NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
From S. M. Pettengill & Co.

GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS!
Hundreds of Thousands bear testimony to
Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?
They are not a
VILE FANCY DRINK,
made of poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits, and refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics, Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin,
But are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from ALL ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS. They are the great BLOOD PURIFIER and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell, provided the bones are not destroyed by mortal poison or other means, and the organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attack, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.
They invigorate the stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequaled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, and Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.
One Bottle is in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative powers.
Persevere in the use of the Vitiated Blood, whenever you find impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.
TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, and printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Bitters have no equal. Send for a circular.
They are a gentle Purgative as well as a fine Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Viscera Organs.
WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

R. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN, 90 pages, sent by mail, free. Teaches how to cure all disease of the person, skin, hair, eyes, complexion. Write to 714 Broadway, New York.

LAPIERRE'S ELECTRIC SOAP
THE GREAT ECONOMIZER,
Saves labor, saves time, saves money, saves suffering;
DELACHES WHITE CLOTHES, BRIGHTENS COLORS, WHITE, FIRM, PURE & POPULAR.
LASTS THREE TIMES AS LONG AS BROWN SOAP, Harmless to Clothing & Pleasant to the Hands.
CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN ANY OTHER SOAP NOW MADE.
LAPIERRE'S ELECTRIC SOAP
Hundreds of Testimonials prove the above. Ask your Grocer for it. Take no other. Manufactured only by the Proprietor, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Providence, R. I.
No. 45 Westminster Street, Atlantic Building, Second Floor
Whole Capital over.....$1,500,000
Assets at Risk over.....$15,000,000
The cost of insurance on dwellings for five years, including assessments for the year ending Dec. 31, 1869, was $7 21 on each thousand dollars insured, or less than quarters of one per cent. for the whole
DIRECTORS.
George Baker, Isaac H. Southwick,
Samuel Andrews, Esek Tallman,
Jos. A. Darling, Abner H. Angell,
Charles P. Carpenter, Joseph T. Snow,
Geo. A. Howland.
JOSEPH T. SNOW, Secretary,
HENRY R. BARKER, Ass. Sec.
GEORGE BAKER, Treasurer.
DANIEL A. COY, Agent, Westerly, R. I.

STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE
AND
STONINGTON AND NEW LONDON RAILROADS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1871.
On and after Monday, June 5, 1870, Trains will run as follows:
LEAVE PROVIDENCE.
7 A. M.—Accommodation Train for New London, connects at Wickford Junction with boat for Newport; also, at New London with 11.10 A. M. Train for New Haven and New York, and with a Train for Norwich.
9 A. M.—On arrival of Express Train that leaves Boston at 11.10 A. M.—Express Passenger Train, stops at Greenwich, Wickford Junction, Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, and Mystic, connects at Wickford Junction with boat from Newport; also, at New London with Express Train for New Haven; arrives in New York at 6.30 P. M. Also, with a Train for Norwich and Willimantic.
2.30 P. M.—Freight, with a Passenger car attached, for Stonington only.
4 P. M.—Accommodation Train for New London, connects at Stonington with the new and splendid steamers Stonington and Narragansett, for New York.
5 P. M.—Passenger Train, for Greenwich only.
7 P. M.—New York Steamboat Train for Stonington, connecting at Stonington with the new and splendid steamers Stonington and Narragansett, for New York.
9 P. M.—Night Mail Train for New York, via New London and New Haven.
12 M.—Sunday Mail Train for New York, via New London and New Haven.
LEAVE GREENWICH.
6 A. M.—Passenger Train for Providence, connecting with 7 A. M. Train for Boston.
ON STONINGTON STEAMBOAT WHARF.
7 A. M.—On arrival of steamers from New York—Steamboat Train, for Boston, Taunton and New Bedford.
8 A. M.—New London Special, for New London, connecting with trains for New Haven, Norwich, Willimantic and Hartford.
11 A. M.—Accommodation Train from New London for Providence, connects at Wickford Junction with boat for Newport; also, at Providence with the 9.15 A. M. Train for Boston, Taunton and New Bedford.
2 P. M.—New London Special, for New London, arrives in Boston in time for afternoon Trains for New York, Norwich, Willimantic and Hartford.
4 P. M.—Accommodation Train for New London.
5 P. M.—Sunday Train for Mystic, or on arrival of steamers from New York; will proceed to Noank if they have passengers from the boats.
LEAVE NEW LONDON.
6 A. M.—Providence time.—Night Mail Train for Boston and Providence.
8 A. M.—Accommodation Train for Stonington, and Providence, connecting at Wickford Junction with boat from Newport; also, at Providence with 9.15 A. M. Train for Boston, Taunton and New Bedford.
10 A. M.—New London Special, for Stonington.
1 P. M.—Accommodation Passenger Train for Providence, connects at Wickford Junction with boat for Newport; also, at Providence with 4.15 P. M. Train for Boston, New Bedford and Taunton.
3 P. M.—On arrival of the 12.15 Express train from New York.—Express Passenger Train for Providence and Boston, stops on the road at Mystic, Stonington, Westerly, Kingston, Wickford Junction, and Greenwich; connects at Wickford Junction with boat for Newport; arrives in Providence at 7.33, and Boston at 9 P. M.
6 P. M.—New London Special for Stonington, connects with steamers for New York.
9 P. M.—Sunday Night Mail Train for Providence and Boston.
A. S. MATHEWS, Superintendent.
June 5, 1871.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

TERMS—$2 50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXVII.—NO. 43. WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 19, 1871. WHOLE NO. 1397.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

### LINES

FOR THE MOTHER OF ALICE.
[Written by Request.]

My darling's birth-day! Just nineteen she would have been to-day,
*She would have been!* Ah, mournful words for mother's lips are they!
I'll gather flowers ere the sun has kissed their dew away,
Sweet flowers, leaves, and trailing vines, in honor of the day.

Her picture, mocking shadow, smiles upon me joyously,
And seems half leaning from its frame, as if 'twould speak to me.
I'll twine it round with vines and buds, and fancy it is she,
Crowned for her birth-day festival, and just returned to me.

I cannot feel that she is dead, although I saw her die;
I think of her as gone just now, and coming by and by.
I often seem to hear her voice or footstep at the door,
And start to greet her, ere I think she can return no more.

But I must school my heart to bear this never-ceasing pain,
For years will come and go, but she will never come again.
Father, who gav'st thine only Son to save us, strengthen me
To bear this cross, till Thou dost take me home to her—to Thee.

GENEVA.

### THE SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Executive Board.

[Concluded from last week.]

*Agency of Eld. James Bailey.*

Agreeable to your instructions, the Board have sought to increase the number of lecturing agents. Bro. Bailey was engaged early in the year, but was detained for several weeks in the pastorate at Walworth, by the claims of a revival interest. He is employed on a salary of $800 and traveling expenses. His labors are shown by the following extracts from his reports. Under date of Reynoldsburg, Ill., Feb. 22d, 1871, he writes:

[Report already printed in RECORDER.]

From Milton, Wis., May 14th, Bro. Bailey writes:

"I regard Southern Illinois as a hopeful, fruitful field, to be occupied with discreet vigor. The people are teachable and anxious to hear. The better class of them are willing to embrace Sabbath truth. Another portion are as 'stony ground hearers.' The more ignorant are bitterly and petulently hostile. My impression is, that churches could be organized in new localities at the rate of half a dozen or more a year; and that when enough are planted to win respect to the cause, it will be comparatively easy to increase the churches and the membership. To do this the laborers on the field should be used chiefly. One experienced in the denomination should have the general supervision. The ministers on the field are *of* the people, and understand them, and are used to their customs. They are also respected, and they command attention."

Under date of Milton, Wis., Aug. 10th, Bro. Bailey says:

"When my health failed last March, I had an appointment to revisit in the vicinity of Cache River, and also to visit Harrisburg. I felt extremely anxious to visit those places. Before I was fully restored, I started for them, attending the meeting of the North Western Association at Farina on my way. That body is earnestly devoted to the Sabbath cause. Very many of its leading members are feeling that in this we have at length found our appropriate work. From Farina, I visited the Enon church, near Reynoldsburg, and the church at Stone Fort. The membership of these churches seem firm and hopeful. A reaction on the basis of no-Sabbath and no-law, has affected some in the community, and in a measure quieted some who wanted an excuse for doing as the world does. It is believed that the better spiritual element will see the demoralizing power of this antinomian doctrine, and abandon it for truth's sake. One family from the Enon church has moved into Missouri, and it may become there the center of a new Sabbath interest. From Reynoldsburg I went to Cache River, and found the Sabbath interest there about as I left it last winter. A serious difficulty in the Baptist church stands in the way of organizing a Seventh-day Baptist church. It was therefore thought better to defer the organization, and establish a branch of the Enon church there, with Eld. Isaac R. Cagle and his family, and perhaps some others, as members. Measures were to be taken soon for this purpose. I tarried there but a few days, as it was too sickly in the community to secure good congregations. I returned to Stone Fort and spent the Sabbath and First-day in meeting with the church. The next day I went with Eld. F. F. Johnson to his home at Harrisburg, to meet appointments that he had made for me. Since embracing the Sabbath, Bro. Johnson has been very busy in circulating Sabbath tracts and talking on the Sabbath doctrine. I preached on the subject twice in the Baptist church at Harrisburg, to fair congregations. Bro. Johnson then took me to Raleigh, seven miles north, where I lectured two evenings in the Baptist church. These lectures were well received, several expressing their conviction of the truthfulness of our faith. From Raleigh, we visited some at Equality, in Gallatin County, and returned to Harrisburg. On Sabbath and First-day, I preached for the Baptist church. On the next day, Bro. Johnson took me seven miles west to Bankstun, where he had an appointment for me. I lectured two nights there, to very large congregations, in the Baptist church. A very favorable interest was generally awakened. The pastor of the church seemed entirely convinced on the subject, and another Elder in the church expressed himself ready to investigate, and obey his convictions. The next day we returned to Harrisburg, on our way to Equality, feeling satisfied that our visit to Bankstun would result in much good for the Sabbath cause. The malaria of these low, heavy-timbered regions, began to affect me so that it seemed doubtful if I could go further. We however went on twelve miles to Equality, where I lectured in the evening in the court-house, and again the next evening, to fair audiences. A good interest was awakened here. Eld. John Saylor, who had been investigating the question under Bro. Johnson's help, fully adopted our faith, and is keeping the Sabbath. He is an earnest man, and will make all the people around him hear the Sabbath truth. From Equality we returned to Harrisburg, stopping three times on the way to rest and talk Sabbath talk. At Harrisburg, Bro. Johnson, who has been a practicing physician, commenced in earnest to treat me for bilious symptoms. On the evening of the next day he filled an appointment for me at Big Ridge Baptist church. On the next evening, I was able to fill another appointment there, by sitting a part of the time while talking. Good impressions were made here, which may result well, if faithfully followed up.

"Within two weeks, I lectured nine times, and Eld. Johnson once, in five different places in and around Harrisburg. A large number expressed themselves convinced. The people generally gave earnest attention, and gladly received our tracts. Several ministers gave us their earnest attention, and expressed a deep interest in the question. On the whole, I have no where seen so widespread and so deep an interest on the subject of the Sabbath as in that region. Eld. Johnson has given his whole time to the work, and Eld. Kelly was expected there soon. The prospect was very encouraging. It was decided that it was best for me to leave that climate, to save myself from sickness, leaving Bro. Johnson, and Bro. Kelly when he should arrive, to carry on the work. I therefore took a hack to Carbondale, where I remained a day with the widow and daughter of W. B. Saunders, formerly of Brookfield, N. Y. They are keeping the Sabbath. From here I hoped to visit Pleasant Hill, but found myself too ill to do so. I therefore took the cars to Farina, where I placed myself under medical care for a few days. From Farina I rode near ten miles to visit a family that was interested on the Sabbath question. There I learned that considerable interest was awakened, and that several of their neighbors had expressed themselves favorable to the Bible Sabbath. Among them was a young minister. I was unable to follow up this interest, and left them with the promise that when I might return I would make this a point of labor. I have opened a correspondence, upon information already gained, by which I hope to find a Sabbath interest in Kentucky.

"From all my experience and observation, I am satisfied that we should place no limits to the Sabbath Reform movement in Southern Illinois, and that it will extend and increase as faithful labors are bestowed. The local ministerial talent should be called into service largely, and some one, or more, experienced in the denomination, should labor there sufficiently to organize the interest and bring it up to our standard. God evidently is in the work, and calls us to follow Him."

Bro. Bailey's hope respecting that movement does not seem to be visionary, judging by the results already secured. Four churches and eight ministers have been added to our denomination. The Divine power that has been exerted through the truth in connection with the human agencies, so signally as to bring that number among us, is capable of many more such victories. With much prayer and courage, the work there should be prosecuted, and in conducting it, the suggestions of Bro. Bailey are worthy of timely consideration.

On leaving Harrisburg and vicinity, and in view of the importance of the interest there, Bro. Bailey advised that Bro. F. F. Johnson be employed temporarily as a lecturing agent. Accordingly, the Board have engaged him for three months, on terms heretofore published, viz., at the rate of $500 per annum for time spent in actual service.

A letter from Bro. Johnson, dated Harrisburg, Ill., Aug. 28th, reports that the cause is progressing there, and the effects of the excitement, which has been very great, are beginning to appear in the conversion of several influential men and brethren to the truth.

*Agency of Eld. A. H. Lewis.*

Bro. Lewis has been engaged during the year with the duties connected with the Depository, and the editorship of the Society's Department in the RECORDER, and such lecturing and other work as he was able to perform. The following extracts are taken from his reports:

DECEMBER 31st, 1870.

"The book entitled 'Sabbath and Sunday,' had been placed in the hands of the printer just before the date of my last report. It was delayed much beyond the time promised, and was not issued until Dec. 1st, 1870. An edition of 1000 has been placed in the hands of volunteer agents, according to instructions. If these meet with only a moderate sale, there will not be enough to supply all our localities. Small editions of our publications make them expensive. If we could bring them out by larger editions, it would reduce the cost more than one third.

"The supply of Tracts in the Depository is practically exhausted. In September, your Agent attended to the looking over of the Society's stereotype plates, which are in the hands of the New York Printing Company, in East Twelfth-street, (formerly J. F. Trow, Green-street.) They were found to be considerably injured, and badly mixed up and scattered. The covers have been destroyed by a fire during the last year. A new edition of 4000 each of such as were selected, was ordered. The whole series should be made complete by new editions of the letter press tracts as soon as practicable. A new tract on Sunday Laws is much needed. 'Experiences' of Sabbath converts might be collated and form a good tract for general distribution. Such are always read with interest, and usually with much more zest than a simple argument. Tract distribution has been carried on through the mail to a limited extent. Bro. Kelly has been supplied with 65,000 pages, and 61,000 have been sent in small packages into fifteen States. About 41,000 pages have been sent out by the special fund to supply ministers, making an aggregate of 167,000 pages during the quarter."

[Report of March 31st already printed in RECORDER.]

JUNE 30th.

"My last report was dated at Berlin, Wis., where I was about to commence work soliciting subscriptions for the proposed publishing house. I thought best to visit each of the churches in Wisconsin, and preach upon the subject before beginning the canvass. Accordingly, as rapidly as my strength would allow, I completed the tour, when I was sharply attacked with acute rheumatism and my old brain trouble, and forced to suspend labor. Resting until able to travel, and yielding to medical advisers, I returned home, where I arrived on the 26th of May. I am now recruiting and attending to the work of the office. While I was absent, this work was attended to by Bro. T. L. Gardiner.

"Tracts to the amount of about 80,000 pages have been sent out on orders during the quarter; also, packages to the Baptist clergymen of Philadelphia, and to some in New Jersey, on the order of Mrs. Geo. R. Wheeler, of Salem, N. J., to the number of 50, containing an aggregate of 15,000 pages. The special ten-cent fund, to send tracts to ministers through the mail, has amounted to between $80 and $90. The new tracts, which were expected when this fund was called for, were delayed so long, that we were not able to send them out before commencing the winter's work of canvassing and preaching. Since my return, I have been forwarding this business. I am now sending to Baptist ministers in the State of New York. The remainder paid for by the ten-cent fund, will soon be mailed."

Bro. Lewis' final report says:

"Besides the usual work at the office, your Agent has been able to visit two new fields in Pennsylvania, where churches have been organized as the result of the missionary labors of theological students from Alfred, during the recent summer vacation. The fields are Oswayo and Roulette in Potter county, near Port Allegany in McKean county. The prospect in both places is good. One church already numbers twenty members, and the other promises at least forty members at no distant day. Your Agent had the pleasure of speaking four times, distributing publications, and talking with the people; and is of the opinion that under God much more of triumph awaits our cause in those localities. Two brethren upon the fields paid the entire expense of the trip, amounting to about $15. 2,500 or 3,000 pages of tracts have been sent out on orders, and over 500 ten-cent parcels to Baptist ministers in the State of New York; total for the quarter, 45,000 pages. The aggregate number of pages distributed for the year, is about 407,000. Your Agent has also lately received urgent calls for labor at Glen Roy in Iowa, and New Enterprise in Southern Pennsylvania. The last field is occupied by German Seventh-day Baptists, by whom an extensive interest is being awakened through the agency of tracts and sermons. Both these calls should be answered as soon as possible."

Bro. Bailey has been directed to visit Glen Roy, and also Lesterville, Mo., and labor to develop the Sabbath interest that is springing up in those new sections.

FINANCES.

The Treasurer's Report shows expenditures for the year amounting to $3,870 69; and receipts from donations, book sales, &c., $3,487 26; balance due Treasurer, $383 43. Thus it will be seen, that while the efforts have been increased, and the blessing of God has crowned them, the contributions have not been sufficient to meet the outlay. The duty of giving to advance the cause of truth, demands more earnest attention, and a better system for raising our funds ought to be put in execution.

PUBLICATION INTERESTS.

In the last Annual Report, the Board set forth the importance to our denomination of a Publishing House, to print our periodicals, and to supply the publications needed to awaken the public attention and conscience respecting the Sabbath of the Lord. They recommended the raising of a sufficient fund by donations to secure such an establishment, the same to be under the control of this Society. The proposition was adopted, and a special committee was appointed "to consider in detail the probable expense of the undertaking, and to report to the Board, recommending definite measures." That committee, in due time, reported a detailed estimate of the cost of suitable presses, type, machinery, &c., making the sum total of $5,000. They recommended the purchase of the subscription list of the SABBATH RECORDER, at the price at which it is offered by the proprietor, viz., $2,000; and also the addition of $3,000 as a working capital, thus making the aggregate expenditure $10,000. And they further recommended that the Society do not start the establishment until the "above named sum is all paid in, or at least subscribed by parties who are abundantly responsible." They made some suggestions in regard to deciding beforehand the location and editors, remarking upon the importance of appointing as one of the latter a first-rate financial manager, who shall also, if possible, be an experienced printer. One of the committee dissented from the item of the report relating to the purchase of the RECORDER; otherwise, they were substantially in agreement.

The Board, in their action on the report, voted to entrust the matter of location to the donors, allowing one vote to each share of $50. The subscription was accordingly arranged so that each donor might vote directly for some place, or for submitting the question to the Board. Thomas R. Williams was appointed prospectively the theological editor, and your Corresponding Secretary the managing editor. Bro. Williams still holds the position tendered him under advisement. Your Secretary, after duly considering the one offered him, declined to accept it before the canvass was undertaken.

The Board decided that the first thing to be done was to test the interest and liberality of the people toward this movement, and come to a decision in regard to whether the required sum could be raised. They instructed the General Agent, A. H. Lewis, to canvass the Western and North-Western Associations, and appointed the Corresponding Secretary to do the same in the Central and Eastern. As Bro. Lewis was not able to solicit for the fund in Southern Wisconsin, Bro. Ira J. Ordway, of Chicago, was appointed to canvass the churches there. The entire denomination has not been visited; still, we are enabled to report that the subscriptions already available for the publication enterprise amount to over $11,000. We hoped to obtain at least $15,000, so as to have at the commencement $5,000 toward a building. Assurances have been given to warrant this sum, if not more, in case this effort goes forward with good prospects, and with our people united. The subscribers, by a large majority, have referred the question of location to the Board. The sums subscribed became due when $10,000 were pledged.

The Board have deemed it best to defer further action until this Anniversary, that your body may consider the steps thus far taken, and give to the Board you shall here appoint such advice and instruction as in your wisdom you may determine to be necessary. It is our increasing conviction, that this project is worthy of the hearty support of all. We think it will be no unfortunate investment. And while its facilities are needed for the sake of the cause, we are unanimous in the opinion, that we should go forward no faster than we can do so with the best prospects. With an ample fund and good management, the establishment proposed will no doubt prove a success. If it can start with these, and then can have the prayers and patronage, and the donations for tract printing, which we should furnish, it can no more fail than we can fail as a people, or the cause we serve.

CONCLUSION.

Another year's experience bids us go forward in the good work of Sabbath Reform. The fields already won should be held, and new ones should be sought out, and conquered, through God and His truth. The agents should be continued, and others should be engaged as they may be demanded. Tract distribution, through the mail and by colporteurs, should be judiciously extended, until it shall reach wherever Sunday agitation prevails. There should be no lack of offerings to sustain all the undertakings required by the cause. We are impressed deeply with the obligation that rests upon this society. It is our belief, that the claims of the seventh day are worthy to be obeyed, at whatever cost, and that they are no less worthy to be *urged*, at whatever cost, upon the attention of our fellow men, especially of our fellow Christians. It is true, we have a work in common with all other Christians. We should strike hands gladly to fulfil it, in love to them and to our common Lord. Still, we should remember always, that we *necessarily* have a work that is separate, and even antagonistic to them all. Love to them and to the Lord of the Sabbath, demands that we do not leave this work undone through fear of opposition, or of labor and sacrifice. Those who, in receiving the gospel, have accepted "the commandments of men" for the Divine law, should be especially and earnestly instructed in the latter, until made to see their error. It is a hopeful work for him who brings men to Christ, to teach them the claims of the Sabbath. But the effort is not to be limited to new-born souls. These claims may be taught in hope also to those who have long followed Christ, whether they be laymen or ministers in the Christian churches. The love to Jesus, of the old disciples as well as of the young, will prompt them to keep His commandments. Here, surely, is the point where the theory and the facts meet. The theory is fully confirmed by the conversion to the truth of those ministers and others who have recently come to our ranks, in the East and the West.

Many years ago, we published somewhat to the world, "Reasons for Emphasizing the Sabbath Doctrine." We asserted, among them, our love to the Sabbatic Institution, and our belief that it is vital to the best interests of humanity. We claimed for ourselves, that faithfulness to our views of truth, would not allow us to be silent, but required us to defend and make prominent the law of the Sabbath, so much the more as men trampled upon it. Those reasons have lost none of their force. They deserve reiteration to an unlimited extent. To-day we feel their inspiration. In times like the present, they should impel us with all their power. The friends of the false Sabbath are organizing as never before, creating committees and associations to maintain its claims, by means both moral and political. Agitation is sure to come; indeed, it *has* come. And we should seek to meet it, if possible, in its widest range, with effort for the true Sabbath. This is the vast conflict to which we are rallying. For this we are providing more ample facilities and multiplied agencies. For this let us make a new consecration to God. Let us honor and rely upon Sabbath truth, for it was this that gave us birth as a separate Christian people, and it is this that is enlarging, and that will continue to enlarge, our borders. It is time that in all our ranks "agression in behalf of the divinely-sanctified day," became our watchword. This is not the utterance, we think, of a partisan feeling, nor of a mistaken purpose, that would lift up one truth or interest to the neglect of others equally important. The great error of the first-day Sabbath is made special by the exertions to promote its observance. To oppose it, God has kept us in existence. We must overcome that, or that will overcome us. It is then our imperative duty to emphasize, to *specialize*, and to *propagate*, to the utmost of our ability, the truth that "the Seventh Day is the Sabbath of the Lord."

With the prayer that God's kingdom may come, and His *will* be done on earth as in heaven, this Report is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the Board,

J. B. CLARKE, *Cor. Sec'y.*

WEST EDMESTON, N. Y., Sept. 1st, 1871.

### THE ANGEL OF PATIENCE.

Beside the toilsome way,
Lonely and dark, by fruits and flowers unblest,
Which my worn feet tread sadly, day by day,
Longing in vain for rest,

An angel softly walks,
With pale, sweet face, and eyes cast meekly down!
The while, from withered leaves and flowerless stalks,
She weaves my fitting crown.

A sweet and patient grace,
A look of firm endurance, true and tried,
Of suffering meekly borne, rests on her face—
So pure, so glorified.

And when my fainting heart
Desponds, and murmurs at its adverse fate,
Then quietly the angel's bright lips part,
Whispering softly, "Wait!"

"Patience!" she sweetly saith—
"The Father's mercies never come too late;
Gird thee with patient strength and trusting faith,
And firm endurance—wait!"

Angel, behold I wait!
Wearing the thorny crown through all life's hours,
Wait till thy hand shall ope the eternal gate,
And change the thorns to flowers.

### WOMEN AND THE LAW.

Here is some sensible talk from Gail Hamilton in the *Independent*, on Woman as related to law, which the "advanced" thinkers on the woman question will do well to ponder:

The relations of husband and wife are so peculiar, their interests are so identical, even though they do not maintain for each other a romantic affection, that I do not see how it is possible for the law to consider them two entirely distinct and indepedent individuals, like two men, without injuriously affecting the interests and claims of others. The Old Testament and the New both agree in declaring that they twain shall be one flesh; and if the formula were written after the facts, to fit the case, it could not have been more accurate. We can not legislate for that which is essentially one as if it were in all points two. Divine law is utterly regardless of our protests, and insensible to our arguments, and holds just as strong when we ignore as when we uphold it.

No law exists which can not be made the instrument of injustice. Under the best and wisest laws individuals may suffer. No law can be framed which shall completely shield man or woman from the consequences of ignorance, incapacity, or folly. You can place the control of property, the rights of contract, with husband or wife, or both, and it will still remain that, if a woman marry a brute, coarse, selfish, or lazy man, she will suffer for it, in mind, body and estate; and if a man marry a frivolous, unprincipled, uneducated woman, she will drag him down. No change in laws can affect the fact that in marriage the character of the parties is of the first importance, and the settlement of their property is but subordinate. If they are wise and good, they are more likely to be happy than if they are foolish and selfish. If they are sick, they will suffer more than if they are well. All the law can do is to help people as far as possible against the consequences of folly, weakness and wickedness, whether their own or another's. Notwithstanding all the clamor against it, this is what the law aims to do, and what in large measure it does. Our American law is, in the main, beneficent and not oppressive. It steps in between a woman's self-surrender and self-devotion to the man she loves and the possible consequences of her act, and retains for her certain rights, and makes for her certain claims which a woman would seldom think of doing for herself.

When a girl is in love with a man, she does not dream of defending herself against him. She would gladly give him all her money, and only wish she had more to give. If there were no law at all on this subject, and the disposition of her property were left to each woman at her marriage, in nine cases out of ten she would relinquish the whole care and control of it to her husband, without any limitation whatever. But the law knows what she does not know. To the law her hero is no hero, but a fallible man, who may very possibly bring her to grief and poverty; so it hedges him about with restraints which, though often insufficient, are greater than she would ever impose. There is no need, as there is no use, in crying shame on the Old Bay State for the laws its men have made. All defective though they be, the Old Bay State nowhere, on the whole, makes a better figure than on its statute-books. Nowhere do its men appear more conscientious, more bent on justice, than in fashioning the laws regarding women. They have not reached perfection. They have not yet secured equity. Nor do I think equity is to be secured by equality. Women ought to have more than equality. They are heavily weighted in the race, and they ought to have advantage. The husband owes to his wife support. The wife does not owe it to her husband. The law ought to put its hand into the husband's pocket and take out enough for the wife's maintenance, whether he will or not. But I can not see any reason why it should put its hand into the wife's pocket at all. This, however, is only on the ground that women and men are not equal; that man has the facilities and women the disabilities for business; that it is a man's part, and not a woman's, to earn money.

If this is not so—if men and women are to be on the same plane—then I see not why the wife should not be responsible for the husband's support, as well as the husband for the wife's; why her property should not go to pay his debts as entirely, as inevitably, as his goes to pay hers; why she should not be equally with himself liable for the support of the children.

### LEARNING TO SPEAK.

With what breathless interest we listen for the baby's first word! What a new bond is at once and forever established between its soul and ours, by this mysterious, inexplicable, almost incredible fact! That is the use of the word. That is its only use, so far as a mere gratification of our ear goes. Many other sounds are more pleasurable—the baby's laugh, for instance, or its inarticulate murmurs of content or sleepiness. But the word is a revelation, a sacred sign. Now we shall know what our beloved one wants; now we shall know when and why the dear heart sorrows or is glad. How reassured we feel, how confident! Now we cannot make mistakes; we shall do all for the best; we can give happiness; we can communicate wisdom; relation is established; the perplexing gulf of silence is bridged. The baby speaks. But it is not of the baby's learning to speak that we propose to write here. All babies learn to speak (or if they do not, we know that it means a terrible visitation—a calamity rare, thank God! but bitter almost beyond parents' strength to bear.)

But why, having once learned to speak, does the baby leave off speaking when it becomes man or woman? Many of our men and women to-day need, almost as much as when they were twenty-four months old, to learn to speak. We do not mean learning to speak in public. We do not mean even learning to speak well—to pronounce words clearly and accurately, though there is need enough of that in this land! But that need is not the one at which we are aiming now. We mean something so much simpler, so much further back, that we hardly know how to say it in words which shall be simple enough and also sufficiently strong. We mean learning to speak at all! In spite of all which satirical writes have said and say of the loquacious egotism, the questioning curiosity of our people, it is true to-day, that the average American is a reticent, taciturn, speechless creature, who, for his own sake, and still more for everybody's else sake, who loves him, needs more than he needs anything else under heaven, to learn to speak.

Look at our silent railway and horse-cars, steamboat-cabins, hotel-tables, in short, all public places where people are thrown together incidentally, and where good will and the habit of speaking combined would create an atmosphere of human vitality, quite unlike what we see now. But it is not of so much consequence, after all, whether people speak in these public places or not. If they did, one very unpleasant phase of our national life would be greatly changed for the better. But it is in our homes that this speechlessness tells most fearfully—on the breakfast and dinner and tea tables, at which a silent father and mother sit down in haste and gloom to feed their depressed children. This is especially true of men and women in the rural districts. They are tired; they have more work to do in a year than it is easy to do. Their lives are monotonous—too much so for the best health of either mind or body. But, if they dreamed how much this monotony could be broken and cheered by the constant habit of talking with each other, they would grasp at the slightest chance of a conversation.

Sometimes it almost seems as if complaints and antagonism were better than such stagnant quiet. But there need not be complaint and antagonism; there is no home so poor, so remote from affairs, that each day does not bring and set ready for family welcome and discussion, beautiful sights and sounds, occasions for helpfulness and gratitude, questions for decision, hopes, fears, regrets! The elements of human life are the same forever; any one heart holds in itself the whole, can give all things to another; bear all things for another; but no giving, no bearing, no, not even if it is giving up of a life, is half the blessing it might be, if it is done without free, full, loving interchange of speech.

Many a wife goes down to her grave a dulled and dispirited woman, simply because her good and faithful husband has lived by her side without talking to her! There have been days when one word of praise, or even of simple good cheer, would have girded her up with new strength. She did not know, very likely, what she needed, or that she needed anything; but she drooped. Many a child grows up a hard, unimpressionable man or woman, simply from the uncheered silence in which the fathers and mothers, even those who are fluent, perhaps, in society, habitually talk with their children.

It is certain that this is one of the great needs, one of the worst shortcomings of our homes. We believe that no other one change would do so much to make them happier, and, therefore, to make communities better, as for men and women to learn to speak.—*Independent.*

### MY BIRTHDAY.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Beneath the moonlight and the snow
Lies dead my latest year;
The winter winds are wailing low
Its dirges in my ear.

I grieve not with the moaning wind
As if a loss befel;
Before me, even as behind,
God is, and all is well!

His light shines on me from above,
His love runs through the world,
The patience of immortal love
Outwearying mortal sin.

Not mindless of the growing years
Of care, and loss, and pain,
My eyes are wet with thankful tears
For blessings which remain.

If dim the gold of life has grown,
I will not count it dross,
Nor turn from treasures still my own
To sigh for lack and loss.

The years no charm from Nature take;
As sweet her voices call,
As beautiful her mornings break,
As fair her evenings fall.

Love watches o'er my quiet ways,
Kind voices speak my name,
And lips that find it hard to praise,
Are slow, at least, to blame.

How softly ebb the tides of will,
How fields once lost or won,
Now lie behind me green and still
Beneath a level sun!

How hushed the hiss of party hate,
The clamor of the throng!
How old, harsh voices of debate
Flow into rhythmic song!

Methinks the spirit's temper grows
Too soft in this still air,
Somewhat the restful heart foregoes
Of needed watch and prayer.

The bark by tempest vainly tossed
May founder in the calm,
And he who braved the polar frost
Faint by the isles of balm.

Better than self-indulging years
The outflung heart of youth,
Than pleasant songs in idle years
The tumult of the truth.

Rest for the weary hands is good,
And love for hearts that pine,
But let the manly habitude
Of upright souls be mine.

Let winds that blow from Heaven refresh,
Dear Lord, the languid air;
And let the weakness of the flesh
Thy strength of spirit share.

And, if the eye must fail of light,
The ear forget to hear,
Make clearer still the spirit's sight,
More than the inward ear!

Be near me in mine hours of need,
To soothe, or cheer, or warn,
And down these slopes of sunset lead,
As up the hills of morn!

—*Atlantic Monthly for October.*

### FLANK MOVEMENT.

You can not pound religion into the children, nor can you pound them into religion. You must get behind their prejudices. There you can do almost anything.

We once had a mission-school in Albany, containing one class of some twelve or fifteen of the hardest set of fellows to be found in the entire city. It was placed under the charge of a noble Christian brother, most thoroughly conversant with the Bible, who tried with great earnestness to teach them the way of eternal life. They ridiculed and scoffed at him, until in utter despair he resigned.

He did not have a knowledge of human nature, and failed to conquer their hearts.

The superintendent then called upon me to try my hand with them. I wish you could have seen the glances and nudges between them, as I was introduced, saying in heart, if they did not say it outright, "Here is another victim."

Profiting by the experience of my brother whom they had driven away, I tried the flank movement. Sitting down among them, we talked of the weather, of almost anything but religion. I avoided any mention of this with great care. The second Sabbath was very much the same, except that, towards the close, I informed them that we were to have an election the next Sabbath. Fifteen were early at their places the third day. After the opening of the school, I told them that we would now elect a teacher. They all thought this unnecessary; but I stuck to my object, that "he who received the most votes should be teacher."

Of course I was elected, and I expected to be. I then informed them that, as they had elected me teacher, they must yield to my commands as their leader. We then read a selection from the Bible, and made a few explanatory remarks.

Following on in this way, all became interested in the study of God's Word. I told them why I loved God. I told them how kind the Lord had been to my father, to my mother, to my sister, and to my brother. These were reasons enough why I should love him and give him my heart. But a greater motive was the kindness he had shown towards me. In this way, by quiet, social converse, I won their affections. Then I had them; I had flanked their batteries, and won them to listen. In time,

# The Tract Department.

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

### SPREAD THE LIGHT.

One department of our work as Sabbath-keepers needs to be especially energized and enlarged; namely *individual* efforts to circulate publications. The fast growing demand for light cannot be met by living teachers. Thousands of pages of publications can be scattered where no living teacher can go. One thing much needed is to reach the *people*. This can be done most effectual by through the agency of the people. Every Sabbath-keeper has friends and acquaintances who are in error, and perhaps in ignorance concerning, the Sabbath. If each one would take measures to supply such acquaintances and friends, many thousands would be reached who cannot be reached by ordinary methods. Our work as a people can never be well done except by individual effort. The Tract Society can reach public men, whose names can be obtained from published lists, and this is a desirable end. But, we repeat, the greater need is to place the truth in the hands of *the people*—to incite them to think and to investigate. Reforms generally find their first home in the hearts of the people, and experience has shown that the people are more ready to accept the truth relative to the Sabbath than the religious leaders are. Indeed, the leaders often labor to keep the light away from the people, and seek to avoid agitation.

There are two ways in which publications can be successfully distributed.

1. Buy them, and distribute as you may have opportunity, in person or through the mail. This method has an additional advantage in that it brings you more directly in contact with the work, and so deepens your interest in the cause. It is also the better plan as regards *Books*. But very few persons are so poor as not to be able to purchase at least one copy of all our books, which, after reading, can be lent to those who ought to read, and so accomplish a double work.

2. If you wish to avoid the trouble of sending through the mail, send to this office the names and address of your friends, with *ten cents* for each name, and a good supply of tracts will be at once forwarded, including a copy of that very valuable work, *Review of Gilfillan*, written by Eld. T. B. Brown. It is desirable to scatter this book among the people, since it perfectly answers the sophistry and false issues which are presented in those books which are in the hands of the people.

In one or both of these ways, each one of our readers can work. The publications are waiting to be sent. The people are waiting to read. The cause of truth is pleading that you move in this matter. If you are not interested, it is because you do not think and read as you ought. Men sometimes say, "I don't care for books or tracts; I know all about the matter now." This is probably a serious mistake; but if it be true, you still ought to let others know. If the truth which you profess to believe is to be spread, somebody must labor. If you really believe in it, and appreciate its importance, you will work for it, for the proof of faith is found only in works. Brethren, we appeal earnestly to you to awake and take hold of this work anew. You can spare ten, or twenty, or fifty cents a week, and be happier and richer for it. Surely, you are not afraid to trust God for a little—not afraid to give back a little to Him who gives you all things. Better by far give it to Him than to waste it on tobacco and dime novels, foolish ornaments and fast horses. The success which God has granted to the efforts of the Tract Society for a few years past, has only shown how much there is to do, and how feeble instrumentalities are blessed. Your calling as a Seventh-day Baptist is an honored one. It is an untold blessing to be entrusted with a mission like that which you are called to perform. It is to be a life work with you. A spasmodic effort, now and then, will not accomplish it. As you plan and labor in your business, year by year, so you ought to plan and labor for the cause of God and His neglected Sabbath. Don't say, "I can do no good." No one knows where the seeds of truth will fall, nor how soon they will spring up. This is certain, the seed will not be lost, for Jehovah watches over it. It will not die, for it is eternal.

"To doubt and fear give thou no heed,
Broadcast it o'er the land."

This each one can do through the agency of books and tracts; and since all can do, no one can remain guiltless if he refuses or neglects to do. May the Lord incline your hearts to plan, and your hands to execute.

### THE ANDOVER CHURCH.

In the department of "Home News" will be found a notice of the organization of a church at Andover, N. Y. Having been acquainted with that field for the past two years, we take pleasure in commending this new member of the household to the family of Christ. Those who have lived at Andover many years, with but few Sabbath privileges, thus see the prospects brightening for greater good, "after many days." With the blessing of God, the movement cannot fail to be a means of good to many, and a medium through which the knowledge of God's law, and the claims of His Sabbath, shall become more widely spread.

Permanent church officers are not yet elected. The temporary officers are Dr. W. W. Crandall, Chairman, T. Augustus Burdick, Secretary. Measures are being taken to procure a house for worship, which promise to be successful. Brethren, we bespeak your prayers and your sympathies for your brethren and sisters at Andover.

### THE "MINISTRATIONS."

*Did the change of administration from that of Moses to that of Christ (2 Cor. 3) involve the abrogation of the Decalogue?*

Letter to Judge Robinson, written by his request.

*Dear Brother,*—The Old Dispensation bears a similar relation to the New, that the boy does to the man. It is a part of the divine plan for the redemption of the race, devised by infinite wisdom, before the worlds were made, and which God has been developing, as mankind have been prepared for it, down to the present. In the patriarchal age, it was in its infancy. Under the Ritual system, it was its youth. Under the Gospel, it is in its manhood. And in the heavenly state, it will be like the glorified man, as foreshadowed by the transfiguration of Christ. But the same moral principles must underlie *all* of God's dispensations and forms of government. The only changes that can take place, must be simply in the forms of administration, adapted to the different stages of human development.

That God should ever blot out those moral principles which make up his own character, or those growing out of man's relation to Him and his fellow-man, would be to blot out the constitutional elements of His government, and all moral claims upon man! And that Christ should do such a work, would be to make him the rival of God—the destroyer of His kingdom instead of its up-builder; thus despising and disgracing his laws instead of "magnifying and making them honorable." We are told that "God was *in* Christ reconciling the world unto himself"—not tearing down His own government, but subduing the enmity in men's hearts, and bringing them into a loving, cheerful conformity to it.

There is no new code of moral precepts in the New Testament, but a clear recognition of those contained in the Decalogue. (Mat. 5: 17–19.) Paul says, "Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid. Yea, we establish the law." This was said twenty-seven years after Christ nailed the law of types and shadows to his cross—(Col. 2: 14–17.) He honored God's law by atoning for its breach, in the sacrifice of himself. Hence those who were dead in trespasses and sins—dead to God, as the prodigal son was to his father, may through that atonement be made alive to him, as the prodigal was made alive to his father when he returned to allegiance and became reconciled. This is what I understand Paul was trying to illustrate in 2 Cor. 3, for the refutation of those Judaizing teachers who insisted that the ministration of Moses, which God made so glorious, was sufficient for salvation. But Paul goes on to show that, glorious as was that ministration, and adapted to the times and circumstances when it existed, yet, in the development of the divine plan, it had given way to another, as much more glorious as Christ was more glorious than Moses, or life than death. The glory of Moses' administration was as the glory of the moon, which is borrowed from the sun, is to the sun itself.

Now, what was it that was done away? Paul says it was the *ministration of death*—not the law, but the *administration* of it; instead of which we now have Christ's administration, of which that of Moses was but a type and preparation. Moses had no power to work out a righteousness which could avail for transgressors; and therefore all he could do was to administer the death penalty of the law, typifying that spiritual and eternal death which must be the doom of all upon whom the curse of that law shall abide. Therefore it was a ministration of death. Yet it was glorious, because it exhibited God's holiness and justice, his abhorrence of sin. But Christ, in administering that same law, provided a way of righteousness in the sacrifice of himself, which answers all its demands in behalf of penitent sinners, so that every claim of divine justice may be fully satisfied, and yet save the penitent rebel; causing the very law which thundered death against the transgressor to justify and acquit him. Thus the flood-light of God's mercy and love was made to shine out through the law, *in Christ*, where stern, exacting justice, was seen before. Here "mercy and truth are met together, righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Therefore the glory of Moses' administration "had no glory in *this respect*, by reason of the glory that excelleth." One was the ministration of Divine holiness and love *in justice*, and the other of Divine holiness and justice *in love*, which elements can no more conflict with or nullify each other, than the same elements in God's character conflict with and nullify each other. Neither can they any more be separated in his government than in himself.

A change of administration does not change the constitution of a government. The administration of our government changes every four years, but this does not affect its binding obligation, or our relation to its constitution and laws.

Those who plead that the Decalogue is done away are obliged to take the absurd position that it is still binding upon the unregenerate; which necessitates the conclusion that an act which would be a damnable sin, and would doom a soul to eternal punishment, would be perfectly innocent an hour afterward, if the sinner be regenerated meanwhile, though in other respects performed under precisely the same circumstances! And this necessitates the conclusion, that a Christian is at liberty to disregard every precept of the Decalogue—that he may worship idols, swear, lie, steal, &c., and yet be guiltless. "For where no law is, there is no transgression."

But they try to escape this dilemma by the plea, that Christ, having abolished the whole code, reinstituted so much of the Decalogue as is adapted to the Gospel system, including all except the fourth commandment, but do not tell where such a transaction is recorded. This is charging Christ with folly beneath the dignity of a child. Why should he blot out laws as though no longer needed, which he knew *must* exist under the Gospel, and as soon as he did it, turn and reinstitute them exactly as they were before! If the fourth commandment did not belong in the moral code, why did God put it there? Did he not know where it belonged? Those who make all this ado to get rid of the Sabbath, and claim that it is abolished, will not stand by their own position a moment, but *will have* a Sabbath in spite of said abolishment, and charge men with sin if they do not keep it, thus contradicting their own professed belief.

Christ said, (Mat. 5: 17–19,) "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I came not to *destroy*, but to *fulfill*." "Whosoever, therefore, *shall* break one of these least commandments, and *shall* teach men so, he *shall* be called least in the kingdom of heaven; but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven." He could not have meant the typical or ceremonial law; for he came to take that out of the way by antityping what it typified; and the Decalogue was the only code of laws besides; which he says he did *not* come to destroy. If he did not come to destroy this law, then he *did not* destroy it; for he did all that he came to do. And his saying, "Whosoever *shall* break," &c., "*shall* be called least in the kingdom of heaven," referring to the future, shows that he recognized it as the code of laws in his kingdom, which he came to "*magnify and make honorable*."

Some claim that to fulfill is to abolish. If so, then Christ taught, "Thus it becometh us to abolish all righteousness." And Paul taught, "Love is the *abolishing* of the law." "Bear one another's burdens, and thus *abolish* the law of Christ!" &c.

It is clear that the Apostles understood the Decalogue to be in no sense modified, but confirmed, by the Gospel; from such expressions as the following: "He that saith I know him, and keepeth not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him."—(1 John 2: 4.) "By this we know that we love the children of God, when we love God, and keep his commandments; for this is the love of God, that we keep his commandments, and his commandments are not grievous" to those who love God.—(1 John 5: 2, 3.) "These are they that keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus."—(Rev. 14: 12.) "Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid. Yea, we establish the law."—(Rom. 3: 31.)

Respectfully yours,
N. Wardner.

From the Christian Observer.

### SABBATH DESECRATION.

The transportation of the mails on the Lord's day has, no doubt, for many years, enlisted the deep concern of our Christian people, though certainly but little well-directed effort has been made to arrest the evil. The probabilities that our government will change this infidel policy, seem now to be more distant than ever before.

Under these circumstances, what is a Christian's duty? And what is his resource to avoid a participation in the sin? It seems but little that he can do; but, if all would co-operate in that little, it might have results.

*Let every Christian man and woman abstain from mailing letters to be conveyed on the Sabbath day.*

This was the practice of that everyway admirable man, Stonewall Jackson. It is not a fanatical idea. It is simply an obvious and imperative duty. What would be the result if the whole Christian Church would unite in the observance of this rule?

1. It would very considerably diminish the alleged necessity for the conveyance of Sabbath mails; it would discourage the desecration of the day by rendering it less profitable.

2. If it should produce no other effect, it would at least keep the church clear of participation in the sin. If we encourage the Sabbath mail train by using it to convey our letters, I do not see how we can escape the conclusion that we are joint transgressors with the government and mail carriers—aiders and abetters of the crime committed. No sophistry can elude this irresistible inference, and it is not necessary to elaborate it.

Seventh-day Baptists cannot hope to prevent the carrying of the mails on God's Sabbath; but they can refrain from participating in such sin, and from demanding it of others, by seeking their own mail matter at the post-office. There are but few forms of Sabbath desecration among us which are more hurtful than this. It is selling the truth for the paltry item of a little convenience, or, what is still worse, for business purposes. The church and community where mail carrying and going to the post-office are practiced, are unavoidably demoralized and debauched by it. This evil steals in slowly, it may be, until the disciplinary power of the church is paralyzed, and the moral tone of the community broken down. A church which tacitly allows such things, or openly upholds them, invites weakness and decay. Think of it! Sabbath-*keepers* demand that the mails be carried and the offices kept open in order that they may conveniently get their letters and papers *when they go to church*. Sabbath-*breakers* could not ask more. A strange blindness seems to rest upon many Seventh-day Baptists concerning this question—a blindness which will probably be cherished and continued until, too late, they discover that a generation or two thus trained necessarily become avowed Sabbath-breakers. It is in this way that Sabbath-keeping families and churches die.

### WELL TOLD.

The following is from the pen of Uriah Smith, assistant editor of the *Advent Review and Herald of the Sabbath*. It is of interest because of the information given concerning the revised edition of the book referred to; but more especially because of the clear and truthful statement which is made relative to the character of the arguments by which Sunday is supported, and of the present state of the Sabbath question. As one becomes familiar with the efforts made by the writers in defence of Sunday-keeping, he cannot avoid the conclusion, that they are self-deceived, or sadly dishonest:

"Having returned to the Office, it may gratify a feeling of inquiry in many minds, if I say a word respecting the forth-coming History of the Sabbath, on which I have been endeavoring to assist Bro. Andrews somewhat, during my sojourn East the past summer. The frequency with which the question has been asked by those I have met since I left Boston, 'How is the work on the History of the Sabbath prospering?' shows that a widespread interest exists in the hearts of our people in reference to this work, and that they are alive to its importance. This is as it should be, and is a good omen for the prospective usefulness of the work, when it shall be completed.

"Among the first things to be done in the erection of a building is the collection of material. The stone, the lumber, the brick, &c., &c., must be procured; and when thus lying promiscuously together, they convey to the mind of the observer but a faint idea of the office of beauty and utility they are to fill, when combined in the stately edifice. In about this condition the History of the Sabbath at present stands. Our work has chiefly been the collection of material; and while all has not been searched up that it is designed to procure, some valuable testimony has been found, which is well worth all the time and expense that would be involved in extensive research.

"The work, so far as it has been my privilege to share it, has enlisted my deepest interest. Three things, as the result, have been very strongly impressed upon my mind: First, the extent of ground covered by the first edition of Bro. Andrews' History. Secondly, the utter poverty of the evidence in behalf of Sunday. Thirdly, the vast amount, and contradictory nature, of the efforts put forth to sustain the first-day institution. The strange and unnatural industry with which men have labored in this direction, the invisible hairs they have endeavored to split, the subtle distinctions they have tried to draw, are such as no person would form any adequate conception of, who has not looked upon a collection of their efforts in some large library, or attempted to wade through the ocean of their sophistries. Take the following for a single example: One old writer drew out at length, and with ludicrous assurance, an argument for Sunday-keeping, based on the following points: 1. The Sabbath commandment requires the observance of the seventh day of the week. 2. There are but two seventh days in a week. These are, first, the last day of the week, which is the seventh day, as related to the six days which precede it, and secondly, the *first day* of the week, which is the *seventh*, as related to the six days which follow it! 3. That seventh day which is the last day of the week, was the old Jewish Sabbath, and has gone by the board. The first day of the week is therefore the only seventh day now left; and as the commandment still requires the observance of the seventh day, it now enjoins the keeping of the first day of the week!

"If this reasoning can be paralleled on any other subject except that of the Sabbath, it will prove that men have found themselves under the necessity of laboring equally hard to extricate themselves from straits equally desperate, on some theory equally groundless with the first-day Sabbath; which we shall be excused for not believing without some evidence.

"However much charity we may have for the rank and file of those who have heretofore believed in the strict observance of Sunday, what we have seen is calculated to lessen somewhat the exercise of that grace toward those who have taken it upon themselves to lead the people in this practice; for it would seem that the very amount of labor they found it necessary to put forth, and the kind of arguments they found themselves driven to use, should have convinced them that they were on the tortuous track of error, and not traveling in company with Truth, who, with unveiled face, and plain and simple claims, never drives her defenders to such distortion of facts, nor to such grimaces of logic. Verily, the language penned in 'Word for the Sabbath,' nearly sixteen years since, was vastly truer than we then dreamed:

'O Fourth Command! what trouble hast thou been,
Source of vexation to the sons of men!
How have they tugged and toiled, with various plans,
To break thy power, and shirk thy just demands!
Have chafed and fretted to secure their aim,
And render null and void thy obvious claim!
Vast circuits they through logic's fields have run,
And found themselves at last where they began!'

"The whole arena of the Sabbath controversy is flooded with the light of day. Its advocates may boldly say that they have reached the point of absolute knowledge. They know that it is an institution of Heaven, immovable as Jehovah's throne. They know that all the theories that are urged against it are shams and shadows, phantasms and fallacies. They know that what the poet says of truth, that the eternal years of God are hers, is especially true of Jehovah's hallowed Rest-day. To borrow the figure of another, should we take hammer and chisel and engrave the Sabbath argument on the wall of Gibraltar, no one could say which would be the more impregnable, the logic or the rock."


# The Sabbath Recorder.

Westerly, R. I., Fifth-day, Oct. 19, 1871.

*GEORGE B. UTTER.....EDITOR.*


### WHO IS TO BLAME?

A few days on the frontier has reawakened former painful emotions with regard to our condition as Sabbath-keepers. During six years past, I have traveled over twenty-five thousand miles, mostly in the States lying each side of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. At almost every stopping place, I have heard of former Sabbath-keepers from the East, who have ceased to remember the Sabbath day to keep it *holy*. The number of these, with their posterity, is sufficient to constitute as many churches as we have in the West, and with almost equal numbers, if all had been saved and gathered in. What a power we might thus have been in the West had this been done!

This leads to the inquiry, Who is to blame? They are blame-worthy who have sinned. But the profaners of God's holy day are not alone in the fault. Many of them, in selecting their new homes, have had pledges of help, that have not been fulfilled; others have located with reference to building up new Sabbath-keeping interests; some have stood firm without help; but the majority have faltered. There are many who now stand firm against all hindrances, and are doing alone what they can for God's holy day. Some of them, in talking to me of their trials from their surroundings, speak with deeper emotions of the neglect and discouragement from their former pastors and churches. Year after year has passed, and no kind pastor's letter, full of love and good cheer, has been received. No visits have been made, though a few miles extra travel might have secured them, and re-encouraged their thirsty and almost fainting hearts. At length, the short missive has come, "You have been excluded from the church; ——, Church Clerk." Thus summarily disposed of, without knowledge of charges and trial, and without privilege of defense, these have felt that their greatest trial is from covenant brethren. I have found many of this class, some of whom I have received into churches. Some of them remain outside, because their arbitrary excision has made them feel that church membership is not always cemented by brotherly love.

By this kind of neglect, and this summary execution, without admonition or trial or defense, we have lost hundreds who might now have stood as lights where the light is needed. "Who is to blame?"

In this connection, I have thought much of the Saviour's explanation of his mission, and his story of the one sheep out of an hundred that went astray, and the ninety and nine that went not astray. I have wondered if the Christ spirit had departed from pastors and churches in this respect. Let me say to ministers and churches, east and west, you have yet many that have gone out from you, who need your encouragement, and who are sighing for such an expression of brotherly kindness as they once enjoyed. Your Christian sympathy would greatly cheer them, and if, without a prayerful effort to do them good, by a summary stroke, you have excluded them, have you not made a sad mistake? It may not be too late to correct the error, and restore joy to sorrow-stricken hearts. Would it not be more Christ-like to increase the efforts to gather up and save those who have gone from one home to another, and thus make the older churches strong by their outgrowths in other places? We have before us a great work in Sabbath reform. We need all our forces for this labor. Gather them all up for the work, that none be lost, and that our united forces may be strong for our work.

J. Bailey.

Winnishiek, Iowa, Oct. 5th.

### NEWPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 8th, 1871.

Newport is no longer gay. The summer birds are flown, except here and there a few who still linger, loath to leave the delightful nests where they have whiled away the sunny hours of the season so carelessly, so joyously. But Newport is still charming. The glories of sunrise and sunset still continue, and if occasionally darkened by storms, it only serves by contrast to enhance their splendor. The sea, though perhaps too cool for a bath, is still as deep, as grand, as majestic, as when gazed upon by the eye of fashion; the bay, with its fair islands, its snowy sails, its never-failing beacon lights, is still changingly beautiful; and the country, with its mild atmosphere and autumn-tinted foliage, still has attractions for those who have eyes to behold them, and hearts to appreciate their loveliness. Yea, and the relics of olden time, which belong to "the island," are likewise not carried away by the butterflies of fashion.

You have heard of "Old Trinity"—perhaps have visited it—the church of Bishop Berkeley, one of the oldest churches in our country. The finified steeple still proudly displays upon its pinnacle the gilded British crown, memorial of the "good old colony times." In the small grave-yard attached to the church are graves of ancient date. The church itself is kept in excellent repair. The pews are the old-fashioned square ones, varying in size and furnishings. It is pleasant to sit in this temple of God, and recall the days of its founder—days when our now great, prospering and populous country, was, for the most part, a wilderness; to imagine the Bishop himself officiating in the desk, and to recall some of the things which he has written, and which have been written of him; Berkeley, of whom Pope said that he possessed

"Every virtue under heaven;"

Berkeley, who maintained, and consequently believed—for he was an honest man—that there was no such thing as matter, leading Byron to write,

"Berkeley said there was no matter,
And proved it; 'twas no matter what he said."

The organ in this church bears an inscription to the effect that it was donated by "George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne."

There is in Middletown a pretty little Episcopal chruch, St. Mary's by name, situated in delightful grounds. I attended divine service in this church once this summer, and was told that the little pleasant, toned organ to which I there listened was Bishop Berkeley's organ, discarded by Old Trinity, and given away to St. Mary's. Then I was as confidently told that the organ now used in Trinity was the original Bishop Berkeley's. "Which story shall I believe?" I inquired of a native of this town, who has outlived his three score years and ten, and is yet strong in mind as well as in body. "There is truth in both," he replied; "the organ at St. Mary's is composed of the interior portion of the original Berkeley instrument, which was removed from its case to give place to more modern musical mechanism; only the outer part of the organ at Trinity is the ancient and actual gift of the Bishop."

A ride on the avenue, in September or October, is not what it is in July or August, when the gay, the wealthy, and the famous, are out in all the pomp and pride of luxury. But all the features of a varying and picturesque landscape are yet to be seen, and the lover of nature may perceive and enjoy a view of these cliffs and beautiful residences by the sea, with the mighty old ocean itself for a back-ground to the picture, with as much of real enjoyment as if the whole retinue of fashionables who ever displayed themselves upon this charming avenue were around him.

Geneva.

### HOME NEWS.

CHURCH ORGANIZED.

Andover, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1871.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

The Sabbath-keepers who reside in the village of Andover and its immediate vicinity have, after earnest and prayerful consultation, organized a Seventh-day Baptist Church at this place. The initiatory steps were taken at a meeting held at the Methodist Episcopol Church, in this village, on the 18th day of August. At that meeting, twenty-eight persons signified their desire to become members of the proposed church; and at an adjourned meeting, held Sept. 15th, the number was increased to thirty-five. On the 28th of September, committees from the First and Second Alfred and Independence churches met with us in council. With Eld. N. V. Hull in the chair, the council, after duly considering the matter, advised the organization.

Last Sabbath-day saw the realization of bright hopes to those of us in this place, who had looked for, worked for, and prayed for, a Seventh-day Baptist Church in Andover. Immediately after service, Elder. A. H. Lewis extended the right-hand of fellowship to thirty-five persons. The total number of members is forty-seven; and there were two applications for admission last Sabbath.

A majority of the members of the Andover Church, up to the date of its organization, were members of the Second Alfred Church; and a majority of the remainder, of the Independence Church. Quite one-third of the entire number were converted during the revival of last winter. Many of us are young in years, but earnest in our determination to make the advancement of the cause of God and of His Sabbath our life work. Among those who united in this movement—firm in the belief that it is as important a missionary enterprise as has ever been undertaken in this Association—is Dea. Nathan Lanphear. During forty years of service as deacon in the Second Church of Alfred, he has done much for the cause of God. He has been identified with the best efforts of that body since its organization in 1831. He was *unanimously* recognized as deacon of the Andover church. It was a fitting tribute to one who came with children and grandchildren to assist in the establishment of a seventh-day church at Andover.

T. A. B.

ALFRED CENTER.

In addition to the general statements made by Bro. Hull last week, it may be well to add, that there have been *but three times*, in the history of the University, when the number in attendance has been greater than it is the present term. The grade of scholarship is correspondingly high. About one hundred teachers are in attendance. The classes in Latin, Greek, and Metaphysics, are unusually large and strong. The theological department is fully organized, and in vigorous operation. The present class numbers eleven, all Seventh-day Baptists, committed to the work of the Gospel ministry. The course is being fully carried out—Pastoral Theology under Prof. Hull, Metaphysics under President Allen, Systematic Theology and Exegesis under Prof. Williams, and Hebrew under Prof. Swinney. Class prayer-meeting on Fourth-day evening of each week; "class discussions" semi-monthly, on Fourth-day afternoon. At least one half the class are preaching, statedly or occasionally. The prospects of the University have not been better for many years, nor its friends more hopeful. The "Cabinet" is being added to constantly, and is already, in some departments, among the most valuable ones in the State. The "Observatory" often gives evidence of Prof. Whitford's star-gazing propensities long after less earnest men are asleep. In short, "things are doing well."

The business men of the town are building and rebuilding more extensively than at any time before. The improvements in this direction show decided vigor.

A. H. L.

TRANSIT, MINN.

Oct. 2d, 1871.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

I write a few lines to let you know how things are in our settlement here in Transit. Eld. C. M. Lewis is with us, holding meetings every evening, and the Spirit of the Lord is present to bless the Word, and sinners are awakened and turning to the Lord, and some are rejoicing in hope, among whom are two of my children. Blessed be the name of the Lord! Quite a number have expressed a desire to become Christians, and wanderers are returning to Jesus. Glory to God! Pray for us. May the Lord carry on the work, and get glory to his name, and may salvation flow, and the word have free course. Amen.

Almon Hall.

### THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Chicago has been the scene of one of the most extensive and disastrous conflagrations which ever visited a city of this country. The fire broke out about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, Oct. 8th, and raged till Tuesday morning, destroying meanwhile property variously estimated at two or three hundred millions of dollars, rendering homeless probably a hundred thousand people, and causing the loss of many lives. The ground burned over included about 100 blocks in the southern district, reaching from the main branch of the Chicago River to the Lake. This district contained all the leading business houses, banks, insurance offices, hotels, newspaper establishments, and many churches. Every newspaper was burnt out, including the *Tribune*, which had a building supposed to be fire-proof. The great Central Depot at the foot of Lake street was destroyed, together with the Court House, the Sherman House, the Tremont House, the Palmer House, the new Pacific Hotel, Bigelow Hotel, &c. The Gas Works were also destroyed. Probably no event has ever transpired in this country so wide-spread in its influence, and so well calculated to awaked the sympathies of the people. Referring to the extent of the calamity, the New York *Tribune* of Tuesday, Oct. 10th, says:

"Since yesterday Chicago has gained another title to pre-eminence. Unequaled before in enterprise and good fortune, she is now unapproachable in calamity. Her name is inseparably connected with the greatest disaster of modern times. The burning of New York in 1835 has always been regarded as a terrible visitation, and elderly gentlemen in Wall-street stoutly asserted yesterday that the Chicago fire was no greater. But the accounts of the time say that 648 houses were destroyed in the New York fire—a grave calamity of course, but trifling when compared with the 12,000 houses in ashes in what was Chicago. The great fire of London, which struck the world with horror, and gave a not unworthy inspiration to the noble verse of Dryden, ravaged a track of 436 acres. But five square miles of blackened and smoking ruins are the ghastly credentials which Chicago offers in support of her claim to pre-eminence in disaster. When a tithe of the wealth of a community perishes, it seems that the very sources of existence are sapped. It is estimated that fully one-half of the value of Chicago has been annihilated by one day's destruction."

Below we give such items as seem adapted to impress the reader with the extent of Chicago's calamity, and the depth of sympathy felt for her in different parts of the country:

GENERAL ITEMS.

The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday, Oct. 14th, says that many of the stories which have been published of incendiarism, outrage, and disorder, in Chicago, prove to be false. The immediate distress of the people has not been exaggerated, and the necessity for continued aid on a large scale will continue for months. But the enterprise of the city is awake; several new buildings are already begun; business facilities remain, to a greater extent than was feared, so that half a million of bushels of grain, for example, can still be sent forward this month, and more each succeeding month; and the losses of the insurance companies will be paid much more generally than has been believed until to-day.

A dispatch from Chicago, Sunday, Oct. 15th, says it is now believed that the number of victims will not exceed two hundred, as many supposed dead have been found. Most of the bodies taken from the ruins were found on the north side, in Kingsbury street and Chicago avenue. Sixteen bodies were burned beyond recognition. Twenty victims were found on Bremer street, in one block, and an equal number lay in Kingsbury street. The coroner has held ninety-one inquests. Nearly all the dead are buried in the County Potter's Field, no one being able to recognize the bodies. Henry Ullman, banker, was found dead in the Sherman House, and his remains were sent to Racine for burial. Several bodies found on the west side of the ruins were recognized.

There were eighty-nine newspaper establishments destroyed in the burnt district, embracing dailies, weeklies, and monthlies.

Fifty million feet of lumber was destroyed, leaving about twenty-four million feet still on hand.

Those anxious to visit Chicago for mere curiosity are cautioned to refrain from so doing at present.

Rothermell's picture of the Battle of Gettysburgh, valued at $20,000, was saved from destruction during the Chicago fire.

A wedding that was to have taken place at Chicago was prevented by the groom's inability to procure a license on the 10th.

Bishop Faley, of Chicago, telegraphs to Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, that the Cathedral, six churches, the Orphan Asylums, hospitals, Houses of the Good Shepherd, schools, charitable institutions, and Bishop's house, are in ruins. "Over one hundred thousand people are homeless. I beg of you for a general collection in all of your churches."

BUSINESS ITEMS.

A better and more hopeful feeling concerning the destruction of Chicago is manifesting itself throughout the land. The intimate relations between Chicago enterprise and eastern capital make it not singular that the conflagration should paralyze business and create an excitement in commercial circles everywhere. The destruction, though great, is so divided that the burden will prove less heavy than was expected, serious as it is.

A dispatch, dated Oct. 13, says that active preparations are going on for the restoration of all branches of business. A proposition, made by members of the Board of Trade, to settle outstanding contracts on the basis of Saturday's market, meets with favor. There is no business whatever now doing. Eight elevators were saved. It is estimated that the loss in grain will foot up two million bushels.

It is officially announced by the officers of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, that the entire loss of that company by the recent fire will not exceed $500,000, and that all the shops, engines, passenger cars at the depot, and everything on that side was saved. Business will be resumed soon.

The Directors of the Lake Shore and Rock Island Railroad Companies, and the stockholders of the Pacific Hotel Company of Chicago, have decided to repair the damage caused by the fire, and to complete the hotel with the utmost possible dispatch.

A dispatch from Chicago, dated Oct. 13th, says: Men have been put at work on the *Tribune* building, which will be similar to the former building, with the addition of such improvements as past experience will render necessary. One of the *Tribune's* eight cylinder presses was entirely ruined. The other can be repaired. Three laborers were instantly killed this morning by a falling wall at the corner of Clark and South Water streets.

The loans and discounts of the Chicago National Banks have usually exceeded $16,000,000, while the individual deposits amounted to over $11,000,000. The notes and specie on hand commonly amounted to $3,500,000. These figures show that the fortunes of tens of thousands are imperiled, and account for the shock experienced in financial circles when the news of the awful calamity was received.

A dispatch from Chicago, Oct. 13, says that the losses of the insurance companies will not exceed $35,000,000. The adjusters are busily working, and the companies are paying all losses as soon as adjusted, without resorting to any legal delay.

A dispatch from Hartford, Conn., says of the insurance companies in that city, that the Ætna loses $2,000,000, the Hartford $900,000, and the Phœnix $700,000. All the Hartford companies, excepting the Charter Oak, Putnam, and North American Assurance, will be able to pay their losses, and have sufficient capital left to carry on their business.

It is estimated that the fire will diminish the internal revenue receipts of Chicago during the current fiscal year fully $4,000,000.

DEPRAVITY ITEMS.

Soon after the fire began, it was found necessary to adopt strong measures to protect property, and intimidate such persons as were likely to turn incendiaries in order to multiply their opportunities for thieving. General Sheridan, who has his headquarters at Chicago, was authorized by the War Department to employ all available troops for guards, as well as to supply rations to the suffering. Some two thousand citizens were also sworn in as an extra police force. In spite of these precautions, many illustrations of depravity are reported. We print a few as samples, but with the hope and belief that some of them, at least, are exaggerated:

One villain caught setting a fire was hung by the heels, and then stoned to death.

Two men, caught in the act of firing houses, were arrested and immediately hung to lamp-posts—one on Twelfth-st., near the river, and the other three miles away on Clayborne-ave.

A Chicago dispatch of Oct. 13th says that the roughs Barney Aaron and Bill Tracy were robbing a jewelry store in Chicago, when the citizens hung them to lamp posts. Jim Munday and Jim Brown were robbing a bank opposite the Sherman House, when a soldier stood them up against a wall and shot them. All belonged to a New York gang.

Seeing the cashier of one of the banks rush into his office as the flames were bearing upon the building, a thief watched his exit. It was not long before the official appeared with his arms full of money-packages and bonds, and no sooner had he appeared than the thief prostrated him with a blow upon the side of the head, and grabbed a portion of the treasure. A policeman in an instant saw what was done, and grabbed the villain, who drew a pistol and shot the faithful officer through the heart, and then sprang through the excited crowd, brandishing his pistol and endeavoring to make good his escape. But the sight, with all the surrounding circumstances, had maddened the bystanders to frenzy, and they fell upon the wretch like so many tigers, tearing him limb from limb, and literally disemboweling him.

RELIEF ITEMS.

We question whether relief was ever more promptly and generously extended to the suffering than has been and will be to Chicago. The N. Y. *Evening Post* of Saturday mentions some of the items up to noon of that day, including $194,000 from Europe and Canada, and $2,701,010 from different parts of our own country, making a total of $2,895,010. Of this sum nearly one million in cash came from New York city, besides some $400,000 in food, clothing, &c. Boston gave $400,000, Baltimore $200,000, Cincinnati $210,000, Brooklyn $114,000, Buffalo $100,000, Pittsburg $160,000, Fall River $25,000, Providence $21,000, Portland $18,000, Salem and Lynn, Mass., each $50,000, &c. Among the contributions in New York were $50,000 from A. T. Stewart, and $10,000 each from H. B. Claflin & Co., Vermilye & Co., Meriden Britanna Co., the Sugar Manufacturing Co., Robert Bonner, Wm. E. Dodge, and the Adams Express Co.

The London *Times* of Oct. 14th, says that the Lord Mayor has received seventeen thousand pounds sterling as the result of two days' subscriptions to the Chicago relief fund, and that lists have been opened for the reception of contributions at Birmingham, Bradford, Hanley, and other towns in the manufacturing districts.

The Middlesex county (N. J.) Sunday School Convention, which was held at New Market on the 12th, unanimously recommended that each Sunday School in the county take up a collection on Sunday, October 22d, to aid the suffering children of Chicago.

Arrangements have been made in Cincinnati for receiving two hundred destitute children from Chicago.

The English government have telegraphed the authorities of Canada to offer to the Chicago sufferers all the military tents and blankets in the Dominion. Of the latter there are over 500,000.

Norwich, Conn., authorized the Mayor of Chicago to draw upon its treasury for $10,000.

An Albany, N. Y., firm gave Chicago 2,500 loaves of bread.

Quick work: At twenty-four hours' notice, to hold a crowded meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, and receive such assurances of sympathy that the Mayor was authorized to inform the Mayor of Chicago that one hundred thousand dollars await his draft.

The Campbell Press Works of Brooklyn have given their entire stock on exhibition at the American Institute Fair to the Chicago sufferers. It consists of two of their most complete presses, together with the crystal exhibiting room, the whole valued at $10,000, to be sold at public auction.

Ever since the New York *Tribune* office was burnt out, in 1845, they have kept always on hand duplicates of everything needed for the publication of the paper, forming in fact a complete duplicate office. Mr. Thomas N. Rooker, the foreman, last week telegraphed, on behalf of the Association, to Mr. Sidney Howard Gay, Managing Editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, placing this office at his instant disposal, for the use of the Chicago *Tribune*, or any other Chicago newspaper.

There is active work in aid of Chicago throughout California. Sacramento has sent $20,000. The Pacific Railroad donates $10,000. San Francisco so far has raised $30,000. Gratuitous use of the railroads is granted.

### STORY OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

Under date of Chicago, Friday, Oct. 13th, a correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* telegraphs to that paper the following connected and readable "Story of the Conflagration:"

I suppose nearly everybody is familiar with the topographical features of Chicago. The Chicago River enters it from the Lake, and, cleaving the main part of the city in two for a mile or more, separates into the North and South Branches, at right angles with the main stream. Thus the city is divided into the North, South, and West Sides. The river and its branches are navigable by lake craft to the very doors of the great warehouses, and at the crossing of the chief thoroughfares there were large draw-bridges.

On Sunday night, a cow-shed on the eastern verge of the West Division was set on fire by the carelessness of a boy. Before the firemen, jaded by hard work at the fire of Saturday night, came upon the scene, the adjacent buildings had caught. In ten minutes four blocks were abl

d with his arms full of money-
ges and bonds, and no sooner
e appeared than the thief pros-
d him with a blow upon the
of the head, and grabbed a
on of the treasure. A police-
n an instant saw what was done,
grabbed the villain, who drew a
and shot the faithful officer
gh the heart, and then sprang
gh the excited crowd, brandish-
his pistol and endeavoring to
good his escape. But the sight
all the surrounding circumstan-
had maddened the bystanders
enzy, and they fell upon the
h like so many tigers, tearing
mb from limb, and literally dis-
weling him.

RELIEF ITEMS.

question whether relief was
nore promptly and generously
ded to the suffering than has
and will be to Chicago. The
*Evening Post* of Saturday
ons some of the items up to
of that day, including $194,000
Europe and Canada, and $2,
10 from different parts of our
ountry, making a total of $2,
0. Of this sum nearly one
n in cash came from New York
esides some $400,000 in food,
g, &c. Boston gave $400,
Baltimore $200,000, Cincinnati
00, Brooklyn $114,000, Buffa-
00,000, Pittsburg $160,000,
iver $25,000, Providence $21,
Portland $18,000, Salem and
Mass., each $50,000, &c.
the contributions in New
ere $50,000 from A. T. Stew-
nd $10,000 each from H. B.
& Co., Vermilye & Co., Meriden
a Co., the Sugar Manufactur-
, Robert Bonner, Wm. E.
and the Adams Express Co.
London *Times* of Oct. 14th,
at the Lord Mayor has reciv-
enteen thousand pounds ster-
the result of two days' sub-
ns to the Chicago relief fund,
at lists have been opened for
eception of contributions at
gham, Bradford, Hanley, and
wns in the manufacturing
s.

Middlesex county (N. J.) Sun-
hool Convention, which was
New Market on the 12th,
ously recommended that each
School in the county take
llection on Sunday, October
aid the suffering children of

ngements have been made in
ati for receiving two hun-
estitute children from Chica-

English government have
hed the authorities of Cana-
fer to the Chicago sufferers
military tents and blankets
Dominion. Of the latter there
500,000.

ich, Conn., authorized the
f Chicago to draw upon its
for $10,000.

pany, N. Y., firm gave Chi-
00 loaves of bread.

work: At twenty-four hours'
o hold a crowded meeting in
Hall, Boston, and receive
surances of sympathy that
or was authorized to inform
or of Chicago that one hun-
ousand dollars await his

Campbell Press Works of
have given their entire
exhibition at the American
Fair to the Chicago suf-
It consists of two of their
plete presses, together with
tal exhibiting room, the
ued at $10,000, to be sold
auction.

nce the New York *Tribune*
burnt out, in 1845, they
always on hand duplicates
thing needed for the publi-
the paper, forming in fact
e duplicate office. Mr.
Rooker, the foreman, last
graphed, on behalf of the
on, to Mr. Sidney Howard
aging Editor of the Chica-
*ne*, placing this office at
t disposal, for the use of
go *Tribune*, or any other
ewspaper.

active work in aid of Chi-
ughout California. Sacra-
s sent $20,000. The Pa-
ad donates $10,000. San
so far has raised $30,
atuitous use of the rail-
ranted.

OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

date of Chicago, Friday,
correspondent of the
*ibune* telegraphs to that
following connected and
Story of the Conflagra-

e nearly everybody is fa-
the topographical features

The Chicago River en-
n the Lake, and cleaving
part of the city two for
more, separates into the
South Branches, at right
the main stream. Thus
divided into the North,
West Sides. The river
nches are navigable by
the very doors of the
houses, and at the cross
hief thoroughfares there
draw-bridges.

y night, a cow-shed on
verge of the West Divi-
on fire by the careless-
. Before the firemen,
rd work at the fire of
ht, came upon the scene,
buildings had caught.
utes four blocks were
the utmost exertions of
artment could not check
The wind blew in fitful
ing the conflagration
rd, and breaking right
for more than an hour
ed of the real magni-
danger. Toward mid-
hight city was aroused.
now began to realize
fire meant when fanned
ale. Still it had not
river, and even the tim-
ave laughed at the idea
g that barrier. Both
however, of the spot
mes took their origin
extensive district that
ly doomed. Frame
tinder, and crowded
and piles of lumber
every lot not occupied
offered material for a
e blaze wherever the
burning cinder. In
the confusion and dis-
describable. At one
more of Jefferson-st.
on one side, while the

other was untouched. The energies of a third of the city were directed hither, and one engine had been destroyed in the attempt to subdue the flames, when about 1 o'clock a new horror was added to the situation. A fiery column shot up against the black sky in the south-west. Flaming cinders had been blown across the river; the South Division had caught; and now the conflagration, advancing with the celerity and precision of a machine, was cutting a clean swath to the north and east. A thick shower of sparks and brands filled the air some distance in advance of the solid body of flame, firing the roofs upon which they fell, and injuring numbers of people in the crowd which choked up the streets. Several of the great public buildings were actually destroyed by the advance shower of sparks before the real conflagration reached them.

By 2 o'clock, almost the entire population was in the streets. From the place of its beginning on Dekoven-st., the fire had now reached eastward to the Lake, and was making a clean sweep northward through the very heart of the city. The waters of Lake Michigan were illuminated for a distance of 25 miles, and in the West the prairie for 14 miles glowed with a light almost as strong as that of day. Before daybreak all hope was gone. The fire had begun to force its way southward against the wind; terror fell upon the whole populace; they gave up fighting the flames, and devoted what little strength and energy remained to feeble efforts for saving household goods and stores.

With morning came another cause of horror. Most of the business men had hurried from their homes to their offices at the first alarm, and they were now suddenly shut in by a wall of fire. The bridges were burned. The flames were sweeping rapidly through the commercial quarter, with a roar like that of Niagara, and in the midst of the awful furnace it was feared that hundreds must perish with the falling warehouses. It became known, too, that a section of tenement houses had been consumed with a number of their inmates, and more than a hundred valuable horses had been destroyed in the Express stables and Farwell's stables, which the fire had overrun in two minutes. Terrified by these incidents, and nearly crazed with anxiety for the fate of their husbands, sons, and fathers, the women and children in the inhabited quarters rushed in panic from their houses, powerless to check the fires which started every moment from falling brands, and sometimes too bewildered to escape. There is authority for the statement, that many were caught by the flames; but in the confusion and perplexity it can not yet be known certainly whether the missing are living or dead.

The first victims were the poorer classes, and as they were driven from their burning homes they hurried with the goods they had been able to save (or to steal) to the eastern and southern parts of the city, as if with an instinct that the fire must fall back before the stone and brick palaces of the rich. Thus the lower end of Wabash-avenue became choked with the debris of disaster and flight. Cursing men, shrieking women, and terrified horses, stumbled over the streets and sidewalks, pursued by the tempest of flame and the scorching blast of heat which swept on from the center of the city. For one awful moment the whirlwind rushed through the beautiful avenue; but, happily, at Congress-street its ravages were stayed. How shall any one forget that extraordinary scene, where the horrible and the ludicrous, the mournful and the grotesque, mingled like the visions of a nightmare? Ladies half clad, but loaded with heavy burdens, rushed madly from those luxurious houses, and joined the hideous throng of the struggling poor, inextricably entangled with wagons and horses, and trampled by thieves and outcasts. Some had just put on all their finery to save it. Many were almost naked. Not a few carried infants nursing at the breast, and a great many were tugging lap-dogs. Tipsy men, fantastically clad, made ribald jokes upon the fugitives. Families who had been lucky enough to get trucks to cart away their valuables and bric-a-brac, sat disheartened on top of the load. Parties interrupted in the midst of a carouse ran madly about, too full of drink to know what it all meant. All the while the motly throng pushed frantically southward. The weak were thrown down by the press and trodden under foot. For hours and hours the panic hegira continued, pushing out towards the prairie. From Monday morning at daylight, the fear was for life, not for property. In this dire extremity the greed of man added to the horror of the scene. Drivers of carts and carriages crowded over from the divisions of the city presumed to be safe, and demanded outrageous rates for the slightest services. Yet it is to be said to the credit of human nature, that hundreds of honest men turned out heartily to aid their more unfortunate neighbors. In all the horror of this southward pressure there was a continual stream of curious people from the distant regions crowding eagerly forward to see the vast illumination. The counter currents, as they met, caused frightful mishaps and confusion. Men and women, maddened by the red terror behind, fought ferociously for a pathway to safety. Near each church vast masses were assembled with a vest of assurance of safety in those sacred precincts. Presently rumors came that it had been resolved to fight fire with fire. Laird Collier's church was to be blown up, and the dense crowd in the vicinity broke frantically for a new refuge.

Late in the morning the people of the North Division were involved within the sudden horror of fire and death. A great crowd had assembled at one of the avenues leading to the burning region, where the close approach of the fire moved the judgemen to turn the draw. The move was of not the slightest avail. The fire lapped the slender woodwork in the vicinity, leaped lightly from bank to bank, and before the bewildered people could make a movement toward safety, they were helplessly environed by raging walls of fire, the lake rolled lazily beyond them, and with one impulse the great crowd made for its shelter, and buried themselves beneath its sand and water. This scene was simultaneous with the Wabash-avenue stampede.

The lamentable tragedy at the Historical Society building is the darkest episode of this day. The people in the vicinity of this edifice confident of its strength gathered their most valued possessions and crowded the cellars in assurance of perfect safety. Among them were citizens of note, the venerable Colonel Stone and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Able and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Dr. Leai and family, with several others not so well known. While the frightened group were moving a trunk, the librarian caught sight of a flame, and, shouting to the rest, rushed from the fatal place. The others, at least 20 in number, were not seen to emerge, and there is no doubt that they perished, as the building was soon tottering in utter wreck. The original copy of the Lincoln Emancipation Proclamation perished among the most cherished memorials of this Society.

Death came to the crowds in the open air as well as in the buildings. A great following of ruffians, emboldened by the absence of the police, and half maddened with liquor, assaulted several saloons on the verge of the fire, and held the ground against the advancing flame. When the moment of need came, they were too drunk to get away. In this portion the fire came on with such incredible rapidity that mothers threw their children down from the windows, and then flung themselves. Throughout the day and night every foot of advance was a complete surprise. In Chicago-ave., a noble thoroughfare 100 feet wide, the people were confident of escape, and took little or no precaution. Here, as on Wabash-ave., when the fire did come, panic aided the devastation. Thoughtless women piled mattresses and fragile goods in the street, and the dropping sparks took but an instant to make the avenue a glowing pathway of fire. The side streets were built wholly of wood, and the thin walls burned like shavings. The region, over by the lake and the great Lincoln Park, seemed to offer safety. So a great rush was made for the park, and the refugees made themselves comfortable in the delusion of security. After ravaging to the limits of the city, with the wind dead against it, the fire caught the dried grasses, ran along the fences, and in a moment covered in a burning glory the Catholic Cemetery and the grassy stretches of the great Park. The marbles over the graves cracked and baked, and fell in glowing embers on the hot turf. Flames shot up from the resting-places of the dead, and the living fugitives, screaming with horror, made, for a moment, the ghastliest spectacle that ever fell upon living eyes. The receiving vault, solidly built, and shrouded in foliage, fell under the terrific flame, and the dead burst from their coffins as the fire tore through the walls of the frightful charnel house. In the broad light of to-day, the place is the most ghastly I ever saw, not even Cold Harbor exceeding it in awful suggestiveness. Above the graves, charred stones stand grim sentinels of the dead, no more memorials of anything but disaster. Every inscription has disappeared, and even the dead are robbed by the flames. The park turned into a wilderness of fire, the crowds doubled backward and made for the avenues leading westward and to the south, to reach which they must cross the river. Many of the bridges were in flames—the rest were already choked with the heavy wagons which, tearing the way through, cruelly aggravated the distress of the thousands of footsore women and weary men. Fully 30,000 people were afoot in this quarter, and this mass densely wedged into barricaded streets between trampling horses, kept up a ceaseless stream far into the night. With the night new volumes of flame shot out on the air, and new crowds were hurled among the flying masses. There was no hope of saving the city; the struggle was simply for life. Half-clad women fled moaning through the streets, and at this time, it is asserted, robberies were perpetrated in some of the remote private residences. A vast throng reached the prairie, and sunk exhausted on the ground; the air was filled with a torrid heat, and even at this great distance immense particles of cinders fell in showers. The dreadful agony of separated families came to add its horrors to the calamity. Babies were found alone in the multitude, and countless little people crept about crying wildly for their parents. A blessed rain came down slowly, and the fire, stayed in its advance, rolled backward and flamed up with greater fierceness in the immense coal piles in the very center of the town. Then a new agony came upon the people. The only untouched portion of the town was brilliantly illuminated, and for a time it seemed as though not a roof was to be left in the great city.

This covers the main picture of the fire, the incidents require time to tell. In the three divisions of a city larger than Boston, Buffalo, New Orleans, or Baltimore, lies the completest ruin ever seen since the days of Herculaneum. In the wilderness of ashes, but a single house remained, and that, incredible to say, was the frame homestead of Mr. Mahlon D. Ogden, which stood untouched in the very thickest of the devastation.

FIRES IN THE WEST.

Sad details are coming to hand of the loss of life and property by fires in Michigan and Wisconsin. We give such items as will be of general interest:

A dispatch from Chicago, Oct. 12th, says that further accounts are received from Green Bay of the terrible calamity at Little Sturgeon Bay, Wis. One hundred and fifty men were burnt to death in a large barn where they had taken refuge. Many people were driven by the flames into the river, where most of them perished.

A later dispatch says: Sunday night the fire broke out in the Belgian settlement of Brussels, in Dorr county, Wis., destroying one hundred and eighty houses, all the place contained, excepting five. Nine persons missing are supposed to have perished. The inhabitants lost everything.

A dispatch from Detroit, Michigan, Oct. 12th, says:

All that portion of the State east of Saginaw Bay and north of a point forty miles above Port Huron, has been completely swept by fire. A number of persons perished. The villages of Forestville, White Rock, Elm Creek, Sand Beach, and Huron City, are entirely destroyed. Rock Falls and Port Hope are partially destroyed. A steamer which left Port Huron last night, for the relief of the sufferers, returned this evening with about forty men, women and children, five being severely burned. The revenue cutter Fessenden, which started for Port Austria, picked up a sail boat containing Isaac Green, principal owner of Forestville, and his family, and eighteen or twenty others who escaped the flames at Forestville. All the telegraph offices along the shore were destroyed. Five children perished near Rock Falls. R. B. Hubbard, at Huron City, shot all his horses and cattle to prevent their perishing by fire. Scarcely a county in the State but has suffered from the fire, and the loss will amount to hundreds of thousands. The damage to the pine land is incalculable. Saginaw City only escaped destruction through the determined efforts of its citizens. Bridgeport was saved by rain. At Holland, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, the flames made a clean sweep. Scarcely a building is left.

The largest portion of the city of Manistee, Mich., has been destroyed by fire. Manistee is on the east coast of Lake Michigan, and has 4,000 inhabitants, and is one of the greatest lumber producing towns in the State.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of Friday, Oct. 13th, has the following editorial in relation to the fires referred to above:

FIRE IN THE WOODS.

While Chicago was burning, on Sunday night and Monday, a conflagration still more terrible in its grandeur, and not less destructive perhaps of human life, though less appalling in its financial ruin, was spreading consternation over the north-western shore of the same lake whose waters were already glowing with the flames of the prairie metropolis. It has been generally known since August, that extensive fires prevailed in the forests of Wisconsin and that part of Michigan which lies on the peninsula directly north. Many villages in the lumbering region had been consumed; but the full extent of the conflagration has been only vaguely hinted at, as the country over which the flames have spread is sparsely settled and not intersected by telegraph lines. It now appears that the fires have been raging in the counties of Oconto, Manitowoc, Brown, Ontagamie, Waupaca, and Shawanaw. This strip of territory, lying between Green Bay on the east and Fox and Wolf Rivers on the west, comprises a tract of four thousand square miles, the greater part of which has already been devastated. The flames had crept down from the north by the western line of this belt, when the wind shifted to the south and southeast, and the fire returned over the unburned section lying between the burned district and the Lake. In this way, probably, were cut off the many refugees who had fled from fires in the north. On Sunday, Oct. 8th, it is reported, these encircling flames destroyed over four hundred lives!

On the opposite side of the Lake, the forest fires have apparently been quite as bad. We are told that almost every county in Michigan has suffered from them. The lumbering town of Manistee has been nearly consumed, 206 buildings having been burned on Sunday night, Oct. 8th, with a total loss of over a million dollars. Holland, about 20 miles south of Grand Haven, has been literally reduced to ashes, and the flames seem to have eaten across the whole breadth of the State to the foot of Lake Huron. The disaster, according to our present advices, was most complete on the peninsula between Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay. All that part of the State lying east of the Bay and north of a point 40 miles above Port Huron has been practically swept bare. This district, covering a region about 40 miles square, was the seat of an extensive lumber trade, and all along the shores of the Lake and Bay were prosperous settlements, large and small, at which lumber was sawed, planed, stored, and shipped, and depots maintained for the supply of the woodmen and other persons employed in the business. The flames, approaching from the west and south, must have hemmed in these villages and cut off all escept by water. How many of the luckless inhabitants were able to avail themselves of this avenue of safety, we do not yet know. Two or three steamers from Detroit have been cruising off shore to pick up the fugitives, and about sixty, have thus been rescued, some severely burned, and all destitute. At one place five children are known to have perished, and there is reason to fear that the worst has not been told. Simultaneously the forests and prairies of Western and North-Western Indiana have been on fire; and though there has been no loss of life, so far as reports are yet at hand, the destruction of the harvest has been enormous.

LATEST.

A dispatch from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated Oct. 15th, says: Later accounts from northern Wisconsin confirm all previous reports and rumors. The loss of life in the neighborhood of Peshtigo reaches over 1,000. Fifteen per cent. of the injured cannot recover. A member of the relief committee sent from Milwaukee with supplies says, the only survivors were those fortunate enough to reach the waters, many throwing themselves into the mill ponds, clinging to the floating logs. A number of these were drowned by being thrown from the logs by maddened horses and cattle that rushed into the water. The fire swept over a tract of country eighteen miles wide. Every building, fence, and all the timber, were completely destroyed. The population of Peshtigo numbered 2,000, one-third of whom perished that fearful night. Reports from the east shore of Green Bay place the loss of life fully as high as at Peshtigo.

MELTING GOLD AND BURNING GREENBACKS.—On Saturday, Oct. 14th, the vault of the Chicago custom-house was opened. It contained $1,000,000 in gold and $2,000,000 in greenbacks. The gold was melted to an almost solid mass, but is safe in the shape of bullion. The greenbacks were entirely consumed. Other vaults have been opened, and in most instances, so far, the contents have been found more or less in a perfect state. In some cases a heap of charred leaves and melted tin boxes are all that is found. The safe of the *Republican* is one of this class, only four of the thirty or forty books being preserved. The funds in the cash boxes inside the safe shared the same fate.

MARRYING AN INDIAN CHIEF.—Col. Downing, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, who recently married Miss Ayers, a wealthy and accomplished lady of Philadelphia, met her in that city some years ago. She became much interested in him and his people, and soon after removed to Talequah, with the intention of devoting her fortune and life to the Cherokees, and has since resided there, giving herself up to the education of the Nation. She adopted some years ago, Lewis Downing, son of the Chief, and built for him a handsome residence overlooking the pleasant village. A few months ago, Mrs. Downing, a full blooded Cherokee, died, and Miss Ayers now succeeds to her place in the aboriginal heart.

A SCOTCH AMERICAN.—According to a Scotch paper, Mr. Alexander, lord of the manor of Airdrie, being soon to marry Miss Fullerton, member of an old landed family in Ohio, the influential residents of Airdrie and district have resolved to celebrate the event by presenting the laird and lady with a congratulatory address and presentation. Mr. Alexander is better known to Americans as the great stock raiser of Kentucky, and one of the most prominent men of the West. Though a Scotchman, Mr. Alexander prefers to live in America. He has given up his Scotch title, but still retains his ancestral estate.

MINUTES of the North Western Association were printed immediately after the meeting of that body, and sent to the Recording Secretary for distribution, according to the vote of the Association. This is all the answer we are able to give to the inquiry of Bro. E. Dilday, of South Pass, Ill.: "Why do we not receive the Minutes of the North-Western Association?"

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

By a recent decision in the Supreme Court of Illinois, the wife of General Buckner, the Fort Donelson rebel, comes into possession of property valued at $1,000,000. The facts of the case, briefly stated, are, that in 1861 the wife of General Buckner made over to her brother, a federal officer, a large amount of property. He was killed at Antietam, leaving one child, in whose name its family laid claim to the property. The decision finds that Mrs. Buckner's deed was a deed of trust, on the expiration of which the property reverted to its original owner.

The kind of amusements with which the inhabitants of Virginia City, Nevada, are wont to beguile their leisure hours can hardly be considered of an elevating character. But a short time ago they had a grand bull and bear tournament, and now their "opera house" has been the scene of a contest between dogs and cats. At first the cats had things their own way, but the dogs picked up courage and managed to carry off the palm of victory.

It is said that Hodge, the defaulting paymaster, is likely to escape punishment after all. An act of Congress, passed July 17, 1862, expressly limits the authority of courts to impose sentences of imprisonment to cases where by law the same court has power to inflict the punishment of death. Consequently the court martial's sentence of ten years' imprisonment is illegal, and Mr. Hodge's liberation on *habeas corpus* is only a question of time.

In Youngtown, Linconville, N. H., lives a widow lady of eighty, whose child disappeared suddenly forty-five years ago, and who has been living in Bangor, Me., ever since. He ran away from a family into which he had been adopted when "o'er young," and when he came to settle at Bangor made inquiries concerning his mother, but was told that she was dead. But the other day mother and son were brought together.

On the 1st of October, four hundred soldiers in the City of Mexico revolted and attempted to take possession of the city. The garrison rallied under command of General Roche and defeated them. Two of the insurgents were killed, and 259, besides several officers, were captured. These were all shot on the next morning. The leaders, said to be Negrete, Toledo, Rivero and Echevarria, escaped.

Women's rights in Russia appear to be gaining ground. Henceforth they are to be allowed to act as surgeons, to vaccinate, to have every facility in educational establishments, and to be employed in telegraphy and as accountants. The field of female labor is to be not only extended, but thoroughly protected by the personal supervision of the Czar himself.

Dwight Burlingame was recently convicted at Little Valley, N. Y., of manslaughter in the fourth degree for killing Giles Adams and Osias Adams on the 18th of March last, with a recommendation to the Court to inflict the least punishment allowable by law. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment. The killed were of a "charivari" party who serenaded Burlingame's brother Oscar's wedding.

Prairie and wood fires are raging between New Albany and Lafayette Indiana. Kankakee county is a broad blaze of destructive flames. Miles upon miles of fences, hay, grain in stack, corn in field, houses, barns and cattle pens are burned, and the fire is still burning. Many of the towns have been compelled to turn out to fight the fire. In Clay county, the woods are on fire in many places.

A comprehensive resume of the condition of the crops in Europe and the harvest returns, furnished by Mr. George W. Sinclair, the well-known *Tribune* correspondent, shows that in England the winter prospect is not a cheerful one, and the losses sustained by stock raisers supplement those of short crops and the spread of the potato disease. The returns from other parts of Europe are more encouraging.

Extensive fires have raged throughout the Rocky Mountains since August 26th, filling the air with such volumes of smoke as to altogether stop the topographical work. On the 2d of October, a heavy snow storm prevailed, and on the 3d for the first time the air was clear.

Since the Franco-German war, more than 30 French candy-makers have emigrated to New York, and set up business. The result is that candy is better and cheaper than it has been for many years.

David Kentley, alias James Wilson, was hung in Hartford county jail at 1.30 p. m., Oct. 13th, for the murder of Warden Willard, of the Connecticut State Prison. He attempted suicide about 3 o'clock that morning, by endeavoring to puncture his heart with a small wire which he had secreted upon his person.

The heavy rain of Thursday, Oct. 12th, in Maine, caused the Penobscot to rise nearly nine feet in twenty-four hours, and is still rising. About five million logs broke loose above Oldtown, and floated past Bangor. The freshet is the severest known in the State for many years. Many bridges were swept away.

The Washington *Star* says that a handsome vignette of the late General E. D. Baker, who was killed at Ball's Bluff early in the war, has been prepared at the bureau of engraving and printing, Treasury Department, and will be placed upon either the new four or four and a half per cent. bonds.

Mr. Grant's "History of the Newspaper Press," announced some months ago in England, is now completed, and will be published immediately in London. It consists of two large octavo volumes, and traces the history of journalism in England from its commencement down to the present year.

Bishop Tuttle of Utah thinks that Brigham Young will find some means to extricate himself from difficulties as long as he lives. He regards him as a wise man in so far that he knows when to yield and when to oppose. He does not believe that Mormonism would die with Brigham's removal.

In referring to the elections last week, the N. Y. *Tribune* of Oct. 12th said: Although we have received but few returns in detail, except from Pennsylvania, our advices warrant the statement that the Republican majority is at least 15,000 in Pennsylvania, 20,000 in Ohio, and 35,000 in Iowa.

Although the health of Chief-Justice Chase has materially improved since his trip to the Northwest, his friends still think that he will not be able to preside at the opening of the Supreme Court next month, or to do any laborious work during the winter.

Dr. Johnson once silenced a notorious female backbiter, who was condemning some of her friends for painting their cheeks, by the remark that, "It is a far less harmful thing for a lady to redden her own complexion than to blacken her neighbor's character."

Mr. Tatum, Indian Agent at Fort Sill, reports that the Kiowas are on the war-path. Raiding bands have recently killed four white men, including one soldier, and a large part of the tribe seem inclined to begin general hostilities.

The handsome house of the late Benjamin Nathan in New York city has remained tenantless since the murder of Mr. Nathan. It is said no good tenant can be found, and that the dwelling, which was worth $10,000 a year, could not be rented to-day for half that sum.

Lewis Purr shot dead Michael McCurran, and fatally wounded Robert McElwell, in Purr's saloon in Philadelphia recently. Both were roughs, and Purr acted in self defense, having had his arm broken previous to the shooting.

A national salute of thirty-seven guns was fired on the Boston Common, Oct 12th, in honor of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America. On the 12th of October, 1492, the crew of the Pinta first saw the land of the new world.

There is a melancholy domestic incident at Wyoming. Mrs. Esther Morris is a Justice of Peace, and in the impartial exercise of her official duties, Mrs. Morris has been compelled to send her beloved husband to jail as a common drunkard.

Two boys killed on the railroad at Quincy, Mass., the other night, have been recognized as belonging to the factory school at Fall River. They ran away and went to Boston on the cars on Wednesday, and were walking back on the track when killed.

New York has increased its colored population over 7,000 since the breaking out of the Rebellion. Over 3,000 of the resident negroes were formerly slaves in the cotton States, and half of them escaped before the close of the war.

An attempted insurrection among the people of Ogulin, in Croatia, caused by the sale of the forests in the district known as the "military frontier," has been suppressed. The leaders were killed, and nearly all their followers taken prisoners.

The Prince Imperial of Germany has conferred on W. H. Russell ("Bull Run Russell") the medal of the Black, White and Red Ribbon, for his services as correspondent of the London *Times* in the Franco-German war.

Division-street, New York, now boasts of not less than 100 "fortune-tellers" and "clairvoyant physicians," who are said to do a more thriving business than ever in their various branches of iniquity.

Oyster-diggers in and about New York report this season exceedingly favorable for the bivalves, which are represented to be richer, fatter, and of finer flavor, than they have been for many years.

The exact amount raised by taxes by the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1871, is $349,368,561 68, viz: $206,270,408 05 from customs duties, and $143,098,153 63 from internal taxes.

The four Boston clergymen who preach to the largest congregations are the Revs. Brooks, Dunn, Fulton, and Murray, all having churches near each other in the central part of the city.

A man in Maine has been compelled to pay seventy-five dollars and costs for allowing his old white horse to be prowling on the highway at night and frightning other horses so that they run away and hurt folks.

The official returns of the losses of the German armies in the late war are now published. The figures are—18,000 dead, 87,000 wounded, and 6,000 missing, total, 111,000. These numbers are less than was expected.

Mrs. Celia O'Neill, of Brooklyn, lately released from a lunatic asylum, threw her two children from a two-story window, and then followed herself. All were badly injured, the youngest fatally.

General W. B. Thomas, of Philadelphia, has a steam flouring mill that grinds one million five hundred thousand bushels of grain a year, or twelve hundred barrels of flour a day—the largest mill in the world.

Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed by fire in Salem, a day or two ago, in consequence of the rash attempts of a small boy to shoot woodchucks under a hay-mow.

Upon the authority of the *Gaulois* it is announced that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Arthur of England and the Princess Thyra of Denmark, sister of the Princess of Wales.

The Mayor of Cincinnati, in view of a probable influx of thieves into that city on account of the military regulations at Chicago, has issued instructions for the arrest of all suspicious persons.

In the breach of promise suit brought by Roxellena Homans against Alexander T. Earle, in the Brooklyn City Court, the jury returned a verdict for $15,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

Colonel Burr Porter, who was killed duing the Franco-Prussian war, was recently buried at Boston, the funeral taking place from the residence of his father-in-law, Oliver Ditson.

Bishop Potter earnestly advocates the formation of Protestant sisterhoods of single women, devoted to labors of benevolence and religious ministration among the sick and the poor.

A verdict of $3,500 was given in Albany, N. Y., the other day, against the Michigan Central Railroad, for goods burned at Detroit, they having been delayed by the road.

Milwaukee, Wis., noted as the great primary wheat market of the world since the feat of Goldsmith Maid, claims to be the great primary trotting mart of the world.

One of the "sights" at the Industrial Exhibition at Buffalo, is an overcoat made of the finest seal skin, designed as a present for Mark Twain.

Two unmarried sisters in Montreal have permitted their old father to go to prison rather than allow him to give their ages to the census-taker.

Ferry Columbus was instantly killed at the Hoosac tunnel, Oct. 13, while withdrawing an unexploded charge of a blast. Two other men were injured.

A fire at Windsor, Canada, across the river from Detroit, Oct. 12th, destroyed much of the business part of the town, involving the loss of about $150,000.

Wm. H. Seward was enthusiastically welcomed at Syracuse, N. Y., on his passage through that place for his home at Auburn.

A treaty guaranteeing trade marks will shortly be concluded between Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

Two mills of the Oriental Powder Company at Gambo Falls, Gorham, blew up Oct. 13th. One man was killed and another seriously wounded.

After a run of 164 years on its native heath, a Chinese drama has been running twelve years in San Francisco.

A clergyman was asked whether the members of his church were united. He replied that they were perfectly united—*frozen together.*

A girl only sixteen years of age formed the whole plan adopted for supplying Farmington, N. H., with water.

A Maine partridge, after standing still and being shot at seventeen times without effect, became weary of the monotony and flew away.

The Washington Postoffice has already transmitted money orders to all parts of the world, under the new regulations.

The Rev. F. D. Eagan, first a Catholic, then a Methodist, and lately an Episcopalian, has gone back to Catholicism.

The Episcopalians have had the chaplaincy of West Point for thirty-five years, and the Presbyterians for thirteen.

The *Western Watchman* (Roman Catholic) opposes any further application of public funds to sectarian purposes.

Cannon are being fired every morning and evening at Vicksburg, Miss., as a sanitary measure, to purify the atmosphere.

The little ladies will be interested in knowing that a patent has been issued in Washington for creeping dolls.

A German steamer, with 800 immigrants, has arrived at New Orleans.

The Cincinnati papers "spout" a good deal about the new Davidson fountain.

In Lowell, Mass., all the factory employees who refuse to be vaccinated are promptly discharged.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11th, had a heavy frost, the first of the season.

A religious convention in Iowa has been unable to decide whether croquet playing is sinful or not.

Bradlaugh calls the phenomenon of Ascension Day "a violation of the laws of gravitation."

A carrier pigeon flew from a steamer at sea to Montclair, N. J., at the rate of 180 miles an hour.

The Rev. Dr. Paddock has been a Methodist preacher for sixty-three years.

Methodism has made one thousand five hundred converts in London in ten years.

Mr. Spurgeon advocates "church fairs" as one of the best modes of raising money for a good cause.

The senior Presbyterian pastor in New York is Dr. Spring, who is eighty-six years of age.

A clergyman said that the members of his church were perfectly united—frozen together.

Dr. Cummings announces that the classes in the Wesleyan University are open to women.

Noah Porter was inaugurated President of Yale College last week.

Professor Faber has made a machine that can talk, laugh, and sing.

The Boston Theological Seminary has thirty students.

Mr. Spurgeon's thousandth printed sermon is published.

There are one hundred and two houses of worship in Newark, N. J.

TO NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA, AND KANSAS, AND THE B. & M. R. R. LANDS.—The "Burlington Route," so-called, lies right in the path of the Star of Empire. It runs almost immediately in the center of the great westward movement of emigration. Crossing Illinois and Iowa, it strikes the Missouri river at three points.

These three points are the gateways into three great sections of the trans-Missouri region.

The Northern gate is Omaha, where the great Pacific road will take you to the land of gold and grapes, sunny mountains, and perpetual summer.

The middle gate is Plattsmouth, which opens upon the south half of Nebraska, south of the Platte River, a region unsurpassed on the continent for agriculture and grazing. Just here are the B. & M. Railroad Lands, concerning which Geo. S. Harris, the Land Officer at Burlington, Iowa, can give you all information, and in the heart of them is Lincoln, the State Capital and present terminus of the road.

The Southern gate leads to Kansas, by connections with the St. Joe Road at Hamburg, running direct to St. Joe and Kansas City.

The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It runs the best of coaches, Pullman Palace and Pullman dining cars, and should you take the journey for the journey's sake alone you will be repaid; or take it to find a home or a farm, and you cannot find either better than among the B. & M. lands, where you can buy on ten years' credit, and at a low price.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey Churches will be held with the Church in Plainfield, Sixth-day before the third Sabbath in November, (17th.) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Opening sermon by Eld. Morton, of the Marlborough Church. All are invited to attend. W. B. GILLETTE, *Sec'y.*

Shiloh, N. J., Oct. 9th, 1871.

ALBION ACADEMY.—All interests due on Endowment Notes to Albion Academy should be paid at once. There is $500 Bank account to be paid Nov. 15th, and there is no means of meeting it except from the interests due. The neglect to pay these interests brings embarrassment upon teachers, and unfits them for their work. THOS. E. BABCOCK,

Sept. 19th, 1871. *Endowment Treas.*

IT IS SAID that if a puff of air were to be blown into a vein of an animal, death would instantaneously follow, because circulation would be stopped. The blood makes the entire circuit of the human body every seven minutes, and whenever this circulation is impeded or any of its channels are clogged by impurities which ought to be carried off, disease follows—fever or a disorder of liver or kidneys, or scrofula, or dyspepsia. To get at and remove the source of the difficulty, use the old and infallible blood purifier, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

OLD DR. WARREN, *the Great Massachusetts Doctor*, not only gave to the world great medical works, but has left to posterity his celebrated "Quaker Bitters," which almost invariably cure the following complaints: Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Pain in the Back and Head, Extreme Lassitude, Low Spirits, all Liver Difficulties; readily removes Blotches on the Skin, and Pimples; all nervous complaints, and all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood. FLINT & Co., Providence, R. I., Proprietors. Sold everywhere.

DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP, for the cure of Bowel or Summer complaints, acts like magic upon Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramp, Sick or Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c., giving immediate relief. Free from opiate, and never produces Costiveness. Designed for children as well as grown persons. Sold by all dealers in medicine. Please give it a trial. Prepared only by EDWARD SUTTON, of Providence, R. I.

## NEW YORK MARKETS—OCT. 16, '71.

*Ashes*—Pots $7 75@8 25. Pearls 9 25@9 75.

*Cotton*—Ordinary 17¾@18½c. Low Middling 19¾@20¾c. Good Middling 21¾@22½c.

*Flour and Meal*—Flour, 2 20@6 70 for superfine State, 6 85@7 25 for Western shipping extra, 7 30@7 60 for round-hoop Ohio, 8 10@10 50 for single, double and triple extra St. Louis. Rye Flour, 4 60@5 10 for Western, 5 25@5 80 for State and Pennsylvania. Corn-Meal, 3 80@3 85 for Jersey, 4 40@4 50 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour, 3 00@3 25 for State, 3 25@3 50 for Pennsylvania.

*Grain*—Wheat, 1 53@1 54 for No. 2 Chicago, 1 54@1 56 for No. 2 Milwaukee, 1 56@1 60 for Red Western, 1 63@1 64 for Amber Western, 1 65@1 68 for White Ohio, 1 72@1 75 for White Michigan and White Genesee. Barley, 1 10@1 11 for Canada West, 80@81c. for Western. Oats 53@55c. Corn, 76½@77c. for Western mixed.

*Hay*—1 10 for shipping, 1 20@1 65 for retail lots. Salt Hay, 75c. Clover, 70@80c. for new. Straw, 1 00@1 05 for long Rye, 80c. for short, 80@85c. for Oat.

*Hops*—60@70c. for 1871s.

*Provisions*—Pork, 13 55@13 65 for new mess, 17 50@18 00 for city mess. Beef, 8 00@11 00 for plain mess, 11 00@15 00 for extra mess. Dressed Hogs 6¾@7c. Lard 9¾@10½c. Butter, 20@21c. for choice yellow Western, 28@30c. for State firkins, 32@35c. for finest selections State pails. Cheese, 9½@10½c. for ordinary factory, 11½@13½c. for good to choice

# Miscellaneous.

## UNION DEPOT IN NEW YORK.

New York has now one of the largest and finest railroad depots in the world. It was built by the Harlem Railroad, and is designed for the permanent use of the Harlem, New York and New Haven, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads. The vast edifice covers nearly five acres within its walls. The size of the roof, the intricate gorgeousness of the trusswork, the brilliant effect of the two acres of glass set in the iron sashes of the roof, and the thousand other details combined, put the structure on a level, for vastness and grandeur, with any old-world cathedral. In this depot, which is five feet longer and many feet wider than the Great Midland depot in London, the most perfect system yet seen in America will by carried on under the charge of depot masters, who will attend to all the details of passenger transportation and all terminus work. Every improvement that the human mind could suggest, and that could be procured by the lavish outlay of money, has been made available in the new Union Depot.

The building covers the area from Forty-second street to Forty-fifth street, and from Fourth-avenue to a new street intervening between the depot, and Madison-avenue. In it there are about one hundred rooms for different purposes, all of which will be handsomely fitted up and heated by steam, with gas and water. Each of the rooms contains from thirty-five to 112 feet of vertical tube-heating radiators. The offices are fitted up with black walnut, oak and ash woodwork and upholstered furniture. The depot contains ladies' and gentlemen's restaurants and dining rooms, in which food of the best quality is served in a style as good as at Delmonico's. The floors below the sidewalk have a number of stores, which will be rented out, with first-class barber shops and hairdressing saloons, bathrooms, bar and lunch rooms, restaurants for ladies, toilets for ladies and gentlemen, and every accommodation for the thousands of people who get off trains while waiting for transmission to other roads, or while waiting to leave the city by any of our three roads. There are also large waiting and drawing rooms, fitted up in the best fashion.

The New York and New Haven Railroad Company have their offices on the Forty-second street or south front of the building. The New York and Harlem Company have their offices on the west side of the building, fronting on the new street, which is sixty feet in width. These last offices, which extend 200 feet north from Forty-second street, and 495 feet of the north end of the building, are devoted to the offices of the New York Central Railroad and the Hudson River division of the Central road. Part of this end is used as a baggage department for the Central Railroad.

The car house proper, into which all the trains will run, and from which they will depart—102 per day in number—is 650 feet long by 200 feet wide. It is brilliantly lighted by twenty-four immense sunlights hanging from the ceiling, all of which are lighted by electricity. The roof of the structure is supported by sixty-two heavy wrought iron trusses, that add not only to the solidity, but also to the beauty of the interior of the depot. No mortar is used in the building, which is entirely fire-proof, constructed of iron, glass, granite and brick. Cement and concrete are used instead of mortar. There are two acres of glass in the roof alone. The yard tracks outside of the depot will have corrugated iron sheds, covering in all, exclusive of area of building, six or seven acres of ground. Some of them will be used to contain blankets, linen and upholstery goods for sleeping and palace cars. The building is three stories in height above the ground, making four with the basement, and has been erected at a cost of about three million dollars.

The exterior view is one of great beauty, the material being red brick, with iron trimmings, painted white, to give them the appearance of marble. The structure is topped off by four small towers, and one larger tower on the Forty-second street front, that can be seen down Fourth avenue as far as Union square, rising up grandly above the pile of iron, granite, and brick, that supports it. This edifice is a monument of Commodore Vanderbilt's wealth, William H. Vanderbilt's fostering care and watchfulness, and the architectural genius of J. B. Snook and Isaac C. Buckhout. The iron work comes from the Agricultural Iron Works. T. Gardiner, Jr., is the carpenter, I. C. Buckhout the engineer, P. O'Brien and J. P. Andrews the masons. The granite used is from Portland, Me., and the blue stone is from the East River quarries. The weight of the iron roof is twenty-three pounds per square inch; and it is calculated that the strain on the iron is not more than 8,000 pounds to the square inch. The allowance for expansion or contraction by snow, heat or wind, is about fifty pounds per square foot. It is calculated that the roof will rise at a certain season of the year three inches. To accommodate this there is a connecting rod running across the width of the building, two feet below the base, which lets out the walls or tightens them up.

So much for a description of the building in which all New Yorkers take pride. The directing mind of the depot is Superintendent Toucy, of the Hudson River branch of the Hudson River and New York Central Railroad, who has the entire supervision of the building, its employees, and all the roads as far as the junction at Mott Haven, in addition to his duties as General Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad. Associated with Mr. Toucy as depot masters are J. B. Morford and Joseph Franklin, who will alternate in the supervision of the mammoth building and the direction of the trains. Under these gentlemen will be a small army of employees. Everything in the depot, will be under as perfect a system as that which governs the English or Continental railway stations. The movements of all the switches on all the three roads will be in charge of the depot master, who will have a number of telegraph operators under him to make the signals. All trains on their arrival at the junction of the New York Central with the New York and Harlem Railroad, on the north side of the Harlem River, at Mott Haven, will notify the depot master at Forty-second street of their arrival at the Harlem River. If the tracks are occupied in the depot, the master will switch the trains to give room in the deopt for those coming in. This notification from the Harlem River will give him twenty minutes' time to prepare for the reception of the incoming trains. This will be done by a series of little steel keys affixed to the outer side of the rail, which, when the key is depressed by the wheels of the train, will connect the battery at the depot.

The arrangements are so complete that the depot master will be enabled from the depot to control the entire one hundred and two trains, and cause them to run a mile apart.

The electric signals are of the most complete kind, and assurances are given that no collisions can occur under their use. All the employees of the four roads are to be uniformed, and everything done to perfect the system as far as possible. The electric signals will be at a distance of three streets from each other, running up the road, on the corner crossings, as far as the Harlem River, except where the grading interferes and tunnels occur. The signals will be self-acting, the keys on the rails acting as motive power by the depression from the wheels. The signals will be red circular lights. At the same time the danger signal is shown a gong bell will be rung at every third street crossing, and will continue ringing until the train has passed 1,000 feet from the key. This system will preclude all danger of trains which are going the same way from collision in a tunnel or in a fog. The gong sounding as the train passes a key notifies the watchman that the train is passing through the tunnel. No other train will be admitted into the tunnel until the gong notifies the watchman that the first train has passed through.

## THE FIRST DAGUERREOTYPE.

The New York Broadway of today has but a few landmarks of thirty years ago. The granite buildings which form so distinguishing a feature of Boston, the two-story wooden houses and red brick fronts of an earlier stage of development, have passed away, to make room for marble palaces, dazzling white iron buildings, and, later still, houses in blue and gold, black and gold, and dun and gold. The Astor House is left, a decayed remnant of by-gone magnificence and world-wide wonder; the old headstones in Trinity churchyard display their grinning skulls and cross-bones to the onward surging masses, and the quaint wooden spire of St. Paul's still lifts its slender finger to the sky, as it did when General Washington worshiped inside the church.

This for the lower end of Broadway. Walking toward Grace Church, we see that everything is changed—a new street has been created; but one quaint building of the olden time remains, and that has been so transformed, that it is as difficult to recognize its original use as it would be to see in a modern circus clown the staid New England pastor of a past generation. The Globe Theater is this building. It was once a Unitarian church, with a tall, dark tower of stone, with frowning battlements, standing on the outskirts of the city, fronting an open green. To-day this same church has been boxed up, covered with wood, and painted with gaudy colors, displaying golden letters over the front door, while red bulletin boards on either side herald the next new play. The tower has been cut off, and the picture of a globe, as large as a new moon, ornaments the front of the building. The venerable church, as a place of amusement, has a very French-like appearance, with its Mansard roof and fantastic dress. But such is the fate of churches on Manhattan Island. Many are demolished, some are moved up town, others are transformed into theaters, stables, casinos, breweries, etc., to the end of the catalogue of secular uses.

Attention is called to this Globe Theater, as it used to be in the church state, because it furnished the subject for the first daguerreotype ever taken in America. Was it not curious that a church should be the first thing to be painted by the sun? But so it was and this is how it was:

In the Spring of 1839, just before leaving Paris on his return home, Professor Samuel B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, who is now spending the evening of his life in the quiet shades of his "Locust Grove" residence at Poughkeepsie, formed the acquaintance of M. Daguerre, the reputed discoverer of photography. The proposition to give him an annuity on the condition of his revealing to the world his wonderful process, was before the Deputies, and had not yet passed the requisite forms. Professor Morse learned from him that, as soon as the bill passed, he had ready for publication the details of his process; and he then requested that, so soon as it was published, he would remit to him a copy of his work. This Daguerre promised, and accordingly, late in the summer or autumn of 1839, Professor Morse received a copy, and immediately had constructed the apparatus as therein given in detail.

Its first trial he made upon a plate of plated copper found in a hardware store. It was about the size of a common playing card. The Professor adjusted the apparatus at a back window in the stairway at the back of the University of New York, which fronts on Washington square; the same University where the lamented Winthrop used to live, and where he wrote his charming stories. The object taken was the Unitarian church, now the Globe Theater, which stands opposite the New York Hotel, on Broadpay. The hotel was not then built, and all the space, now a solid mass of houses, between the University and the church, was unoccupied, so that Professor Morse had a clear view of the church. With intense curiosity and much excitement he adjusted the camera, prepared the chemicals, and proceeded to take the picture. He was successful in obtaining an impression, although, owing to the impurities of the silver upon the plate, it was defective. Yet it assured Professor Morse that the process was genuine. This was the first daguerreotype ever taken in America.

A brother of Professor Morse was editor of that sterleng Presbyterian sheet, the *Observer*. An account of painting pictures by sunlight, as it was called, was published in its columns, and everywhere produced the wildest excitement. Naturally it was the sensation of the day. Mr. Henry F. Phinney, of Cooperstown, the since book publisher of New York, was then a young man, visiting the city. As soon as his father read the account in the *Observer*, he wrote to his son to visit Professor Morse, and have his portrait painted by the sun immediately, as the people of Cooperstown were unable to credit the statements until they had seen an actual picture. Mr. Phinney did so, and soon had a picture taken. He wore glasses, and in the picture these looked like white specks, spoiling the face as a matter of course.

"You must be taken without glasses," said Professor Morse.

"If I am, my folks will fail to recognize the picture, and say it is not natural, for I always wear them," was the reply.

Professor Morse then suggested that he glasses be removed from their cases, which was done, a perfect picture being the result.

When it was sent to Cooperstown, the people were amazed, and many of them screamed out, "How natural!" From this incident a good picture was often spoken of as a "screaming likeness." Mr. Phinney married a daughter of James Fenimore Cooper. She can distinctly remember, while in Paris with her distinguished father, seeing Professor Morse at Mr. Cooper's house. He frequently came with a little box of chemicals and wires under his arm, with which he attempted to demonstrate to a not over interested or very enthusiastic company the feasibility of transmitting thoughts by electricity. Mr. Cooper is now dead, and Professor Morse bends under the weight of many years; but the telegraph circles the world, and photographs are as common as the leaves of the forest. Not often does one man live to see such mighty results flow from such small beginnings.—*Cherub.*

## RULES FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Take advantage of modern facilities, and accomplish as much in a single day as required weeks, months, or years, formerly.

Use the means within your reach; there is something for everybody to do, and a place for every one who is willing to work.

Don't depend upon your own lungs alone; use the lungs of the press.

Make it known by printer's ink that you are prepared to do business.

Confess ignorance in regard to subjects on which you are uninformed; listen and learn.

Be silent when a fool talks; he will cease the sooner you can not gain by his converse.

Be ashamed of nothing but your own errors.

Calcutate the probabilities of the future; increase and multiply the means of information.

To compete successfully with a neighbor, participate in the facilities to go ahead.

The door to wealth, respectability, influence, and honor, is thrown wide open to all.

Establish yourself on the broad and sound basis of integrity; conduct your business with intelligence and judgment.

Trifle not with serious matters, and be not serious with trifles.

Wisdom and virtue make the poor rich and the rich honorable.

There is no deep or hidden mystery to be studied or practiced to carry on business successfully; on the contrary, all that any honest, legitimate concern, demanded by the public wants, requires, is fair judgment, close industry, unwavering integrity, superior workmanship, fair prices, and to do better by the customers, if possible, than others in the same business can do by theirs—and give it publicity.

Let the business of others alone, and attend to your own.

Don't buy what you don't want; use every hour to the best advantage, and study even to make leisure hours useful.

Find recreation in looking after your business, and your business will not be neglected in looking after recreation.

Buy fair, sell fair, take care of the profits, and be economical.

Should misfortune overtake you, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track; confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance; should you then fail, you will be honored, but shrink, and you will be despised.

Consider the cause of the good standing of some, and the decline and fall and want of success of others, and regulate your conduct accordingly.

The tricky, deceitful, and dishonest are rarely prosperous; for when confidence is withdrawn, poverty is likely to follow.

With the preservation of an upright character, if the opportunities for acquiring knowledge and cultivating the mind, which lie in every one's way, be properly improved, respectability, influence, and perhaps wealth, may be the reward.

Resolve to perform what you ought, and perform without fail what you resolve.

Reflect on what you see and hear. Set your mind at work; reason with candor; weigh well, and consider for yourself, decide and act.

Be civil and obliging to all; it costs nothing, and is worth much.

Be kind, liberal and just, to all connected with you in business.

Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the world may make upon you; their censures are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern.

Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk as they will.

Never believe that which seems improbable.

Never expose your disappointment to the world.

Never speak boastingly of your business; keep your own counsel about the management of your affairs.

Be charitable according to your means.

Never complain of being ill-used.

CHOLERA.—It seems to be a question whether the disease which has caused such great apprehension abroad is the real original Asiatic cholera. It is said that it does not come from the Ganges, but from Russia, where it has raged for the last six of seven years; that, unlike the cholera, it is contagious; it does not steadily advance, and wherever it appears it remains. As for treatment, none thus far has been discovered which is effectual,—with or without medical interference, a certain proportion of the patients die, but preventive means have been found of value, though we do not understand precisely what they are. At the same time, we should suppose that a disease in so many of its characteristics like the cholera as to be mistaken for it, would be most effectually met by a proper attention to personal cleanliness, to drainage, to a healthy diet, and to such other sanitary precautions as experience has shown to be necessary in cases of well-defined cholera. There are very few epidemics, whatever may be their types, which do not require a reasonable regard for the plain and simple laws of health, and the virulence of which may not be essentially modified by an obedience to the laws of health.

## MAKING BANK-NOTE PAPER.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, who has visited the factory, near Phiadelphia, in which the Government bank-note paper is made, describes the process as follows:

My first visit was to the boiler-room, where, in a large rotary boiler, the stock of which the paper is made (new linen) is boiled for hours with lime, to extract the color glutin. From the boiler-room we proceeded to the engine-room. Here the stock, after it has been sufficiently boiled under a steam pressure of sixty pounds, goes into the washing engine. It is then ground or beaten about twelve hours in the washing engine. At first the water is let in at the bottom of the engine, and is taken out at the top by a revolving cylinder covered with wire-cloth, which process goes on till the dirt and color, as far as it can be done by lime and water, is removed. Other chemicals are then added, and the "half stuff," as the substance is then called, is thrown into vats, where it is allowed to drain and bleach.

From these vats it goes into the beating engine, where, by a process of grinding or beating, it is reduced to a fine pulp, or "stuff," as it is technically termed. Great care is taken, I am informed, that the fibre of the linen is not cut short during the process of grinding, the object being to beat it into its finest parts rather than to cut it short, as is done with book and writing papers. It is that which gives to bank-note paper its peculiar strength and bladdery appearance.

At this stage of the process the "distribution fibre" is introduced. Through the whole body of the paper, a long and comparatively coarse fibre may be discovered. It is a substance usually supposed to be silk—it is not silk—what it is I was not informed. It is cut into lengths of about an inch, and weighed into the beating engines a short time before the beating is completed. When the stuff is fine enough, it is let down by a valve at the bottom of the engine to the stuff-chest in the machine room.

The "localized fibre" is prepared in essentially the same way, and is usually of blue color—that is, let down to a separate chest, on the machine. The stuff, or pulp, containing the distribution fibre, passes on to the machine in the usual way, while that containing the localized fibre, by an ingenious contrivance, is made to flow in continuous straight lines, through the whole length of the continuous sheet. These lines are so contrived as to bring the localized fibre into a particular part of the bond or note, and the presence of this fibre in the bond or note is evidence of its genuineness. The paper, while on the machine, passes under the calender rolls, and over steam rolls until it is dry. It is then slit up lengthwise, and passes into the "lay boy." After the paper has been sized it will not do to dry it by steam cylinders; it therefore goes to the drying loft, where it is hung on poles to dry.

From the drying loft the paper goes to the finishing room, where it is calendered and counted by the manufacturers; thence it passes to the upper loft of the mill, which is really a branch of the Treasury Department. There the paper is trimmed, examined, counted, cased and sealed. Some twenty or more men are here employed in examining and counting; each package, containing one thousand sheets, is first examined, and all imperfect sheets are rejected; they are then counted by one lady twice, and her count is verified by another.

CHINESE VARNISH.—Dr. von Scherzer has sent from Peking a kind of varnish, called *Schio-lias*, which is used by the Chinese for varnishing all kinds of wooden articles, and thus making them water-tight. Even baskets of straw, used for the transport of oil, are, by means of this varnish, made perfectly fit for the purpose. Pasteboard thus varnished becomes in appearance and firmness like wood. The Austrian Agricultural Department, after testing this varnish, corroborates the statements of Dr. von Scherzer regarding its efficiency. It it made by mixing together three parts of fresh, beaten, defibrinated blood; four parts of slaked lime, and some alum. A thin, sticky mass is thus obtained, which is immediately ready for use. The Chinese give two coats, or at most three, to those articles which they wish to make perfectly water-proof.

NAMES OF NEW YORK STREETS.—The names of Manhattan's streets are as inappropriate as the names of persons. No clergyman enters, and no ecclesiastic edifice ever stood upon, Rector-st. Whitehall has no halls, white, black, or any other color. Spruce-st. denizens hold personal tidiness in supreme disrespect. Gold-st., innocent of precious metals, is given over to leather. Rose-st. is one of the vilest-smelling of all thoroughfares. Cliff-st. is level and insipid. Pearl—certainly not of the first water—abounds in dirt instead of purity. Oak-st. is treeless. Dey-st. abounds with life and health. Water-st. receives water neither inwardly nor outwardly, but consumes a vast quantity of vile liquor of every sort. Bank-st. has not a single financial institution of any kind. In Amity-st. the people live in discord and enmity. Grand is insignificant, and Gay is supremely dismal.

FRENCH MORALITY.—A Paris letter to the London *Daily News* has this paragraph:

In France, when a man marries a woman with whom he has been living without being married, the accepted description of the event is, "regularizing her position." During the year ending August 31st, an unparalleled number of marriages of this class has occurred in Paris. In 1865, the ordinary marriages were 60 per cent., while the "regularizations of the position" of women without children were 15, and with children, 25. But this year only 40 marriages out of a hundred were normal. The "regularization of positions" without children rose to 24, and with children to 35. Whether these statistics show an increase or a decline of morality, is a question not to be lightly decided.

"TICKETS, GENTLEMEN!"—A good story is told of a popular railroad conductor recently chosen deacon of a church in Middlesex county, Mass., A few Sundays after his new appointment it became his duty to assist in taking up a collection. He surprised the congregation by starting out with the characteristic ejaculation, "Tickets, gentlemen!" The contribution that day was unusually large.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

Anna E. Dickinson commenced her lecture season on the 2d instant, at Mount Holly, N. J. She continues to speak five nights in every week until the middle of April. This will make about one hundred and fifty nights, and her compensation ranges from $150 to $400 per night. Her subjects, this season, are "Demagogues and Working Men," in which she speaks of Trades Unions, and "Buried Alive," in which she advocates Prison Reform.

It appears from a South Carolina paper, that John, the father of Henry Wyatt, the first soldier slain on the part of the South in the late war, falling in the ranks of a North Carolina regiment at Big Bethel, is now in the poor house in Pitt county, North Carolina. The tourist who may have visited Hollywood cemetery at Richmond, Va., will remember the monument to the son, whose father is thus a present suppliant for aid.

The Chicago pumping engine elevates 28,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours, but as this is found insufficient, an additional engine is being put up, which will pump 36,000,000 more, making a supply of 64,000,000 gallons furnished every twenty-four hours, or 213 gallons for each inhabitant, reckoning 300,000 as the population.

A shrewd connubial strategist of Elmira, N. Y., feels better now. His wife found out that he did not love her, and sweetened her tea with laudanum. The sly widower carefully collected an insurance on her life, and then recovered damages from the druggist who sold her the poison!

It took Lowell Mason only thirty minutes to write the music of the grand old missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." But it was a sort of thirty minutes that does not come to a man very often. The hymn itself was written by Bishop Heber, late one Saturday night, to be sung at church the next morning.

In order to rejoice, and above all to rejoice continually, we must first of all secure that state in the sight of God to which joy rightfully belongs. Our sins must be pardoned; we must be reconciled to God, and we must have some good persuasion of this our justified state.

Jay Cooke's father was named Eleutheros. He lost an office once (before printed ballots were in use,) it is said, because not one voter in five could spell his name right. To save his boys from a similar misfortune, he named them Pitt, Jay, and Henry.

Bits of iron will prevent water from becoming putrid. Sheet iron or iron trimmings are the best. The offensive smell of water in vases of flowers would be avoided by putting a few small nails in the bottom of the vase.

A stranger meeting a man in the streets of Boston a few days since, roughly accosted him with: "Here, I want to go to the Tremont House!" The deliberate reply was: "Well, you can go, if you won't be gone long."

Mr. William Ink, of New Hampshire, is now 103 years old. If his parents had even dreamed that he was going to be so hard to rub out, they would doubtless have named him Indelible.

As it respects general habits, a parent can scarcely teach a child a more valuable art than dispatch without bustle; nor can any one that values his time cultivate a more valuable one for himself.

Spurgeon, the famous English preacher, having been offered $10,000 in gold to write a life of Christ, sent word that as good a life of Christ as could be written was to be found in the New Testament.

John Bunyan was once asked a question about heaven which he could not answer, it not being revealed in the Scriptures, and he thereupon advised the inquirer to live a holy life and go and see.

When a lady faints, bite her ear. That is what a gallant youth did in Danbury, Conn, the other day. The effect was magical; the lady recovered sufficiently to box his ears almost instantaneously.

A strong mind is sometimes more easily impressed than a weak one. For example, you cannot so easily convince a fool that you are a philosopher, as you can a philosopher that you are a fool.

The smoke of fifteen hundred manufacturing establishments in Pittsburg, hangs over the city like a huge umbrella, and lets the inhabitants see the sun about once a week.

Black silk stockings and pumps, which "went out" with town pumps, twenty or thirty years ago, are reported to be "coming in" again in New York.

Josh Billings says a Newfoundland dog is a good thing to have, only one must get one or two children and a pond before he will be of any use.

A leading medical writer says that half the diseases of humanity would be swept from existence if the human body were kept comfortably warm all the time.

A squash vine measuring three hundred feet has been discovered in the town of Wilton, Saratoga county. At latest advices it was still growing.

Mike Kitterman, one of the old citizens of Illinois, has been so successful that he has been able to give away thirty-eight farms to his friends.

"Women, wake up!" exclaims the *Revolution;* and an indolent rural editor adds: "Yes, and turn out and make a fire and put the tea-kettle on."

Sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty-one vessels passed Bartlett's Reef light ship during the three months ending October 1st.

A quarrel about repairing a schoolhouse in Hudson, N. H., was ended by its destruction by fire.

Four hundred and sixty turkeys were driven sixteen miles to market by a Pennsylvanian.

An old shell, found in a Virginia field, exploded, and tore a house to pieces.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
From Danchy & Co.

WANTED, AGENTS IN EVERY county to canvass for subscriptions to a popular literary paper. *A handsome Premium given* to every subscriber. Good work and large pay. Address BENEDICT & CO., Burlington, Vt.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

$10 FROM 50 CENTS. 12 Samples sent (postage paid) for Fifty Cents, that retail easily for Ten Dollars. R. L. WOLCOTT, New York.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.—WE will send a handsome Prospectus of our *New Illustrated Family Bible*, containing over 200 fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent, free of charge. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE 3 MONTHS ON TRIAL.—A first-class large quarto Journal, 64 columns. Illustrated. Or one year for 60 cts., with two bound lectures, by James McCosh, D. D., LL.D., and E. O. Havens, D. D., LL.D., as premiums. Send name and address to PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS "AND ALL MEN" *LOOK. This way for business*, with a CERTAINTY of clearing $75 to $200 per month. Send us your *names* and *residences*, and full information will be forwarded. Best time to operate is Fall and Winter. Apply at once to D. L. GUERNSEY, Concord, N. H.

$5,000 WAS LATELY PAID by Congress to a lady for her bravery in saving emigrants from the Indians—She was a Prisoner among them. "MY CAPTIVITY AMONG THE SIOUX," price $1 50, is her wonderful story. Endorsed by Chiefs, Army Officers, Congressmen, etc. Agents will find no book sell like this. For Ladies it is particularly adapted. ☞ We charge nothing for circulars, with full information. Address, MUTUAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

BOYNTON'S FURNACES, RANGES AND STOVES.
Thirty years' experience in manufacturing these goods have given us a stock superior to any in market. Send for circulars.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., 234 Water Street, New York.

POPERRY.
THE FOE OF THE CHURCH & REPUBLIC. What it has done. What it is doing and what it means to do. Its power, despotism, infallibility, frauds, relicts, miracles, idolatry, persecutions, startling crimes, and NEW YORK RIOTS. Send for circular. Address PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING CO., 273 Main-St., Springfield, Mass.

DO YOU WANT BUSINESS?—Our new Book, SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS, is out. We offer 15 per cent. more commission to agents than heretofore. It will pay!
1,000 FARMERS WANTED to introduce Alex. Hyde's LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE. A book every farmer needs, and most will buy when they see it. A rare chance for turning spare hours into cash. ☞ We charge nothing for circulars, and full information of either book, and offers to agents. Send and get them. Address AM. PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR A WOMAN'S PILGRIMAGE. To the HOLY LAND, by Mrs. S. M. Griswold. This latest work of this popular authoress, is an interesting narrative of her experiences during a tour through Europe and the East, in company with "Mark Twain" and the "Quaker City" party. A handsome volume, fully illustrated. We offer extra terms and premiums to Agents. Send for Circulars. J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS, FOR COUGHS, COLDS & HOARSENESS. These *Tablets* present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the Cure of all THROAT and LUNG Diseases. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing. *CAUTION.*—Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Get only Wells' Carbolic Tablets. Price 25 Cents per Box. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt-street, New York, Sole Agent for the U. S. Send for Circular.

REDUCTION OF PRICES TO CONFORM TO REDUCTION OF DUTIES. *GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS,* BY GETTING UP CLUBS. ☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers. THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., 31 & 33 VESEY STREET, P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

JURUBEBA. It is NOT A PHYSIC—It is NOT what is popularly called a BITTERS, nor is it intended as such. IT IS A SOUTH AMERICAN plant that has been used for many years by the medical faculty of those countries with wonderful efficacy as a POWERFUL ALTERATIVE and UNEQUALED PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD, and is a Sure and Perfect Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or Obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Abdominal Organs, Poverty or a want of Blood, Intermittent or Remittent Fevers, Inflammation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abscesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever, or their Concomitants.
DR. WELLS' EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA is offered to the public as a great invigorator and remedy for all impurities of the blood, or for organic weaknesses with their attendant evils. For the foregoing complaints JURUBEBA is confidently recommended to every family as a household remedy, and should be freely taken in all derangements of the system; it gives health, vigor and tone to all the vital forces, and animates and fortifies all weak and lymphatic temperaments.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt-street, New York, Sole Agent for the United States. Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD, comprising the History of the Religious Denominations, and the origin and condition of the VARIOUS SECTS OF CHRISTIANS, Jews and Mohammedans, as well as Pagan forms of religion in the different countries of the earth, with *Sketches of the Founders of the various Religious Sects*, from the best authorities, by Vincent L. Milner, with an appendix by Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of "Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge." AGENTS WANTED everywhere. The most liberal commission paid. For full particulars address BRADLEY & CO., 66 North 4th St., Philadelphia.
N. B.—We have the best selling Family Quarto Bibles published. Send for Circular.

WALTHAM WATCHES
The Waltham Watch is now an established success. It gives audible testimony to its popularity in hundreds of thousands of pockets. It wears well. The longer it is worn, the more it is liked; and the facility with which, in the event of accident, it is repaired, obviates an objection which is felt toward other watches in many parts of the country. American enterprise and skill have proved their ability to compete with the finest workmanship of hand labor in the Old World.
The Waltham Watch is the cheapest watch in the market. Comparing quality with quality, it is without a rival as to price. The finer qualities are as good as the best imported; and the price is, on the average, twenty per cent. less. The ordinary qualities so much surpass all ordinary imported watches as to render comparison of prices impossible. In intrinsic cheapness—that is, estimating price according to value—the Waltham Watch has no competitor.
All grades of movements, and styles of Gold and Silver Cases, for sale at wholesale and retail, at LOW PRICES.
HENRY T. BROWN, 60 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS.—Do you want an agency, local or traveling, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new 7 strand *White Wire Clothes Lines?* They last forever; sample free, so there is no risk. Address at once HUDSON RIVER WIRE WORKS, cor. Water-St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn-St., Chicago.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
From S. M. Pettengill & Co.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

*BUCKINGHAM'S DYE* FOR THE WHISKERS.
As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation;* which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.
*Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,* NASHUA, N. H.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
A medicine that cures is a real public blessing. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints, which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side, and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. With their departure health returns.
PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., *Practical and Analytical Chemists.*
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

READ THIS! The lowest Price List ever published of WATCHES. IN SOLID GOLD and COIN SILVER CASES only.

| BENEDICTS' TIME WATCH—PRICES. | |
|---|---|
| Silver Watch, Ovington Benedict | $30 |
| Gold (18 kt.) | 90 |
| Silver Watch, Samuel W. Benedict | 45 |
| Gold (18 kt.) | 105 |
| AM. WALTHAM WATCHES—PRICES. | |
| Coin Silver Hunting Watch, Wm. Ellery | $19 |
| Gold Hunting Watches, Gents' Sizes | 70 |
| Gold Hunting Watches, Ladies' Sizes | 70 |

Sent to all parts of the Country by Express, with privilege to examine before paying.
Send for a Price List before purchasing elsewhere.
BENEDICT BROTHERS, *Jewelers and Keepers of the City Time,* 691 BROADWAY, near Fourth-St., New York

ATTENTION, AGENTS! THINK OF THIS!! WONDERFUL SUCCESS!!! 30,000 copies of Brockett's History of the Franco-German War sold first 60 days. It now contains a full history of the Red Rebellion in Paris, making nearly 600 pages and 100 elegant illustrations, and will sell five times faster than heretofore. Price, only $2 50. Incomplete works, written in the interest of the Irish and French, are being offered with old illustrations, and, for want of merit, claiming to be official, etc. Beware of such. Brockett's, in both English and German, is the most impartial, popular, reliable, cheap and fast selling work extant. Look to your interests, strike quickly, and you can coin money. Circulars free, and terms excelled by none. Address GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y., or 148 Lake-St., Chicago.

CENTRAL RAILROAD 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 line to Pittsburgh and the West, without change of cars; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New York State.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Commencing May 22, 1871. Leave New York as follows:
6.00 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunck, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tuckhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connecting at Junction with Del., Lack. and Western R. R.
8.00 a. m.—For Easton.
9 a. m.—Western Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington. Connects at Phillipsburg for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Williamsport, Erie, &c. Connects at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Mauch Chunk.
10.30 a. m.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.30 m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c. Connects at Phillipsburg for Belvidere.
2.00 p. m.—For Plainfield.
3.30 p. m.—For Easton. Connects at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susq. Division for Allentown, Wilkesbarre and Scranton; and with at Easton Lehigh Valley R. R. for Allentown and Catasauqua.
4.00 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with D., L. and W. R. R.
4.30 p. m.—For Somerville and Flemington.
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.
5.15 p. m.—For Somerville.
6.00 p. m.—For Easton.
7.00 p. m.—For Somerville.
7.30 p. m.—(Emigrant) for Easton.
9.40 p. m.—For Plainfield.
12.00 p. m.—For Plainfield, on Wednesdays and Saturd