

# The Sabbath Recorder

WESTERY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, JULY 6, 1871. VOLUME XXVII.—NO. 28.

GRANDMOTHER'S WORK. BY MRS. C. E. BENTLEY.

Up to the garret the grandmother sits,  
Under the rafters dark and low,  
Sewing and darning, and mending,  
Of woollen, and silk, and calico.

And the children wander, as peeping in,  
They watch the old lady best begin,  
Why she aged hands, so wrinkled and thin,  
Should tremble thus.

Should tremble thus, you say, to your play,  
And the truce for a while allow,  
They watch the old lady best begin,  
Why she aged hands, so wrinkled and thin,  
Should tremble thus.

And this is the reason the grand-dame sighs,  
And the reason she weeps, and she sighs,  
And the reason she weeps, and she sighs,  
And the reason she weeps, and she sighs.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.  
BY A. S. CROSBY.

The Christian Sabbath is not a distinct institution from the one observed by the Jews; it is that institution Christianized, thus adapting itself to the genius and spirit of the Christian dispensation. Whatever was merely Jewish in the observance of the Sabbath, and was thus contrary to the spirit of Christianity, was eliminated, so that the institution could be made to conform to the more universal needs of the race. To mankind, the Sabbath was a memorial of the Creator's work and rest; to the Jews, it was a memorial of their exodus from Egypt, and a prophetic symbol of their rest in Canaan, in addition. The Passover, which was a memorial of the Jews' redemption from the bondage of Egypt, was continued into the Christian dispensation, as the Christian Passover, or Lord's Supper, with the simple elimination of the manner of its observance, and changing its memorial character from remembering Jehovah as that nation's deliverer, to remembering Christ as the Saviour of the world; for it was the Lord's Supper but the Passover continued and Christianized.

THE ART OF PROVOCING PLEASANT DREAMS.

So much of life is spent in sleep, when we have pleasing or painful dreams, it is of consequence to obtain the one and avoid the other. For the purpose of procuring pleasant dreams, it is necessary to be careful in preserving health, by due exercise and great temperance, for in sickness, the imagination is disturbed, both by day and by night, and ideas are apt to present themselves.

Exercise should precede meals, not immediately follow them. The first promotes, the latter, undigested, obstructs digestion. After hard labor, there should always be a short rest, and then a light supper. After exercise, we should eat sparingly. Then, the digestion will be easy and good, the body light, the temper cheerful, and all the animal functions performed agreeably. Sleep, when it follows, will be undisturbed, and the mind will be refreshed, and the body will be invigorated, and the soul will be purified.

CONFIDENTIAL TO MINISTERS.  
Make no apologies. If you have a word to say, say it. Do not be afraid to speak. Do not be afraid to speak. Do not be afraid to speak.

GRAND PANACEAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:

GRAND PANAOGAS.  
Speaking of the numerous Anniversary meetings lately held in New York by the various classes of social, civil and labor reformers, the Examiner and Chronicle thus indulges its love of playful but still serious satire:



The Tract Department.

EDITED BY A. H. LEWIS, Agent of the American Sabbath Tract Society, to whom all letters for this Department should be addressed, at Alfred Center, N. Y.

SUNDAY IN OHIO.

Chicago is just now unusually agitated concerning Sunday-observance and Sunday-laws. The liquor-sellers have succeeded in procuring the repeal of the Sunday liquor laws; whereupon they have grown both jubilant and defiant.

It is evident that there is a systematic and organized plan afoot among the German infidels, in combination with the liquor interest, to make a Paris of Chicago and all other American cities, by an abolition of the Sabbath, and the converting of it into a day of drunkenness and carousal.

Dear Brother Lewis,—According to the recommendation of the Tract Board, I hereby send you one dollar, in income from one day's labor on the highway, performed a few days before I was seventy-five years old.

PENNIES—DOLLARS.

Two financial items of more than ordinary interest are at hand. One comes in the form of a child's toy "safe," containing one hundred and eighty-one pennies.

Thus the child who lived scarcely more than the fourth of a score of years, and the man who has lived almost "four score," join hands, working for God. May the Lord incline all our hearts to labor earnestly and well while we live, that "good works" may follow us.

J. S. CRANDALL. Thus the child who lived scarcely more than the fourth of a score of years, and the man who has lived almost "four score," join hands, working for God.

The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTERN, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, JULY 6, 1871. GEORGE E. UTTER, EDITOR.

OAN OUR SCHOOLS BE SAVED?

I have thus far endeavored to show that they are grossly mistaken who assert that because our schools are nearly always in a state of financial embarrassment, there must therefore be something radically wrong in their management.

Now we had better try to do one thing well, than to attempt many things, and fully accomplish none. If we had \$2,000,000, we might properly found a University.

There are many of our people who believe that Alfred University never should have been incorporated. This sentiment was expressed to me, a short time ago, by one of our best thinkers, a man of both candor and judgment in his way.

It will be observed, that I have used the word College instead of University. When it is remembered, that there are properly only five or six Universities in the United States, the folly of our assuming even the name of University, will be apparent.

"SUNDAY AND THE SABBATHS.—It is a common, sweeping, and dangerous notion upon general principles, to suppose that all the relations, that it is to speak with just discrimination. It comes easier for most of us to look intently on one side, or the other, of a matter, than to take a comprehensive view of the whole.

"The question is a plain, distinct issue. Shall we have a Christian Sabbath in Chicago, or not? For if the Sabbath may be opened, all places of business may be opened; if liquor can be sold, then all the provisions may also be sold; so that the question for the people to decide is,

Sabbath or no Sabbath, God or no God, America a Christian nation or America acknowledging no God, no Bible, no Sabbath—course than health."

There is hope when men thus begin to apprehend the real issue, even though they seek right ends by wrong means. I keep up the agitation, gentlemen.

It seems to me, that this difficulty is inherent in the nature of the organization, rather than in the nature of the administration. I distinctly take this ground, viz: We can never draw and retain students from our Academies, till we give the College a separate and distinct existence, and give it at least an average high character.

It is the College that should be separate and distinct (I do not mean in location) from the Academy, it is just as necessary that it should have no connection with anything either above or below it.

So, also, the present arrangement of conferring the college degrees upon those who complete a mixture of college and theological studies, is fatal to the success of both the College and the Theological Department.

But it does not follow, that because we have made mistakes, we should therefore give up the contest. I believe we can maintain our efficient College; we cannot maintain two. Mere local demand can never justify a college foundation.

There is one neighborhood of three families and a half, about eight miles away, on Hacker's Creek, a branch of West Fork, south of Lost Creek. I say three families and a half, for one family is divided on the Sabbath question.

Now, what can be done? I am convinced that nothing can be done without co-operation. In such co-operation possible? I think so, if, on the one hand, our Academies can be made to see that this is their truest road to success, and if, on the other hand, the College can be made so efficient that it will command the confidence of students, and be able to retain those who are sent to it.

I shall conclude this series of articles with some suggestions concerning the relation which an Education Society should hold towards Institutions of Learning.

CHURCH GAMBLING was ventilated to some extent, last week, in a report of court proceedings in New York. It seems that the zealous wardens of St. Albans Church undertook some years ago to raise funds by the mode most familiar and agreeable to some religious minds; but being at that time without credit, as well as funds, the goods necessary for the purpose were purchased for \$3,400, and had to be furnished by a wealthy and zealous lady of the congregation.

I am quite sure, if the question was asked each one of them separately, "Why did you not complete your college course at Alfred?" the answer from all would be the same, and to this effect: "With the individual instruction in the various departments we find no fault; but the College, as such, gives us no inspiration, because it has no distinct existence."

The Lost Creek church and society is scattered over considerable extent of country, some of the families occupying isolated situations, while others are grouped together in different neighborhoods. Between fifteen and twenty families live in the valley of Lost Creek and its waters, from which the church takes its name.

The farm on which it stands, I am told, was sold by Eld. Richard C. Bond, when he went to Milton, Wis. The present owner has recently been offered, it is said, \$60 per acre for the farm, containing, if I am not mistaken, above two hundred acres.

One mile, or a little more, east of us, is a little cluster called, variously, Scottville and Spudtown. Here is a store owned by a Bro. Kennedy, where he does an extensive trade. About three and a half miles south from the commons, on the pike toward Weston, Eld. S. D. Davis, the Lewis county seat.

There is one neighborhood of three families and a half, about eight miles away, on Hacker's Creek, a branch of West Fork, south of Lost Creek. I say three families and a half, for one family is divided on the Sabbath question.

Now, what can be done? I am convinced that nothing can be done without co-operation. In such co-operation possible? I think so, if, on the one hand, our Academies can be made to see that this is their truest road to success, and if, on the other hand, the College can be made so efficient that it will command the confidence of students, and be able to retain those who are sent to it.

There is one neighborhood of three families and a half, about eight miles away, on Hacker's Creek, a branch of West Fork, south of Lost Creek. I say three families and a half, for one family is divided on the Sabbath question.

Now, what can be done? I am convinced that nothing can be done without co-operation. In such co-operation possible? I think so, if, on the one hand, our Academies can be made to see that this is their truest road to success, and if, on the other hand, the College can be made so efficient that it will command the confidence of students, and be able to retain those who are sent to it.

I shall conclude this series of articles with some suggestions concerning the relation which an Education Society should hold towards Institutions of Learning.

CHURCH GAMBLING was ventilated to some extent, last week, in a report of court proceedings in New York. It seems that the zealous wardens of St. Albans Church undertook some years ago to raise funds by the mode most familiar and agreeable to some religious minds; but being at that time without credit, as well as funds, the goods necessary for the purpose were purchased for \$3,400, and had to be furnished by a wealthy and zealous lady of the congregation.

There is a store at Quiet Dell, owned and kept by Bro. D. H. Davis, and a tannery has been recently built, though not fully completed, by Bro. Hiram Davis, both members of the Lost Creek church.

The Lost Creek church was first organized in 1793, and now has about 148 members. It appears to be in a healthy and flourishing condition at the present time. The pastor says, if I understood him rightly, that he does not know of a member in the church who would not offer prayer when called upon to do so.

My acquaintance is now sufficient, I think, to warrant me in saying, that there are many noble and intelligent men and women in that church. So far as I can learn, the people are in love with their pastor, and the pastor is in love with his people; and they have a custom of getting married—pastor and church, I mean—each year, when the pastor's health will admit, although no divorce takes place.

So, also, the present arrangement of conferring the college degrees upon those who complete a mixture of college and theological studies, is fatal to the success of both the College and the Theological Department.

But it does not follow, that because we have made mistakes, we should therefore give up the contest. I believe we can maintain our efficient College; we cannot maintain two. Mere local demand can never justify a college foundation.

There is one neighborhood of three families and a half, about eight miles away, on Hacker's Creek, a branch of West Fork, south of Lost Creek. I say three families and a half, for one family is divided on the Sabbath question.

Now, what can be done? I am convinced that nothing can be done without co-operation. In such co-operation possible? I think so, if, on the one hand, our Academies can be made to see that this is their truest road to success, and if, on the other hand, the College can be made so efficient that it will command the confidence of students, and be able to retain those who are sent to it.

There is one neighborhood of three families and a half, about eight miles away, on Hacker's Creek, a branch of West Fork, south of Lost Creek. I say three families and a half, for one family is divided on the Sabbath question.

Now, what can be done? I am convinced that nothing can be done without co-operation. In such co-operation possible? I think so, if, on the one hand, our Academies can be made to see that this is their truest road to success, and if, on the other hand, the College can be made so efficient that it will command the confidence of students, and be able to retain those who are sent to it.

I shall conclude this series of articles with some suggestions concerning the relation which an Education Society should hold towards Institutions of Learning.

There is another family a little more than a mile away. Here also is one of the preaching stations of the Lost Creek church. A Sabbath School was organized, and a weekly prayer meeting started, at the time of my first visit here in December last.

There is a store at Quiet Dell, owned and kept by Bro. D. H. Davis, and a tannery has been recently built, though not fully completed, by Bro. Hiram Davis, both members of the Lost Creek church.

The Lost Creek church was first organized in 1793, and now has about 148 members. It appears to be in a healthy and flourishing condition at the present time. The pastor says, if I understood him rightly, that he does not know of a member in the church who would not offer prayer when called upon to do so.

My acquaintance is now sufficient, I think, to warrant me in saying, that there are many noble and intelligent men and women in that church. So far as I can learn, the people are in love with their pastor, and the pastor is in love with his people; and they have a custom of getting married—pastor and church, I mean—each year, when the pastor's health will admit, although no divorce takes place.

So, also, the present arrangement of conferring the college degrees upon those who complete a mixture of college and theological studies, is fatal to the success of both the College and the Theological Department.

But it does not follow, that because we have made mistakes, we should therefore give up the contest. I believe we can maintain our efficient College; we cannot maintain two. Mere local demand can never justify a college foundation.

There is one neighborhood of three families and a half, about eight miles away, on Hacker's Creek, a branch of West Fork, south of Lost Creek. I say three families and a half, for one family is divided on the Sabbath question.

Now, what can be done? I am convinced that nothing can be done without co-operation. In such co-operation possible? I think so, if, on the one hand, our Academies can be made to see that this is their truest road to success, and if, on the other hand, the College can be made so efficient that it will command the confidence of students, and be able to retain those who are sent to it.

There is one neighborhood of three families and a half, about eight miles away, on Hacker's Creek, a branch of West Fork, south of Lost Creek. I say three families and a half, for one family is divided on the Sabbath question.

Now, what can be done? I am convinced that nothing can be done without co-operation. In such co-operation possible? I think so, if, on the one hand, our Academies can be made to see that this is their truest road to success, and if, on the other hand, the College can be made so efficient that it will command the confidence of students, and be able to retain those who are sent to it.

and evening prayers were conducted daily during the rattling progress of the train; and in the "Kenwood" no cards or vines; guide-books and Church papers and brief debates on "Theology." Truly, no Bunyan could have modeled a more consistent Pilgrim's Progress; and it is almost with a shock that an irreverent remark of the Denver editor is noted, as a fair sample of the greeting which awaited the clerical visitors: "The ministers have arrived en masse. Everything is lovely, and the chickens roost high."

There is a store at Quiet Dell, owned and kept by Bro. D. H. Davis, and a tannery has been recently built, though not fully completed, by Bro. Hiram Davis, both members of the Lost Creek church.

The Lost Creek church was first organized in 1793, and now has about 148 members. It appears to be in a healthy and flourishing condition at the present time. The pastor says, if I understood him rightly, that he does not know of a member in the church who would not offer prayer when called upon to do so.

My acquaintance is now sufficient, I think, to warrant me in saying, that there are many noble and intelligent men and women in that church. So far as I can learn, the people are in love with their pastor, and the pastor is in love with his people; and they have a custom of getting married—pastor and church, I mean—each year, when the pastor's health will admit, although no divorce takes place.

So, also, the present arrangement of conferring the college degrees upon those who complete a mixture of college and theological studies, is fatal to the success of both the College and the Theological Department.

But it does not follow, that because we have made mistakes, we should therefore give up the contest. I believe we can maintain our efficient College; we cannot maintain two. Mere local demand can never justify a college foundation.

There is one neighborhood of three families and a half, about eight miles away, on Hacker's Creek, a branch of West Fork, south of Lost Creek. I say three families and a half, for one family is divided on the Sabbath question.

Now, what can be done? I am convinced that nothing can be done without co-operation. In such co-operation possible? I think so, if, on the one hand, our Academies can be made to see that this is their truest road to success, and if, on the other hand, the College can be made so efficient that it will command the confidence of students, and be able to retain those who are sent to it.

There is one neighborhood of three families and a half, about eight miles away, on Hacker's Creek, a branch of West Fork, south of Lost Creek. I say three families and a half, for one family is divided on the Sabbath question.

Now, what can be done? I am convinced that nothing can be done without co-operation. In such co-operation possible? I think so, if, on the one hand, our Academies can be made to see that this is their truest road to success, and if, on the other hand, the College can be made so efficient that it will command the confidence of students, and be able to retain those who are sent to it.

at the Congregational Church to hear the class oration and poem. Owing to a sudden illness, the orator was unable to deliver his oration, but gave instead a short impromptu, which was highly expressed and very favorably received. The poem, "The King's Choice," was of greater merit than most College poems, and well delivered. Immediately after the exercises in the church, the class with the audience proceeded to the Chapel, where the Class Ivy was planted, the Ivy Oration delivered, and the Ivy Song sung.

There is a store at Quiet Dell, owned and kept by Bro. D. H. Davis, and a tannery has been recently built, though not fully completed, by Bro. Hiram Davis, both members of the Lost Creek church.

The Lost Creek church was first organized in 1793, and now has about 148 members. It appears to be in a healthy and flourishing condition at the present time. The pastor says, if I understood him rightly, that he does not know of a member in the church who would not offer prayer when called upon to do so.

My acquaintance is now sufficient, I think, to warrant me in saying, that there are many noble and intelligent men and women in that church. So far as I can learn, the people are in love with their pastor, and the pastor is in love with his people; and they have a custom of getting married—pastor and church, I mean—each year, when the pastor's health will admit, although no divorce takes place.

So, also, the present arrangement of conferring the college degrees upon those who complete a mixture of college and theological studies, is fatal to the success of both the College and the Theological Department.

But it does not follow, that because we have made mistakes, we should therefore give up the contest. I believe we can maintain our efficient College; we cannot maintain two. Mere local demand can never justify a college foundation.

There is one neighborhood of three families and a half, about eight miles away, on Hacker's Creek, a branch of West Fork, south of Lost Creek. I say three families and a half, for one family is divided on the Sabbath question.

Now, what can be done? I am convinced that nothing can be done without co-operation. In such co-operation possible? I think so, if, on the one hand, our Academies can be made to see that this is their truest road to success, and if, on the other hand, the College can be made so efficient that it will command the confidence of students, and be able to retain those who are sent to it.

There is one neighborhood of three families and a half, about eight miles away, on Hacker's Creek, a branch of West Fork, south of Lost Creek. I say three families and a half, for one family is divided on the Sabbath question.

Now, what can be done? I am convinced that nothing can be done without co-operation. In such co-operation possible? I think so, if, on the one hand, our Academies can be made to see that this is their truest road to success, and if, on the other hand, the College can be made so efficient that it will command the confidence of students, and be able to retain those who are sent to it.

HOME NEWS. The readers of the Recorder are anxious to get the Home News, and wonder why correspondents do not write often respecting home matters. In a staid old place like Stillton, where there are but few changes, and the occurrences of different days are very much alike, we have but little to inform them of.

Providence has given us a bountiful Harvest, better than for many years previous. It is now mostly gathered. Vegetation in general looks very promising. The Strawberry crop was light, occasioned by the drought in May, but the Raspberry and Blackberry crops are abundant, and bring a good price in market. Cherries, likewise, have been plenty, and hundreds of bushels have been taken to Philadelphia market.

June 13th, the Cumberland County Bible Society held its annual session with us, being its fifty-fourth anniversary. The object of this Society is to contribute to the Bible work in general, but especially to see that all in our own county are supplied. It is customary every ten years to employ a man to canvass the county. Dea J. C. Bowen, of the Marlborough Church, has been employed a part of his time the past two years in this work, and has given general satisfaction. Our contributions are generally from five hundred to one thousand dollars a year. The present year it was larger, as we had a bequest of fourteen hundred dollars from a friend of the cause. Hon. Judge Elmer has been the President for many years. The afternoon was appropriated to the business; the evening to speaking, from five speakers appointed to that work.

Last Sabbath was the joint communion of the Shiloh, Marlboro, and Rosebush churches. We met at Marlboro. The congregation was large, and the services were interesting, and we hope profitable. In the afternoon, the Sabbath School met, and had a good time, as the children say.

Last week Mr. John Peck came to this place from the city of Henry, Illinois. He was born near Shiloh, and went west twenty years ago. He left here the next evening after he came, to go to Trenton on business; and being belated, he took the freight train, and near the Barnborough station the car run off the track, and he was so injured, that he died in a few hours. On the second day of this week he was brought to Shiloh, and buried by the side of a mother and sister. It was a very solemn Providence. He was a young man of character, influence, and piety, holding the position of County Superintendent of Schools, and an influential membership in a Presbyterian Church. A large congregation assembled at his funeral, to pay their respects to one suddenly called from the scene of time to those of eternity. Many of those present were his youthful associates; others had grown before him. He had a brother living here, and one in Illinois; they were both present at his funeral.

June 23rd, were held the closing exercises of Union Academy for the present year. Exercises commenced at 2 P. M., after some introductory remarks by Prof. Ames, and prayer by O. U. Whitford, who had formerly taught here, and was now with us again. The declamations from the ladies and gentlemen were mostly original, showing a high degree of intellectual culture and industry, and close application on the part of both teachers and pupils. We think the institution is growing in character and usefulness. We were happy to see men of distinction present to enjoy the intellectual feast given by the youth. The musical department was not deficient. Miss Miller played the instrument, and Dr. Titworth was the leader of the Glee Club. About two hours were spent in those pleasant exercises, when the diplomas were given by the Professor, accompanied by suitable remarks to the graduating class, consisting of three—two ladies and one gentleman.

In the evening, an entertainment was given by the students and others, that was of marked interest. The large hall was well filled at the hour appointed. A number of well-arranged declamations were given by the students, and by Miss Thompson, a noted lady from New York, who gave us a number of specimens of her entertaining recitations. The music part was done by a Glee Club from Vineland, called Turner's Glee Club. All was well conducted, and this department was not wanting in training, skill, and complete success.

The afternoon-exercises included the presentation of a beautiful all-over cake basket, by Prof. Ames, in behalf of the students, to Miss Anna S. Davis, who for two years past has been the successful Preceptor of the institution, but has now retired from the position because of ill health, much to the regret of the students and patrons of the School. The next academic year will commence the first Wednesday in September. We hope for general patronage. We think that we can hold out inducements equal to many other institutions, to those who are wishing to pursue an academic course of study, to prepare for business or for college. We are away from the bustle and noise of many places of business, a small inland country village, near to the public conveyances leading to Philadelphia and New York, without any of the beer shops and rum holes, or places

NEW YORK'S BIG In a notice of a recent Directors of the way Company, we find statements and in regard to the big project worked up by the City. About 150 engineers are making an accurate survey of the route for early day. One of them says: "Considerable mistakes seem to prevail, owing to the precise nature of the work. The route is about 25 feet above the ground, on brick transverse iron ribs, heavy iron lateral columns, themselves supported by a vertical system of solid cast-iron columns. The rollers will be stores and markets, both on both sides of the duct constituting the East River Bridge, with the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious problem than the Vindict Railway viaduct will create. On account of the distance, as well as in it will be very liable the burning of brick grates is difficult. It is estimated that it will require the ground level wall, will be 1,386 feet in account of its great size; its construction will be more serious



HOME NEWS.
Sabbath was the joint occasion of the Shiloh, Marlboro, and Rosebush churches. We met in Marlboro. The congregation was large, and the services were interesting, and we hope profitable. In the afternoon, the Sabbath Schools had a good time, as the usual.

of vain amusement, where many are ruined, both for time and for eternity. We have none of those dens of vice and wickedness, and the charges, we intend, shall be reasonable, as low as at other places.
W. B. CHELSEA.

OBITUARY.
In the Canisteo Valley Times, published at Hornellsville, N. Y., June 24th, we find the following obituary notice, which may have interest to some readers of the Recorder:
Rev. Charles Kenmore was born in Scotland, in the year 1816. At the age of seven years he came, with his father's family, to America. A sister died at sea during the voyage, and his mother died in the same manner. The family located at Albany, where also his father subsequently died. This son early showed a fondness for books and study, and exhibited marked facility in acquiring knowledge.

day pass over this portion of the route north-west, and the camp-fires are seldom allowed to go out; a fresh train of emigrants arrives almost as soon as the previous one has resumed its march. A noticeable feature of this year's emigration is its quality—the wagons come loaded with household goods and farming implements, and are followed by herds of cattle and other stock, which in quality would do credit to any country.

EXCITEMENT AND DEATH.—At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the General Episcopal Seminary in New York, Dr. Forbes resigned his position, in consequence of severe criticism upon his course in a pamphlet published by Prof. Seymour, one of the faculty. An excited debate arose on the question of accepting the resignation, and one of the Trustees, Ex-Judge W. H. Bell, while speaking with great earnestness, dropped dead from the floor, from disease of the heart.

The "Army of Occupation of France" is now the formal title of the consolidated German military organizations in France, by an imperial decree. Gen. Manteuffel, who has been actual commander of the First Army Corps, is now designated as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation. The whole number of German troops now in France may be roughly estimated at about 100,000 men.

Lord Enfield said in the House of Commons, that but one Englishman took part in the Paris insurrection. Fifteen others had been arrested, but they were all released.
Two young ladies of Chicago last week laid a wager that neither could absorb five grains of morphine. It was a heavy bet, and the funerals took place the same day.

Lord Enfield said in the House of Commons, that but one Englishman took part in the Paris insurrection. Fifteen others had been arrested, but they were all released.
Two young ladies of Chicago last week laid a wager that neither could absorb five grains of morphine. It was a heavy bet, and the funerals took place the same day.

Lord Enfield said in the House of Commons, that but one Englishman took part in the Paris insurrection. Fifteen others had been arrested, but they were all released.
Two young ladies of Chicago last week laid a wager that neither could absorb five grains of morphine. It was a heavy bet, and the funerals took place the same day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
LIVE LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.
FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.
RECIPIENTS.
ATTENTION, AGENTS!
EMERSON'S SINGING SCHOOL.
HAIR TEA.
JURUBERA.
COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
FARM FOR SALE IN ALFRED.
FINE CLOTHS.
THE MILLS DAILY.
BROAD GAUGE—DOUBLE TRACK.
THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE.
WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.
FOUR EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.
INDEPENDENT FARMER.
DICKSON KNITTING MACHINE.
MARRIED.
DIED.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINE.
FROM NEW YORK.
FROM BOSTON.
DICKSON KNITTING MACHINE.
MARRIED.
DIED.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINE.
FROM NEW YORK.
FROM BOSTON.



