and \$35,466 from taxes. The progressing westward. By Septem-Commissioners lay great stress on ber next, trains will run to the Red river, and the grading will probably of the debt of the Dominican Republe far advanced toward the Great is not believed liable to pay any por-

lic, and believe their conclusions Bend of the Missouri river in Censubstantially correct. San Domingo tral Dakota. In the mean time work has been the beginning, three years ago, and, commenced the present season on the according to the charge and the law. Pacific coast; a large force of men is in favor of the defendants. Of sion is assured that no obligations or is already employed in the valley of the 47 ministers on the roll of the the Columbia river, in Washington Synod that suspended Mr. Stuart, Territory, and hereafter the work of in 1868, only 20 are now recognized construction will be pushed both by the Synod, and of these only 15 on Friday, April 7th. He was a naeastward and westward toward the are pastors. centre with such rapidity as the best interests of the Road may justify. Including its purchase of the St

being about 1,000 square miles. The Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Commission present a full statement | Pacific: Railroad Company has 413 of all grants and concessions of the miles of Road now in operation, and public lands and franchise, and de- before the close of the present seaclare that after the most searching son the length of finished track will and complete investigation, they are be at least 560 miles. The new unable to find any such grant or highway to the Pacific is being conconcession in any form or manner, to structed at the lowest cost compatiany United States official, either in | ble with first-class work.

connection with the negotiations or in the preparation of the treaty. AN ISTERESTING MEMORIAL SERVICE The Dominicans express a willingness to be annexed on the terms of Church in Fifth-avenue, New York. the treaty of 1869, asking in addition the payment of the rent for The audience-room was decked with ciety, denomination, or corporation. Samana Bay during the two years a profusion of rare flowers. At the The suject was not disposed of. négotiations have been pending. right of the pulpit hung a banner, They are also willing to appropriate inscribed in immortelles on a bed of one-fifth of the public lands for moss, "George Benedict, Pastor, schools, provided the United States will appropriate \$300,000 for the es-1841 to 1848," and on the other side hung one similarly made, bearing the nent of an agricultural and inscription, "Thomas Armitage, Pastor, 1848 to 1871." In the forenoon, The Commission devote a por-Dr. Armitage preached a fitting and tion of the report to show that Doeloquent discourse on the "Progress minican independence never has been and probably never will be a of the Fresent Generation." At the close of the sermon, \$40,000 was fact, and say the only chance for the subscribed to free the church from Republic to recover its independence debt. A bountiful lunch was pros to become, after a proper period, vided for those living at a distance one of the union of States, the free-The programme for afternoon and dom and substantial independence of evening included "Words of Weleach being guaranteed by the strength of all. It is beyond the come," by Chas. T. Goodwin, Senior Deacon an address by the Rev. Dr. province of the Commissioners, under the resolution of Congress, to Dowling on "New York Baptists in 1841 and 1871;" an address by the recommend that such a course be Rev. W. H. Pendleton, on "Long adopted, or abstained from. They Pastorates:" an address by the Rev. simply state, as their belief, founded H. M. Gallaher, on "Our Baptist upon all the observations they could make, and of the facts that they Future," and an address by the Rev.

NATIONAL FINANCES.—A corresponde Governor. A Republican bolt on a the will be taken away. To show ent of the N. Y. Tribune gives a fishing question, and a third candithe commercial importance of annex-cheering view of the process of redate, prevented an election for Lieu-olent societies. date, prevented an election to the General ducing the national debt. He says that on the 1st of August, 1865, the which is rapidly becoming a mono-Poly of the German Empire. Under principal of our National Debt can in both branches, will no doubt the Apostle, in New York, three a stable government, Sar Domingo amounted to \$2,755,995,275, not select the regular Republican candimight be developed into a powerful counting the interest then due there State, which by the laws of trade on, which must have raised the total would make slave labor in the neight to at least Twenty-eight Hundred boring islands unprofitable, and by the spread of its ideas, the whole slave system odious. The Commissioners conclude their report by a Dollars for each day in the week but brief allowed to the close of Mr. John-land the marican and For-land the brief allusion to the unfruitful visit Sunday. At the close of Mr. Johnto the capital of Hayti in search of son's Administration (March 1; 1869.)

interest, by such payment, and by funding at lower rates bonds bearing interest, until the principal is now has been an occasion of grief, and from Virginia, some time since, and but \$2,268.316,231, and the annual interest but \$114,336,552.

FAST DAY in Massachusetts is pleasantly noticed by the New York Tribune, as follows: "Last Thursday was observed as

a Fast Day, and also as a Day of Humiliation and Prayer, in Massachusetts. As evidence of public repentance, there were afternoon fit of the suburban population. As further evidence, if any were needed, there were many base-ball match-Pilgrim Fathers. There was a pleasant holiday, but no 'humiliation' to ly strain of his whole nature." speak of."

and patriotic attitude. It is said that six men were killed

"Elder Knapp," as everybody calls him, so well and widely known as a revivalist among the Baptists, has just closed a series of meetings at Tremont Temple, Boston, where his bold, cutt, slashing style of speech, has dome out quite freely, where, day after day, he has drawn large audiences, and where a considerable number of persons have expressed a purpose to be Christians. Though more than threescore and may have mellowed him somewhat.

at Tripp's Stope, Pa., on the evening of Friday, April 7th.

Suicides have been so plenty in New York of late, that some of the papers expres the opinion, that it has become a mania. One of them expresses a fear that "the standard of morality has fallen so low that abandoned a large portion of our people. It is the moral coward who seeks relief from the world's calamities in self-destruction. Those who in Providence can endure, in a brave and manly fashion, the ills which belong to the lot of every man and woman, and await the release which death may bring, when it comes to

escape from milery." THE delays of the law are illustrated in church matters as well as in money matters. At Philadelphia, on Friday, April 7th, the jury in the great church case, to whom Judge Williams' charge was delivered on Wednesday, came into Court, after being out twenty-four hours, having disagreed, and were discharged This leaves the case as it stood at

STATE AID to schools and religious denominations, was the subject of discussion in a recent session of the Senate of New York. There was a resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, prohibiting the appropriation of moneys by the State, or any town or city in the State, to the schools of any religious denomination. To this an amendment was proposed, forbidding the was resently held at the Baptist appropriation or loan of any public money in aid of any individual, so-

> GAMBLING AND PANEL-ROBBERY, 28 carried on in the great cities, has been quite tho oughly exposed of late in some of the newspapers. There seems, also, to be a wakingup on the part of a portion of the clergy in different parts of the country to the duty of seeking the abolition of similar pests existing in their vicinity. In Toledo, the Rev. Mr. IcCracken, and in St. Louis, the Rev Dr. Burlingham, have preached eloquently and powerfully on the subject, setting forth the duties of magistrates and citizens to labor for for suppression of the haunts of vice

Elections were held last week in Connecticut and Rhode Island. In Connecticut, the result was considered favorable for the Republicans. R. McArthur on "Co-operation and Sympathy among New York Baptist In Rhode Island, the Republican

Bequests.—Mrs Hannah Coolidge, the Naval Academy. ty, \$1,000 to the American and For-He confessed he had had the wives, information, and the expression of the principal had been reduced \$264, the confident opinion that the annexstion of San Domingo to the United than twenty-five hundred milions of the principal had been reduced \$264, eign Christian Union, \$3,000 to the but said he thought they had all died of broken hearts when he ran and spends most of her time trying away from them.

Francis Joseph's mother is said to but said he thought they had all died of broken hearts when he ran and spends most of her time trying away from them.

speak for itself. For some months distant. Two foxes, and hounds past, the worn look of our old type some seventy-five - were brought we dismiss them without regret to the latter were placed in full trainthe place where old type go. It is old English style, Sir Stafford Northvery likely that in the haste of recote winning the race and the first setting the entire paper this week, fox.

COMPLIMENT TO FRED. DOUGLASS .-Mr. Hurlburt, the World correspon- early this Spring, and, at a not disand evening performances in all the dent with the San Domingo Com-Boston theatres, mainly for the bene- mission, writes as follows of Frederick Douglass:

suffice to bring them right.

"Widely as I differ from Mr. Douges. In order to get themselves into lass on almost all public questions, serious frame of mind, many mem- and decided as is my preference for bers of the General Court made an the Caucasian over the African race, excursion to Plymouth Rock. Of in most of my personal relations it course, they ate no dinner, but strict- is impossible to see so much as I ly meditated upon the fasts (volun- have seen of him without cordially ary and involuntary) kept by the recognizing, not his abilities only, but the estimable, amiable and man-

HATRED OF THE NEGRO .-- In the THE COAL COMPLICATIONS. — The Court of Common Pleas at Philadel- one year as Superintendent of Schools, omplications arising from the strike phia, April 4th, several colored men of the coal miners in Pensylvania, have being on the jury, a white man rereached a point which seems to Gov. fused to serve on that account, and Geary to render necessary a com- was fined by Judge Ludlow and orplete and final settlement. He has dered into custody. The prisoner therefore issued his Proclamation, then exclaimed: "Get your money calling upon the military forces of if you can; I will rot in prison be the State to hold themselves in readi- fore I will serve on a jury with a gives notice that he will employ man to be kept in custody until the against the unlawful schemes of the fine was paid, and said: "Every railroad companies the remedies aftime you refuse to serve on such

> BURNING THEM OUT .-- A dispatch from Washington, dated April 7th, says that Senator Ames has received stating that 40 negro churches school-houses have been burned in Mississippi within the past few weeks. As buildings of this class are notoriously scarce in that State, this fact furnishes pretty strong evidence of H. Baldwin, sunk off Black Rock, Kn Kluy there

A SECOND GIRARD.—Stephen Girard has an imitator in the late Robert Barnes, of Evansville, Indiana, who left \$500,000 to build and enten, he seems scarcely less full of dow a college of that State, enjoinvigor and fire than he did twenty- ing that no missionary, of any sect five years ago. Age and experience whatsoever, shall ever hold office in sometimes attended by considerable the losses of the insrgents are imdamages. The island has several mense, and the positions captured discreet, extravagant, and to a refinitive representation of the institution, or even be allowed to have received a munificent gift of \$50,—discreet, extravagant, and to a refinitive representation of the institution, or even be allowed to have received a munificent gift of \$50,—discreet, extravagant, and to a refinitive representation of the institution, or even be allowed to have received a munificent gift of \$50,—discreet, extravagant, and to a refinitive representation of the institution of the institution, or even be allowed to have received a munificent gift of \$50,—discreet, extravagant, and to a refinitive representation of the institution o ed mind occasionally offensive and

> THE financial work of the United vears is just made public; from which it appears that the increase in receipts over those from '67 to '69 hasamounted to \$84,994,0492 74; the decrease in expenses, \$126,700.949 faith in God and Christianity has 22: the reduction of the public debt amounts to \$204,754,413 09.

> A FIRE AT ALBANY, N. Y., on the stroyed the extensive printing and publishing establishment of Messis Weed, Parsons & Co. Loss about \$400,000. Insurance \$150,000. pass that death is the only portal of

tiff for £5,000. ELD. THOMAS R. WILLIAMS has removed from Plainfield, N. J., to Alfred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y., and requests his correspondents to address him hereafter at the latter

FATHER TAYLOR, of the Seamen's Bethel, Boston, died last week. His funeral was attended on Friday, the audience including Masonic bodies, many Methodist clergymen, pilots, sailors, and prominent citizens.

ZADOC PRATT, the prominent tanner and politician of New York, died of the dailies of that city. tive of Stephentown, Refisselaer Co., of October, 1790.

Women on School Committees .-At a school meeting in Tiverton, R. I., April 3d, three women were elected for School Committee, Mrs. Benand Miss Anna E. Brown.

GOOD FRIDAY, April 7th, was observed in London, and throughout markets of London, Liverpool, and caused the act. elsewhere, were closed.

THE Jewish Feast of the Passover began on Wednesday of last week, with appropriate services in the syn- city.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

James Rhodes, a widower of 50, 17, in St. Louis, last Winter. He body they ought. had a practical illustration of his folly when he went home, a few evenings since, to find that his wife and his son, aged 18, had eloped together, and carried off all the household Col. Henry R. Forbes, an ex-army

officer, says a Western letter-writer, went to Chevenne recently to lecture on the evils of intemperence; but the inhabitants, regarding the subject as a personal affront, rushed into the hall, extinguished the lights, and drove the Colonel out of town. John Tappan died in Boston the

other day, aged nearly ninety. He ticket for State officers was elected, was an honored merchant, and held with the exception of Lieutenantof the American Tract Society forty

the office of President and Treasurer less than twenty-five different news. Isaac Merris, Pardee, Kansas, years, being also identified with Foreign Missions and numerous benev-

> Catholic priests, all of whom were converts from Protestantism, and one, G. M. Searle, a graduate of his wife, Saturday, killing her instant-Harvard College, and ex-Professor of ly. He then shot himself, inflicting

\$150,000 trying to help others, and it has done no good.

some things may fail to receive need- A letter from Duluth, dated March valued at \$80.000. ed attention; but a week or two will 24, states that the well-known family of iron manufacturers, the Shoenburgers of Pittsburgh, have entered into a contract to erect a foundry and machine-shops on Rice's Point. been murdered in Montana. A drouth prevails on the Pacific tant day, to put up a first-class blastfurnace at Duluth. A rolling-mill

were so thoroughly satisfied with Miss Eliza M. Clark's services for that they unanimously re-elected her for another term, and voted to pay her \$90 extra. A journalist with a stanstical turn

has found out that the London newspapers have contained in the last three years not less than 178 obituaries of Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, any of which, he adds. i good enough for a man really dead. Indiana boasts of an ancient dwarf who lives in Decatur County, is 40 inches high, 77 years old, weighs 33 pounds, and calls himself Peter Dennam. He claims that 20 years ago he was five inches taller, and weigh ed ten pounds more than now.

A Charleston, S. C., letter says that more than 3000 residents of that a telegram from a trustworthy source, buty, at the firing on Sumpter, lost stating that 40 negro churches are heir lives in the field, by sickness and wounds, and that fully 10,000 more have quitted the State since the suppression of the rebellion. The entire cargo of schooner D.

the extent of the operations of the Conn., and fifty thousand dollars worth of silver ore, lately sunk in New York harbor while en route from Nevada to Europe, have been recov-In Philadelphia, recently, Mrs. Isabella Bloomfield died at the advanced age of 93 years. She was the

widow of Gen. Joseph Bloomfield. who was Governor of New Jersey The town of Randolph, Mass.. ing children of Col. Royal Turner. to be devoted to the establishment

States Government for the past two of a free public library in that town. 30@38c In a murder case tried before the District Court at Chevenne, on the 23d of March, there were four women on the jury. A verdict of guil-ty was rendered, and the culprit sentenced to be hung. Mention is made of a man named

> of sir Lang who killed them-selves. Suicide ran in the familt and ran away with it. A fashionable breach of promise of marriage case at Galway, Ireland, in which the Deputy Lieutenant of the county was the defendant, has recent-

In a brief temperance article, the other day, a Western paper attempted to say something about "the chief point in the battle," but the perverse types got it "the chief pint in the land and diphtheria, Aluce Jave, daughter of Alva and Kezia Taylor, aged 18 years, 9 months, and 21 days. "How much did he leave?" in-

quired a gentleman of a wag, on learning the death of a wealthy citizen. "Everything," responded the wag. "He didn't take a dollar with

a descendant of the publisher of the Venice Gazzetta, the first newspaper issued in the world, is now connected in a journalistic capacity with one

N. Y. where he was born on the 30th and who will be remembered by ritable and volubie crone, is reported to have died lately, aged 75. An earthquake in San Francisco.

jamin Barker, Mrs. Moses Lawton, was done, however. It was exactly fever, Eld. Phiness S. Chandall, in his 49th one year since the last shock. Herman Frostheater committed suicide in Philadelphia, by hanging

himself from the tail board of a wagin the yard of a brick factory where England, as a national holiday. The he was employed. Intemperance Dr. John Gegan, who died on a recent visit to Ireland, left two-thirds

of his estate, estimated at \$125,000. to Roman Catholic charitable associations in Philadelphia, his adopted The Rev. Henry Morgan of Boston is engaged in the laudable but

arduous attempt to raise \$10,000 for his church by lecturing to fast young was unwise enough to wed a girl of men, who as a rule never pay any-The Philadelphia Press says: Fif-

teen ex-Confederate officers are already sitting in Congress. Was ever government so forgiving or people so trusting as ours? The Rev. Charles Beecher, Georgetown, Mass., and a younger-

brother of Henry Ward Beecher, has been appointed Superinted Super been appointed Superintendent of Schools for the State of Florida. Wm. Foster, of White Water, Wis., shot himself at his wife's death bed, on Saturday night. Depression by the loss of his wife was the cause of the act.

Col. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, has been the editor and proprietor of not less than twenty-five different name.

S. R. Badcock,
Mrs. S. C. Maxson, Milton, Wis.,
Mrs. D. Williams, Madison, Wis.,

John Murray, of Philadelphia shot a fatal wound. Cause, jealousy.

Another Nathan murder story is

published, charging two burglars, Scott and McCoy, with being the Francis Joseph's mother is said to

Horace Greeley says he has spent

Chas. Lenox Remond, colored, has been appointed Inspector in the Boson Custom House. The late John Allen, the wickedest

man in New York, left an estate A tornado at Dubuque, Ill., unroofed houses and caused other dam-A Chinaman named Ah Sin has

for rails will of course speedily follow this erection.

Died, at Clarksboro', Gloucester county, New Jersey, on March 27th, Mrs. Sarah M. Sailer, widow of Wm. Sailer, in the one hundredth year of her age. Mrs. S. was married at twenty-six, was twenty years a wife, and fifty-four years a widow. She was the mother of ten children, the first seven of whom were sons.

The voters of Bennington, Vt., were so thoroughly satisfied with Miss Flize M. Clark's services for for rails will of course speedily fol-

> MISSIONARY BOARD MEETING.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at their room in Westerly, on Fourthday, April 19th, 1871, at 9 o'clock A. M. THOS. V. STILLMAN, Rec. Sec'y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BROWN'S BRONCHTAL TROCHES

will most invariably give instant relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption, and Throat Diseases, they have a soothing SINGERS and Public Speakers use them to Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for notice.

PROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold Everywhere. NEW YORK MARKETS-APRIL 10, '71 Ashes-Pots \$6 75@7 25. Pearls 8 56@9 25. Cotton—Ordinary 101/2011%c. Low Middling 131/2014/4c. Good Middling 161/40.

Flour and Meal-Flour, 6 25@6 50 for s 1 63 for Amber winter, 1 80@1 98 for white. Barley, 90c. for two-rowed State, Oats, 68@72c. for Western and Ohio. Corp., 78@80½c. for mixed, 80½@81c. for yellow.

as Jaundice, Nervous Complaints, Weakness

Hoy—1 20 for North River, 1 25@1 50 for of the Stomach and Bowels, Loss of Appetite, retail lots. Straw, 1 30@1 35 for long rye, Bilious Complaints, Lowness of Spirits, Drow-

Hops—8@12c. for State, 6@9c. for Western, 7@10c. for Eastern, 3@7c. for old. Provisions—Pork, 20 25. Beef, 26 10@28 al Costiveness and Piles.
50 for new prime mess, 29 00@32 00 for In-Lard 1215c. Butter, 12@15c. for ordinary Western, 22@24c. for good Western Reserve, Seeds-Clover 10@101/2c. Timothy nominal.

Tallow-8%@9c.

At Rockville, April 1st, 1871, by Eld. J. R. Irish, N. Heney Landhear and F. Jane Cran-DALL, daughter of N. V. Crandall, all of Rock-Briggs, in Connecticut, who recently At Rockville, April 6th. 1871, by Eld. J. R. Irish, Robert K. Sunderland, M. D. of committed suicide, he being the last Wickford, and Mrs. Mary K. Burdick, of At Adams, N. Y. April 5th, 1871, by Rev. A LIETTE L. WHITFORD, all of Adams Center In Portville, N. Y., April 1st, 1871, by Rev. Stephen Burdick, Mr. John B. Coon, of Port-

At the residence of S. L. Maxson, in Genecounty was the defendant, has recent-ly terminated in favor of the plain-Mr. RALPH H. MAYSON, of Portville, and Miss MIRA A. NORTH, of Ceres, Pa. DIED. In Westerly, April 5th, 1871, of erysipelas

In Plainfield, N. J., March 30th, 1871, Mrs. Mary A., wife of W. L. Titsworth, aged 23 years, 10 months, and 24 days. March 30th, 1871, LYDIA JENNETTE DAVIS wife of Robert W. Davis, of Verona, N. Y. aged 26 years and 9 months. The deceased for some time, had been in poor health, suf-fering from lung difficulty. Still, she was able to be about and attend to many house-Antonio Oreficci, who claims to be a descendant of the publisher of the Venice Gazzetta, the first newspaper

and the duties. In accordance with the advice of her physician and friends, herself and husband had started on a journey to Misseuri. They took a train from Oneida, Wednesday, March 29th, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the evening. Soon after daylight next morning, she was seized with coughing, accompanied with hemorrhage from the lungs, and died in a few minutes, while on the train between Buf-

The old woman who has been custodian of Blarney Castle for 40 years, and who will be remembered by tourists in Ireland as a ludicrously irritable and volulation. It is a large number of mourners and friends. GILBERT, aged 67 years and 21 days. Bro. Gilbert was born in Marlborough, Vt.; was converted at about twenty-seven years of age, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist An earthquake in San Francisco, on Sunday, April 2d, was generally felt throughout the middle of the State. Not the slightest damage

year. He had been some time laboring in lowa, where with his family he had located. After a brief visit with his father and friends he had casually preached, whose attention, kindness, and sympathy, were duly manifest-ed and appreciated. J. c. w, Minn., March 2d. 1871, of typhoid fever, Isaiah Chandall, in his 86th year. He died with a full assurance, by grace divine, of entering those mansions prepared for the disciples of Christ.

C. D. Potter, J. E. N. Backus, C. A ick, A. B. Prentice, S. S. Griswold, B. G tillman, S. S. Hamilton, J. H. Babcock, H 3. Lewis, C. L. Deyoe, M. B. True, J. C. Vest, Richard Stillman, C. M. Dunn, Stephen Burdick, M. B. Davis, D. Williams, Geo. Tomlinson, Jr., A. M. West, P. E. Witter, A. B. Kenyon, W. G. Hamilton, S. R. Wheeler, Den-nis Saunders, M. J. Green.

RECEIPTS. All payments for the Sabbath Recorder are acknowledged from week to week in the pa-per. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should

N. H. Langworthy, Westerly,

H. M. Brow, Hopamuth, 125 Mrs,S. Langworthy, 125 S. S. Griswold, Mystic Bridge, Ct. 125 Mrs. W. H. Lee, Guilford, Ct., 125 Geo. Tomlinson, Jr., Shiloh, N.J., 250 Tabitha Ford, Long Run, W. Va., 500 Cornelius Davis, "2 50 John C. Bond, Bush's Mills, W.Va. 2 50 J. H. Babcock, Jackson Center, O., 2 50 H. M. Stout. papers, two-thirds of which he boasts of killing.

In the Burrows divorce case, in New York, one witness testified to having two husbands living, and another testified to having three wives.

John Murray, of Philadelphia, shot

John Murray, of Philadelphia, shot Charles Potter, "
N. G. Whitford, "

Mrs. S. H. Maxson, Leonardsville, 2 50 Denison & Davis, 250 27 52 S. A. Burdick, Unadilla Forks, 177 27 52 Mrs. A. Maxson, SouthBrookfield, 45 27 16 Mrs. A. A. Lewis, Alfred Center, 1 25 27 52 TOR SALE, AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., the House and Lot on the corner of Third and Center streets, formerly the resi-dence of Isaac S. Dunn, deceased. The location is desirable; the house has lately been improved, and the premises are in good order. Terms easy. For particulars apply to MES. C. M. DUNN.

of the best business stand, or rather the two best Lots for business in the City, located on Front-street, opposite Somersett. Also, my House and Lots, where I live, corner of Se-cond-street and Madison avenue, and ten acres of land near the City, of the very best

RICHEST FARMING LANDS

INCHEST FARMING LANDS

in THE WORLD,

For Sale to Actual Settlers.

NEOSHO VALLEY, KANSAS.

MISSOURI, KANSAS. AND TEXAS

RAILWAY CO.

CARS NOW RUNNING 365 MILES.

The Lands now offered by this Company
are mainly within 20 miles of each side of the
road, extending 170 miles along the NEOSHO

VALLEY, the richest, finest, and most inviting valley for settlement in the West. ing valley for settlement in the West.
One-third of the labor required at the East in the culture of farms will insure here double the amount of crops.
PRICE OF LAND.—\$2 to \$3 per acre; credit of ten years' time. TERMS OF SALE.—One-tenth down at the time of purchase. No payment the second year. One-tenth every year after until completion of payments, with annual interest.

For further information, address

ISAAC T. GOODNOW,

Land Commissioner,

Neosho Falls, Kansas.

OLD DR. WARREN'S A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT re-ROOT AND HERB

> - or - \* QUAKER BITTERS.

The past and present generations of Warrens of Massachusetts, were and are wonderfully endowed with curative and surgical powers, founders of hospitals, asylums, &c., a name synonymous with public benefactors. The world is largely indebted to old Dr. Jacob Warren, (long since gone to his reward,) for his celebrated ROOT AND HERB BIT. TERS. These Bitters are compounded of Roots and Herbs, among which are Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Dandelion, Gentian, Wild Cherry, Anise, and Juniper Berries. They Flour and Meal—Flour, 6 25@6 50 for superfine State, 6 85@7 00 for round-hoop Ohio shipping brands, 7 10@7 50 for round-hoop Ohio trade brands, 7 25@10 50 for single, double and triple extra. Rev Flour 5 75@6 50. Corn\_Meal, 3 90 for Jersey, 4 45@4 55 for Brandywine.

Grain—Wheat, 1 57@1 58 for new Spring, delicate habits without the least risk or inconvenience. They cleanse and purify the blood, driving all humors from the system. They are sure to cure all the complaints aris-

> Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Habituhighest respectability, easy of access, and who would be pleased to give any information either verbally or otherwise.

ing from an impure state of the stomach, such

siness, Sinking Sensation at the Stemach,

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We, the undersigned, dealers in Providence, cheerfully recommend OLD DR. WARREN'S ROOT AND HERB BUTTERS. As a purifyng and strengthening medicine, we think it as no equal. Our customers find it all that it Our sales are rapidly increasing. now, Claffin & Co., Field & Turner, Ferdinand Smith J. Johnson & Co., Ferdinand Smith, Claimbers, Calder & Co. Dr. E. P. Sumner, J. Balch & Co., Thos. W. Eddy & Son, B. Blanding, H. P. Snow & Son, B. Stron Smith, E. A. Calder, J. A. Packard, W. W. M. J. A. Packard, W. J. A. Packard, As well as the most reliable, and that the Wm. H. Greene, C. G. Beebe, A. L. Calder,

STILL STRONGER EVIDENCE!

Read Prof. Haves' (of Boston) report to 20 STATE STREET, Boston.

A. BRODHEAD, Esq., Sir.—A sample of "Old Dr. Warren's Root nd Herb or Quaker Ritters," from Flint & o., Providence, R. I., has been analyzed with the following results: This is not a beverage nor an intoxicating liquor, but an official medi-

A wonderfully well-arranged and interesting book, with abundance of Recreations, Illustrative Pictures, Duets for Teacher and Pupil, pleasing Accent Exercises, and many fine Melodies for practice. The directions are very plain and practical; and the fine musicians and thorough teachers who compiled the work are worthy of all confidence. Price, \$3. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of the above price. nay be used as directed by persons requiring medicine of this kind. Very Respectfully,
S. Dana Haves,
State Assayer and Chemist.

We are receiving testimonials every day o the wonderful curative effects of "Old Dr Warren's Root and Herb or Quaker Bitters. but have published enough at this time t convince the most sceptical.

FLINT & CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I., GENERAL AGENTS.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE DICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE D—The best Machine in use, and work war-ranted equal to the best Hand Knit. Knits

one 72 and 100 needles..... 

For sale by R. DUNHAM, Plainfield, Sole Agent for New Jersey. Agents Wanted. Also, Agent for the American Button Hole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine Co. The best in use. Prices reasonable and terms easy. Apply to R. DUNHAM, Plainfield, N. J. DROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE IN-

SURANCE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

No. 45 Westminster Street, Building, Second Floor The cost of insurance on dwellings for seven years, including assessments for the term ending Dec. 31, 1869, was \$7 21 on each one thousand dollars insured, or less than three-quarters of one per cent. for the whole

George Baker,
William Andrews,
John A. Darling,
Sturgis P. Carpenter,
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wishes of thousands who have been charmed by Mr. Bliss' contributions to that standard work, and who demand more from the same

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greens, wrought into festoons and

appropriate mottoes. The occasion was honored by the presence and talents of distinguished men, and will be long remembered in the annals of Massachusetts. Gov. Claffin, whose presence was prevented by the recent death of his father, was represented by his chief-of-staff, the elegant and eloquent Adjutant General Cunningham, and his Secretary, Col. Taylor; and other departments of State, literature and law, by able representative men, including Hon. Tappan Wentworth, our late honored Representative in Congress, Judge Crowley, the historian of Lowell, and exsenator Needham of Groton, who ably and eloquently gave away the bride, and congratulated her on taking a name already so favorably and widely known. Senator Clark moved the risibility of the crowd by his inimitable humor for the ladies, in which he so much excels. The speakers paid their fellow-citizen a handsome tribute of thanks for the high compliment in the adoption of his name, and their assurance that it was worthy of the honor.

At length the "great medicine man" was introduced by President Prescott, with high encomiums based on his personal and lifelong acquaintance. After thanking the audience for the cordiality of their greeting, Dr. Ayer spoke as follows: Ladies and Gentlemen:

On the western coast of Scotland. where it slopes into the Irish Sea, a river, rising on the mountains of the inner land, winds down among the hills and empties into the Frith of tunate some regard for the name Clyde. From remote time it has which your kind partiality hangs on been called Ayr, from an old Scotch these walls around me. We may word "Ayry," meaning an eagle's look forward with confident hope to nest—the river of the eagle's nest. the renown you will gather under it, Near its mouth and a contig- and the prosperity which there is uous harbor, long stood a hamlet reason to trust the future has in which became a royal burg or town, store for you. Situated as you are named from the river, and now about here on one of the main arteries beone-third as large as Lowell—the tween the west and east, between city of Ayr. For more than a thousand years it has been noted in the and spindle, you must aid in their history of Scotland. During the exchanges and thrive with them. wars of Robert Bruce it was one of Soon these channels will be opened his resorts, and was especially favor- wide and pouring through your preed by him because he was there cured | cincts streams of men and merchanof leprosy. Oliver Cromwell made dise that will need your furtherance it one of the depots and headquarters of his army in his attack upon Scotland, and one of his old forts is | England, to what dearer spot can you now the Citadel of Ayr. But above all its distinctions, Ayr life rich with the honors of your

was the birth-place of the poet Burns. | mother, town whose influence through And what a poet! What a voice has her schools and her scholars is of he given to all the endearments of itself an inheritance, with such exhome! How has he hallowed the amples as Lawrence, Boutwell, Hoar, cottage and all it covers—weans and what may you not hope for of usefulwife, patches and poverty, beans, ness in the councils of the State and barley, ale, hardship, and the poor nation? man's toil. How he wraps with tenderness whatever he names, even his of the European nations, alternately bleak leagues of pasture, the stub- torn and impoverished with wars, ble field, ice, snow, sleet, and rain, credit it as you may to the better brooks, birds, mice, thistles, and education of the people, and you will heather. His Bonny Doon, John | realize the value of the example old Anderson, my Jo John, Auld Lang mother Groton has set you, so worthy Syne, and Highland Mary, roll round of your ambition to follow. Build man nature. His songs woo and | ens, bring solace to the sorrowing | reward. and courage to the overburdened by affections to music in strains that are | might be allowed to contribute from | immortal.

No other one man ever made a language classic, but he has render- of the public good. ed that lowland Scotch a Doric dialect of fame. The name of his home and his beloved river Ayr was lifted | that I do not deserve the distinction on the wings of his pathos, and now | you bestow, I pray God to make me the approaching traveler yearns to worthier, and to smile upon you with reach the spot his genius has sanc- | His perpetual blessings. Along the borders of the sea, in a

parallelogram and surrounding the town, is a county of the same name -Ayrshire. weary your patience of peanuts are now sold annually in It would

to hear the history of my ances the city of New York. Previous to tors from one ancient John of Ayr, 1860 the total product of the United as well as I could. At last both of then John Ayr, down through the | States did not amount to more than | them ran up to me, and with joy centuries to this Ayer now before | 150,000 bushels, and of this total, | recognized the doctor and lospital atyou; through their vicissitudes of fully five sixths were from North tendant of my company. Where poverty and plenty — of fortune Carolina. Now North Carolina pro- are you wounded?' is the first quesand misfortune; how they have in- duces 125,000 bushels; Virginia, tion. I could only point. My dress termarried with England, Ireland | 300,000 bushels; Tennessee, 50,000 was quickly opened, and in the midand Scotland, and later with the Am- | bushels; Georgia and South Caro- | dle of the breast a bloody wound was ericans, who are an excellent mixbushels a year.

My Friends, you have chosen the name I inherited for your town with an extraordinary unanimity, uary, 1871, there were received at felt a violent blow in the left arm. and have thereby conferred an honor upon me, the proper acknowledg- It is stated that there are now 300,- I was turned round, to lock for the ment of which I do not feel fully 000 bushels on the way to New York outlet of the bullet, but it was still able to express. But I beg you to from Africa, but, as peace is made in my body, near the spine. At last be assured that it is appreciated, and | between France and Germany, these | it was cut out 'Is the wound danthat it will be gratefully rememberwill not land, but immediately reed, with a living interest in your pros. ship to Marseilles. perity while life remains to me, and, I trust, beyond that by my children

after me. If this name has beome noted from Maine to Oregon, for this pur- 'The wound in the arm among the many that are worthier pose. The demand is greater than This, fortunately, was looked for in around you, that is greatly due to the supply. In France, they are vain; the ball had merely caused a its publicity. May I be permitted used for making oil, which is considto state whence that came? Until ered by many to be superior to the ground harmlessly. I extended my within a few centuries all the civil- best olive oil for salad purposes. In | hand to the doctor and thanked him, ized nations of the globe were pent the South, during the war, it was so as also the attendant, whom I comup on the Eastern continent. Two used. The oil made was also used missioned to send word to my famior three hundred years ago they as a lubricator, and as a substitute ly. leaked over into this; few and fear- for lard, while the cake residuum fully at first, then more and more, was ground, roasted, and sold as a ed around me. The doctor had but always in their settlements tim- substitute for coffee. At present carefully laid me on my cloal, with my idly hugging the Atlantic coast. Within the last two or three general for oil, the price being too high. some measure to protect me from tions, they have burst out, as it were, Thus, it will be seen, that their uses the leaden hail. Thus I lay alone and overrun these vast continents are extensive and varied, and that with my own thoughts, amid the of the West. Now they are scat- the crop which now yields over \$2,- most terrible fire, perhaps for an tered here, and possess these meas | 250,000, and which did not add to | hour and a half. All my houghts, ureless stretches of mountains and the commerce of the country more as pain and increasing weakness al valleys, hills, plains, forests and prailthan \$200,000 ten years ago, is at lowed, were fixed on my family. ries, with the boundless pampas and least not unworthy of note. mountain ranges of South America. Peanuts vary with the soil upon danger which surrounded me, and Former generations lived in villages | which they are grown. The Virgin- only when too much sand from and towns, thickly settled together is peanut has the thickest hull, and striking bullets was thrown on my where physicians were plenty and is usually the largest and finest-look. body, did I remember my little ennear at hand. Now, the people are ing; but it weighs only 24 pounds, widely scattered, in many sections and hardly yields a quart of oil to after long, long waiting, the sanitary of these many countries. For great the bushel. On the other hand, the detachment came to me. North numbers the timely treatment of African peanuts weigh 34 pounds, German Gazette. physicians cannot be had; over large, and yield 5 quarts of oil to the tracts of country good or competent | bushel. The Georgia peanuts weigh |

on the changed conditions of human These are all taken by somebody. peanuts to the same extent. It is Here is a number equal to the popuby many considered best to be near lation of fifteen cities as large as the sea, and very essential to have Lowell, taking them every day (for lime in the soil, or td manure with sickness keeps no Sabbaths) nor for marl.

once only, but again and again, year Who eats them? Well, just ask after year, through nearly one-third of a century. We all join in the jokes about medicines, as we do about utes," and he will tell you, everythe Doctor's mission to kill, the cler- body, from the wealthy banker to gyman's insincerity, and the lawyer's the homeless newsboy; and that his cheating. Yet each of these labors own sales are over a thousand bushamong the most serious realities of els a year. We even hear from life. Sickness and its attendant suf- esthetic Boston, that they have taken ferings are no joke, neither is the their place among other nuts in the treatment of them. This system of refections supplied to fashionable transportable relief, to be made availentertainments. able to the people, must keep its remedies fresh in their memories.

its extent. An advertisement, tak-

ing the run of the newspapers with

which we confract (some 1900 annu-

ally) is struck off in such numbers,

that when piled upon each other flat-

wise, like the leaves of a book, the

seven millions of pamphlets and

twelve millions of circulars to meet

the public demand for this kind of

information. Our annual issue of

pamphlets alone, laid solid upon each

other, make a pile eight and one-quarter miles high. The circulars

measured endwise reach 1894 miles,

and these assertions are matters of

the estimation in which these publi-

cations are held here, they reach the

firesides of millions upon millions of

them, and who in their trials do heed

Not only over these great Western

continents, but throughout that oth-

er land so little known to you, un-

der our feet, the Australian conti-

nent, there are few villages as large

as this which are not familiar with

ploying the remedies that bear it.

and must contribute to your growth.

Located here in the centre of New

turn that men inhabit? Beginning

Contrast our condition with that

my means, such as they are, some-

Gentlemen, I have detained you

too long. Oppressed with the fear,

PEANUTS AND PEANUT OIL.

What is done with all these pea-

the name you have chosen, and em-

the counsel they bring.

SEEKING BURIED TREASURE.

This is done by advertising. Mark A dispatch from New York to the Boston Post says: "The brig Nellie Gay will soon sail from Hoboken for New London dredging apparatus, preparatory to but in the liquid state. If you put a piece of fresh meat in contact with thickness through them is sixteen mana, Venezuela, to work the old salt, or rub it over with salt, the miles. In addition, it takes some the American Submarine Company, mathematical certainty. Whatever armament of cannon ranging from periencing some very stormy weather, the flotilla anchored in Cumaha Bay. A portion of the troops landed, and several unsucceisful attacks were made upon the Republicans, who had intrenched the nselves near

Thus, gentlemen, have I striven in my humble sphere to render some service to my fellow men, and to dethe loyal city of Cumans. The loyal Spaniards and nobility, finding that serve among the afflicted and unforthe King of Spain was becoming daily more unpopular, decided to take their families and household goods on board the San Pedro The process of transferring the gold and silver plate and other valuables from the dwellings of the nobility occupied fifteen days. The troops were all withdrawn from the San Pethe great industries of the plough dro, and it became the residence of the wealthy royalists. After suffering a number of defeats the expedition concluded to abandon the contest and return to their hative land. On the eve of departure, a fire was discovered on board the San Pedro, which soon communicated to the powder magazine. The whole stern of the ship was blown into the air, and shortly after the vessel sank in ten fathoms of water, with all her treasure and about 800 persons on board, not one of whom escaped Besides attempting to recover the ouried valuables in the slunken ship, the expedition, while at Cumana, intends to obtain the privilege of working the pearl banks in the bay

These have been very faluable if

times past, and a number of pearls

have been found there worth \$1,000

SHOT IN BATTLE. "There! a blow in the breast, Syne, and Highland Mary, roll round of your ambition to follow. Build the world in ever ringing symphony with what is purest and best in human nature. His songs are and the state of the s gence and integrity in prosperous day. My first sensation was ange melt the hearts of youth and maid- and happy homes will be your sure at the blow, my second an expecta tion of seeing myself explode, for, . Associated as you have made me judging by the sound of the ball, I their lot. His inspiration has set the with your weal and wo, I wish I believed I had a grenade in my body; then came the pain, and with it helplessness and falling. O, how frightful are those first moments! Where thing towards this first foundation was hit, how I was wounded, I could form no idea; I only felt that I could not stir, saw the battalion disappear from my sight, and myself alone on the ground, amid the fearful howling and whistling of the balls, which were incessently striking the ground around me. With difficulty could I turn my head a little, and saw behind me two soldiers

H. E. Colton writes to the Scientiattending on a third, who was lying tic Amercian, that 550,000 bushels on the ground. "Of what happened I can give no account, except that I cried for help lina, each, 25,000 bushels; while found, which the docter hastily from Africa come about 100,000 bound; the balls still constantly whizzing around us; one struck the In one week of the month of Jan- doctor's helmet, and immediately I

the port of New York 2,751 bushels. | "Another wound! With difficulty nuts? In this country they are eat- with the emphasized very my hopes of the occurrence of the Fourth of en, and are sent all over the land melted. They were going away. blue spot, and had sunk into the

"Ceaslessly it whizzed and howlpeanuts are not used in this country | helmet firmly on my head in order in Gradually I got accustomed to the

tracts of country good or competent bushel. The Georgia peanuts weigh about 32 pounds, and yield one gallon of oil to the bushel, while the North Carolina peanuts weigh 28 sion, nor can they carry medicines enough with them on horseback for their requirements. Hence has arisen in these modern times, a necessity for remedies ready at hand, with directions for remedies ready at hand, with directions for remedies ready at hand, with directions for relief in the exigencies of relief in the exigencies of sides.

In the Georgia peanuts weigh 28 have looked out for their families. Well Insured, have looked out for their families insured on his shoulders, riding on the front of a horse car, was asked why he did not set his bundle on the platform. He replied: "Be jabers, the horses have their families secured for continuous for their families secured for continuous family from \$2 to \$2 50 per bushel, though bad-looking lots sometimes for relief in the exigencies of fall below \$2. The yield per are f Well Insured.—New York editors miles apart to live by their profession, nor can they carry medicines enough with them on horseback for of oil. These last bring the highest Jones, Marble, Hastings, and others, He replied: "Be jabers, the horses

It is a new necessity consequent up- averages 40 bushels, but frequently 000, or an average of \$187,000 each. runs up to 60 busilels, especially Cyrus W. Field, who successfully life—a want I have spent my years in supplying, and I will tell you something of its extent. Our labor-bushel than cotton at 15 cents per bushel than cotton at 15 cents per bound. Much land, however, which Brothers & Co., has a life invest-likely to meet. "I don't want your bill of combill of fare, but your bill of company.

DRYING RETARDS DECOMPOSITION. Prof. A. W. Williamson, of London, has recently delivered a series of lectures on Fermentation, from one of which the following is condensed. All processes of fermentation are accompanied by moisture. The little organisms which cause fermentation are soft and wet; moisture constitutes a great part of their substance, and in a dry medium they

cannot live. Applications, therefore, of a mere drying process, a reamong the most important and interesting of this class of agencies. Germs of putrefaction or decomposition may be present in fruit, but if you merely take away the greater part of the moisture, you render the substance on horseback, crying with cold incapable of decomposing. Among 'Why don't you get down and lead the agents which serve for that pur- him? that's the way to get warm.' sail from Hoboken for New London pose, there are some which abstract and Providence, to receive steam the water, not in a state of vapor, ed hoss, and I'll ride him if I freeze."

wreck of the line-of-battle-ship San salt gradually absorbs the water. Pedro de Alcantra, which sank in The action is truly a drying action that harbor in 1815, with a very upon the meat, and it is effectual large amount of gold and silver on In like manner it is known to many board. The Nellie Gay is sent by persons that sugar is used just as salt. It is said that ordinary jamof which Gen. Burnside is Presi- fruit and sugar which have been dent. In February, 1815, an expediboiled together for some timetion consisting of, beside the Alcan- keeps better if the pots into which tra, the Admiral's ship, three frigates, it is poured are tied up while hot. thirty smaller gun vessels, with an If the paper can act as a strainer, in the same way as cotton-wool, it must gether." 18 to 32 pounders, and sixty-five be as people suppose. If one pot of The remark of an exchange, "that men who do treasure and regard transports, together with 18,000 jam be allowed to cool before it is many of our successful lawyers comtroops, sailed from Cadiz, Spain, for tied down, little germs will fall upon the purpose of subjugating the young it from the air, and they will retain republics of South America, which their vitality, because they fall upon were then struggling to throw off the Spanish yoke. The flagship of in by the paper, and will soon fall to the squadron had on board \$3,000,— work decomposing the fruit. If another pot, perfectly similar, be filled with a boiling hot mixture, and im-

mediately covered over, though, of

all probability destroyed; so that no

decomposition can take place. STRASBURG CATHEDRAL has, on the whole, escaped wonderfully from serious injury. Although it was struck by shells more than a thousand times. the stone-work is but little damaged. Unfortunately, many of the fourteenth-century stained glass windows are much broken from splinters of shells, and the roof is full of holes from the same cause; no shells penetrated it; those that entered came through the wall and burst inside, and one pierced the organ right through the center. There also appears to be some danger that the cross may eventually fall, as it is out of the perpendicular. The inhabitants of Strasburg affirm that the German fire was especially directed and pamphlets, nearly half of them against the cross for many hours together. Many of the pinnacles and columns have been destroyed; but the destruction is smaller than was generally anticipated. The Germans, in the official account of the siege of Strasburg, especially claim credit for the small amount of damage done to the Cathedral. age done to the Cathedral. They say that the few shots nred at the

tower were especially notified to the

commander beforehand, he having

established an observatory on the

top, where he had a full view of the

German works and telegraphic com-

munications with his own batteries. WINE AT TWO MILLIONS A BOTTLE. -Wine at two millions of dollars a bottle is a drink that in expense would rival the luxurious taste of barbaric splendor, when costly pearls were thrown into the wine cup to give a rich flavor to its contents. The French Courier speaks of a wine which graced the table of the King of Wurtemburg on a late occasion, which was deposited in the cellar at Bremen two centuries and a half ago. One large case of the wine, containing five oxhoft of 204 bottles, cost 500 rix-dollars in 1624. Including the expense of keeping up the cellar, and of the contributions, interests of the amounts, and interests upon interests, an oxhoft cost at the present time 555,657,640 rix-dollars, and consequently a bottle is worth 2.723,812 rix-dollars; a glass, or the eighth part of a bottle, is worth 340,476 rix dollars, or \$272,-380; or at the rate of 540 rix-dollars or \$272 per drop. A burgomaster of Bremen is privileged to have one bottle whenever he entertains a distinguished guest who enjoys a German or European reputation. The fact illustrates the operation of inter-

est, if it does not show the cost of

A voung woman delegate, in the recent Ohio convention of woman suffragists, plumply said: "For my own part, I love man, individually, collectively, better than woman; and imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding three months, or by both such fine so, I am sure, does every one of my sex, if they, like me, would utter sixty days of the occurrence thereof. their real sentiments. I am more anxious for man's elevation and im-as a penalty, in any case arising under the provement than for women's and so provement than for woman's, and so to the person making the complaint i s every true woman."

A lad arrested a few days ago for heft, when taken before the magistrate and asked what his occupation was, frankly answered, "Stealing!" Your candor astonishes me," said the Judge. "I thought it would," replied the lad, "seeing how many big uns there be in the same busi-

one that is capable of abundant il- ent with this act are hereby repealed. lustration, that inventions intended for a specific trade are most apt to originate with those who have no connection with the business-mere lookers on, who see what is needed

Dean Swift had a keener relish

A lease recently recorded at Lowell, Massachusetts, gives the use of certain premises for "the term of her natural life," and further down exacts a pledge from the lessee, that she "will quit and deliver up the said premises peaceably and quietly at the end of the term."

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to visit and examine, at least once in each year, every turnpike road in this State, and order such repairs to be made thereon as We think of a man's position as

being strong or weak, according to the allies of sophistry or logic he can bring to its support. But really no position against the right is strong; none with it can be weak. Better to be alone as the friend of right, than with the whole world against it. A friend relates the following: A mile or two from town he met a boy

A deacon in Illinois objected to the organ purchased by his church, and when called on to close the services with prayer, said: "Call on the machine! If it can sing to the glory of God, it can pray, too. Call on the

An exchange says: "We are in receipt of two poems, one on the Throbbing Brain, and the other to a 'Beating Heart.' We will wait until we receive one on the 'Stomach Ache,' and publish all three to-

menced life as preachers," is gracefully corrected by one of the legal gentlemen referred to, who begs A Mississippi paper shows the ad-

vantages of advertising, by telling of a man who advertised in its columns for a lost cow, and had it imprisoned not exceeding stored to him before the paper was than five years. course, some of the outside air must stored to him before the paper was be shut in, any germs which are distributed, "with a copy of the Infloating in it will be scalded, and in dex stuck on its horns." A Quaker's advice to his son on his

wedding day: "When thee went a courting, I told thee to keep thy eyes wide open; now that thou is married, I tell thee to keep them The Yankeeisms—"donated," "col-

lided," and "burglarized," have been badly used up by an English magazine writer, who buries them in nine pages of very the complimentary remarks. The Howe family, proliferated throughout the United States, are

going to say How d'ye do to each other in a collective gathering in Massachusetts next June. Harriet Martineau has written and published altogether not less, it is

said, than three hundred volumes since she was fifty years of age. A lady of Mattoon, Illinois, was recently married to her eighth husband. Nos. five, six, and seven, are reported alive and well-but divorc-

A party by the name of Jones has written a book to the Kingdom of

An old bachelor compares life to a shirt button, because it so often hangs by a thread.

LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND. Passed at the January Session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1871. An Acr in amendment of Chapter 848 of the Public Laws, entitled "An Act for the En-

is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: three commissioners, who shall be known a commissioners of inland fisheries, who shall cessors are appointed, whose duties shall be to receive and make complaints of all viola-tions of the act relating to inland fisheries to the proper officers; to introduce, protect and cultivate fishing in our inland waters, to co-operate with fish commissioners of other States and to make an annual report to the General Assembly of all their doings and such facts and suggestions relating thereto as may be deemed proper.

Sec. 2. Such commissioners shall be allowd their actual disbursements while employ

ed on such official duy.

Sec. 3. No person shall take any fish, contrary to the instructions of the commissioners on inland disheries, from any pond, lake or river in this State, which has been or may hereafter be stocked with or set apart for the protection and collivation of tich either by protection and cultivation of fish, either h the said commissioners or private parties, by and with the consent of the Town Council of any town or towns in which, in whole, or in part, such lake, pond; or river is situated, for a period of three years, after the same has been stocked, or set apart, as aforesaid, and said instruction filed in the Town Clarki. said instruction filed in the Town Clerk's office in said town or towns, and published in one or more newspapers in the county or cor or more newspapers in the county or counties in which such pond, lake, or river is located. Sec. 4. Each of said commissioners may personally, or by deputy, enforce all laws reg-ulating inland fisheries, and may seize and remove, summarily, if need be, all obstruc-tions to the passage of migratory fish, illegaltaining the same.

Sec. 5. Whoever uses any seines, or hook

doctor's helmet, and immediately I felt a violent blow in the left arm.

"Another wound! With difficulty I was turned round, to lock for the outlet of the bullet, but it was still in my body, near the spine. At last it was cut out. 'Is the wound dangerous?' I saked 'I \*hope not.' 'Pray tell me the truth.' 'Not very dangerous, it is to be hoped, and with the emphasized 'very my hopes of I melted. They were going away.

"The wound in the arm, doctor.'

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Warsaw New Yorker tells a little story at its own expense. Recently it advertised for a copy of its own issue for July 7, to complete a file, and an appreciative lady subscriber, who carefully preserves her papers, reminded the publisher that he had a patriotic or lazy spasm that week, and skipped one issue, because of the occurrence of the Fourth of July, a circumstance which had entirely escaped his memory.

"The wound in the arm, doctor.'

"The wound in the left arm.

"Another wound! With difficulty I the Warsaw New Yorker tells a little story at its own expense. Recently it advertised for a copy of its own issue for July 7, to complete a file, and an appreciative lady subscriber, who carefully preserves her papers, reminded the publisher that he had a patriotic or lazy spasm that week, and skipped one issue, because of the occurrence of the Fourth of July, a circumstance which had entirely escaped his memory.

The wound in the arm, doctor.' pass through, or over, private property, with-out rendering himself liable in an action of

trespass.
Sec. 8. Whoever shall violate the provisions of section three of this act, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be sixty days of the occurrence thereof.

Sec. 9. One half of the money recovered case in which the same is recorded, and the remainder to the State.

Sec. 10. All acts and parts of acts incon-

An Acr in amendment of Chapter 173 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, and Jailers." It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Sec. 1. The Sheriff of Providence County shall hereafter be allowed for the delivery of big 'uns there be in the same business as is a shamed to own up to their trade."

It is a somewhat singular fact, but one that is capable of abundant il
singular fact, but one that is capable of abundant il
singular fact, but one that is capable of abundant il-

An Acr in amendment of, and in addition to Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Birds," and of the several acts in amendment thereof, and in addition thereto. It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Sec. 1. Any person who shall shoot at, kill,

he office; also, at Boston and Providence

Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of April next.

An Acr providing for the election and defin-It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Sec. 1. There shall be elected by the General Assembly in Grand Committee, a Turnpike Commissioner, who shall hold his office for the term of one year and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall be engaged to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He shall receive a compensation of five dollars for each day actually employed

and order such repairs to be made thereon as he may deem necessary for the safety and con-venience of travelers on the same, at all times. And if such repairs are not made within the time ordered by said Commissioner, he shall have authority to open and shall open all toll-gates upon such turnpike road, and the same shall remain open, and said turnpike road shall be open and free to all travelers without e open and free to all travelers, without payment of toll, until such order shall be com-plied with by the proprietors of said turnpike Sec. 3. The order of the Commissioner shall be in writing and shall be served upon

the Treasurer of the corporation, if such offi-cer shall be found, and if no Treasurer of such corporation is to be found, upon any stockholder thereof; and if no stockholder of said corporation can be found, a publication of such order in some public newspaper, pub-lished in the city of Providence, at least once in each of three successive weeks, shall be deemed sufficient notice of such order to the deemed sufficient notice of such order to the corporation. And if the corporation shall neglect or refuse to comply with such order, the Town Council of the town within which said turnpike road is situated may take possession of so much of said road as lies within such town, and dealers the same as a free in such town, and declare the same as a free public highway, and make such repairs, impublic lightway, and make such repairs, improvements and alterations in the same as they shall adjudge public necessity and convenience to require. And if such turnpike corporation shall not within three years after corporation shall not within three years after such repairs, improvements and alterations are made in such road, refund and pay to said town all money expended by said town, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per annum, in repairing, improving and altering said road, the same shall forever thereafter be and remain a free public highway.

Sec. 4. The Commissioner shall annually make a report to the General Assembly at the January Session, of the condition of each turnpike road in this State and of his doings in relation to the same in relation to the same.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

An Acr in amendment of Chapter 216 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Offenses Against Chastity, Morality and Decency." it is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Sec. 1. Persons within the degrees of consanguinity, within which marriages are by law prohibited, or declared null and void, who shall marry or commit adultery or fornication with each other, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, nor true copy—Attest:
JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

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J. F. Phelps, of West Hartioru, Commi, der date of Dec. 19th, 1870, says: "I am a dealer in, and grower of tobacco, and have used the Double Refined Poudrette, for eight used the Double Refined Poudrette, and other years or more, on corn, tobacco and other crops, and consider it a very valuable fertilizer." A pamphlet giving full directions, &c., sent on application to JAMES T. FOSTER, 66 Cortlandt-St., New York For sale by JOSHUA THOMPSON, Wester-y, R. I.

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QTONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE STONINGTON AND NEW LONDON RAILROADS. 1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.\ 1870. On and after Tuesday, June 28, 1870, Trains

7.30 A. M.—Accommodation Train for New London, connects at New London with 11.10 A. M. Train for New Haven and New York, and with a Train for Norwich.

12.40 P. M.—On'arrival of Express Train that leaves Boston at 11.10 A. M.—Express Passenger Train, stops at Greenwich, Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, and Mystic, connects at New London with Express Train for New Haven; arrives in New York at 7.30 P. M. Also, with a Train for Norwich and Williamantic. LEAVE PROVIDENCE. Train for Norwich and Williamstic.

1.00 P. M.—Freight, with a Passenger car attached, for Stonington only.

4.00 P. M.—Accommodation Train for New London converted the literature.

London, connects at Stonington with the new and splendid steamers Stonington and Narragansett, for New York. 6.15 P. M.—Passenger Train, for Greenwich only.
7.12 P. M.—New York Steamboat Train for Stonington, connecting at Stonington with the new and splendid steamers Stonington and Narragansett, for New Stonington and Narragansett, for New York. 10.30 r. m.—Night Mail Train for New York, via New London and New Hayen. 10.00 r. m.—Sunday Mail Train for New York, via New London and New Hayen.

LEAVE GREENWICH. 6.15 A. M.—Passenger Train for Providence, connecting with 7 A. M. Train for Boston LEAVE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT WHARF. 2.30 A. M.—On arrival of steamers from New York.—Steamboat Train, for Bostos, Taunton and New Bedford. 5.45 A. M.—New London Special, for New London, connecting with trains for New Haven, Norwich, Williamtic and Hart-7.10 A. M.—Accommodation Train from New London for Providence, conne

nce with the 9.15 A. M. Train for Boston, Tannton and New Bedford.
4.00 P. M.—New London Special, for New London, arrives in New London in time for afternoon Trains for New York, Nor-wich, Willimantic and Hartford. 5.59 P. M.—Accommodation Train for New London.
6.00 A. M.—Sunday Train for Mystic, or on ar, rival of steamers from New York; will proceed to Noank if they have passengers from the boats. LEAVE NEW LONDON.

1.25 A. M. - Providence time. - Night Mail Train for Boston and Providence. 6.20 A. M.—Accommodation Train for Stonington and Providence, connecting at Providence with 9.15 A. M. Train for War. ton, Taunton and New Bedford. 11.20 A. M.—New London Special, for Stoning 1.15 P. M.—Accommodation Passenger Train Train for Boston, New Bedford and Taur-

Train for boston, new bearond and raunton.

5.15 P. M.—On arrival of the 12.15 Express
Train from New York.—Express Passenger Train for Providence and Boston, stops on this road at Mystic, Stonigton,
Westerly, Kingston and Greenwich; arrives in Providence at 7.33, and Boston about 9 P. M. 7.15 P. M.—New London Special for Stonington, connects with steamers for New York. 12.00 P. M.—Sunday Night Mail Train for Pro-

vidence and Boston.
A. S. MATHEWS, Superintendent. stonington, June 22d, 1870. TENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW CENTRAL KALLHUAL OF NEW JERSEY.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.—Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R.; and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its Connections. forming a direct

road and its Connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburgh and the West, without change of cars; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New York State. ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST. ARRANGEMENT acing Jan. 30, 1871. Leave New 6.00 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethehem, Mauch Chunck, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tuck-annock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. 7.40 a. m.—For Easton.

9 a. m.—Western Express, daily, (except Sundays.) for Easton, Allentown, Harris-burg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington. Connects at Junction for Strondsburg, Water Gap, Scranton, Brigham-ton Syractus for Connects. ton. Syracuse, &c. Connects at Phillipsburg for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport. for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Erie, &c. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunck, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Williamsport. Erie. &c. port, Erie, &c.

10.30 a. m.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown,
Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazelton,
Willesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster,
Ephfata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2.00 p. m.—For Easton and Allentown. 3.50 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Belvidere.
4.30 p. m.—For Somerville and Fleming-5.00 p. m.—Cincinnati Express—Daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago and Cincinnati. Sleeping and Palace Cars to Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad for

5.15 p. m.—For Somerville.

6.00 p. m.—For Somerville.

7.00 p. m.—For Easton.

8.00 p. m.—(Emigrant) for Easton.

9.40 p. m.—For Plainfield.

12.00 p. m.—For Plainfield, on Wednesdays and Saturdays 7.15, 7.40, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.45 a. m.—12.00 m.—1.00, 2.00, 3.15, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.80, 7.60, 7.40, 8.00, 8.20, 9.00, 9.40, 10.45, 12.00, p. m.

Tickets for the West can be obtained at the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey,

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You have have seen Against the blue s Whose verdure-cro with great care, Through brush-tang socky stair.
Shall we climb the look down
On our wealthier nei town, And enjoy the rare yi Whose beauty, we d prise— And perchance from to draw, From Dame Nature a

The Sabb

law?
The world all around
Could we read, but fo of life— Could we trace, thr mystical power.
Which sustains and d flower, Which runs through its course,
And links every form
Let us stand on the
which we find
Strewn thick, all abo
wind;) How white and how appears, Like masses of anow years. Unshaken by storms, These grim sentinel they ve stood.

But look, all this surf. And the emerald moss Can life, from such ser The sustenance meet Then who of his stati plain, As too small for the s

tain? In distance the fathom Still flowing, unchange years; Though sails glimmer day, Where once the whale in his play,
A fountain unfailing, where on the fullness of wa
Fit emblem, it seems, of And compassionate care
From this summit fulln
Amid sheltering valley green, And faint on our visio spires,
(Reaching heavenward
desires.)
And stretching still fur mill,
Growing dim in the dis
hill,
Till upland, and valley, a
Float away into cloudgold.
If we turn from the dir near, Strange wildness, and 1 appear,
Rock piled upon rock, a
And the mountain side

As we cast our eyes do descent,
The trees seem like ree
breeze bent.
At the foot of the chas stream, Flashes back on the gleam. If we draw somewhat brink.
The pebbles we toss in it And across this ridge, on A chasm yawns, still mor Like the "great, impacted Lay stretched between I Once on these hillsides s And the wilder Red Men I Startling full oft in his lo The hungry wolf, or the Or pausing to hear, 'mid to The thrilling hiss of the ro Now the deer and the flown, And we listen in vain fo

tone, And we look in vain for a

Save the bird glancing by And the myriad forms of i On such mountain tops, of And there, face to face, the There Moses knelt to recei And there that radiant visi His own face, as an angel' Such wilds as this men of For refuge and for rest. at To draw nearer God, and The mountain fastnesses. But lonely paths, through O'er and wastes and but And gloomy caves and mou Witness the soul's despair!

Man can not leave himself. The troubled conscience, re The heart's disquietude an In change of place, find lit

We need not shun all huma If haply we our Lord would thronged mart, on crow His image we may daily me And best our mission here And best perform our Mast By laboring, as he labored, Men have most need of ter Do you ask for the Legends Linked with each mountain rill,
Some song or story belongs
Wherever the Red Man's fet
With this it is only a brief,
Where beastly passfone o'e
A tale that, alas! might off
In later times, as in days of
When men, by their folly fet
Have broken each law by G
And rushed at last, uncalled
The terrors of the Judgmer
And this was only an ignore
And this was only an ignore
Myhose forest life had taugh
But appetite, and who knew
For self-denial, but bitter p
Shall we marvel, or deem it
That she plunged from this

Are not sadder wrecks seen Scattered broadcast through Men who have trodden the hi Who once had wealth and an And friends and home, child And a hope of heaven in the Who have plunged to the sin, And bartered them M.L. for a For this child of the forest, n Was outstretched to encircle from harm: Not for her will such fear of soul Be found, when the Future is Shall unroll, (and the secre lay. Shall grow clear in the light And self-accusing, which m Who have turned a deaf ear By affection breathed, and

hat she plunged from this

of gin, and lost in her fall the piti

keenest pang shall wring f You knew your duty, but d Oh! young mon! oh! strong of our land, And the light of our homes, On the dizzying heights of To a drunkard's most infai tread, For the hillside is white with But few who have trodden Shame, Have ever returned to the they came,
Those few, by the briers all bl
Have wept o'er alife of its pr
For the stain lingers dark!
will And the years that are waste

Who sows to the wind mid th

That the harvest he reaps is

Ashaway, R. L., March, 1871

WOMEN IN SICE In no situation, and stances, does the fema appear to such advan watching beside a bed The chamber of disease be said to be the wor there behold her est, most attractive poi firm, without being ha yet not weak; active, gentle, patient, uncomplant. Every sympathetic 80 peculiarly graces t character is there called the native strength of has hitherto elumbered is roused to its fullest enciseless step she moved to the invalid ing ear ever ready to cat

est murmur; her quick, ever ready to est murmur; her quick, ever ready to interpret t wish, and supply the want. She smooths hand the unitary pillow at the aching bead or wish