cold; From the keen frosts of age to what land can I fiee?

What is summer to youth is bleak winter to

For what object I'm spared, for what object

GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

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FINEGAR BITTER

fundreds of Thousands bear testiment will Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

They are not a make the NLLE FANCY DELINER

The FANCY DRUNG of the control of th

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTE

great BLOOD PURIFIER and a life of principle, a perfect Renovator and Investor of the system, carrying of all powers and resolution. No person can lake the start and restoring the blood to a life of the system, carrying of all provided the bones are not destroy and the point of repair and principle of the start of the

cathe most incredulous of their curstive cot.

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lleanse the Vitialed Blood whenever you. It is impurities bursting through the skin Pimples, Eruptions of seyes; cleanse it when it is foul, and your lings will tellegor when it is foul, and your lings will tellegor when it is foul, and your lings will tellegor when it is foul, and your lings will tellegor when it is foul, and your lings will tellegor when it is foul, and your lings will tellegor when it is foul, and your lings will tellegor when it is foul, and your lings will tellegor when it is foul, and your lings will tellegor when it is four large will follow. In the load of the system will follow. In year and other WORMS larking in system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directual, read carefully the circular around each tellegor will be a supported in four languages—English FOR FEMALE COMPLAINITS, whether in ling or old, married or single, at the dawn

nic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of ing as a powerful agent in relieving Con-tion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all

such of limination of the Liver, and all by Visceral Organs.

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LEAVE GREENWICE: TOTAL

A. M. Passenger Train for Providence, bonnecting with 7 a. a. Train for Boston LEAVE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT WHARF.

LEAVE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT WHARF.

DANK — On arrival of steamers from New
York — Steamboat Train, for Boston,
Taunton and New Bedford.

DANK — Steamboat Train for Lowell

Fitchburgh, stopping on this real

Kingston only; connects at Trovidance
with 6.15 a. in train for Fitchburgh

Ta. in train for Boston.

Ta. in train for Boston.

London, connecting with trains for New
London, connecting with trains for New
London, connecting with trains for New
London connecting with trains for New
Lordon — New London Train from New
Lordon — New London with boat for New
Lordon — Acceptance of the Providence, connected at

Lordon — Acceptance of the New
Lordo

London

Di al —Sunday Train for Mystic of rival of steamers from New York will proceed to Noank if the hase passengers from the boats the Leave that London Night Mail Train for Roston and Providence.

A Maccommodition Train for Stone ington and Providence, connecting at

Sold by all Druggists and Deslers.

under this law will be submitted to Congress | dorsing the characters of office seekers, with-

ing thunder and lightning to their

back by thunder that cracked feebly,

and lightning that did not strike.

They fired another volley of arrows.

the white men.

guished visitor.

company of the fearful weapons that

sent invisible death to any distance,

from coming near and discovering

their true condition. It was well,

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE B. UTTER

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

POLYGAMY.

In Utah, there slill remains a remnant of

barbarism repugnant to civilization, to de-cency, and to the laws of the United States.

tion only, and not a recon

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be served. Such a course

might, in time, be the means of collecting most of the Indians now between the Missou-

possessions, into one Territory or one State. The Secretary of the Interior has treated

ipon this subject at length, and I commend

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

the year 1870, the operation of the Bureau o

Education for the year, the Patent Office, the Pension Office, the Land Office and the In-

AGRICULTURAL.

introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation all useful productions adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to giving all useful information as to the method of cultivation, the

The subject of compensation to the heads of bureaus, and officials holding profitions of responsibility, and requiring ability and char-

acter to fill properly, is one to which your attention is invited. But few of the officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties

are such as to involve millions of interest. In private life services demand a compensation equal to the services rendered; a wise econ-

omist would dictate the same rule in the Government service. I have not given the esti-

ernment service. I have not given the estimate for the ensuing year, nor the comparative statement between the expenditures for the year just passed and the one just preceding. because all-these figures are contained in the accompanying reports, or in those presented directly to Congress. These estimates have my approval.

THE REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the ar-

mies, then arrayed against eeach other, one for the perpetuation, the other for the de-struction of the Union; it may well be con-sidered whether it is not now time that the

disabilities inposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only

imposes the disability to hold office upon cer tain classes; when the purity of the ballot is

secure, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do

ave my approval.

I renew my recommendation that the pub-

ri and the Pacific and south of the

to you his suggestions.

TERMS-\$2.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOLUME XXVII.—NO. 51.

I live, Human wisdom is dumb, and no reason can give; I have nothing to love, I have nothing to crave,
And life's sun will soon set in the night of All my fond cherished schemes like sweet visions have fled, And the friends of my youth and my kindred are dead;
I am deaf as a rock that is dashed by the sea, and am withered and enarled like an old sap-Naught can gladden my heart—I am weary of And can struggle no more in the battle of life; As my trust is in God, so I fear not my end, BUSSIA. As I sit by the door, lone and desolate now,
Where the winds kindly fan my old timewrinkled brow,
I oft dream of the past with eyes brimming

with tears,
And a mind that gets lost in the dark mist of Oh! I once had a wife; dear companion to me! She was gentle and sweet as a mortal can be; Soon she languished and died, and at one fatal blow All my hopes and my peace in her grave were For a season too brief with a child I was blest; With her mother she lies where the world weary rest,
And they sleep in one grave 'neath a green Where the birds sweetly sing, though they Like some angel of light, from the pure

realms above,
Patient Charity comes, the fair sister of Love;
And with a kind heart, and a smile on her Like a child leads me onward, the last of my Age has bleached my hair white, and so dim is my sight,
That clear noon I scarce know from the darkness of night; With a feeble, bent form, a heart crushed with despair.
The sad burden of life is too heavy to bear. The cold creeps up my limbs and the red stream grows chill,
Soon the fountain will freeze and forever be still;
Though my body is weak, I am strong in my
faith. And long to pass through the dark shadows -New York Evening Post.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. EXORDIUM. To the Senate and House of Representatives

In addressing my third annual message to the law making branch of the government, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been not to enquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly. The past year has, under a wise providence, been one of general prosperty to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisements in the loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disments of human nature in our country and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far towards alleviating the distresses occasioned by the ca-lamities. The benevolent who have so gener-orally shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes will have their reward i the consciousness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of the men, women and children whose suf-ferings they have relieved. OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

may be had from the office of the Ris-RECORDER, at the following prices: Edition, per copy. 3 75 Edition, roan, sprinkled edges i. 1 80 two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage settling by peaceful arbitration, disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring those nations into bloody and hostile conflict. An example has thus been set, which, if successful in its final isone may be followed by other civilized in books may also be obtained of the folsue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and of finally being the means of returning to productive industry, millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of ng agents:

B. Gillette, Shiloh, N. J.

D. Potter, Adams Center, N. Y.

M. West, Leonardsville, N. Y.

ike Green & Son, Alfred Center, N. Y.

C. Burdick, Alfred Center, N. Y.

harles A Burdick, West Virginia added to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress, with her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the conferences of the commissioners by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjusting the questions pending between the two nations. Various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress at an early day to make the mend Congress at an early day to make the BRILLIANCY, SAVING of LABOR. BABILITY, and CHEAPNESS. LUNEreaty. His Majesty the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and LLED. In bulk for stove dealers use at His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, have each consented on the joint request of the two powers to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be within a proposed for the rediscount. Canton Mass suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied ONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE

STONINGTON AND NEW LONDON RAILROADS. THE DISPUTED WATER BOUNDARY. His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has been pleased to comply with the joint request of the two governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1872 and after Monday, Oct. 16, 1871; Trains to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The controling parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as binding between themselves certain principles of pub-lic law, for which they have contended from LEAVE PROVIDENCE.

10 A. M.—Accommodation Train for New London, connects at Wickford Junction with boat for Newport; also, st. New London with 11.10 A. M. Train for New Haven and New York.

10 P. M.—On'arrival of Express Train that leaves Routes at 11.10 the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maritime powers and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended O. 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 if New York at 7.30 P. M. Also, with a Train for Norwich and Willimantic.

O. P. Freight, with a Passenger or attached, for Stonington only.

O. M.—Accommodation Train for New London, connects at Stonire by with the

ing the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become cooperative before the followings. operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for

LAKE NAVIGATION. I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herwith, to the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the governments of those States, respectively, the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of treaty which contemplates the use of the canals on either side connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary on terms of equity by the inhabitants of both countries. It is hoped that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow therefrom will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY LINE. I renew the recommendation for an app priation for determining the position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Bocky Mountains. The early action of Congression this readmendable parallel in the state of the Woods and the summit of the Bocky Mountains. Congress on this recommendation named would put it in the power of the War Department to place a force in the field during the THE UNITED STATES FRANCO-GERMAN PROTEC-

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany have enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to the Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country. It of steamers now plying between San Francisis just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the Minister and Consul General at Paris and the various consuls in France, under the super-various consuls in France, under the super-vision of the latter, with great kindness, as well as with prudence and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German government, and has wounded no susceptibil-ity of the French.

many continues to manifest a friendly feeling towards the United States, and a desire to harne South American republics.

I have given assurances that the friendly. consular and naturalization conventions with the Austro-Hungarian empire have been ex-

I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy, and the removal of the capital of that Kingdom to Rome. In conformity therefore recommend a modification of both with the established policy of the United States, I have recognized this change. The ratifications of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged. The two powers have acreed in various forms, and from stamps. setween the United States and Italy have been exchanged. The two powers have agreed in this treaty that private property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligation of stations.

SPAIN. The Forty-first Congress at its third session

claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. That commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries. It has been made the ence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this commission will afford the claimants a comple's remedy for their injuries. It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington, between the plenipotentiaries of Spain and the allied South American Republic, which has resulted in an armistive, with the reasonable assurance of a superior of the free list. Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would recommend that it be made upon those articles which can best bear it without disturbing home production or reducing the wages of a superior labor. I have not entered into

The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is a proof that there is no desire on the part of his government to diminish the cordiality of those relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share the wishes of that government. on our side we share the wishes of that go

The inexcusable course of the Russian Minister, at Washington, renders it necessary to ask his recall and to decline to longer re-ceive that functionary as a diplomatic repreceive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with self respect or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold intercouse with this government, after his personal abuse of government officials and during his persistent interference, through various means, with the relations between the United States and other powers. In exercisions with my with the relations of the state of the st powers. In accordance with my wishes, this government has been relieved of further in-tercourse with Mr. Catacazy, and the manage-ment of the affairs of the Imperial Legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman en-

With Japan we continue to maintain inti-mate relations. The Cabinet of the Mikado has, since the close of the last sess gress, selected citizens of the United States to serve in offices of importance in several ev which the United States have purjust policy with China as well as Japan THE COREAN OUTRAGE.

The correspondence transmitted herewith shows that there is no disposition on the part hed course prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our ship-wrecked sailors on the Corean coast. I in-structed our Minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for secur-ing the safety and humane treatment of such to accompany him with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveyng party sent out on Reach coast, was treach regular attacked at a disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology for the insult. Neither came. A force then landed. After an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, the forts from which the outrage had been committed were reduced by a gallant assault, and were destroyed. Having thus punished the crimipracticable under the circumstances to con clude the desired convention, I respectfully refer the correspondence relating thereto, herewith submitted, and leave the subject for

MEXICO. The Republic of Mexico has not yet repeal ed the very objectionable laws establishing that this may yet be done, and also, that

Our relations with the various Republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly.

I recommend some action by Congress regarding the overdue instalments under the award of the Venezuela claims commission of 1866. The internal dissentions of this govobligations.

The ratification of an extradition treaty

It is a subject for congratulation that the great empire of Brazil has taken the initiatory steps towards the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that empire, always cordial, will

AMERICAN OWNERS OF SLAVES IN FOREIGN LANDS. The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers. It is a subject for regret that the reforms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West India colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, leave most of the laborers in bondago with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers. I desire to call your attention to the fact that the citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, are large holders in foreign lands of this species of properay forbidden by the fundamental law of their ers in foreign lands of this species of proper-ey, forbidden by the fundamental law of their alleged country. I recommend to Congress to provide, by stringent legislation, some suit-able remedy against the holding, owning or dealing in slaves, or being interested in slave property in foreign lands, either as owners, hirers or mortgagees, by citizens of the United

of our diplomatic relations with Japan, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those people and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to States its share of the commerce desired so flow between these nations and the balance of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries to serve as a part of the official family of our Ministers there. Our representatives yould not even then be placed upon an equality THE UNITED STATES FRANCO-GERMAN PROTECTION TORATE.

The resumption of diplomatic relations be-

t would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of paying the American lines of steamers now plying between San Franciscan and Japan and China, and the Australian lines, almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers and of increasing their ser-

The national debt has been reduced to the government, and has wounded no susceptibility of the French.

A FRIENDLY SPIRT.

The government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling towards the United States, and a desire to har to have a sum of the interest of the interes debt has been so far diminished that the sum to be raised for the interest account is nearly seventeen million dollars less than on the first of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them, but in view of the accomplishment of the desirable ends of the rapid developments of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands, and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of various forms, and from stamps.

American Republic, which has resulted in an armistice, with the reasonable assurance of a American labor. I have not entered into figures, because to do so would be to repeat what will be laid before you in the report of

the Secretary of the Treasury COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE. The present laws for collecting the reveues pay collectors of customs small salaries, ut provides for moieties, shares in all seiznues pay collectors of customs small salaries, but provides for moieties, shares in all seizures which at the principal ports of entry particularly raise the compensation of those officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must at times work perniciously. It holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of these offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully inseizures. Your attention is respectfully i

THE GOLD FLUCTUATION.

Continued fluctuations in the value of gold as compared with the national currency has a most damaging effect upon the rise and development of the country, in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in every day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling, prejudicial alike to national morals and the national finances, if the question can be met as to how to get a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

OUR INDIAN FOLICY.

The policy pursued towards the Indians has resulted favorably so far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of various societies of Christians, to whom has been intrusted the execution of the policy, and the Board of Commissioners authorized by the law of April 10, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations, to cultivate the soil, to perform productive labors of various kinds, and to partially accept civilization. They are being cared for in such a way that it is hoped to induce those still pursuing their old habits of

For the operations of the army in the past For the operations of the army in the past year, the expense of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing the sea coast and other improvements, conducted under the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3d, 1869, which discontinues promotions in the staff corps of the army until provided for by law. I recommend that the number of officers in each grade of the staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of chief of corps becomes vacant, the place may be filled by the place may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists. THE NAVY. .

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force, without material increase in the expenses of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted, and is being extended as fast as our material will admit of, by using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By this means we have been enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising ground, and to visit more frequent the posts where the presence of our flag is desirable, and sace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditures authorized by law. Dur-ing the past year the navy has, in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the coast survey, which completed the surveys authorized by Congress, on the Isthmus of Darien and Te nuantepec; and under like authority, has sent out an expedition completely furnished and equipped to explore the unknown ocean of the north. The suggestions of the report as to the necessity for increasing and improving the material of the navy, and the plan re more stringent measures may be taken by commended for reducing the personnel of that Republic for restraining lawless persons the service to a peace standard by the grad-The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The own action, will soon relieve this government reduction of others, and the employment, of year has been an eventful one in witnessing of the difficulties experienced from these some in the service to a peace standard by the grad-on its frontier. I hope that Mexico, by its unlabolition of certain grades of officers, the employment of the service to a peace standard by the grad-on its frontier. I hope that Mexico, by its unlabolition of certain grades of officers, the employment of the service to a peace standard by the grad-on its frontier. I hope that Mexico, by its unlabolition of certain grades of officers, the employment of the service to a peace standard by the grad-on its frontier. I hope that Mexico, by its unlabolition of certain grades of officers, the are well considered, and deserve thoughtful at-tention of Congress. I also recommend that an promotions in the navy above the rank of captain be by selection instead of by seniority. This course will secure in the higher grades greater efficiency, and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The present cost of maintaining the navy, its costs compared with that of the preceding year, and the estimates for the ensuing year,

are contained in the accompanying repo The enlarged receipts of the Postoffice Degratifying increase in that branch of the pub-lic service. It is an index of the growth of education, and of the prosperity of the people, two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republics. With a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this department can be made self-sustaining, but a gradual approach to this and from year but a gradual approach to this end from year to year is confidently relied on, and the day is not far distant when the Postoffice Department of the government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now. The suggestions of the Post-master General for improvements in the de-partment presided over by him are earnestly

ecommended to your special attention. TELEGRAPHIC AID RECOMMENDED. Especially do I recommend a favorable conthe cost of telegraphing could be much reduced and the service as well, if not better, rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enter-prise will not construct it. Commerce, trade,

dealing in slaves, or being interested in slave property in foreign lands, either as owners, sirers or mortgagees, by citizens of the United States.

CUBA.

It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such dose proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination, annot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstanting from interference in the affairs of other powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders, in Cuban waters, have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no efforts to protect the lives and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain growing out of the affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has intherto guided the two powers in their treatment of such questions.

DILOMATIO AND COMMERCHAL BECOMMENDATIONS.

To give importance and add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those people and to secure to the United States to be come necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all the provision of the surface of the United States to the purpose of securing the light of peace of the States take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly in proving the flag. The peace of the States and proper the Constitution, and additions a flag that the committee of the surface of the State o conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such powers when it should become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws. After the passage of this law, information was received from times to time that combinations of the sharacter referred to in this law existed and were powerful in many parts of the Southern States, particularly in certain counties of the State of South Carolina. Carolini investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties of that state such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authority, and being, among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated classes of the substantial benefits of freedom, and preventing the free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. ings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, the victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, and freed persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well-

eral appropriations on the part of Congres in order that the government may bear its just share of the expenses of carrying out a judi-cious system of improvement. By the great fire in Chicago the most important of the government buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to to the wants of the government in that growing city, and, looking to the near future, were totally inadequate. I recommend therefore that an anzens. Thousands of inoffensive and well-disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence; thereupon, upon the 12th of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued in terms of law, calling upon the members of the combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the marshal or military officers. equate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, or provided that the Legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing, its contribution for governand to deliver to the marshal or military offi-cers of the United States all arms, ammuni-tion, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of Octo-ber another proclamation was issued, sus-pending the privilege of the writ of habeas law authorizing its contribution for government purposes, and also an appropriation of as much money as can properly be expended towards the erection of new buildings during corpus in nine counties. In the State, direc-tion was given that within the counties so de-signated persons supposed upon respectable information to be members of such unlawful been made. At the last account the number of persons thus arrested was one hundred and slxty-eight. Several hundred, whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and notwithstanding the large number it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prison-

The number of immigrants ignorant of our laws and habits and coming into our country annually has become so great, and the impositions practiced upon them so numerous and the complaints made by emigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particu-larly if the subjects should receive your at-CIVIT, SERVICE REFORM It has been the aim of the administration It has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him, has been proceeded against with all the vigor of the law. If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system established by law and arriver for making appointments on the

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

is much desired in mercantile pursuits. The business man who gives a letter of recom-mendation to a friend to enable him to obtain

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 14, 1871.

Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity, and with a due sense of suiting the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes, will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-strid Scient that the mendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligation. A reformatory law which would enforce this principle against all endorsers of persons for public places, would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest public servants in the great number of prosecutions, and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have religion of the self-styled Saints that we are now dealing, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate any of the laws under the cloak of religion. It which is taking place throughout the countrs in bringing to punishment those who have proven recreant to the trusts confided them, and in elevating to public offices none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and virtuous, which will always be found to comprise the majority of the community in which they live. In my message to Congress one year ago, I urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with the recommendation, Con-In conformity with the recommendation, Congress, in the ninth section of an act making appropriation for aundry civil expenses of O Priest, and Pharisee,

ing appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the government, and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under the authority of said act, I convened a board of gentlemen, eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labore are not yet completed, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which will have a succeed in devising a plan which will be added to the great relief of the Executive and the heads of departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interests of the public service. At all events the avcare for in such a way that it is noped to in-duce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recom-mend liberal appropriation to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is hu-mane. Christian-like and economical, but be-cause it is right. of the public service. At all events, the experiment shall have a fair trial.

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the government during the last year, and make such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the cause it is right. I recommend to your favorable consideration, also, the policy of granting a territorial government to the Indians in the

action will be wise, statesmanner, best interests of the whole country.

U. S. Geant. PECULIARITIES OF CHINA. James Brooks writes from Pekin to the New York Express, describ-

ing the country around the great

Chinese capital, as follows: "I have opportunities now to see Thy name, and naught conceal farm life, garden life, rural life, in Art thou Elias! children, to be disposed of only as required for occupation and to actual settlers. Those general. The agricultural, especially the terrace agriculture, is not granted have been in a great part diswhat I expected to see. Farming is posed of in such a way as to secure access to not carried to such perfection as in Of lamentation and woe.

Tongo Mountain land is not res- Who, as a symbol and sign should be exercised even in attaining, so educational interest may well be served by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be undercued from its barrenness where it might be. But every spot of good stood as recommending in the least degree a curtailment of what is being done by the gen-let, or sorghum, or corn, or peas, or beans, etc. The sorghum runs up to twelve or fifteen feet high, and its stalks and roots are used for fuel in who art thou, and what is the word The report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you all the in-formation, collected and prepared for publi-cation, in regard to the census taken during winter. There is no grass land in | That thou now proclaimest? this part of China, and hence few or no cattle raised here. There are no green fields therefore, though often

I am the voice of one Crying in the wilderness alone:
Prepare ye the way of the Lord; green hills, and these now as green The report of the Commissioner of Agricul-

as in Switzerland, and very Swissture gives the operations of his department for the year. As agriculture is the ground work of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this detailed. Swiss disease of goitre among the women there. And on these hills there are sometimes eattle and goit shattered the vessel of the statement of the women there. And on these hills That, in sign of the things to be, there are sometimes cattle and goats. there are sometimes cattle and goats. "A country thus all plowed, and hoed, and cultivated, or its plains, now full of crops and teeming with agricultural wealth, is a novelty to I indeed baptize you with water agricultural wealth, is a noveley an American eye. I could see nothing but crops for miles and miles, as I wandered through the fields, and the field paths, called roads.

The latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose; He shall baptize you with fire, where are some fair fruits here—the particular localities. Quietly but surely the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good, and if liberally supported, the more widely its influence will be extended, and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

There are some few fruits here—the apple now riven or the less that the apple, now ripening, net bad—the pools, not grape, excellent as a garden grape.

Figs and pomegranates are growing in the garden of the Legation about me, but they are housed in winter. The winter here, indeed, must be terrible, judging from the good, thick ice on the table, and from the abundance of furs and skins of all sorts in the market, offered for sale as clothing. The sun in summer is too fiery hot, and in midday the gon, or in New Hampshire."

BEECHER ON SPIRITUALISM. Mr. Beecher, in a recent sermon,

referred as follows to spiritualism: It is generally admitted that from the very beginning of things this world has been open to the influence of spirits. We can readily believe that there is a spirtual influence which we can neither understand nor appreciate. This is certainly the doctrine of the New Testament. It was taught, both by the Saviour and by the Apostles, that both divine and demoniac influences did should so much desire—and do so course, mere seeking does not prove

hence this great truth cannot be unfolded in detail as if it were an earthly truth.

Leaving to come near, claps, but short, but after an nour it and silently towards the meeting and fleeing on the approach of a rained very sadly till midnight." A superstitious belief few days later every man that could handle a spade was breaking ground ford, in his long robe of office, walk.

They give to all who will mitning and silently towards the meeting use them, the society, the presence, of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am. No mat-Those living in the present have not so much need of this spiritual help; but for that great part of the living in the present have not so much need of this spiritual help; but for that great part of the living in the present have away on Cape Cod. The crew reach-left is a spade was breaking ground to prepare for the first crop.

Those living in the present have to prepare for the first crop.

There years before the landing of the Pilgrims a French ship was cast away on Cape Cod. The crew reach-left is a spade was breaking ground to prepare for the first crop.

The present have to prepare for the first crop.

The present have to prepare for the first crop.

The present have to prepare for the first crop.

The present have to prepare for the first crop.

The present have to prepare for the first crop.

The prepare for the first crop.

The prepare for the first crop.

The present have to prepare for the first crop.

The prepare for the first crop.

The prepare for the first crop.

The present have to prepare for the first crop.

The prepare f race who live in daily consciousness ed land only to meet a fate worse guidance of an Indian, twenty acres cloak, bearing the Bible reverently and take up their abode under my of imperfection, who struggle on in than drowning. The Indians stood darkness and doubt, knowing not on the shore and killed them as they were sown with barley and peas—left walked Captain Miles Standish, hold to sing to me, or Shakspeare to how to comfort themselves, it is the one thrown up by the waves—all the whole being manured with fish one thing needful. It is the office of but three, whom they made slaves. scooped up from the stream. The the Divine Spirit to inspire and com- Two were ransomed by an English seed was sown with many prayers, side, and a small cane in his hand as heart, and Franklin to enrich me fort men. There are times when we explorer; the third was retained in for on the success of that crop de a mark of office. Proudly he watch are all of us conscious of being influenced by a spirit outside of ourselves, and although it is true that the Indians that God was angry have soon been exhausted, but for the clop to the captivity until death ended his sufpended the fate of the colony. The dethe firm tread, sturdy frames and not pine for want of intellectual supply brought from England would be serviceable weepons of the little troop before him, and was half re-a cultivated man, though excluded information to be members of such unlawful combinations should be arrested by the military forces of the United States, and be delivered to the Marshal, to be dealt with actording to law. In two of said counties, York and Spartansburg, many arrests have been made. At the last account the number made of the complaints made by emigrants of the complaints made that the imment to that the minument of that the would destroy them and the complaints made by their land to strange people, their land to strange people, who would be clothed, and not live their land to strange people, who would be clothed, and not live their land to strange people, who would be clothed, and not live their land to strange of the compl this influence transcends our under with them for their wickedness; the reduction of their numbers by gretful that among the subjects for from what is called the best society. standing, we are nevertheless able to that he would destroy them and the pestilence. The game which the day's thanksgivings was the in the place where I live. - Chanspirit presence. If you have a sense of personal communion with the spirit world, believe that God has found you. Do we not long to septent arate ourselves from mere physical consciousness? Can anybody endure consciousness consciousness? Can anybody endure consciousness con THE TABLE?.

THE T the thought of going down to the grave to annihilation? Is there anything we desire more than a light to

JOHN THE BAPTIST. out a proper sense of the grave responsibility such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can correct this abuse, JOHN THE BAPTIST (speaks.) And all the land Full of the knowledge of the Lord shall be As the waters cover the sea, And encircle the continent!

> Repent! repent! repent! By the Prophets of old,
> Of the coming of the Anointed,
> The Messiah, the Paraclete,
> The desire of the nations, is nigh! He shall not strive nor cry, Nor his voice be heard in the street; Nor the bruised reed shall he break, Nor quench the smoking flax! And many of them that sleep On that great and terrible day, And the wicked shall wail and weep, And be blown like a smoke away,

Who hath warned you to flee From the wrath that is to be! From the coming anguish and ire?
The ax is laid at the root
Of the trees, and every tree s hewn down and cast into the fire le Scribes, why come ve hither?

stubble!
Repent! repent! PRIEST. Who art thou, O man of prayer! egirt with leathern thong,

Priest of Jerusalem, In meekness and humbleness I deny not, I confess I am not the Christ!

And with the Holy Ghost! Whose can is in his hand; He will have to the attermost His floor, and garner His wheat And fire of unquenchable heat! Repent! repent! repent!

The Pilgrim Fathers landed in December. It was an unusually mild winter for that part of the country. There was little snow, but

houses. All this time they remaining on board the ship.

then as now their need of it. Of they had found kind treatment.

In the tour that is uncertain, In the day of auguish and trouble, He that stretcheth the heavens as a curtain

And spreadeth them out as a tent, Shall blow upon you and ye shall wither, And the whirlwind shall take you away as

With a cry as of one in distress Preachest unto this throng? Art thou the Christ?

PRIEST. What shall we say unto them

In the Valley of Slaughter

n the Valley of Slaughter

THE FIRST NEW ENGLAND THANKS-GIVING.

there were many cold rain storms. safest way is to keep out of its rays. | Mild as was the weather, they suf-But the climate of Pekin I have fered greatly from exposure and found agreeable and healthy, and in hardships. The men traveled through the mountains not far off the air is the woods for days, oftentimes as pure as in Switzerland, or in Ore- drenched with rain that froze upon their clothing, and they slept in the open air at night, until a place had been found on which to make their settlement. Then they worked busily, cutting down trees, sawing them to proper lengths, and hewing them into shape for building log under such miserable shelter as they could make with boughs of trees and reeds, the women and children and some of the sick men

At first was built the common house, for the shelter of all on shore, until the separate dwellings could roll in upon the human soul; and I be built, and then for meetings. himself by the Indian king, upon whom there were several, a shed for way of salute and being in return much need—as those divine influen- the provisions, and then dwellings have arisen during all ages concerning this spiritual doctrine does not prove its fallacy by any means. How do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out does not do men account for the fact that out do men account of the lowest savage animal condi- stead of with glass. As the town was made which lasted while those tion of man there has come this con- grew into existence it needed a who made it lived. With ceremonception of a free spirit and conse- name, and by common consent it ies like those with which the meetquent spiritual illumination? This was called New Plymouth, Old Plying was begun it was now ended, and the Indians took their departage with the race of man as far mouth being the last place in which and the Indians took their departage with the race of man as far mouth being the last place in which and the Indians took their departage with the race of man as far mouth being the last place in which and the Indians took their departage with the race of man as far mouth being the last place in which and the Indians took their departage with the race of man as far mouth being the last place in which and the Indians took their departage with the race of man as far mouth being the last place in which and the Indians took their departage with the race of man as far mouth being the last place in which and the Indians took their departage with the race of man as far mouth being the last place in which and the Indians took their departage. back as the beginning, and their they had trodden the soil of Engvague feeling out after light showed land, and there, during their stay, company of the fearful weapons that

All this time they were unmolest- and which they eyed with trembling the existence of an object, but it ed by Indians. Since the fight be- fear during the whole conference. shows a need which it is not a part | tween a roving band and the explorof God's economy to allow. Our ing party from the ship, before the Saviour asserts the reality of these landing at Plymouth, there had been joyful sound, for it told of the com-

dreadful pestilence broke out among her crew, the pestilence having them, the like of which they had treated crew and passengers alike. never seen. With the falling leaves But now the mortality ceased. The they fell in great numbers, and when sick and lame recovered, and dewinter came but a miserable remnant spondency gave way to hope. What was left of the powerful tribe. Then ever thoughts were indulged in durcame the Englishmen. At the first ing the height of sickness were now meeting the Indians thought to banished. The sails of the Maysweep them away, and with loud flower were hoisted once more, and vells shot their arrows at the strang- from his battery on the hill-top Capers. But the weapons passed harm- tain Miles Standish gave her a part lessly by. Then some of the Engling salute, as she sailed away with lish fired their match locks, but cheering letters for England, but without effect. The Indians were with not a single passenger. astonished at their adversaries bring-

The summer months passed quietly by, the colonists busily engaged aid; but they were not to be driven in building, clearing land, and watch ing the crops. The peas were a failure. They came up well, blossomed, and then were parched under guard! A sharp rattle of a drum, Then Miles Standish stepped for the fierce July sun. The barley was and every man grasped his firelock ward a few paces, rested his musket | thin, but moderately thrifty. The on its staff and took aim at their corn was strong, green, and promischief, who was partially hidden by a ed well. There was reason to hope tree. The shot struck the Indian's for a good harvest.

WHOLE NO. 1405.

arm, and with a loud yell of terror In August, the peace of the colo he fled, followed by the whole band. Now they remembered the prediccame that the friendly Indian king, tion of the Frenchman, and were filled with dread that these were the Massasoit, had been driven from his home by a rebel chief named Corbipeople who were to possess their land. The medicine men, or congers sent by the Pilgrims had been jurers, of the tribe were called toimprisoned by Corbitant, who threatgether, and for three days they perened them with death. A solemn break the fires were again set going, formed their horrid incantations in a council of the colonists was called. dark and dismal swamp, cursing the Elder Brewster, the leader of the and boiling was resumed. This time and demons to drive the intruders from the land. But the incantations were in vain, and towards Bradford, who had been elected the Indians performed their dances, spring the medicine men told the chiefs it was the will of the Great Governor on the death of Carver, Spirit they should be friends with hesitated to counsel war, yet doubted the efficacy of Elder Brewster's It was well for the sick and enpolicy. Each of the members of feebled settlers that during their the conncil spoke his mind, some worst weakness the Indians were counseling this, some that, but all prevented by superstitious terror

tion. Then Captain Miles Standish started to his feet in anger. "You too, that when the Indians resolved are men of the Bible," said he, "but I am a man of the sword. I will talk to these saveges through my to be friends with them, the sick had mostly recovered so far as to be talk to these savages through my roar of the cannon terrified the savmuskets, and they will then listen In February Miles Standish was quietly to your sermons. Give me chosen Captain, and at once set a dozen men, and the rest can pray about organizing into military order for our success whilst we march and

all the men fit for duty. The can- fight." non were landed and planted in the Next morning he started out with best places for the protection of the fourteen men, well armed, in a heavy early with game for the day's feast. town. The great guns—minions rain. At night they lost their way, A council fire was built, and around and sakers, carrying from four to six and wet, weary of marching all day pound shot—were placed on the hill in cumbrous armor and carrying and commanded the street to the heavy arms, they sat down in the water. The smaller cannon—bases woods greatly discouraged. But carrying five or six ounce balls— the trail was again found, and they were placed before the houses of the Governor and Captain. "Now," village, capturing or putting to flight tain Standish, with his troop of mussaid the Captain, "we are ready for the rascals." The work was scarce-the center of the village, Miles ly done when reports came in of the Standish proclaimed the intention savages. For days they hung of the Pilgrims to reinstate Massaaround, and one or two ventured in. soit, and to protect all those who At last, one fair, warm morning in should prove the friends of the March, there was a great stir in the white men. The news of this sucsettlement. The Indians had appeared in force on a neighboring hill of the dreaded white chief, soon and English shouts minging cheering the proclamation by with Iudian whoops, was celebrated the control of the dreaded white chief, soon and the First New England Thanks. —sixty warriors headed by their spread, and before many days the king, Massasoit. There was hasty chiefs of all the surrounding counbuckling on of armor and gathering try came in, professing friendship, up of swords and muskets. With and asking for treaties of alliance. trumpet and drum the troops of Under these favorable circum-Captain Miles Standish were orderstances, the first harvest was gathered. With joyful hearts they semuch human nature and good sense ed into rank. The women and children hid themselves in the houses. cured the bountiful crop of Indian in it: But the alarm was unfounded. In corn which had ripened in the fierce "Harmony in the married state is accordance with the advice of the heats of August and the warm haze the first thing to be aimed at. Nomedicine men and the determination of September. As they looked on thing can preserve affections uninof the council, King Massasoit and the heaped-up stores—the first fruits terrupted but a firm resolution never his warriors had come to make a of the soil of their new home—their to differ in will, and a determination

parations were converted into a mil- that the Lord had so mercifully other as of more value than any obitary display in honor of the distin- cared for them, and that, though ject whatever on which a wish had Captain Standish with six musketwere now blessed with health, peace, eers in their breastplates, and shouldering their heavy pieces, es- famine. corted the Indian king and twenty of Mindful of the Providence to his warriors, some of whom were whom those blessings were due, all painted and oiled, the king being Governor Bradford proclaimed a clad in skins and others naked, but distinguished from the others by a heavy necklace of bone beads. They were marched into an empty house, were marched into an empty house, festivities as were in their power. just completed, and Massasoit was

state occasions. Some of the other Indians were placed on cushions.

Woods to shoot wild fowl, and though the game had been scanty through. With trumpet blowing and drum out the summer, the four sportsmen beating, and followed by musketeers, returned at night staggering under their burden of turkeys and other feeble for a deadly sickness had al- wild fowl, great and small, sufficient stream of little checks and obstaready laid hold on him—but keeping to provision the whole settlement an cles. entire week. There was rare work a stately deportment. He seated among the good wives of the Pilaver that there is nothing men Next a small hospital for the sick, of the rug, kissing his hand to him by grims, plucking and dressing the cross-purposes of husband and wife embraced and kissed. Captain Miles getting out and polishing the tin tion in either to criticise and quesces which the Bible teaches have arranged along a street leading from Standish ran his eye anxiously along from England and Holland, and sire always to demonstrate and alces which the Bible teaches have been wafted over into this sphere. That fantastic and false notions have arisen during all ages concern- the crown of the hill to the water. The fantastic and false notions have arisen during all ages concern- the crown of the hill to the water. Standash ran his eye anxiously along the crown of the hill to the water. Standash ran his eye anxiously along the crown of the hill to the water. Standash ran his eye anxiously along his men, some of whom were so feel ble that the heavy breastplate and chinks daubed with clay, formed the musket severely taxed their strength of tip or pewter.

mencement of Thanksgiving. Then, in the different dwellings and over is the use of rectifying him if the fires lit in the open air, began the thing be unimportant. Let it pass fizzing on spits or dancing in bubbling pots. There was a rattle of drums, and

every man caught up his musket or Towards the middle of March the spiritual influences, and declares it no hostile demonstration. Indians is possible for men to understand hovered about, watching with curi- first experience of an American the sergeant stepped forward, and heirs of the mental life of the past them. It is impossible to interpret osity and dread the work of building thunder storm—"strong and great the men, three abreast, with fire ages. Books are the true travelers, the village, but fearing to come near, claps, but after an hour it arms shouldered, marched orderly They give to all who will faithfully

businsss of the day.
It was a Thankagiving dinner, and no mistake about it. To be sure the tables were of the rudest, and there was not much display, nor were there many little delicacies that can often he found now on Thanksgiving tables. But the turkey was there, and so were a number of other birds, great and small, roasted and boiled, and broiled over the embers. There was corn bread, and several little knicknacks such as the skillful housewives could make up out of the materials at hand. Nor were the tables altogether wanting in display. Some families had brought a few household relics from their English homes, and these were set out to do honor to the day of

dismissed, and then came in the real

rejoicing. The dinner over and the relics cleared away, the thoughts of the Pllorims turned to the homes they had left, As the evening closed in, they trod in fancy the green lanes of England or the busy streets of Leyden. They sang the psalms and songs that had been sung around their English firesides, and mingled memories of the past with thankfulness for the present and hope for the future. Hark! An Indian shout, follow-

ed by a challenge from one of the and rushed out in alarm. Nearly a hundred savages were pouring into the village with shouts and cries. There was no occasion for alarm. It was Massasoit and his band, coming in to thank the white men for ny was rudely disturbed. Word their assistance and to share their festivities. They brought with them five deer and a good supply of other tant, and that the Indian messen-gers sent by the Pilonian head here. So the Thanksgiving feasting was

continued another day. By dayflock, pleaded earnestly against venison was added to the turkey, bloodshed. He thought an appeal to the consciences of the rebellious with delight over this unusual food. Whilst the feast was preparing, startling the white men and women with their wild yells and fierce gestures. When they rested, Captain Standish called out his troop in full armor and put them through their military exercises, winding up with shrinking from advising warlike active discharge of a volley from their muskets, and a salute from the great cannon on the hill-top and the little ages, and they begged the "great Captain" that he would not thunder On the third day, the feasting was

resumed, the Indian hunters going it speeches were made, and new pledges of friendship exchanged. Then with great ceremony Massasoit took leave of the Governor, his a parting salute.

Thus, with prayers and feasting. with godly psalms and Indian dances, with joyous songs, roaring cannon, and English shouts mingling cheeried the First New England Thanks. . giving.—Our Young Folks.

HOW TO LIVE HAPPY. Thomas Jefferson wrote the fol-

treaty of peace. So the warlike pre- hearts swelled with thankfulness in each to consider the love of each sorely smitten with pestilence, they been fixed. How light, in fact, is the sacrifice of any wish when and freedom from the dread of weighed against the affections of one with whom we are about to pass our whole life! And though opposition in a single instance will hardly of itself produce alienation, yet every one has their pouch into which all these little oppositions are put; while that is filling, the alienation is sensibly going on, and when filled Four men were dispatched into the is complete. It would puzzle either of itself. But he finds his affections wearied out by a constant

> very common indeed, are the little game, pounding corn and baking it, in common conversation, a disposiand pewter table services brought tion whatever the other says, a deter, therefore, if our companion views a thing in a light different from what we do, to leave him in quiet possession of his view. What gether. It is wonderful how many persons are rendered unhappy by inattention to these little rules of pru-

"Other sources of discontent.

with his practical wisdom, I shall

A PEOPLE could scarcely be found

cated in the Realschulen." Profes-

ed of the utility of classical studies

have acquired a better English edu-

The fact that few of the opponents

them is legion, is a strong argument

completely, or even approximately,

ars. This they do not have, for the

rule, classically educated.

almost unlimited extent.

## IN NEW FIELDS

The reports from lecturing agents to the inquiry, "What has been the in Southern Illinois, as published in | main source of denominational weakthe RECORDER of Dec. 6th, are worthy of careful consideration. They awaken practical thoughts on some import. Sabbath-breaking." These words ant points.

1. The new fields in the south eastern part of Illinois were opened through the agency of publications scattered in that region by an agent in June, 1870. In the work which has followed, and is still going on with increasing success, publications have had much to do. The worth of this agency in prosecuting the work of Sabbath reform is thus made apparent. There is a power in a well-written tract or book. which cannot be easily set aside. It is cool and dispassionate. It will not quarrel with an objector. If he becomes angry and casts it aside today, it waits quietly until his conscience or curiosity leads him to seek it again, and comes with the same unruffled spirit to repeat the truth, in the same earnest words. It can tell its story to all his neighbors, and never cross or entangle the forms of godliness without the itself by different statements. It can go where the living teacher cannot, and have no traveling fees to our publications is not appreciated by those who, knowing what they of such families make public profescontain, and not caring to re-read them, deem that others are not interested in them. Thousands of people, in every State of the Union. have never seen or heard of a Sabbath Tract or a Sabbath-keeper. Curiosity will lead such to read, and the truth soon-changes curiosity to deeper interest. Hence the work of circulating publications should be urged forward, and greatly enlarged.

2. These late reports combine with all past experience to show that success comes by aggressionby carrying the war into new fields. Our history as Sabbath reformers, shows that the policy of crying aloud and sparing not is the true one. The public mind can be drawn to the truth in no other way. In January, 1868, the writer entered the into human life. This sad result work as lecturing agent of the Sabfor help, and for special Sabbath reform work, exceeded the ability of the Society ten-fold. These de- this dying at the heart which is to ing so. The success of the Congremands have doubled as the facilities of the Society have increased. Today the demands surpass the means at command to such an extent that there is no hope of meeting them, unless God shall open the hands and hearts of the people, and give-no, enable us to receive-more abundant help from the Holy Spirit. Very few fields have been worked with thoroughness; none, completely; and vet every field has yielded some fruit; most of them more than we could expect. The experience of four years has thus proven the profields. It has, or ought to have,

When we consider how little has mand work, unswerving, unflinching, unceasing work-work which been done, and at how great disadholds on until the victory comes, or vantage, we deem the results cheering, and proof that God is waiting the soldier dies on the field. Whethto bless our laggard-like efforts. er the Seventh-day Baptists will ever Nevertheless, the cause, as yet, is thus work in the cause of Sabbath wandering in the wilderness. Many reform, we do not now care to prophare desiring the flesh pots of Egypt, lesy. But we beg our readers to and wishing the agitators would heed the counsels of the brother bekeep still. As the work goes on fore referred to, and be wise. If outside, the inconsistencies of Sab- they were the words of a boy, or a bath-breaking at home become more fanatic, you might more safely disre apparent, and reveal much of gard them. But more than three weakness. The truth is yet to be score years have silvered the hairs learned by many, that the danger to of him who spake them, and every Seventh-day Baptists lies within thread of his nature is woven on a themselves, in their sinful disregard true conservative plan. Certain it of the truth they teach, and in their is that, as a people, we shall never worldliness. Some of the older, bet- take our rightful place, or ado our ter, and most conservative men God-demanded work, until we have among us, have long been discourag- more true family religion, and less that this would be asking much; exhibit truth in its just proportions. ed by these things, and have felt direct and indirect violation of the but I do not think we can safely de-He will not be so likely as other men that nothing could be done but to law we profess to honor. "stand still and see the salvation of God." There are times when that is all that can be done; but it is equally true, that "God helps those from an earnest and devoted sister, who help themselves." Every tent should be searched for the hidden things which hold us back from duty, and turn aside God's blessings. The policy of doing nothing, of sermon of whom we lately made an keeping quiet, is the sure road to death. No good comes to men without corresponding labor and sacrifice: and surely no success can attend truth, unless it pushes its way do anything which my Heaven! against the countless "foes without Father might require of me if and foes within" which ever bar its might have the privilege of doing progress. Hence it is that the re- something that would be owned and ports of those now in the field, and the voice of the past, unite in calling miliating, that many of the fields at once appear in the conversion of which we have long occupied are men, but the seed will not die. One over-grown with weeds which incon- important thing is gained, even if no sistency and disobedience have fruitage should ever come; those planted. As far as man can judge, who have the light are free from relabor would be lost upon them. At sponsibility when they have done all all events, their time has not yet within their power to spread it. But come-probably will not, until, in if we do what we ought, God's prosome way, Cod's purifying fire shall mises give assurance that we may

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The mail has just brought a letter

with the request that we send a dol-

lar's worth of publications to Rev.

Mr. Goodwin, of Chicago, from a

extract. Speaking of it, she says:

"I was very much interested in

that extract from his sermon, and

longed and prayed that his eyes

might be opened. I felt willing to

blessed of God to that purpose."

The next mail will carry the pub-

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL. Not long since, we had the pleas ure of seeking information and counsel from a minister of age and experience, one whose position, abilty, and piety, conspire to give worth and weight to his words. In reply ness?" he said, in substance, "Lack of family religion, and prevalence of are at once a warning and a prophe

communion with Jehovah. It is the

blessed haven into which the soul

may come each week to rest and be

voted to take the subscription list of the SARBATH RECORDER, and assume the publication of the paper, cy, and it becomes every one to it becomes absolutely necessary to collect what is due us, and pay what know why these things are so danwe owe. With this view, we are now sending bills to those indebt-The family is the primary and universal social organization, the only ed for papers, showing what is pure fountain of human life. The due to the end of the current volcontrolling influences which shape ume, Dec. 21, 1871, according to our lives are exerted through the the books of the office. If these family. Now it is an evident truth, bills are found incorrect in any rethat a family in which there is not spect, we shall be grateful for early enough religious life to find expression in simple, truthful family worinformation of the fact, so that our ship, must be largely given up to books may be corrected. They are worldliness or indifference. If there made out at the rate of \$2 50 per s no time for such worship, it shows an undue attention to the things of year, which is the price of the paper this life. If there is no wish for it, in advance. If paid before the end it is proof that the family is living of the volume, they will be receipt at a distance from God. A generaed in full. If not paid before that tion of people reared in such famitime, \$3 per year will be charged lies; such prayerless homes, is almost according to our published terms, certain to be irreligious or to have to cover expense of collection. power. Hence it is that, when this is hoped that those who owe us will primary training ground of human feel called upon to make a special life is unsanctified, the whole cureffort to pay up at once, and so save rent of after existence is corrupted the expense, to themselves and to and turned aside. If the members us, of collecting through one of the sion of religion, they lack the help agencies established for the purpose, which family religion brings, and or by a personal visit. The time is soon fall away, or go on in an empty short to the end of the volume, but routine of public duties. Church it is long enough for every one owing life depends on family life. If the fountain be impure or inactive, the us to pay up, and get the benefit of this proposition. A small measure stream is corrupted or fails. of the diligence which has been re 2. The Sabbath is at once the representative of God, and the cenquired of us to issue the paper reguter around which public religious larly, or of the effort which has been life gathers. Its primary idea is required of us to supply the neces

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, DEC. 14, 1871.

GEORGE B. UTTER. EDITOR.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE

taught concerning that "rest which remaineth for the people of God." Hence, disregard for the Sabbath is MEETING HOUSE FUND. disregard for God, and he who The Missionary Board, as is well tramples upon it cuts off the great known, has for a number of years current of blessings which comes been doing what it could to aid the feeble churches of the denomination may be reached while yet the forms in sustaining pastors. But it has bath Tract Society. There were no of obedience are kept up. There is felt that there were cases for which definite calls for work—no fields a bringing of "vain oblations" in it was desirable to do something serve God, more. A house of worship, free visers deemed the scheme visionary, which is little better than a living from debt, is as essential to the and predicted failure. A visit to death. This obtains, more or less, growth of a weak church as to the West Virginia was undertaken as a whenever men turn aside so far as prosperity of a strong one. A little is making himself familiar with in the United States. Few Amerisort of trial. The results are known to be willing to pay others for diso- aid in this direction is sometimes new forms of expression. The classto the readers of the Recorder. Be- bedience, while they themselves con- the most judicious expenditure. fore the close of that year, the calls tinue the form of obedience. Such | Some of the denominations have ena course soon destroys true spiritual | gaged in this work systematically, life, and works real disaster. It is and have been largely blessed in dobe so much dreaded; in it the dan- gationalists in thus building up ger lies. Men who thus, directly or strong, self-supporting churches, has indirectly, do wrong, are least will- been especially striking. Whatever ing to urge obedience upon others. reasons urge other denominations to This unwillingness to urge the this work, apply with increased force claims of truth is a legitimate result. to us. It is the desire of the Board Conscious inconsistency or guilt al- to do something in this department ings of words; and the numberless the Greek Testament critically, is ways desires quiet. It always says, of benevolence. While not feeling "Don't agitate; don't disturb." In at liberty to appropriate for this a work like that which God demands purpose funds that were contributof Seventh-day Baptists, there is no ed for the general missionary work. place for such words. They savor it calls upon the churches for a genof indifference, of weakness, of fear. eral contribution to the Meeting He who now pleads for compromise, HouseFund, promising that any such and soft words, and keeping still, is contributions shall be judiciously priety and profit of working new an enemy to the cause, however expended. Help is now needed for much friendship he may profess. the churches of Southern Illinois. silenced those objectors who have The times do not demand wild radi- The following extracts from letters done little except hold back and cry, calism, nor foolish fanaticism, nor explain the situation. Under date mere declamation. But they do de- of Villa Ridge, Ill., Nov. 13, 1871. Bro. M. B. Kelly writes:

sary money to keep it running, will

"We are putting forth efforts to build a new house of worship here. have secured the lumber for that purpose, and the work will com- of synonymous terms, a patient pro- Review: "Latin, to which we may mence as soon as we can get it cess of comparison till the words hauled. We are all poor in this which hit the case are determined. world's goods, but are determined to a weight of evidence, a balancing of gree, though not well taught, and make every sacrifice in our power. We propose to build two miles east of the village, as none of our families acquires the power of recognizing live nearer than that to the village. It is a very desirable site, in the and speech, something like a quick midst of a prosperous neighborhood, near where two highways cross. The ground is the gift of two men weighing the smallest particles, of who reside near, neither of whom is detecting the slightest variations. a church member. We have deteras its dimensions—fourteen feet the elements of the most effective high. It is thought it will not cost style, and the ability to form the far from \$1000. Could we be assisted to the amount of \$500, we could can detect the plausible sophism, soon have it completed. I know disentangle the web of error, and pend at present on more than \$300 to adopt an erroneous theory, to de- rent." Fohn Stnart Mill also asserts being raised by members of the fend a system whose possibility con- that "the mastery of Latin makes church. And when we take into sists in the ambiguity of its terms, consideration the strong prejudices or to make war, in the temper of a that are brought to bear against us, bigot, upon his brethren, who differ we hardly dare to hope for more from him only or mainly in the lan- learn one of them without it." than \$500 on the ground, all told. guage which they employ.' We shall feel under obligations to return, as soon as practicable, the entire amount that we may receive. We are in immediate need of funds to buy shingles and nails. I will write about the other churches after | nal: in the close discrimination in our yearly meeting, Dec. 1st. But one of them is yet talking, however,

The following is from a letter of Bro. J. Bailey, dated Pleasant Hill,

Ill., Nov. 27: "The Enon church need a house very much. When I was with them last Winter, they arranged to build a cheap house, twenty by thirty feet, stimulate the imagination. Finally, prepare the mind to learn other lanfor greater energy and zeal in work- lications as desired. God will bless and thought, that with one hundred the study of the classics gives the guages than themselves with rapidiing new fields. It is sr l and hu-such efforts. The fruitage may not have raised for them about \$75. If you can send them \$100 more, they and duties. In proof of this, we are not as good to prepare for the vill be able to build a suitable quote Dr. Jager, a German teacher, comparative judgment of the lar house. A house of worship is a ne- who, being at the head of both class- guages which one may learn. They cessity for them."

Church, Bro. Bailey writes states forms of the classical school beat languages are not as good as studies ments similar to those already given the Realschule boys in matters which in the ancient, for the knowledge of from Bro. Kelly.

We now ask the churches to act in graphy, the mother tongue, and even rectly impart. The modern languages this matter, promptly and liberally. French, though to French the Real- are not as good as the ancient to sweep over them, to purge and pre-expect great things of Him. Hence pare them. Meanwhile let every it is that He demands AM that we To make it definite, will not the pas- schule boys devote more time than prepare for the intelligent study of lover of truth pray and labor for can do, since He acts through us, tors of the churches, the very next | their comrades of the classical school." | modern history." the fields already open, and for the supplementing our feeble efforts by Sabbath after reading this appeal. Professor Thiesech, an eminent Professor Goldwin Smith says:

The Subbath Recorder. fund, to be donated only to the the churches above referred to, or for others, as need may arise. Let the funds be sent on, so that they may be on hand at the next meeting of the Board, which will occur The Executive Board of the Amearly in January. Brothers of the erican Sabbath Tract Society having ministry and of the churches, will you not respond to this call? GEO. E. TOMLINSON, Cor. Sec.

OLASSICAL STUDY.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder We have noticed, with anxiety, a endency among our people to under-rate the value of the classics in in invigorating and maturing the a collegiate course of study, and mental powers, that they give it as there are indications that this feel- their opinion, that, if two students ing is gaining ground. At least, of equal capacity be put upon a the classics are constantly assailed course of study for six years—the in some quarters. We have been one pursuing English studies wholpleased to see several articles in ly, and the other devoting one third your columns in defense of the class- of his time to the languages—at the ics; but thinking the question of end of the course the classical stuenough importance to receive still dent, by his superior discipline, will out a few thoughts on the subject. hoping abler persons may discuss it as it deserves. The opposition to classical studies

in this country has come, in a great measure, from the war against them in England. Americans have taken up the contest, with no understanding of the difference of the cases in the two countries. In England, the classics have been almost the only studies in many schools, and in these schools they have been very badly taught Thus the agitation was needful there; but, without doubt, it will end in reforming the methods of teaching, rather than in the overthrow of the classics. We, with wiser course of studies, have not the grounds of complaint that exist in England The American colleges demand for the classics only a central place in the course, around which the other studies may cluster; and the wisdom of this demand, we think, can be fully proved.

It is the testimony of the mass of both educators and educated throughout the world, that the classics furnish the most complete literary culture, and the best mental discipline, of any studies. In the first place, the memory is cultivated. By the grammatical, historical, mythological, and philological questions which the classical student must learn, the memory is carefully trained. The study of the classics gives to any noticeable extent, either imskill in the use of language, because moral or sceptical. the student is daily using words,

learning new ones, and expanding the meanings of familiar ones, and not a dozen good Hebrew scholars ics also cultivate the judgment and | brew the time needful for its masdevelop the analytical and reasoning | terv: and without its thorough maspowers. The analysis of sentences, | tery, it is of little value. If few whose connections are not obvious, ripe scholars can afford the time to and whose consecutive words are far removed from each other; the trac- be of any value to students in their ing of words to their roots; and early linguistic studies? Those who the division of compound words, | would confine all their study of Greek strengthens the analytical powers. to the Greek Testament, lose sight The careful weighing of probabili- of the first principles of critical ties; the deciding upon the mean-study. The only way, one can read similar operations, all develop the by knowing, in the first place, the iudgment. In respect to the reason, Greek language; and the way to acwe may say, that syntactical opera- quire the Greek language is to study tions are emphatically logical opera-lit under its various forms, poetic, tions. In fact, it has been said that historic, philosophic, and dramatic. correct syntax is nothing but a What can one know of the power,

process of correct reasoning;" and scope and meaning of the English

same with the Greek?

these points Professor Edwards "One of the most obvious and important results of classical study of the ancient, and, besides, are s the habit of discriminating thought which it insures. It involves, from beginning to end, a nice analysis, a delicate perception, a constant col. of education. Against this claim, location of words, a sharp definition we quote first from the Quarterly shades of thought almost imperceptiless well remembered, leaves behind ble. In these processes, the mind it more knowledge of general gramthe slightest varieties in thought and unerring instinct; the judgment becomes, like the scale, capable of ... One trained under this disci

most careful moral judgments. He he learns Latin first, than if he had

that, as a matter of economy, it pays The classics correct the taste and excite the imagination. In study- to study the Latin, at least, before ing how to express all the nice taking up the modern languages. In shades of thought of the origireference to their educational and disciplinary worth, President Porter the meaning of words and of their says: "They [German and French] correct use; and, moreover, in read- are not as good [as the classics] to ing the most perfect models of lite | teach attention to the structure of rature, in poetry, history, and philo- language, and all which such attensophy, the taste is cultivated. The | tion involves, and thus to train the student to intelligent and facile use imaginative character, and the exhaustless fund of imaginative sug- of English, or to the criticism of gestions, of the works themselves, the same. They are not as good to ical and scientific schools, says that cannot be as good for the discipline In reference to the Villa Ridge "the boys in the corresponding of the intellect. Studies in modern both do alike, such as history, geo- man which, they directly and indi-

inspire us to more devotion and zeal. bution? Whatever is contributed mathematicians find that students proposing to make almost the staple Church, Brooklyn, Friday evening, fend whom it might be better for

ter progress than those who come complishments; but they do not to the church for the year were 206: building of houses of worship, for from practical high schools, where form a high mental training. They removed by letter and death. 72: the classics are excluded." "I have are often possessed in perfection by total membership at present. 2.116. heard tradesmen express their grati- persons of very low intellectual tude for the training of a classical powers. As languages and instruschool; they had found it of prac- ments of linguistic training, the best tical benefit in after life," remarks of them are far inferior to the Greek another teacher. It has been said and Latin, the merit of which, in- the total collections, \$29,004; the does Bro. Kelly? And will he as by a writer of high authority, "that deed, as organs of thought, is so total income. \$85.778. business men in Germany prefer pre-eminent that it is difficult to bethose who have been educated in lieve that their destinies are yet ex-

> T. W. Higginson states the followsor Sanborn says: "Many eminent | ing in reference to the ancient lan teachers have been so fully convinc. guages:

money, but helps to make men. .

with the study of form in literature. the languages, than the other." Thus Compared with these, all modern in proof, not only of this, but of the anguages are undeniably loose in other points mentioned, we might structure, deficient in models, and destitute of the apparatus of critical quote from eminent teachers to an A man may speak a dozen dialects as fluently as a European courier, and yet of the classics are classical scholars, as little as the courier knows of the while the number of eminent classprinciples of languages. Whereas, ical scholars who have defended

in their favor. None but classical scholars are competent to judge do not see how there could of their value in education, unless of the world's literature, of which they have unmistakable evidences of t least one-haif should not be their worthlessness in classical schol-

> We close these quotations with one of a general bearing, from the

the clergy of Europe almost entire-" Let it be kept in mind, that the iv: and the leading educators and question I am called upon to answer reformers of all countries, have been s, 'What is the kind of mental training best adapted to the ministry? classical scholars; yet no one can It is the best, and consequently the claim that these classes have been, highest, the deepest, the largest, and not a minimum education, that is asked for. Now, this is precisely question that the hest and deer venture the assertion, that there are est thinkers and educators of all Christian countries have been for hundreds of years intent on solving. And the result of their thoughts can scholars have cared to give Hefounded and shaped. This, it is and fellowship of our denomination true, has reference only to the pre- or any other denomination? Is it overcome its difficulties, how can it

is, nevertheless, fundamental. It is the foundation work upon which to erect a noble and endurable superstructure. The foundation must be broad and firm, or the structure will become defective by the failure of the foundation. Now this fundamental education is substantially the same in the six or seven hundred Colleges and Universities, and as naries, throughout the Christian world. It conforms so exactly and mind, that it cannot be essentially departed from without producing a distorted, instead of a symmetrical, mental development.

hence syntactical investigations are language, by studying our New Tesconstantly training the reason. On | tament alone? Is not the case the Others claim that the modern languages give all the culture ed that course, he adds:

practical, and hence should take the place of the classics as a means add Greek in perhaps a greater demar and etymology than the study of any modern language can convey." Dr. Max Muller says: "In Latin we have the key to Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian. Any one who desires to learn the modern romance languages-Italian, Spanish, and French-will find that he actually has to spend less time, if studied beach of these modern dialects separately, and without this foreknowledge of their common pait easier to learn four or five of the continental languages than it is to From these quotations, we se

This whole question is a practical forbid him to obey Christ, can be no the success or failure of all institutions. There is no doubt that, for the future as in the past classical tional world, and our young men we were once, in darkness, will constantly seek other colleges.

males, 825: females, 1,291. The income from pew rents for the year First-day, those who have not been

COMMUNION.

the regular gymnasia to those edu- hausted." Brother Griswold's Re-reply to Brother Kelly's Reply to Bro. ply to Bro. Kelly's "Few Questions."

> "The error committed in our col leges of making Latin and Greek ive, should not make us forget that his is, after all, an error in the direction of high culture, and one more pardonable in America than anywhere These languages are a perpetual protest against the strong endency to make all American edu ation hasty and superficial. They stand for a learning which makes no

They remain still synonymous with accurate linguistic training, and cation, aside from his knowledge of

> faithfully learned the simplest manual of Latin or Greek grammar with out having laid some foundation for systematic philology. . . . . I

most eminent men in all departments of mental activity have been, as a late President Kenvon, than whom no one has done more for higher edu-Some, while admitting the discication among us. We presume the plinary value of the classics, oppose article from which we quote is in them on the plea that they make nearly every Sabbath-keeping famistudents immoral or sceptical, and ly, but it will bear re-perusal. We propose to substitute for them the wish President Kenyon's writings Hebrew and Greek Scriptures. The on education could be read and reopposition on the ground of immoral read, until their spirit was impressinfluence, seems very weak. The ex- ed fully upon every member of our perience of the world has been against | denomination. He says, in speakthe position. The clergy of our ing of preparatory education for the own country in a great measure: ministry:

After giving an outline of the course of study adopted in the classsical colleges, and stating that the experience of thousands of the best educators in the world has approv-

"Nor has the experience been verified in a few institutions only, but in thousands of institutions: nor in a single age only, but in successive ages; nor with a single denomination of Christians only, but among all nationalities where Christianity has gained access. There is not another so remarkable uniformity among the voluntary arrangements of human society, as in the mental training best adapted for the ministry. This fundamental education is laid in the very structure of the mind itself, is adjusted to develop, strengthen, and vitalize all the intellectual faculties. The mind is made up of a variety of faculties; and that education is the best that awakens, energizes, and quickens the memory, reflection, reason, judgment, all must be brought into harmonious action. Let the education be largely mathematical, with as lit tle of language and the natural and supernatural sciences as possible and you develop an intellectual monstrosity. Or, the attempt to develop only in languages is equally unwise. And so with the others. But the whole in due proportion, and in the order that ages of experience have shown to be the best, is the only course to bring out the highest symmetry of development, and the highest and noblest types of manhood."

studies will form the basis of the brethren as Bros. Kelly, Johnson, college course in all the leading in- and the many others who have em- assemblage of its size any where, stitutions of the land, and will be braced the Sabbath. I know how to yet we are not entirely "sure that studied by the most energetic and sympathize with all such as are true studied by the most energetic and to their convictions of duty, and I a Tuesday evening," he would at one authorizing the issue of penny ambitious students. Whatever in rejoice that so many are thus true to ways find his "affinity" there. And correspondence cards. A bill was stitution thinks of lowering the their convictions. But, my dear should "he look in on his returning reported from the post-office comstandard of education, mistakes the brethren, let us not forget the time flight on the children snugged away mittee to codify the postal laws, but spirit of the times; and though of our ignorance; and did not God in bed," there are those of us who no action was taken. In committee spirit of the times; and though wink at it? Did He not bear long numbers may at first flock to its with us, and acknowledge us as his halls, the final result will be failure. Children, although we were then one of the whole on the message, a resolution distributing portions among dances, drinking, swearing, stealing the various committees was adopted. Our schools, if they do not approve violating His holy Sabbath? And and teach these gtudies, to the best shall we not bear with our brethren, not mention. of their ability, like all schools tak who still are in darkness? Shall we of their ability, like all schools tak who have been forgiven our sins of ing the same position, are destined Sabbath-breaking, refuse to extend to have little influence in the education of the president to engraft the telement of the president of the president to engraft the telement of the president of the presiden

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Nov. 27th, 1871.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S CHURCH .-

will be kept by itself as a separate from a good gymnasium make bet- of education, are indispensable ac- it was reported that the admissions a millstone to be hanged about our neck. (both as individuals and as a denomination,) and we cast into the

Is it not time that we settle the question whether those who keep was \$56,774; the general collections immersed, are to be by us recognize of the church amounted to \$17,882; ed as Christians or not? I recog-Plymouth school collections, \$3,871; nize them as such unhesitatingly freely own or deny it?

HOME NEWS.

CARLSTON, MINN. Having spent a few weeks with The reason why I answered Bro. the Seventh-day Baptist church of Kelly's "Few Questions" after the Carlston, Minn, in a special effort Yankee fashion was, that I thought | for the revival of the work of God. compulsory, and therefore unattract- that would be the better way of by invitation from that church and showing their inconsistency: nor can being requested by vote of that I see any reason to change, even church to make a report of the resince reading his rejoinder. Bro. sults to the SABBATH RECORDER, I Leaving my home Oct. 27th, 1871

Kelly has never seen a minister who therefore send you the following: had abandoned the Sabbath, and thinks he would "be guilty of a I commenced labor with that church nost palpable inconsistency were he the last Sabbath in the month. The to recognize such as a regular gos- church voted to hold meetings every pel minister." But is there greater evening for the week, and I preachnconsistency in recognizing a min- ed every evening. God's blessing ster who has abandoned the Sab- accompanied the preaching of the bath, after having once kept it, than word, and the people had a mind to in recognizing a minister who never work, as they had prayed for an efkept it. For, which is the greater fort of this kind, had long desired sinner, he who has left the Sabbath it, and, as some expressed themselves after once having kept it, or he who even expected it, in the good provihas never kept it? And does not dence of God, soon. I remained Bro. Kelly affiliate with and recog- with them about five weeks, held nize, almost weekly, if not daily, as meetings most of the evenings when Christian ministers, those whom he the weather would permit, and tospeaks of as elders in other denomi- wards the close every other evening. nations. In his report to the Sab- The results were a general awaken possibly bath Tract Society he says, "Many ing of the church, and, as might be be a list of the dozen master-pieces of their ministers refuse to affiliate expected, sinners became interested ministerially with the preachers of and alarmed, and were led to cry other denominations. Such was the out, What shall we do to be saved? course of Elder C. Russell in the The third Sabbath I was there I meeting above named. Such also baptized three, who joined the was the course of Elder W. S. Mor- | church, and one sister who had been ris in Harrisburg." Now, Bro. K., absent from her church relation do you, or do you not, recognize the twenty years joined this church. ministers of other denominations as As the meeting proceeded, others Gospel ministers? If you do, then became interested, and were induced you must condemn the course of to give themselves to Christ, and en-Elders Russell and Morris. If you ter His service. Two others desirdo not then you ought to approve of ed baptism, but concluded to wait their course, according to your the until the return of Eld. D. P. Curtis. their minister, who was absent on ory. It is time we settle the question whether our denomination and visit to the East. This was the its ministers are the only Christians reason of my laboring with them for and gospel ministers living. For a time. One of the last referred to one. I have no sympathy with such was Eld. Curtis' oldest son, who exclusiveness as was practiced by thus preferred to wait the return of Elders Russelland Morris, whether it his father. Another sister, with bein our denomination or any other. letter of sixteen years standing, who I believe it to be both uncharitable had been a wanderer from God, join and unchristian. Nor have I any ed the church the last day I spent more sympathy with the fact of per | with them. Others had arisen for and fellowship of our denomination. in the full enjoyment of the love of to a full and final victory, and ve as was Bro. Townsend and daughter. Christ. The meetings were to con-Christ's commission was to be "baptinue when I left, but home duties tized into the name of the Father. and experience has been expressed Son, and Holy Spirit;" and I ask, in required my attention. Thus was to God and man for the completion in the courses of study adopted in all seriousness, by what authority do fulfilled the precious promise, "Bring the academies and colleges they have we baptize Chirstians into the faith in your tithes, and prove the Lord, and see if I will not open the winparatory course of training. But not time for us to see whither we dows of heaven, and pour out a blessing, that there shall not be are drifting and to where denominaroom to contain it." The church did not contain it; sinners shared, sisted upon thorough and practical munion, I suppose. I answer, just For all of this give God the glory.

tionalism is carrying us? -Dut, says Dro. Kelly, shall we draw the line?"-of comwhere Christ drew it, between By a misunderstanding of what has the Christian and the World. The been said, many have gained the Lord's Supper is a Christian instiimpression that this church, as a trition—not a mere church institution. body, are unsound in denominational Hence all Christians are entitled to theology; in consequence of which it: and the line of separation is between Christians and the World they feel embarrassed. It seems to Does Bro. Kelly deny it? If not, be confined to individuals. why does he remove the line? For, does he not recognize members of Dodge Center, Minn., Dec. 4, 1871. other denominations as Christians and their ministers as Christian ministers, and their immersion as valid, "TEACHERS' MEETINGS." or scriptural? If not, then say so, "ZEAL IN SABBATH SCHOOL WORK." in explicit terms. But if he does, An article with the above heading, then why this harping about "where with clippings from the Janesville we shall draw the line?" If Bro. Kelly admits Sunday-keepers to be Gazette for a text, appeared in last

Christians, then how dare he forbid week's paper. For the first time, them participating in the Lord's we believe, during the protracted and successful career of the Record-Bro. Kelly speaks of "defending ER, words of ours appear in its colthe time-honored principles of our denomination against the attacks of its own friends." &c. As far as the time-honored principles of our de wide-spread circulation than they nation, are scriptural, just so far I were intended to have, or were worthy of. The seeming reflection they intend to defend them against the attacks of its own friends, as well as are made to cast upon the Sabbathof its enemies. But no time-honored school teachers of Milton, calls for a principle of our denomination. -or of word of explanation from us. any other, while they set aside the And, first, allow us to say, that time-honored principles as laid down the Sabbath-school teachers really by the Lord Jesus Christ and his had nothing to do with the failure of apostles, have the right of defense. either from friends or enemies. The the lecturer in question to secure Lord's Supper is a time-honored in the church as desired; indeed, many stitution, given to all his followers, of them wished to adjourn. and de to remember Him. Now, Lask, what sired to attend the lecture; but the right has Bro. Kelly to forbidany one | fact that the time of their meeting whom he acknowledges to be a dis- was not changed for an hour, preciple, a Christian, from thus remem- vented them from hearing, and that the place was not removed a few Christ's command, "Do this in re- rods to proffered rooms, prevented membrance of me?" "Eat ye all many others from attending, lectures [Christians] of it." "Drink ye all of real merit, full of instruction, and Christians] of it." The command of more thrilling and magnetic elo-

for all Christians—all the followers quence than were ever before offerof Christ—to observe the Lord's ed to the people of Milton. Supper, is as explicit and as definite Now, what we would say to the and as positive as is the fourth compeople of any little place like Milton in general, and to those who run the mand of the Decalogue; and because a brother Christian fails in his oblocal meetings in particular is, when servance of the latter, shall we cause lecturers of rare merit and of real him to be still more disobedient by instruction, from our most eloquent speakers, can be secured and susforbidding him to obey the former? To admit one to be a Christian, a tained, by simply showing a little disciple, a child of God, and then to courtesy and accommodation, we would accord it, even though they one, and has a strong bearing on trivial matter. If none but perfect might unavoidably come at the time Christians are entitled to eat of the of some of our little local gatherings. Lord's Supper, there would be but As to the apostle Paul, we are free to admit that he would be likely to

I respect, honor and love such find as many friends at a Sabbathschool teachers' meeting as at any

we were once, in darkness,

As Sabbath reformers, it is our privilege and duty to urge the claims of the Sabbath upon our First-day brethren; but have we the right to be sabbath upon our first-day brethren; but have we the right to seemed to to seeme brethren: but have we the right to wont to accredit themselves with. unchristianize them for not seeing | Hoping ever to feel an earnest that subject as we do? May they sympathy with every good work, we duced a bill to amend the nineteenth many new ones which are waiting the divine power. May the Lord state the case, and call for a contri- German Professor, says: "Even "Modern languages, which some are At the annual meeting of Plymouth not be among the little ones, to of remain, respectfully yours,

MODERN METHODISM. The Methodists of the State of New York held a convention last

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Connecticut, 4;

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Carolina, 8; Sou

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10 : Tennessee,

linois, 19: Misso

4; Michigan, 9;

6; Iowa, 9; Wis

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In the Senate

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Both Houses

A HARD CASE

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nounced.

week at Syracuse, in which action was taken upon several interesting questions of a practical character. The growth of the denomination and its increase of wealth, have led the members in many places to erect costly and attractive places of puh lic worship, to the great grief of many humble Methodists, who feel that in so doing they are departing from the original simplicity that gave them their name. They look upon it as seeking for the pomps and vani ties of the world, and as inconsist. ent with their principles. The Con. vention considered this question with great care, and passed resolutions to the effect, that Methodism should employ all varieties of gifts and tal. ents; that while their church edi fices, in their capacity, convenience and style of architecture should fair. ly represent the ability of the church and the culture of the age in art and aesthetics, yet there is need to be ware that they do not compromise their profession, and sacrifice Christ. ian propriety to worldly show. They further resolved, that a return to primitive Methodistic usage in congregational singing is an indispense. ble condition of the growth and evangelical power of Methodism.

Upon the political questions that have lately agitated New York the Convention clearly defined in its resolutions the duty of Christian citizenship. Condemning the frauds that have lately been disclosed, and the men who make party politics and office a mercenary trade, it sounded the bugle-call to the front to all Christian men, in resolving:

That we hold it to be our duty, as Christian citizens, to labor in caucuses and conventions to prevent the nomination of bad candidates and to secure that of good and capable candidates for office, as 'well as to endeavor, by all honorable means, to secure the fruits of such labors at the polls.

That we recognize with gratitude to the God of nations His grand providence under which true Ameri. can patriots in our Commonwealth irrespective of creed or political party, have arisen in their might to the overthrow of public conspirators against the rights of the people and the safety of the Republic, and we are most happy that Christian menare among the foremost in this right ous struggle to reclaim the frachises wrested from the people by violence and villainy unequaled in the annals of public and official

That this contest must be hold all Christian citizens, who are sufficiently numerous, to save this free nation from ruin, as responsible of the good work so auspiciously

Upon the question of temperance which has become one of the most important that enters into our political or social life, the Convention in. consistency on the part of the members of that denomination. One of the resolutions passed is as follows:

Resolved. That the granting of a license, or the signing of a petition for a license, or voting for a license, by a member of our Church, is a vioation of the spirit and teachings of the general rules, which cannot be

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. The regular session of the 42d Congress opened on Monday, Dec.

4th, at 12 o'clock. In the Senate, Mr. Sumner presented petitions for the passage of his civil rights bill. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill for the reform of the civil service. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill authorizing compound umns; and although for criticism interest notes as a substitute for merely, it has given them a more legal-tender notes, ten millions to be dated the first of each month, commencing July next, until the required amount was furnished; said notes to be used for all disbursements of the government except those due in coin, an equal amount of legal-tend ers to be canceled each month; compound notes to be convertible at the end of the year into ten forty bonds. or sold at any time at par in gold for the cancelation of legal-tenders, said notes to constitute no part of

the reserve of national banks. In the House of Representatives, prayer was offered, the roll was called, the Speaker announced the various Committees, and a number of new members were sworn in, making the total taking seats 210. Delegates from the District of Columbia and from Montana also took their seats; after which the President's Message THESDAY, Dec. 5th

In the Senate, a bill authorizing steamship service between New O leans, Mexican ports and Havana, was tabled. A resolution asking the President why he suspended the laws in certain counties in South Carolina, was supported by Mr. Blair, opposed by Messrs. Norton and Conkling, and lost. A resolution calling on the President for the official correspondence on the retirement of Catacazy was adopted. A bill from the House declaring the meaning of the eight hour law was

taken up. In the House, several bills were should he wing his way to Milton of introduced and referred, including horses, and other doings we would Mr. Dawes offered and supported a resolution referring to the select We would not for a moment wish committee the recommendation of

> In the Senate, Mr. Anthony introsection of the act to enforce the right of citizens to vote in several

be baptized, but I The result, mour total failure. for five years for munity by this s It is gratifying this pair of disces, and probabl like them, Mr. M come in the les is still fighting a sins of his city. NEWSPAPER TE ing, from a re Christian Worl by almost any o perience in the "We can se almost any sta

for all such as r knowledge of characteristics A man who can Christian dispo ging betsevers stacles and dif paper publicati to be ranked w Baxter for go Duke for insta and obstinate A SINGULAR Hampsted, of

years ago, wh watch-key, into physician was A year or two with a past in lested for sor away, leaving which he rets Recently, whi was attacked w at the lungs, died. A post was made, and his lung, surro state of mortifi dropped out of windpipe into mained there c

SACRED CO luxuries enjoye macredness, h pressed in ce the programme " Sacred Cond ing in honor o How sacred is Freyschutz, or

Hungarian A Fastane sur v However, the Calling, Tables to Go

monds and other jewels.

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the American Minister.

and turn Roman Catholic

cent gale.

Maryland.

Twenty-five lives were lost on the

coast of Nova Scotia during the re-

One man was killed and several in-

jured by the fire at Hagerstown.

Large fires have occurred at Lin-

Mr. Spurgeon proposes to spend few weeks in the south of France.

The Hudson River is frozen from

Several marine disasters are re-

The cholera is raging in Delhi,

A Model Colony.-Persons who want to

coln, Ill., and Concord, N. H.

Rondout to Albany.

ported on the Lakes.

States so as to prohibit the em-York held a convention nenace or bribery to prevent the Syraguse, in which saken upon several in se nestions of a practical character The growth of the denomination sidits increase of Wealth, have be semembers in many places to erect osily and attractive places of pub prevent and punish bribery, and cor- ions." rupt practices in the election of pre-sidential electors and members of worship, to the great grief of nany humble Methodists who feel Congress, being the same bill introthat in so doing they are departing duced by him at the last Congress. om the original simplicity that gave An unsuccessful effort was made to nem their name. They look upon take up the Amnesty bill. as seeking for the pomps and vaniof the world, and as income

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TUESDAY, Dec. 5th.

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PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

at 12 o'clock.

all Christian cit

ristian men, in resolving:

In the House, the Presdent was Cuban affairs. The Apportionment bill was discussed, without definite action. The bill provides that after Representatives shall consist of two ly eight years old. hundred and eighty-one members, to be apportioned as follows: Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2 Connecticut. 4; New York, 32; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 9; N. Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 5; Ohio, 19; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 9; Indiana, 12; II linois, 19; Missouri, 12; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 1; Texas. 6; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 8; California. 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 3; Nevada, 1; and Nebraska, 1. THURSDAY, Dec. 7th.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner nresented petitions asking for the immediate passage of his Supplementary Civil Rights bill. Two postal telegraph bills were introduced. The Standing Committees were annonneed.

In the House, bills were intropaying pensions through the Post- other day of the week.

Both Houses adjourned till Mon-

trated by the case of Mr. James Tetlow, of Chelsea, Mass. In 1861, 1862, and 1863, he contracted with the Navy Department to build six iron steamships and revolving turrets. He says that he didn't know that he was expected to pay the revenue tax to the Government on its for this in his contract. Then labor and materials advanced in price, and this absorbed all Mr. Tetlow's prohe was arrested for \$7,500 unpaid is a lady of great versatility of talent. taxes, with a large amount of penalties, for non payment. He was sent to jail, and thinks it very hard that he should be put there after the faithful fulfillment of every contract 7th, says: In the case of City

which has been the cause of his ruin.

NOT EASILY DISCOURAGED .-- An exchange says that the Rev. Henry charged with the safe keeping of a Morgan, a benevolent gentleman who large amount of money belonging to presides over a sort of Free Chapel | the city, he took and converted it to in Boston, gave a lecture in that his own use; and that, being city recently, in the course of which he related some mournful personal experiences. He observed that "the last convert which he had swindled him out of \$56." There was also a droll story of a man who introduced himself as "the biggest sinner in Boston and a graduate of the Illinois State Prison." He wanted badly to be baptized, but Mr. Morgan thought that he would try him for a while. The result, mournful to say, was a total failure. The candidate has since been sent to the State Prison for five years for swindling the community by this same "pious dodge." It is gratifying to learn that, after this pair of discouraging experiences, and probably a good many more like them, Mr. Morgan has not become in the least discouraged, but is still fighting a good fight with the sins of his city.

NEWSPARER TRAINING.—The following, from a recent number of the Christian World, will be endorsed by almost any one who has had experience in the newspaper business:

"We can safely recommend a graduate of a newspaper office for almost any station in life, at least for all such as require a pretty good knowledge of the peculiarities and characteristics of the human family. A man who can preserve the serenity of his temper, the sweetness of Christian disposition, and an unflagging perseverance, amid all the obstacles and difficulties which newspaper publication presents, deserves to be ranked with Job for patience, Baxter for goodness, and the Iron Duke, for instance, for nerve, power, and obstinate determination.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A . Mr. Eli Hampsted, of New Haven, some years ago, while insane, pushed a watch-key into his nose, and the physician was unable to get it out. A year or two since he was attacked with a pain in his right lung, which lasted for some time, but passed away, leaving him in good health, don, is of the "bull's-eye" pattern, which he retained for two years, and has the letters of the above Recently, while lifting barrels, he lady's name on the face of the dialwas attacked with pain and bleeding one letter over each figure. The at the lungs, from which he soon watch was in the possession of some died. A post mortem examination of the relatives in Virginia, but, as was made, and the key was found in one of the results of the late war, it his lung, surrounded by a lump in a had to be sold with other relics to state of mortification. The key had keep starvation from the door. dropped out of the nose through the The sudden growth of the wealth windpipe into the lung, and had re and prosperity of the State of Indimained there over four years.

ordence cards. Soll was defrom the post-office comto codify the postal laws, but no was also In committee whose on the message, a rei contributing portions among to sommittees was adopted, was ordered and supported a restoring to the select How sacred is the Overture to Der consequent traffic, However, the chorus, "The Heavens there were only fifty-three dollars in the vaults when it suspended, and "Thanks to God," from Mendelssohn, retrieve; we suppose, the "sacred" character of the performance.

However, the chorus, "The Heavens there were only fifty-three dollars in the vaults when it suspended, and evidence shows one hundred thoughts are pressed into the performance.

However, the chorus, "The Heavens there were only fifty-three dollars in the vaults when it suspended, and evidence shows one hundred thoughts a nose machine, by which homely shire, having determined to go into the State election on the sole issue of Rum or, No Rum, have held a contact of the performance.

However, the chorus, "The Heavens three were only fifty-three dollars in the there were only fifty-three dollars in the there were only fifty-three dollars in the there were only fifty-three dollars in the place last summer.

The Prohibitionists of New Hampshing errors of New Hampshing errors deserved, and color of wrestern shipping errors of the vaults when it suspended, and evidence shows one hundred thoughts in onese are pressed into the most the State election on the sole issue of Rum or, No Rum, have held a contact of the performance.

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The Prohibitionists of New Hampshing errors of the value of the val

DONATION PARTIES.—Speaking of ployment not only of direct force, these popular gatherings, a cynical exchange says: "Now is the time free exercise of the right of suffrage, but also the use of any writing, de to rally to the festive donation vice, word or gesture, with intent to party. A donation party is a cheerintimidate voters, or counseling and | ful gathering, where a poor clergyindirectly procuring the use of any man's flock overwhelm him with Anthony also introduced a bill to \$112 worth of his Winter provis-

THE PRINCE OF WALES is dying of typhoid fever. A London dispatch of Monday morning gives no hope of his recovery, and speaks of his where he had been for some years death as "imminent." Of course requested to furnish information on the circumstance is regarded as of great political importance. The son of the Prince, who will be the heir the 3d of March, 1873, the House of apparent to the British throne, is on

APPLETON'S JOURNAL will be found advertised in our columns this week. We are glad to be able to say, that it has grown in our estimation with each number published, and we now consider it one of the most desirable publications of its class—literary and

energy and force of character.

ces would ensue.

bloodshed and murder.

for Windsor and Halifax.

was wrecked and all hands lost.

The temperance movement in the

Roman Catholic church seems still

Scribner's Magazine enters upon a new year with the January number. It has already established an enviable reputation, which its editors and publishers are evidently determined to maintain

SUNDAY PARADE FORBIDDEN IN NEW York.—The International Societies of New York proposed to parade last Sunday, but were told by the authorities, that a demonstration on duced to make Thanksgiving Day a that day would not be allowed—that national holiday, and providing for if made at all it must be on some

Hon. Rowse Babcock, of Westerly, who had been absent on a European A HARD CASE.—That it requires tour for some four months, returned a great deal of good judgment to last week, and was cordially welmake a profitable contract, is illus- comed by a large circle of friends.

A LOWELL FACTORY GIRL.-Miss Lydia S. Hall, who is now acting Assistant U. S. Treasurer in the absence of the male chief, was once a Lowell factory girl, and was a contributor to the famous Lowell Offering over the nom de plume of "Adelaide." The Lowell Courier says own work, and so made no provision Miss Hall has been a missionary to the Choctaws, and in border ruffian days lived in Kansas, where she was a considerable owner of real estate. spective profits, making him a loser Meeting with some misfortune in of \$500,000, and leaving him heavily regard to titles of property, she in debt. Then the Navy Depart | went to Washington, and has filled ment agreed to pay his bills in 30 a clerkship in the Treasury Departdays after they were approved, and ment since, being also engaged in the failure to do this cost the un- studying law in order to enable her fortunate contractor \$30,000. He to secure her rights to her property paid the first installment of the tax in Kansas, which she will no doubt on two vessels under protest. Then do, and return to that State. She

in the sum of \$100,000.

the ten years which have since elaps-

A case which we find in the Lon-

don papers is suggestive. Mary

White, age 46, hung herself lately

because her husband had scolded

her for speaking to the lodgers in the

the coroner, that the deceased was of

a kindly disposition, though she had

frequent quarrels with her husband

Her farewell missive, curiously

of a large tea tray. It was as fol-

lows: "Dear Jim-You have driv-

en me to do this little affair. Be

good to the dog, and ask Mrs. Lit-

John D. Ashmore, who was once

known in Congress as an ardent se-

cessionist, shot himself dead on

ana, resulting from the development

tle to be kind to the birds."

State.

enough, she left chalked on the back

The appointment of M. Jules Ferry to represent the French Re-SUMMARY OF NEWS. public at Washington, now formally A Philadelphia dispatch of Dec. announced, will be agreeable to those who wish cordial and friendly obligation, by the very Government | Treasurer Joseph F. Mercer, the relations to be maintained between the United States and France. M. jury this morning rendered a ver-This is Mr. Tetlow's story, and, dict of guilty on five counts of the Ferry, as a journalist, advocate, and upon his showing, it does seem hard. | indictment, charging that he unlawlegislator, has led an active and usefully loaned the city's money; took ful life, and his long training and eminent abilities admirably fit him and converted to his own use \$300,-000 of the city's money; that being for his new and honorable post.

Hagerstown, Md., had a big fire last week. which burnt the court house and an Episcopal church. By the falling of the dome of the court charged with the safe keeping of the house, John Fridinger was killed, city's money, he was a defaulter. and several persons badly injured. Notice of a motion for a new trial The county records were nearly all was given. Mercer renewed his bail saved. Many dwellings took fire, but were saved without serious in-Mr. William Stowe, Postmaster of jury. The losses are as follows: Springfield Mass., died suddenly Court House, \$50,000; church, \$20,-

the other day, aged 53. He was born 000; Rollins & Burbank, \$9,000. at Westfield in 1818; went to Springfield in January, 1840, as editor of at Georgetown, of George C. Washthe old Springfield Gazette. He was ington, "one of the few surviving appointed Postmaster by President descendants of Gen. Washington. Taylor in 1849, and served one term. We shall next be hearing of "the In 1854 he was elected Clerk of the surviving descendants" of John Ran-State House of Representatives, and dolph of Roanoke. If Washington also held that office by successive left descendants what becomes of elections from 1857 until 1861 inthe beautiful and celebrated remark. clusive. In the latter year he was that "God made him childless that appointed Postmaster by President

Lincoln, and held that office during father?" the whole country might call him An account is given of a novel movement among the Society of Friends. This religious denomination, one of the most conservative and non aggressive in the country, has heretofore been retarded in its growth on account of its reserve and house." It was in evidence before naction. Such, at least, seems to be the opinion of leading Friends. who have commenced a series of active labors which may be called

those of evangelization. King Thakombua, who, as a Christanized monarch, has lately become Ebenezer I., King of the Cannibal Islands, with a thrifty English Premier, is having a hard time of it with his refractory subjects. The plantation laborers are Chinese, and the natives, who dislike Ebenezer and his imported Mongolians, have made

raid and killed several of the cool-

Tuesday, in Sardis, Miss. He was a native of South Carolina, and was for six years a member of the Le-At last the public has the whole of gislature of that State. In 1853 he the Catacazy business. The case was Controller-General, and held against the Minister seems concluthat office two terms. He was electsive and the evidence overwhelming, ed a Representative from South Carothat he not only attempted to manlina to the XXXVIth Congress, and ipulate popular opinion in a manner withdrew therefrom in December, contrary to all ideas of diplomatic 1860, to join the secessionists of his sage, but that he forfeited the right to be considered a truthful gentle-

Enoch Carter, of Newburg, has in his possession a watch which was given by George Washington to his There was a grand flagellation semi-annual) at Newcastle, Delabetrothed, Mrs. Martha Custis, in ware, a few days since. One man 1758. The watch was made in Lonwas flogged for the third time, and said that, having had all the manhood flogged out of him, "he didn't care for anything." Eight others died suddenly at Camden, a few days were punished with twenty lashes ago. He had been partially inca-

were punished with twenty lashes each, and several in addition stood for an hour in the pillory. The offense of each was petty larceny.

If silence is golden, the National Senate this year may be a mint of sufficient abundance to pay the debt, here is the new Georgia Senator Norwood, who discreetly confesses

died suddenly at Camden, a few days ago. He had been partially incapacitated for the performance of his ago. He had been partially incapacitated for the performance of his duties for many years past.

A committee of the New York board of fire commissioners has reported in favor of the purchase of 12 first-class engines, on the ground that the present force is inadequate in case of a great conflagration.

The lady who presented Mr. Spur. of her coal mines, forms the subject here is the new Georgia Senator in case of a great conflagration. "Sacred Concerts" are among the of aletter from the well-known geolo- Norwood, who discreetly confesses The lady who presented Mr. Spur-"Sacred Concerts" are among the luxuries enjoyed in Boston. Of their sacredness, however, doubt is expressed in certain quarters. Take

"Sacred Concert" on Sunday evening in honor of the Russian Prince! Struction of new railways for the
while in a fit of insanity, cut his were sentenced at Easton, Pa., the How sacred is the Overture to Der consequent traffic,
Freyschutz, or Liszt's Fantasie on The failure of the Stuyesant jumped from his chamber window to ten years, in the State prison, for

In the town of Webster, Mass., it The Directors of the German Imwas a vexed question whether the migration Society report that during postmaster should be turned out, or the past month 9,280 German immikept in his place. According to the grants were landed in New York, an formerly a lawyer of Wisconsin, late present policy, the right of nominal increase of 3,500 as compared with agent of Van Amburgh's menagerie. tion was in the Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, the same month last year. Since M. C., who asked the Republicans of the 1st of January the German im-Webster to hold a meeting and take migration at New York has amountsuch means of intimidation. Mr. bead watch-pockets, and eat up about a vote on the subject. At this meet- ed to 78,929, an increase of 10,242 ing, there were 100 votes for a as compared with 1870. change and 162 against it, so that

the incumbent will stay in the place, backed up by the approval of a part one of the veterans of the British sicians; and the Prince of Wales Sir James Yorke Scarlett, whose army, having been in the military Capt. E. Penrose Jones, who died service over 50 years. He was the the other day in Columbus, Ohio, second son of the eminent lawyer Lord Abinger, and was born Feb. Ordnance Storekeeper of the Gov. 1st, 1799. He was educated at Eton ernment Arsenal, was formerly a and at Trinity College, Cambridge. prominent journalist in Cincinnati

Apropos to our recent "openings" having been the publisher and proomes the announcement that some prietor of The Columbian and Great titled English dame, disgusted with West, (now deceased,) which at one Satan's devices of paniers and heeled time had the largest circulation of boots, has set on foot a "guild of any literary weekly in the West. plain dressers," whereby women of Capt. Jones had also been connected rank are to set the fashion of rigidwith two or three of the Cincinnati economy and Quaker-like simplicity dailies, and was a man of unusual The jury of inquest into the Whenever the project of cutting

deaths of the persons lost by the through the Isthmus of Darien has burning of the steamer City of New been considered, the possible danger London, returned a verdict that of making a Greenland of the British "the deceased came to their deaths Isles has also been discussed. But by drowning occasioned by the burn-Dr. Wm. Carpenter, the distinguishing of the steamer City of New Lon. ed English savan, has lately shown in an elaborate address, that the 22, 1871," with no further finding. don, on the morning of November At Portsmouth, N. H., recently, a pendent upon the Gulf Stream for its temperate climate, and that even lamp left burning in a private residence was overturned late at night, if that current should be turned in another direction by a canal through and would have destroyed the house had not a favorite parrot, noticing the isthmus, no serious consequen-

flames. to be making excellent progress, es-The Rockville (Ct.) manufacturers pecially in New England. We notice several celebrations of Thanksbegin to feel the dull times. The Springville Company (satinet) giving Day, by Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, the reform having | will shut down the works in a few secure good homes in the West are invited to examine the merits of the National Colony, organized upon a plan essentially different from that of any heretofore undertaken, and offering greater advantages than can be had the sanction and kindly encouragedays, to await better times; and ment of the clergy. With plenty of other mills are talking of either a Irish Temperance Societies, we may stoppage or a great curtailment in their production.

what had happened, cried out, "fire,

fire, fire," so lustily that the family

were aroused, and extinguished the

have St. Patrick's Day and Orange celebrations without any danger of | It is proposed to erect, what the town has never had, a first-class A dispatch from Halifax, Dec. 7th. hotel in New London, Conn., on State street, on the property lately says: Ten persons were drowned says: Ten persons were drowned by the wreck of the schooner Achilles at Minas Basia. Their names

State street, on the property lately owned by Augustus Brandegee. It is said that many persons go to disadt the many p by the wreck of the schooner Achilwere John Geddes, James H. Pratt, adjacent towns rather than stay at a Frederick Pratt, Charles Doyle, New London hotel over night.

James Wilkins, Charles Webb, Wm. Mr. R. B. Connolly, late Control-Beaty, Andrew Cameron, of Fire ler, is willing to give up one million Island, Thomas Fulmore and Geo. of his stolen treasures, if that will Moore, of Economy. The schooner satisfy the demands of justice. At was from Fire Island, with a cargo least, negotiations to that end were of white paint, pyrites, and produce, actually opened and carried on swimmingly until Mr. O'Conor in-The damage by the late gales on

the coasts of Prince Edward's Island is very heavy. Trees, fences, and houses, were blown down in many places. At Summerside, two horses and demolished a carriage, the occupant of which, John churches were demolished. At Sherraw's Road houses and houses and houses are demolished. At Sherraw's Road houses and houses are demolished. At Sherraw's Road houses and houses are demolished. Sharrew's Rood, houses and barns county, Pa., was found snugly deposited on the cow-catcher, entirely unwere demolished. The telegraph line to Georgetown was also blown down. The schooner Mary Given was wrecked at West Cape. The was wrecked at West Cape. The Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, after inpetual summer.

century with varying fortune, met a crushing defeat the other day, when a New Orleans Court declared that Just here are the B. & M. Railroad Lands, she was an illegitimate child of the father from whom her great possessions were to come.

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 terminary of the read.

The Hon. Joseph Medill, who has just assumed the Mayoralty in Chicago, before taking the oath of office, relinquished his editorial connection with The Tribune a paper largely with The Tribune a paper largely in the southern gate leads to names, by connections with the St. Joe and Kamasa City. The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It trums the best of courses, Pellings Palace and with The Tribune, a paper largely indebted to him for its present great position, and of which he owns a large share.

True the Lest of courses, Pillman Palace and Pullman dining cars, and abould 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

· A letter from a member of Wheeler's expedition, states that Loring and others, who were murdered near Vickenburg, were killed by white men known as "road agents," noing being taken that would tempt an Indian's cupidity.

The beer still in the distillery of G. G. Kensall, in Chicago, exploded, in-Headache, Pains in the Back and Side, take seriously injuring George Ludd and A paragraph announces the death another employee. The building and Cold Chills, take Old Dr. Warren's Quaker was completely demolished; loss,

Patrick King, George Westly, Owen McDonald, and Michael Cor-UNITED STATES WATCH Co.—This Company re observe, continues to hold the leading po ition among American manufacturers; a bett, attempted to cross the Monongahela River, near Pittsburgh, in a skiff, when they were run down and swamped by a tow-boat. The men

were drowned.

The Boston Journal says: "Alderman Henry L. Pierce is the member of the City Government who made the splendid Thanksgiving gift of his share in the family estate of \$30,000 to his brother, Hon.

of \$30,000 to his brother, Hon. Edward L. Pierce."

One of the suits against the Erie Railway, in the Jersey Courts, for ished the first bottle, they will feel the reover charges, has been decided storative principle at work in every portion of their broken-down systems and hope will over charges, has been decided against the Company. One hundred and fifty-nine additional suits will be commenced at the next session of the Circuit Court.

their broken-down systems and hope will spring up in their hearts. No case of Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Intermittent Feyer, Rheumatism, Gout or Kidney Disease, can resist this unequalled vegetable tonic which is unpolluted by any distilled or fermented liquor.

The receipts of the late American Institute Fair were \$87,376, and the expenses \$61,452. The receipts on the day devoted to the relief of the Chicago sufferers amounted to \$2,-127 75.

William E. Titcomb, Teller of the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank, and his wife, were thrown from a carriage, Mr. Titcomb being instantly killed, and Mrs. Titcomb fatally in jured.

In Ashland. Dodge Co., Minn., Nov. 29th, 1871, by Eld, H. B. Lewis, Mr. S. R. Orcutt, of Concord, Minn., and Miss Mary A. Smith, of the former place.

In Westfield, Minn., on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30th, 1871, by Eld. H. B. Lewis, Mr. J. J. Noves, of Ripley, Minn., and Miss Mary A. Sykes, of the former place. Sergeant Dobbin, of the Brooklyn police, was reprimanded and fined seven days pay for refusing to allow a peaceable citizen to witness the counting of votes in one of the districts at the late election. The shocking murder of the Lee

That terrible disease, diphtheria, took from earth in one short week.

A. B. han girl in a Boston street seems At Adams Center, N. Y., Dec. 3d, 1871, of whooping cough, Marriew, infant sen of William and Mary Green, aged 7 weeks. likely to remain as much a mystery as the Bussy Wools tragedy. The prolonged inquest into the circumstances was barren of result. Thos. Davis, a Protestant Episcopal Bishop. of South Carolina, died suddenly at Camden, a few days

pressed in certain quarters. Take sisting largely in the extension of the programme for Theodore Thomas such industry in Western and South.

Hiram D. Wood, Superintendent a similar institution for girls.

Cotton—Ordinary 16%@17%c. Low Mid-dling 18%@19%c. Good Middling 2014@21%c.

The prisoner who froze to death Grain—Wheat, 1 57 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, 1 55 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee, 1 60 for Red Western, 1 77 for White Michigan, in a police station in New York. Monday night, was Azel H. Newkirk. Malt 1 25 for for new Canadian. Oats 56@ 59c. Rye, 95c. for choice white State. Corn, 76@78c. for new Western mixed. A passenger on the steamer Westphalia, on her last trip from Europe, Hay—1 25@1 30 for shipping, 1 40@1 70 for retail lots. Straw, 1 15@1 25 for long Rye, 90c.@1 00 for short do., 85@90c. for Oat. has been arrested in New York for smuggling a large amount of dia-Hops-35@70c. for growth of 1871, State,

Provisions—Pork, 13 50 for old mess, 15 00 for new, 11 00 for Western prime mess. Beef, 8 00@10 00 for plain mess, 11 50@12 50 for extra mess, 16 00@18 00 for prime mess. Dressed Hogs, 534@6½c. Lard 9½@10c. gets along with eleven more. Seeds-Clover, 111/c. Timothy, dull and The New York State Methodist Convention, at Syracuse, resolved Tallow-91/c. to appropriate half a million to the

vorth, C. S. Toothaker.

LETTERS. W. G. Hamilton, P. M. Green, Ezra Goodrich, John Maxson, J. C. Maxson, O. W. Babcock, L. Coon, Wm. Claire, H. W. Stillman W. S. Coon, G. S. West, Jacob Titsworth, A. P. Harris, S. S. Griswold, A. B. Kenyon, J. H. The safe of the clerk of Middlesex County, N. J., was blown open at New Brunswick, and valuable papers, abcock (all right—S. B. paid,) J. P. Liver ore, J. H. Stark, D. W. Hazard, M. Tyler Most of the Americans in Vienna more, J. H. Stark, D. W. Hazard, M. Tyler (have written,) J. H. Davis, W. P. Williams, J. T. Vincent, Ezekiel Thomas, J. C. Johnson, P. A. Stillman, B. L. Barber, T. P. Andrews, Truman Saunders, Hosea B. Clarke (probably same as at present,) G. H. Greenman, S. L. Herrington, Phebe D. West, A. B. Prentice. Moses E. Taylor, John B. Cottrell, N. V. Hull, James C. Brown, G. L. Utter, H. T. Sims, Lucina Tallett, B. G. Stillman, J. H. Titsworth, C. S. Toothaker. were invited to supper, on Thanksgiving Day, by the Hon. John Jay, The ex-Queen of Hanover, tired of waiting for her throne, has resolved to betake herself to a nunnery

RECEIPTS. All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER ar acknowledged from week to week in the pa-per. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission. Pays to Vol. No.

B. Rogers, Westerly, C. Crandall, Ashaway, \$1 25 27 5 5 00 27 5 Lewis Langworthy, "250
Mrs. Thomas Lewis, Hopkinton, 250
Mrs. Phebe Gates, Hope Valley, 250
D.L. Crandall, Pendleton Hill, Ct., 150
A. Woodmanoy, Mystic Bridge, Ct., 250
B. J. S. Rogers, LeBaysville, Pa., 500
A. P. Harris, Vienness Parille, 150 A. P. Harris, Venango Boro, Pa., 2 50 Josiah G. Lewis, "2 50 Wm. Claire, Hebron, Pa., 1 75 James T. Vincent, Westfield, Pa., 75 Dudley Hughes, Jackson Cen., O., 2 50 Hamilton Hull, "2 50 Geo. L. Utter, Cincinnati, O., Joel H.Davis, New Salem, W. Va., C. Johnson, Monticello, Ill., P. Andrews, Farina, Ill., Moses E. Taylor, Berlin, Mich., Phebe D. West, Austin, Minn., James Bailey, "
H.B.Crandall, Milton Junc., Wis.

lisewhere.
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Wm. P. Williams, Troupsburg, Amy Hazard, Rome, Hosea B. Clarke, Brookfield,

Daniel H. Burdick, Rapids, Lyman B. Burdick, "Phebe J. Davison, "J. C. Brown, West Clarksville, Lucina Tallett, South Otselic, John J. Tallett, North Otselic, Anna M. Smith, Lincklaen, Chas S. Tootheker, Harristille

nus of the road.

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Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Those who are Bowed Down by

MARRIED.

At Westerly, Nov. 7th, 1871, by Rev. Geo.

E. Tomlinson, Wilson Mason and Louisa Minson, both of New London, Conn.

In Alfred, N. Y., Nov. 23d, 1871, by Eld. N V. Hull, Mr. Carlisle Jones, of Alfred, and Miss Libbie Latham, of Ward,

At Adams Center, N. Y., Dec. 2d, 1871,

BYRON Q. SANDERS, son of Lyman and Uretta

In Almond, N. Y., Nov. 22d, 1871, Mrs. Amy

seemed desirous to pay their respects to t memory of their friend and neighbor.

Ashes-Pots \$8 00@8 50. Pearls 11 00.

A. B. P.

Sanders, aged 8 years and 4 months. He was a bright and lovable lad, dearly loved by all

want a new Glee Book examine the Crystal. Price, \$1 50; \$13 50 per Dozen. Bitters.
Costiveness, Piles, Discoloration on the Skin, take Old Dr. Warren's Quaker Bitters. LEE & SHEPARD, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

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37 Park Row, New York. THE RISING SUN

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The numbers from December 2, 1871, to the end of the year, being from the Commencement of the New Serial Novel, 'LADY SWEETAPPLE; OR, THREE TO ONE."

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FOR 1872.

The consolidation of Italy, so long fragmentary and impotent, into one powerful State, with Rome as its capital; the humiliation of France through a series of crushing defeats, ending with the siege and capitulation of her proud and gay metropolis; the expulsion of the Bourbons from the Spanish throne, and the substitution for them of a scion of the most liberal among royal houses; the virtual absorption of the kingdoms of Saxony, Wurttemberg, Bavaria, with Baden, Hesse, the Hanse Towns, &c., under the headship of Prussia, into the triumphant and powerful empire of Germany; and the armpowerful empire of Germany; and the arming of Russia to reassert her preponderance in the councils of Europe, or to prosecute her often postponed but never relinquished designs on the great city founded by Constantine and the vast but decaying and anarchical dominion of the Sultan, all combine to invest with profound interest the ever-changing phases of our tiding the second constanting the second con ing phases of our tidings from the Old World. THE TRIBUNE, through trusted corworld. THE TRIBUNE, through trusted cor-respondents stationed at all points in Europe where great movements are in progress of imminent, aims to present a complete and in structive panorama of events on that contistructive panorama of events on that continent, and to mirror the prolonged struggle between middle-age Feudalism and Ecclesiasticism on the one hand and Mineteenth-Century skepticism and secularism on the other. Recognizing a Divine ProviJence in all that proceeds and is, it looks hopefully on the great conflict as destined (like our own recent convulsion) to evolve from strife, disaster, and seeming chaos, a fairer and happier future for the toiling masses of mankind.

In our own country, a war upon corruntion In our own country, a war upon corruption and rascality in office has been inaugurated in our City, whereby the government of our State has been revolutionized through an initial triumph of Reform which surpresses the most savening artisinations. It is morally tial triumph of Reform which surpasses the most sauguine anticipations. It is morally certain that the movement thus inaugurated cannot, in its progress, be circumscribed to any locality or any party, but that its purifying influence is destined to be felt in every part of the Union, rebuking venality, exposing robbery, wresting power from politicians by trade, and confiding it in those worthiest and fittest to wield it. To this beneficent and vitally needed Reform, The Tribuxe will devote its best energies, regardless of personal interests or party predilections.

interests or party predilections, esteeming the choice of houest and faithful men to office as of all New Departures the most essentials and the control of tial and auspicious.

The virtual surrender by the Democratic party of its hostility to Equal Rights regardless of Color has divested our current polities of half their by-gone intensity. However parties may henceforth rise or fall, it is clear that the fundamental principles which have; hitherto honorably distinguished the Republicans are henceforth to be regarded as practically accepted by the whole country. practically accepted by the whole country.
The right of every man to his own limbs an sinews—the equality of all citizens befor the law—the inability of a State to enslav the law—the inability of a State to ensiave any portion of its people—the duty of the Union to guarantee to every citizen the full enjoyment of his liberty until he forfeits it by crime—such are the broad and firm found-ations of our National edifice; and palsied be

the hand which shall seek to displace them:
Though not yet twenty years old, the Republican party has completed the noble fabric of Emancipation, and may fairly invoke thereon the sternest judgment of Man and the benignant smile of God. Henceforth, the mission of our Republic is one of Peaceful Progress. To protect the weak and the humble from violence and oppression—to extend the boundaries and diffuse the blessings of Civilization—to stimutuss the blessings of Civilization—to stimulate Ingenuity to the production of new inventions for economizing Labor and thus enlarging Production—to draw nearer to each other the producers of Food and of Fabrics, of Grains and of Metals, and thus enhance the gains of Industry by reducing the cost of transportation and exchanges between farmers and artisans—such is the inspiring task to which this Nation now addresses itself, and by which it would fain contribute to the and by which it would fain contribute to the

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liquors. About seven years ago she

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Bridget Carroll was born in the Parish Hospital, County Limerick. Ireland, in October, 1769. Her parents died in Treland at the ages of 41 and 67 respectively. Her father was a poor weaver, with a large family, for whom his best exertions were often insufficient to provide support. She married at the age of 33, and gave birth to 10 children, 8 of whom are now alive, in this country and in Ireland. Her husband died 30 years ago, at the age of 76. She had 37 grandchildren, of whom 26 are living, the eldest being in his 34th year, and 4 great-grandchildren, of When she arrived in this country, great-grandchildren their letters.

THE MICHIGAN FIRE.

A man named Allison Weaver, who reached Detroit from Port Huron recently, had a curious escape from being roasted alive in the north woods. His story is thus told in the Detroit Free Press: Weaver is a single man, about fifty

years old, and served all through the war in an Ohio regiment of infantry. Up to two weeks ago he was at work for a man named Bright, ten miles from Forrestville, as fireman in a shingle mill. Two days before the shingle mill. Two days before the Greenwich magnetic record indicates

THE END ually destroyed that section, Bright and his family left for Forrestville. and the next day all the men employed about the place either followed his example or made haste to reach their homes. On leaving, Bright insweep that way, and warned them to lose no time in making their escape. Having no property to lose or family to care for, Weaver determined, he says, "to see the circus out," meaning that he intended saving the mill body else went induced him to stay.

his absent comrades. But his selfconceit soon left him. About ten roaring in the forests which sounded the shore. He began to suspect predicted, and accordingly made preparations for it. In leveling up the ground around the shingle mill, here and there, and Weaver went to enough for him to stand up in. He around it for a distance of several rods. Going to the mill, he dragged out a four inch plank, sawed it in two, and saw that the parts tightly covered the mouth of the little well. "I calkelated it would be tech and go," said he, "but it was the best I could

At midnight, he had everything arranged, and the roar then was awful to hear. The clearing was ten the leather cover of the trunk, conor twelve acres in extent, and Weaver says that for two hours before the fire reached him there was a constant flight of small animals. As he rested a moment from giving the house another wetting down, a horse dashed into the opening at full speed, and made for the house, where he stopned, and turned towards the fire. Weaver could see him trembte and shake in his excitement and terror, of the Peace in North Evans. The and felt a pity for him. After a mo- plaintiff was represented by an enment, the animal gave utterance to a snort of dismay, and turned, ran two falo, and the defendant appeared by phor. The camphor is obtained or three times around the house, and an ex-Judge from Dunkirk. A jury then shot off into the woods like a trial was demanded and resulted in rocket. Not long after this the fire came. Weaver stood by the well, fifty dollars; costs \$8 05. Thus All the camphor of commerce is a ready for any emergency, yet curious to see the breaking in of the flames. stood the case on the 17th of April, before it is fit for use. The approximately The roaring increased in volume, the air became oppressive, a cloud of dust and cinders came showering ment was brought in behalf of the through the trees. It did not run city, who thought the damages exalong upon the ground, nor leap cessive, and in his notice of appeal from tree to tree, but it came along offered to allow judgment to be en-

planks. He could no longer see, but tv-five dollars. ed till the roaring of the flames died made a case and applied for a new the mulch is applied two or three in plantations near Madras, in the East patient uses tobacco.

on Nov. 28th, aged 103 years. She the fire, and then the worst had fore the County Judge, and a ver-experience it has proved to be one passed. The earth around was on fire in spots; house and mill were

gone; leaves, brush and logs were swept clean away, as if shaved off and swept with a broom, and nothing but soot and ashes were to be After the fire had somewhat cooled off, Weaver made an investigation of his caches, and found that considerable of the property buried had been saved, he although lost all of his provisions except a piece of dried beef, which the fire had cooked as in an oven without spoling it. He had no other resource than to remain around the place that day, during the night, and a greater part of the

next day, when the ground had cooled enough so that he could pick his way to the site of the burned village. He was nearly twelve hours falling, logs were burning, and the falling timber had in some places heaped up a breastwork over which no one could climb.

A SOLAR EXPLOSION.

Prof. Young, of Dartmouth College, on the 7th of September last, at 12.30 p. m., was examining, by means of his spectroscope, an enormous flame or hydrogen cloud on the eastern border of the sun, about whom the oldest is in his fifth year. | 100,000 miles long and 54,000 miles high, its lower surface being at least eight years ago, she had not an un- 15,000 miles above the visible border sound tooth. At the age of 98 she of the sun, to which it was connectfell on the sidewalk on New Year's ed by three or four bright columns. Day, and wrenched her hip, which Such was its appearance when he left put an end to her daily walk from the telescope; on returning, within her son's residence in Rutgers-st., half an hour, he was surprised to to her daughter's home in Brooklyn. | find this vast projection had been | Previous to that time she had been literally blown to shreds by some inthe first in the house to arise in the conceivable force from beneath. In morning, and swept rooms apparent- place of the quiet cloud, the air, to ly as readily as her grandchildren. use his expression, was filled with Within a few days of her death she flying debris—a mass of detached, would sew and mend stockings, be vertical, fusiform filaments, which ing able without spectacles to thread | continued to rise with a motion althe finest cambric needle. She also most imperceptible until the uppersang well, and taught her grand and most were more than 200,000 miles above the solar surface. As they ing the case so earnestly, became coal heat. Bags may be made of it, a dissolving cloud, and at 1.15 p. m. only a few flimy whisps with some the earth's magnetism by changes into his hands. In the course of with it." Full directions are also

> ALL ABOUT A SHIRT. A Shirt Tail that cost \$450.

with the solar explosion.

which illustrate to a remarkable extent the pertinacious obstinacy of tuated by malice rather than to vinhuman nature and uncertainty of dicate the law, and the various the law. The Buffalo Express has phases of the case serve admirably if possible. He has a stubborn sort lar case in that county, familiarly collected the facts of one very singuof a spirit, and the fact that every- known as "the shirt tail case." The circumstances are related by the Ex-As soon as the men left, he set to press as follows: 'About five years work and buried all the provision ago the Lake Shore Railroad Comleft in the house, and during the pany suffered many triffing losses day also buried the knives, belts, and from the practice of thieves, who other light machinery of the mill, as abstracted articles from the freight well as a stove, and a quantity of cars at North Evans. At one time crockery-ware. There was plenty of a valise belonging to Mr. Cook, a water in the vicinity of the mill, and colored barber of Buffalo, was stolen, he filled several barrels full, besides, and detective Patrick Tyrell, assistwetting down house, mill, stock, and ed by George L. Brown, undertook every thing that would burn, scatter- the job of ferreting out the thief or ing several hundred pailsful of water thieves, and recovering the property. on the grounds around the buildings. The contents of Mr. Cook's valise When the night came, and the fire consisted principally of wearing aphad not appeared, he began to jeer parel, and among other articles there

o'clock the heavens were so light of a peculiar color and style. In that he could see the smallest ob- the prosecution of their search the jects around him, and there was a detectives had occasion to suspect an individual by the name of James like waves beating against rocks on L. Baldwin as being implicated in that he would soon receive the visit tigation was deemed necessary, and the larcenies. An immediate invesofficers Tyrell and Brown concluded to search the residence of Mr. Baldwin. The latter gentleman boarded earth had been obtained by digging at the time at the house of Mr. Jowork and dug one of these pits deep Evans, and there the officers proceedseph Martin, in the village of North then filled it nearly full of water, and win's room and trunk. They took ed for the purpose of searching Baldtook care to saturate the ground the action, however, without the necessary search warrant, and having discovered in the trunk an old-fashioned shirt, answering in many respects the description of the article lost in Mr. Cook's valise, they, for the purpose of identification, took a knife and cut off a piece of the garment just six inches long and an inch and a half wide. This, with the additional damage of a small cut in stituted the basis of one of the most severely contested litigations that has occurred in many years in this country.

> An action was immediately commenced, in the suit of James L.

ACTION COMMENCED.

Baldwin against George L. Brown, before James M. Cleghorn, Justice

An appeal from the justice's judgdown, and he could see the flames defendant by an attorney in that from \$19 to \$25 per per picul of like a tornado, a sheet of flame, reach- tertained to the amount of five dol. | chloride acid on oil of turpentine. ing from the earth to the top of lars and costs. On the 8th day of May an offer was made on the part | THE IMPORTANCE OF MULCHING. ed into his well, and closed over the the judgment to be entered for thir-

down to him powerfully, and his den June, 1867, when a verdict of "no the year, mulching is the only safe

away, and then, with his head and trial before the County Judge, Hon. | ches deep it will keep down all | Indies, where he took the first prize hands, turned them over, and put Stephen Lockwood, which applica- weeds. Mulching can also be used of the Agri-Horticultural Society for out the fire by dashing up water with tion was denied. An appeal was to retard the ripening of fruit from three years for the best samples of out the fire by dashing up water with his hands. Although it was a cold his hands. Although it was a cold night, and the water had at first chilled him, the heat gradually warm- ruary, 1868, in the General Term, chilled him, the heat gradually warmchilled him, the heat gradually warm- ruary, 1868, in the General Term, out it. Pears dropping from the ed it up until, he says, he felt very Judges Marvin, Davis, and Barker tree are safe from bruises. Tomatoes comfortable. He remained in his presiding, a new trial was ordered. well mulched will double their proden until daylight, frequently turn- On the fourth Monday in May fol- duce. We scarcely know of a single ing over the planks and putting out lowing, the trial was commenced be- objection to mulching, and in our twenty five dollars.

> THE QUESTION OF COSTS. Then came on a tussle on the question of taxation of costs. The piece of shirt had by this time sunk almost into obscurity under the mountain of costs that had been piled up, and it was the disposition respondent by ten dollars, then he process described as follows: shall recover costs. The offer of the respondent in this case was thirty- warranted to wash ('Shifu.') Take five dollars; the judgment rendered some of the paper cloth ('hosho' or by the jury was for twenty-five dolsome of the best 'senka,' and dye in 1791, and mines were opened in the respondent or plaintiff.

the snug little sum of \$242 05.

A THIRD APPEAL. before the County Court, the coun- until it becomes quite soft, and then sel for the defendant Brown, had taken certain exceptions to the admission of evidence and having been quite unexpectedly beaten on the question of costs, he looked around for some means to extricate his client from the payment of the same, and took an appeal to the general term from such rulings, and a new Boxes, trays, and even saucepans trial was awarded.

At this stage of the proceedings, the parties who had been contendpartners in business; and it was ne- in which wine may be put, and heatcessary for one of them to sever his relations to the parties. The delighter streamers low down near the fendant and his counsel possessed for papering windows, and will with chromosphere remained. In refer- another attorney, of Buffalo, of all stand the rain without being oiled. ence to the supposed disturbance of the facts, and the case was given Amusing experiments may be made in the sun's atmosphere, he says:
Whether the fine aurora-borealis
Whether the fine aurora-borealis

Hon. J. L. Burrows and a jury again
Paper for Rain Coats, etc." Such which succeeded in the evening was in the County Court, it having had are the descriptions given of the really the earth's response to this longer standing in court than the uses to which Japanese manufacturmagnificent outburst of the sun is Judge who first tried it. This trial perhaps uncertain, but the coincilresulted in a verdict for the plaintiff dence is at least suggestive, and may of \$100, the cost which followed it THE END.

a disturbance precisely simultaneous Here the matter stopped, and thus ended the famous shirt-tail case. The actual damage to the plaintiff's shirt and trunk proved never exceeded three dollars and a In the records of the courts of half, but there was some apparent formed his men that the fire would law there are to be found many pe- ill-feeling between the parties, that culiar cases in litigation, some of raised the question, before the jury. whether the defendant was not acto illustrate "the glorious uncertainty of the law."

> CAMPHOR. Camphor is a concrete, acrid drug, obtained from trees in China, Japan, and the islands of Formosa, Sumatra and Borneo. Two kinds are known in commerce; one of these is entirely monopolized by the Chinese, who set a fictitions value upon it, from 50 to 100 times the price of the other variety. it is known as the Malay camphor, and is the product of a large tree that grows in Sumatra and Borneo. This tree attains a height of 100 feet, and a diameter of six or seven feet, and even much larger in rare instances. The camphor is found in this tree in concrete masses, secreted in fissures and crevices in the heart wood, and is caused by perfumes arising from beextracted by splitting the trunk in low? To show the injurious effect pieces, and picking out the lumps to cattle, stabled over a manure celwith a pointed instrument. The product of a large tree is rarely as much as twenty pounds; | below, if you should take a new and | while many fine trees are cut and nicely painted carriage, and place it

split up and furnish none; hence its | in the same stable, it will very soon | high price. The Chinese pay for it show the effects arising from the to show any current of electricity. from \$7 50 to \$25 per pound, according to its quality, while the reasonable then to conclude, that Japan camphor, obtained in their cattle and horses kept in the same circumplace, and known as Chinese place and under the same circumplace. camphor, is sold for nine and ten stances would prove to be unhealthy? kinds of camphor there are two commercial varieties; one, the Dutch manure in, sheds in close proximity Japan, or tub camphor; and the arrangements made for housing it, other the Chinese or Formosa, which is carried in junks to Canton, where it is packed in square chests lined with lead, and thence finds its way to the United States. It is a crude article, in dirty gray grains, massed in lumps, and contains many im-

The tub camphor is obtained Batavia, whence it is exported in tubs containing one hundred pounds or more. These tubs are covered with matting and an outside tub. This is in pinkish-colored grains, fixed at Mont Eagle, one of the coarser and generally purer than Chinese camphor; both these varieties are obtained from the same tree. laurus camphora, an evergreen. resembling the American linden, variety of industrial sciences were to and bearing a red berry. All parts given to that of agriculture, but the whole fund was tied up with such from the chipped wood, roots and ridiculous provisos, stipulations, and leaves, by distillation, and is condensconditions as to be practically valueless. The best lawyers were of opinion that the property of the erratic testator would eventually go to his heirs, as provided in his will, on acexports of camphor from China to count of the inability of the State Europe and America are from 3,000. Trustees to carry out the cumbrous to 4,000 piculs, at prices langing conditions with which the estate was burdened. Hawes had been an abu-133 1-3 pounds. An artificial substance, much resembling camphor, is obtained by the action of hydro and children of anything but the last.

As it struck the clearing, he jump of the plaintiff, consenting to allow sagacious fruit grower, near New husband's insanity, and during the moon in one second; consequently Brunswick, N. J., mulches his place long trial which has just closed, it no time is allowed a man's nerves to heavily, and never removes from one was proved that the deceased mil- transmit to the brain the impression he could hear. He says the flames This, it appears, was narrowing year's end to the other. His soil is lionaire was, to use the mildest ex- of a stroke of lightning, and what made no halt whatever, nor ceased things down to a pretty fine point, always cool and mellow, and his presson, a monomaniac, his chief time has the brain to understand their roaring for an instant; but he had hardly got the opening closed before the house and mill were burnbefore the house and mill were burncompromise. Consequently the matbefore the house and mill were burncompromise. Consequently the matbefore the house and mill were burndelicious, and his produce is exdecided in favor of the widow, who ing like tinder, and both were down ter was brought on to be tried in traordinary in quantity. For all gains for herself and children a great The latest remedy for dyspepsia is in five minutes. The smoke came | the County Court in Buffalo during | newly-planted trees in the spring of fortune. was so hot that he could hardly cause of action" was rendered by guarantee of their success; without

dict was found for the plaintiff for of the most economical and efficient aids to fruit-culture ever brought to the notice of the public.—The Horticulturist.

TO DRESS IN PAPER SUITS. Those persons who wear paper shirt collars should study the manufacture of paper in Japan. There of that burden that chiefly agitated seems to be no reason why, if it as early as 1700, and in 1775 was extensively used for the furnaces of an explicit as early as 1700, and in 1775 was extensively used for the furnaces of an extensive 371 of the Code, it provided that if not only paper collars but also paper | iron foundry in the vicinity in castthe appellant's judgment shall be shirts, and washable paper coats and ing shot and shell for the Revolumore favorable than the offer of the pants, by taking advantage of the tionary army. Soft anthracite coal Just Published for 1872, Map of New England "Mode of making paper cloth

lars. By the plain reading of the it of the color required. Boil some the succeeding year, but Lehigh coal statute, one would say that the ver- of the roots called 'Konniak-ne-da- was not shipped to Philadelphia dict had been reduced just ten dol- ma" with the skins on; try them until 1802. Schuylkill coal was first going the twelve miles, as trees were lars, but the clerk taxed the costs with the inner portion of a rice shipped to Philadelphia. (amounting to \$183 08) in favor of stalk; when it penetrates easily they are sufficiently boiled. Peel them An appeal was taken from the tax- and let the water run off, and then ation to the County Court, and an pound them into a paste. Spread ed contemptible, vile, and dishonororder obtained setting aside the tax- this paste on either side of the paable. Those who exercise it are ation of the costs and directing per, and let it dry in the sun till shut out from all literary competithem to be taxed for the appellant. | quite stiff. Then sprinkle water on | tion, and cannot indulge in the hope, From this order the plaintiff's attor- it until it is thoroughly damped, and open to all other inhabitants of the ney appealed to the general term. | leave it in that state for a night. | great empire, of obtaining by merit | Here the taxation of the clerk was The next morning roll it upon a an administrative rank and walking sustained upon a distinction which | bamboo of the thickness of the shaft | beneath the official umbrella "which was made between the verdict and of an arrow, and force it with the shines like a silvery cloud." The judgment, and the costs were again | hand from either end into a crumple | principal cause of this general contaxed, which amounted this time to | in the centre; unroll it, and repeat | fumely comes from the fact that dithis process two or three times, roll rectors of theatres are in the habit ing it from each side and corner of of buying the children of slaves in the paper. Then crumple it well in order to bring them up to the stage. During the last trial of the cause the hands by rubbing it together sprinkle water on it. Pull it out straight and smooth, fold it up, and that thirty minutes should be pound it with a wooden mallet. It spent at each meal, and that spent, may then be put into water as much too, in chewing the food a good poras is liked without sustaining injury, tion of the time, and not in continhaving become a strong and lasting ued putting in and swallowing; and material. This cloth is made princiin pleasant chat and laugh, instead pally in the Damiate of Sendai. of continuance of the intense nervous pressure of the office or libramay be made of this cloth; and ry. If you lay out to spend thirty saucepans thus manufactured susminutes in this way at your meals, tain no injury over a strong char-

the cattle in the barn-cellar, directly

to the barn should be built, or such

THE HAWES WILL CASE.

The Hawes will case, just conclud-

be taught, great prominence being

the barn.—Rural American.

eat too much, and what you do eat will be in the best condition for appropriation to the needs of your system. A spark arrester for locomotives has been invented in Massachusetts. and consist of a curved smoke stack resembling a cornucopia. In this two wire screens are placed—one at the mouth and one below. Just beneath the first screen a perforated steam pipe is run horizontally ed paper may be applied. through the smoke stack and is con-KEEPING MANURE UNDER BARNS There is a practice in vogue with stack they are moistened by a fine some farmers to keep the manure of spray of steam issuing from the per

ODDS AND ENDS.

you may rest assured you will not

forations, and drop to the ground

"L hold," remarks a physician.

under the place where the cattle are through a tube inserted for that stabled. This practice is very inju- purpose. rious to the cattle, and should be The Elko Independent describes a abolished by all those who have been | skin of a singular animal called man in the habit of pursuing it. In the eater, from its singular proclivity for first place, the manure taints the air, human flesh. It is quite small, comwherever it comes in contact with it, | pactly made, with a bull dog shaped and consequently, as the air of the head and course hair, resembling cellar cannot be prevented from cir- somewhat in color the brown bear culating throughout the building, of the Pacific coast. The animals under which the cellar is placed, travel in large bands in the Winter must necessarily have a very delete season, and any traveler who chances rious effect on the cattle stabled to be caught out by storm is liable above; on the same principle that a be attacked and torn to pieces by privy or sink, placed immediately them. under the rooms occupied by a fami- A Mr. Skelton, of London, has rely, would soon cause sickness and | cently invented a street lamp, with |

lisease to appear among them, for strips of looking glass arranged in the general laws of health, in most its roof, semewhat after the manner

the cattle stabled above, saying nothing of the damage done to the hay, posed that the freezing was due to the dissolution of some material in lar, arising from the noxious vapors the water, or to electricity, but it is that are constantly passing up from found, by chemical analysis, that sold by All Druggists, AND DEAL-the water holds nothing in solution ERS IN MEDICINES. which would account for its temperature, and the electric needle fails horse manure underneath. Is it not We should look upon content as the greatest good. Not that it is requisite we should have only a little to live upon, but when we have cents per pound. Of the cheaper Instead of using barn-cellars to keep for this reason, that those best enjoy abundance who are contented with the least, and so that the pains of povertre are the pain of poverty are removed, simple fare

that it will be kept out from under can give a relish equal to the most expensive luxuries. An exchange pithily remarks: 'Men eat too much, fret too much, exercise too little, lseep too little, ed in San Francisco, deserves to rank and then drink whisky. Let them as a cause celebre. Horace Hawes, turn themselves into the fresh air, testator, was an eccentric old man, eat simple food, sleep enough, and who died about a year ago, leaving a they will be more healthy." fortune of more than two millions, Dr. Guthrie: "If you want to keep the bulk of which was devised to a dead man, put him in whisky; if

found a university. The site of the you want to kill a living man, put the proposed building and grounds was whisky into him." The late President Lincoln used choicest spots in the Santa Clara to relate that there was a half civil-Valley, where the deceased owned a ized Indian in the Illinois settle great estate. The university was to ments, many years ago, named Tinkinclude several colleges, in which a um Todd, who was reputed to possess the poetic faculty. He composed the following epitaph upon

himself: "Here lie the bones of Tinkum Todd:

Have mercy on him, gracious God! He would on you if he were God, And you were only Tinkum Todd." The successful men of this world are not those who go off at full gallop, but, if I may use racing phraseology, those who "stay." It often happens that those whose early career is slower and gentler than of others, exhibit a greater amount of sive husband as well as a miser, and mind, and tougher staying power, had unnaturally deprived his wife and come in at the winning-post at

smallest possible pittance from his A flash of lightning rushes with privilege to examine before paying. great property. Mrs. Hawes contested the will on the ground of her through space at such a rate that it tested the will on the ground of her might go from the earth to the elsewhere.

popped corn. Chew popped corn, say the new lights in the medical TEA CULTURE.—James McPherson, schools, and live with a sound and breathe. He knew that the planks above him were on fire, but, remembering their thickness, he wait the cause, and, feeling aggrieved, membering their thickness, he wait the cause, and, feeling aggrieved, and feeling aggrieved, and if the cause, and, feeling aggrieved, and if the cause, and, feeling aggrieved, and if the cause, and if the cause is a cause of the cause of the cause is a cause of the cause of NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. . From Dauchy & Co.

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VINEGAR BITTERS!

Made of poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Prits, and refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and ics," "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 PUBIFIER 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 mineral poision or other means, and the unwell, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poision or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsis, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such these Bitters have been most successful. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Directive Organical

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DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Billows Atstomach, Dan taste in the mouth, Dillous Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, neys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

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vince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its 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.

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YEW YORK AND BOSTON LINE. STONINGTON AND NEW LONDON 1871. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1872. The New and Elegant Sea-going Steamer STONINGTON, Capt. W. M. Johes, leaves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the Steamer NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Bay Allen, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay Street, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Stonington, connecting with Stonington and Providence and Providence and Boston Railroads, arriving in Boston in time for early trains. On and after Monday, Oct. 16, 1871, Trains LEAVE PROVIDÊNCE.

8.10 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.

12.40 P. M.—On arrival of Express Train that loaves 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 7.30 P. M. Also, with a Train for Norwich and Willimantic.

10 P. M.—Freight with a Passenger as at 1.00 P. M.—Treight with a Passenger as 2.00 P. wich and Willimantic.

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

4.00 P. M.—Accommodation Train for New London, connects at Stonington with the

London, connects at Stonington with the new and splendid steamers Stonington and Narragansett, for New York. 6.15 P. M.—Passenger Train, for Greenwich only days.
Through Tickets furnished, and Baggage

Philadelphia Baltimore, only.
7.12 P. M.—New York Steamboat Train for checked through to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West. Tickets, Berths and State Rooms secured at Stonington, connecting at Stonington with the new and splendid steamers Stonington and Narragansett, for New York York.
8.15 p. m.—Steamboat Train from Lowell and
Fitchburgh, stops on this road at Mingston only, connecting at Stonington with the new and splendid steamers Stoning-

the new and spiendid steamers Stoning-ton and Narragansett, for New York. 10.30 P. M.—Night Mail Train for New York, via New London and New Haven. 10.00 P. M.—Sunday Mail Train for New York, via New London and New Haven. LEAVE GREENWICH. 6.15 A. M.—Passenger Train for Providence, LEAVE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT WHARF. 2.30 a. m.—On arrival of steamers from New York.—Steamboat Train, for Boston, Taunton and New Bedford.

1 aunton and New Bedford.

4.00 A. M.—Steamboat Train for Lowell and Fitchburgh, stopping on this road at Kingston only; connects at Providence with 6.16 s. m. train for Fitchburgh and 7 a. m. train for Boston. 5.45 A. M.—New London Special, for New London, connecting with trains for New Haven, Norwich, Willimantic and Hart-7.50 A. M.—Accommodation Train from New London for Providence, connects at Wickford Junction with boat for Newport; also, at Providence with the 10.40 A. M. Train for Boston, Taunton and New

Bedford.
4.00 p. M.—New London Special, for New London, arrives in New London in time for afternoon Trains for New York, Norwich, Willimantic and Hartford.
5.59 P. M.—Accommodation Train for New London.
6.00 A. M.—Sunday Train for Mystic, or on arrival of steamers from New York; will proceed to Noank if they have passengers from the boats.

1.25 A. M. — Providence time. — Night Mail
Train for Boston and Providence.
7.00 A. M. — Accommodation Train for Stonington and Providence, connecting at Wickford Junction with boat from Newport; also, at Providence with 10.40 A. M. Train or Boston, Taunton and New Bedford. LEAVE NEW LONDON. Passengers by SOUND STEAMERS land at Chambers Street Depot; those via RAIL are delivered within a few squares of 23d ford. 11.20 A. M.—New London Special, for Stoning 1.15 P. M.—Accommodation Passenger Train

ton.

1.15 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.

5.15 I. M.—On arrival of the 12.15 Express Train from New York.—Express Passenger Train for Providence and Boston, stops on this road at Mystic, Stonington, Westerly, Kingston Wickford Junction, and Greenwich; connects at Wickford Junction with boat for Newport; arrives in Providence at 7.33, and Boston about 9 P. M.—New London Special for Stonington, connects with steamers for New

ton, connects with steamers for New York.

12.00 P. M.—Sunday Night Mail Train for Providence and Boston.

A. B. MATHEWS, Superintendent.

Stenington, Oct. 9, 1971.

are impressed wi making a stater the denominatio the sweeping ac the Central Asso General Confere cient, if true, to the denomination scious of the wro an advisory coun ler, Lincklaen, Pr Brookfield, to ex and history in re port against her brethren called,

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"Trusting the path of truth that your labor with the most ab are, brethren, you the blessed Gosp DERUETER, Oct. 276

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timent or practice " bly constrained to language of the co