THE CAMPAIGN PAPER

ion, every one should say Amen,

until the battle of the politicisms shall

be conducted with a more decent regard for Christian courtesy and

The era of that fearful thing, the

Campaign Paper, is upon us. If there is one other particular which should be added to the already nu-

merous deprecations of the Litany,

it is the Campaign Paper. Vet,

once in every four years, "for our

sins" it is inflicted upon as. Any attempt at description would be fu-

tile; but all sensible, kindly, just and

truthful men know it well and shud-

candor.

To Mr. Beecher's utterance, on this subject, in the Christian Un-

about for emphasizing the day as Sabbath, 16 pp. 18 pp. facts Historical facta) Apple Bible Sabbath. A Dialogue. for the Society's Publications, led with remittances, for the use saids, or for gratuitous distributed be addressed to D. R. STILL red Centre, N. Y.

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r Term continues thirteen weeks, mencement, Wednesday, July y, DEPARTMENTS. CONTROL Institution is designed for both men and Ladies. It has organised lowing Departments, viz.: Primary, ratory, Academic, Collegiate, and gical. It has established the fol-Courses of Study! Normal or of ore; Scientific, Classical, Combined for the Course of the Course of

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ie Subbath Recorder

nth day Baptists, it is devoted to the sition and vindication of the views of people. It will advocate all reforms measures which shall seem likely to ove the moral, social, or physical one; it of humanity. In its Literary and ligence. Departments, the interest sizes of all classes of readers will be ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

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EDITED BY J. ALLEN, assisted by such educators, and others, as have thoughts they wish to express through this medium.

I SHALL MISS THE CHILDREN. DY CHARLES DICKENS. When the lessons and tasks are all ended. And the school for the day is dismissed and the little ones gather are to bid me good-night and be kissed: 0h, the little white arms that encircle y neck in a tender embrace! oh, the smiles that are halos of heaven, shedding saushine of love on my face and when they are gone I sit dreaming Of my childhood too lovely to last, at love that my heart, will remember When it wakes to the pulse of the na Ere the world and its wickedness made in A partner of sorrow and sin; When the glory of God was about me And the glory of gladness within. Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's. the fountains of feeling will flow

When I think of the paths steep and stony Where the feet of the dear ones mus go;

Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them

Of the tempest of Fate blowing wild;

Oh, there is nothing on earth half so hol

As the innocent heart of a child.

They are idols of hearts and of household They are angels of God in disguise; His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses. His glory still gloams in their eves: Oh! those trants from home and from heaven, They have made me more manly mild, And I know how Jesus could liken. The kingdom of God to a child.

lask not a life for the dear ones to temper the glare of the sun. I would pray God to guard them from ev But my prayer would bound back Ah! a séraph may pray for a sinner. But a sinner must pray for himself. The twig is so easily bended,

I have banished the rule and the rod have taught them the goodness of know They have taught me the goodness My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking

My frown is sufficient correction My love is the law of the school. I shall leave the old house in the autum To traverse its threshold no more; th! how shall I sigh for the dear one That meet me each morn at the door I shall miss the "good nights" and the And the gush of their innocent glee,

The group on the green and the flowers I shall miss them at morn and at eve, Their song in the school and the street I shall miss the low hum of their voices, and the tramp of their delicate feet. When the lessons and tasks are all ended. And Death says, "The school is dis-May the little ones gather around me, To bid me good-night; and be kissed!

CO-EDUCATION AT WILLIAMS. THE MINORITY REPORT. ' [Continued.]

economy of complete use, co-educa-

seem to fear a letting down of the in many instances, be entered on intellectual tone of labor in mixed mistaken apprehension. There are proof on a point like this, and it certain complementary qualities in

the male and female mind which fit ditions, skillfully applied, this form without experimental proof. Though them for interaction and mutual in- of training is morally a sound one. experience can never take the lead experience to men. The driver on leges, and those Colleges which have tion. our Hoosic mountain, makes up his already entered on this method, six horse team with a lively eye to unite to show it safe. The necessity qualities. The strong, reliable of a higher moral tone in a mixed wheel-horses, the graimpulsive leadinstitutions is felt. Those who institutions is felt. Those be, to the line of labor, togeth- of its presence helps to call it forth. or give that dash and power and If such joint education is possible, spice of danger, which render his fin- the very claims it makes for increas-

timentalities, unless a sober, plod-

a mere moisture and mist of youth, less seas. Thus the mind, under enwhich the noon-day of manhood will thusiastic instruction, is far better which the noon-day of manhood will effectually drink up. There is a truth and a lie both in this view, but the lie predominates. On the whole, the lie predominates. On the whole, the lie predominates. On the whole, the lie predominates of the lie predominates of the lie predominates. On the whole, the lie predominates of the lie predominates of the lie predominates of the lie predominates. On the whole, the lie predominates of the lie

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y. TETH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1872.

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VOLUME XXVIII.---NO. 38.

t is the protest of the sluggish, poor ety. The cool mountain breeze is and rebellious in knowledge, againt not more invigorating to the body the diligent and gifted. New ele- than are these uplands of thought ments of enthusiasm would be fur- to the mind. The hot, dusty wind nished by joint education. The tyr- that whips itself through the streets anny of inferior minds would break of a great city is not physically more down at this sex barrier. Fresh liber distressing than is the heat of that ties of thought would he taken on intercourse now known as society either side of it, and, therefore, fresh | tempered by no sufficient purpose light given. A sluggish sentiment, the incident of no adequte intellectfailing to rule into silence an entire ual growth. class, would find itself, at least oct It is said, resisting this union of casionally, ruled out in sheer shame. I'the sexes in College life, that more A genuine and spontaneous interest rigorous rules, more vexatious rewould spring up in the collision of straints will be requsite, akin to those more varied and less familiar ideas, which now fortify and defend a fe and, before it was well aware, some male seminary against the approach conventional, water-logged mind of danger. I see no ground for this

sprightly and spontaneous under this young men in their intercourse with We should hope for greater intel-lectual honesty as the result of co-men there will be more freedom education. Dishonory in muced to a system in College, and is scarcely thought of as a vice. The parry and thrust of teacher and scholar in this matter are seen in the carefully be so justified by every man's good devised and carefully evaded examinations. The wit of men has accomplished new and cunningly contrived things in this line, and has hardly remembered that it was the most ignobly employed. We do not know as this evil would entirely disappear. under a mixed system, but it would be compelled to adjust itself to new circumstances, to a fresh, more interested and more decided criticism. Criticism across a sex-line, or any deep-seated distinction, is always more rigorous and unsparing than conditions of growth it is the better, between companions and accompli- and makes the better men. ces. The sense of integrity is also should only be denied it when it is stronger with women than with men, plain that we are too weak and feeand we should look for a speedy re- | ble for it. Gruel is good if one is duction of this intellectual hypocrisv. which has become the commonplace of our Colleges. Such, at all can digest it. We believe that our events, has been the result in institutions of mixed character.

certainly the no slight gains of comand better balanced play of faculties, a consequent increase of enthusiasm. and a correspoding straight-forwardness and honesty of intellectual ac-

It will hardly be denied by an intelber is materially enlarged. This There is not in them that moral We have now urged the need of | ial liberty must be endured under | Our present method seems to be to a more thorough education for wo- protest as only a transition state, a wait rather till growth is complete, mediate and economic supply for abolition we are looking for. Is this, then force the boughs into each other this demand, is found in co-education. however, the present fact? Are at all hazards with such fracture of It remains to show that this course | mixed institutions dandgerous to | limbs and rending of foliage as may will be advantageous to both parties, morals because of the unguided and chance. We urge, then, that far that we shall not endanger one set unlicensed excesses of the young? from encountering new and insur-of interests while securing another, Experience gives a decided ansbut that the intellectual and moral wer in the negative. The experiment tion, we shall rather call forth, unresults in both sexes will be in ad; of joint education has gone far der broader and more exhibitating

> shows clearly that, under good con-Our normal schools scattered all over the country, our academies, attended | without its testimony in this case, in a su- in many cases by advanced scholars and to it we now turn. more rude in character and under

gers nimble with skill, his voice re- ed self-respect and decorum are in its at Oberlin College was from a woonant with command, and his mind | favor. We may also urge that this com-Our College coach is often a two- mon education is in this line of nahorse vehicle, lumbering along in a ture and of God's providence. He jaled way, because we refuse to so unites children in the family, in take fire under the compensations, the community, and we, followthe buoyant balancing of powers ing in the same line of suggestion, that nature has put at our disposal. so educate them in the common llow often a teacher wishes for a school and in all preparatory educalittle of the lively insight and quick tion. Young men in College come sentiment of the nimble female mind, from the co-education of primary that will not forever drag on in the schools, and return to the co-educarut and ditch as if these were God's tion and intercourse of society. only highway to truth. And, on the | What sufficient reason can be given other hand, how will these run to for cutting out four years of life. superfluities and superficialities, or and distinguishing it from every dash off in a break-neck race of sen- other portion of it in its method of discipline. We should also rememding, impeccable nature, that holds ber that, while seclusion is a partial ooth may be in the highest degree is in some repsects under less restraint his own experience, that co-ed- lows: fruitful, tempered to the best attain than home life, it has also peculiar ucation is at once more economical, ments, and able to enter by the force safe-guards. The mind is never fill more convenient, more stimulating; of each other's completions on fields ed with higher sentiments, nobler that it tends to refinement, good

would become dry and inflammable, fear. The spirit of the two methods The intellectual tendencies, at all is diverse. The one comprehensive events, would be in the right direction will be, Do right, and right tion, and thought would be more action will impose no more check or each other than it now does; while men there will be more freedom a distrustful and critical regime. A few peremtory lines it may, indeed, be necessary to draw, but these will sense as to create no friction in a healthy mind. Indeed, we warmly advocate this system, because gives young men broader grounds of right and wrong action, disciplines

them momentarily under natural conditions of life, and makes a more constant and stirring appeal to their good sense and good sentiments. It is the entire opposite of that method which conquers by retreat, is virtuous by suppression, and safe by the absence of danger. Of the two sick up to the necessity of it; a stronger diet is better if the stomach College communities are ready slowly and prudently to venture on pro-These then, are the probable and gress, and that, far from being hampered by this necessity of immediultimately the only true road to man-

the moment we can use it. There are very many Colleges that found be improved financially and be improved financially and society, that there is this lively inter
There are very many Colleges that found for the law might be mainthe fighted and unsanctified, could only be for action and tegrity of the law might be mainthe fighted and unsanctified, and the righteousness of God
the fighted and unsanctified, could only be for action and tegrity of the law might be mainthe fighted and unsanctified, and the righteousness of God
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the fighted and unsanctified, could only be for action and tegrity of the law might be mainthe fighted and unsanctified and unsanctified, could only be for action and repeat and re would be improved financially and educationally, would experience at bracing tonic in the acquisi- once a bracing tonic in though not a sidgle dollar were add- sexes. It may, however, be urged that while he has been educated in that only the strongest moral condi-tions are able to endure the tension mains exceedingly ignorant; that The general economy, therefore, tions are able to endure the tension mains exceedingly ignorant; that educational institutions taken as of this free hearty mixed companions show the result of seelless. By the transgression of Adam the required to take into the ark with temple in Jerusalem, and all the salvitical law, comprehended the moral prised Cardinal Richelieu jumping of educational institutions taken as of this free, hearty, mixed compan- his manners show the result of seclua whole, looked upon as so much ionship of young persons; and that, sion, and that his tongue, while strength put forth by the public for whatever may be its gains when ready and tripping in the use of the training of its sons and daught- these sufficient restraints are present, College phrases, in other directions the purpose of God to put the pos- sevens of pairs, and of beasts that can only be secured by making its losses are correspondingly great to its full capacity, before the numto its full capacity, before the numtis affirmed, is the fact in Colleges.

Contege phrises, in other directions the purpose of God to put the posterity of man in another condition of woman, on the other hand, forms a
trial for eternal life. To Adam, the
though such a law is not now writof life, has little practical insight intherefore, foolishly prepared for her viously to prevent; as the young a higher moral sentiment is presup- first duties. If more of the condiwomen are to come from exactly the posed and demanded by co-educa- tions, more of the characters of latoccupied by male Colleges. The ex- discipline. The licentiousness of the each of the parties of our social posterity, until, in a new condition penses also of each particular stu- East and its seclusion go together; drama, we might justly expect more of things, under a new and ever-livdent would thereby be put at the the one fact is the ground and occa- wisdom, more sagacity, and that that minimum, since the charities that sion of the other. The freedom of which opens as comedy would less have gathered about our established the West, of Christian communities, frequently assume the sombre hues institutions would be open to all; is due to their virtue, and this virtue of tragedy. Man's nature or wolibraries, cabinets, apparatus, would | alone makes safe this freedom. If | man's nature is but one-half the comquate service; and the spirit of econ- our households cannot be trusted the one half-enlarges and interlocks omy in board and personal expendit- with these liberties and possibilities, itself safely with the other half, only en, would be equally so to young wait till they can be; to inculcate a growth, as two trees that have inter- cessarily obscure for the want of the ary service, and a peculiar occasion, women. The aggregate of these nobler spirit of self-control, to dis- twined their branches from the be-

the man. Yet this restraint on soc- selves into one harmonious mass. vance of those now reached. Some enough to show that it may, at least conditions, fresh moral force, that this will lead to enlarged freedom, and this to more natural, complete

Yet, so far all is theory, it may be said, we are not willing to venture of theory in progress, we are not What we have, though neither great nor varied, favors co-educa-

and moral results. He says, "the best reading of Tacitus that I heard habit of offering a prize for problems in higher mathematics. For several this year they had been solved, and solved by a woman, and the testimony generally was that the women stood as well as the men. Professor Winchell, who has charge of the Botwhich he had prepared to show which stood the highest, and in his department, the young women excelled." We are most of us familiar with the combined testimony and argu-

The Sabbath Recorder

A GRANTED PRAYEE. My eyes aglow with a sapphire light— Look: O lover! upon my beauty, Ere it departeth beyond your sight. Pallid and wan was the girl who loved Fair is the maiden you love to day. The one, alas! might have staved to bless you. The other is passing from earth away. O bitter days! when your glance unheeding Passed me to rest on a face more fair, What was my face in its plain, dull plainness.
That your glad glances should linger

Twas then I knelt in my desolation, Sending to Heaven one frenzied cry: Oh, let him but love me e'en though I perish, Let me be beautiful though I die!? . And Heaven heard me, and death came to me, To lend my dull eyes consumption's light,

To tint my pale cheek with graveyard fruit of my body or the sin of my To tinge my brow with the graveston And paused that day ere you passed swered

Yet there is sweetness amid my pain. Your love, O dearest! was cheaply pur I count my lost years my chiefest gain. Behold I I go, but your love goes with me, To light my path where no sun can shine, Life at its best is but brief and fleeting, Love is immortal, and it is mine! -Lucy H. Hooper.

You love me, dear one, and I must die!

Yes, I have won you, and I am dying,

For the Sabbath Recorder. THE END OF THE LAW. "For Christ is the end of the law for justification to every believer."

Rom. 10:4. Camp's version.

posed to men is, How shall a sinner be justified before God? By our had any posterity they must be in- mode of sacrificing.

education, both as to its intellectual the method God chose by which to also, "And let the priests also, which years they had not been solved, but mony of sacred writ concerning it, blood of sacrifices. First, Moses over the nation ever celebrated, by any, showed me a careful schedule the book of Genesis contains no law sentative witnesses, (monuments, 1st. The very idea of sacrifices for sin is of Divine origin, a device of

pointment cause there is nothing admitted to the Divine presence and Messiah; and He had claimed the tures can also be bought to make meritorious taking the life of an did eat and drink before God; verse same thing, and had assured them huimal that innocent of all trans, 11, and chapter 18: 12, and 1 Cor. that the very temple and all its ritu-

gression of oral law; it is only as Dyed with, roses and painted with lillies and emblered some other moral consideration at it can have any effi- dwell in amidst the congregation of eat thereof until it be fulfilled in cacy in this away sin. Balaam Israel, and before the appointment the kingdom of God." When hangunderstood us when he said, "If Balak won give me his house full law of sacrifices for justification be the ninth hour; and then having of silver angold I cannot go beyond fore God, although, for reasons above cried with a loud voice, "It is fin the word the Lord." Num. 25:4, assigned, none was written in the ished, He expired;" and the veil of and the pilet Micah commenting book of Genesis; but God having the temple was rent in twain, from upon it st, Wherewith shall I now entered into covenant with the the top to the bottom! All these come before the Lord and how my- dwell among them in a visible glory; nificance. The Lamb of God was self before ic wigh God? Shall I a tabernacle is commanded to be slain! The passover lamb, and the dome befor Hips with burnt offer built; the tribe of Levi are com-typical burnt offerings, and all the ings; with hive of a year old? will manded to be separated from the other sacrifices for sin, had then the Lord bepleard with thousands and Aaron and his sons separated the Jewish nation now slew, which, of rams, of withten thousands of from their brethren, the Levites, to as the high priest ignorantly avowpractical joke. Next there occurs to are consigned to perdition among the rest philosopher. Descartes the "bygones." born for my trangressions, or the God on behalf of all the congrega, from perishing. John 11:50. Afhave understood from the beginning the worshipers of Jehovah worship ing to them of the kingdom of God, of the world, that animal sacrifices ed and sacrificed to God in their own contain in thenselves no intrinsic merit; they drive all their value from the appointment of God. It

they were maddavailable for justifieation before he Judge of all the 2d. Cain's ad Abel's sacrifices were estimated by such a law before God. "Cain bringht of the fruit of the ground an olering unto the Lord. And Abel, he aso brought of the firstlings of his lock and of the fat thereof. And the Lord had respect and by them manifest His glory beto Cain, Why art thou wroth? And grace concerning men, and the promwhy is thy countenance fallen? If | ised gift of eternal life. He therefirst parents' transgression all their thou doest well, shalt thou not be ac- fore, not only appointed His dwellhave sinned and come short of the door." [So Aingworth, Parkhurst, that they might be his ministers, and Lightfoot, Pool, Kennicott, A. Clark the instructors, not only of Israel,

tree of Life in the midst of the Gar-ten in the book of Gor after this ded of God was a place of God manner he received them into the they should ever live before Him; ark; and after he letter, he they should ever live before Him; untarily, by the same law, offered because when the killing of the passing head, it may be restored to such over was commanded, every family as shall not have forfeited it by their was to prepare and kill this family pose and grace, God was pleased to ly were too small, or too poor to afannounce in a form of expression to go into the same house that night, and the woman at that time, but ne- passover, and it being an extraordinwhich it was ultimately to be devel-but the master of every family was manner in which it should be done: oped. Their sin had brought the the prest and the president of the condemnation of death, in which ceremonies, all showing that they they could not but know that if they were already accustomed to this

cluded; to prevent despair, and open rael were organized a people for God, a door of hope. God was pleased to and the tabernacle of the congrega announce that He would give to the tion set up, there had been no distinct seed of the woman, triumph over the class of men set apart for the priesttempter and his devices. "The seed and God-ordained religion were famof the woman shall bruise the ser-ily and patriarchal. The sacrificial pent's head." As a test of faith and confirmation of the covenant of Siacquiescence in this promise and pur- nai was after this order. First, when pose of God, sacrifices were ordained the Lord made known His purpose to to be offered until the one promised enter into covenant with them, "Moses called for the elders of the peoshould appear and bear in his own ple and laid before their faces all person, the sin of his race. This is those words of the Lord, and all the what is meant by "the Lamb slain people answered together, and said, from the foundations of the world." All that the Lord hath spoken we From Abel to Jesus Christ, a lamb tribe of Levi had not been separated slain with sacred rites was the ap- from the other tribes by any sacred pointed emblem of one bearing for rites, nor had Aaron and his sons and promise of God, was an object sacred lines that were marked round of faith and hope. That this was about Mount Sinai, the Lord said instruct and save the obedient and come near to the Lord break forth upbelieving, is obvious by the history on them. Ex. 19: 22. Obviously of the household of faith whose these were the appointed officers of math, the north border of Israel, to instice of God in the law by which cats, and one upon his shoulder while names are enrolled in heaven. That their tribes, who were to offer the the river of Egypt, in the south borfrom the approval of it by God from which the account is given of the his forefathers. 2 Chron. 35, and Join the services of the first of Adam's builded an altar under the hill. order of Cestius, the Roman governor, the first of Adam's What next? He erected twelve pilunto God a more excellent sacrifice of Israel. And what was their sig. ro, when the number of the sacrithan Cain." Heb. 11:4. Although nificance? They were the repre-

respecting sacrifices, it is certain moderns would say), that the twelve died, so that reckoning ten persons mer being asked why his boys stayed he had a most unaccountable aver. She looks then as though she postribes were parties to this solemn to a lamb, the priests reported befrom several considerations that a transaction. What else? "He sent sides the Levites and the priests, 2, that it was owing to the fact that he whenever he saw one. Erasmus, the law of sacrifices for justification exyoung men of the children of Israel,
isted. That it was not written in which offered burnt offerings, and ment of President Fairchild in favor the book of Genesis shows a care that peace offerings of oxen unto the at that passover, two millions seven ding, impeccable nature, that holds ber that, while seclusion is a partial in derision all air-treading, is just preventive of impurity, it is also a behind them. Young men want partial provocative to it; and that no more sentiment. Young women man is so pure as one who meets safe in derision all air-treading, is just preventive of impurity, it is also a care that passover, two minions seven in an authorized teating, and when the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in an authorized teating, and when the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in an authorized teating, and when the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in an authorized teating, and when the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in an authorized teating, and when the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in an authorized teating, and when the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in an authorized teating, and when the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in an authorized teating, and when the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in a that passover, two minions seven in the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven in the book of Genesis shows a care that passover, two minions seven i more sentiment, young women man is so pure as one who meets safethe system; its effect on manners, on
more sense, and God has put them
ly and well all the healthy condihealth, on study, on morals, and conwhile College life

to Israel with the other services of hood; hence, while the elders reprethe system; its effect on manners, on
sented the tribes, younger men were
sec. 3. This law of sacrifices, atoneadjoining towns, they gather around pockets, an invariable practice in the
to increase their personal charms,
the tabernacle of the congregation, health, on study, on morals, and confruit season; and Gray said he should she would, at a glance, be known offerings. The oxen being slain, and all the sanctions of a Divine instituted in their books and papers. The like to pass his life on a sofa reading the blood taken in basins, half of it tion, and fifteen hundred years long was sprinkled on the altar, and I suppose upon the twelve pillars. He ence and faith of all the devout woron each other's completions on fields of the with higher sentiments, nobler on this interplay of diverse closed against them. In this interplay of diverse powers is found the enthusiasm of knowledge. Colleges are unenthusiastic; of the winds that are stealing out over the abysis of the winds that are stealing out over the abysis of the unknown, to feel the magnitude of its own between the most times and to set sail with a we must be for since the flesh of the blood and sprinkled both the latting to find the people."

In this interplay of diverse powers of the causition of knowledge. It is found the enthusiasm of knowledge. The conditions to the community of the people were severe severes were severes the most catch the first inflatus of the community of the winds that are stealing out over the abysis of the unknown, to feel the magnitude of its own beautive and the blood and sprinkled both the blood of the covenant which the Lord hath the beauty wild the devout wor of the covenant which the Lord hath is desirable to show that mercy must be food to show that mercy must be for some sught city life and city dissisting at into in raw onions, and one and there her beauty, will be found.

The law of sin and come through the influence of the covenant, and they said, with an end of the words of the covenant, and they said of the covenant which the blood and sprinkled both the blood and sprinkled both the blood and sprinkled both the blood of the covenant which the Lord hath the words of the covenant which the Lord hath is desirable of the words of the covenant which the blood and sprinkled with an end of the words of the covenant which the blood show that mercy must be entered in the hearing of the people with an end of the words of the covenant which the blood and sprinkled with an end of the words of the covenant which the blood and sprinkled with an end of the covenant which the blood and sprinkled with an end of the words of the

dwelling places, and on special oc-

cousness required it, God gave them such tokens of his favor as their casfollows therefor, that there was from es needed, and such directions relation, and by obedience to which no need to specify particular instances: but the nations of the whole earth having forsaken God, as far as their governments had power to rule, God had now chosen this nation of Israel and sanctified them to himself. that He might dwell among them, the law could not do, God determin- and preferences of mankind respect- and the heathen nations rooted out

forward the work of the house of the transactions at Mount Sinai. When during the day, while a singular con-

were appointed to praise the Lord lines appointed for their approach He was passionately fond of spiders. with instruments of music, which to the place appointed for God to fed and protected them; had his David ordered to be made, as psalters, harps, cymbals, trumpets, and

All this took place before any tab-ernacle was provided for God to passover, He said "I will no more of Aaron and his sons to the priest ing upon the cross, there was darkhood, and shows the existence of a ness over the earth from the sixth to congregation of Israel, prepared to were circumstances of solemn sigother tribes to serve the tabernacle, their accomplishment in Him whom tion of the twelve tribes. Ex. 28: ter the third day, Jesus was raised casions when the cause of right of all; and being accepted of the tify his friends constantly, while his

the beginning law for their regu- specting their duty in perplexing eir- ed to preach forgiveness of sins in cumstances of life, as was requisite His name to all nations, beginning for them to fulfil the purposes of His at Jerusalem. Here then was the providence. As all the history of end of the law for justification. the patriarchs shows this, there is That law was a figure for the time unto Abel and o his offering; but fore all the earth, and reveal his will; demption for all that believe on him. Rom. 10:4. Camp's version.

unto Cain He had not respect, and that all people, of all nations, who This is the way He is the end of think he was one of the pivots of the account to all them.

The greatest question ever pro- Cain was very wioth, and his coun- would, might inquire of them after the law for justification to all them. tenance fell. Ail the Lord said un- His holy will, His purpose and His that believe. posterity became involved in the cepted? And if thou doest not well, ing place among them, but separated not in their number or costliness; mon discipline; a complementary ate moral safety, they will find it penalty of death, for federally, all behold a sin offering lieth at the the sons of Levi from all the tribes they were meant to be figures of ly and varied self-control. God's Glory of God. Rom.3:23. And so and Boothroyd render Gen. 4:7.] but of all people who would come his faith in the promise and mercy the author of Waverly. Byron was and Boothroyd render Gen. 4:7.] but of all people who would come his faith in the promise and mercy vain to excess; vain of his genius. "The Scripture hath concluded all Which shows a law by which sacri- and inquire after the God of Israel; of God. Doubtless Cain thought vain to excess; vain of his genius, There will also be this additional under sin." Gal. 3:22. That the infices for sin were appointed.

Which shows a law by which sacrifices for sin were appointed.

Who solemnly proclaimed Himself his fruits as valuable as Abel's lamb, who solemnly proclaimed Himself but God saw otherwise; and reject the rightful proprietor and ruler of but God saw otherwise; and reject the rightful proprietor and ruler of the rightful proprietor and ruler of the rightful proprietor.

> first condition of eternal life was for- him, two and two of every clean cred rites of His worship to be cele- law also, is to confound things that prised Cardinal Richelieu jumping but having sinned, access to the tree sacrifices to God, of every clean beast sins. That this was for sanctifica- come to whom the promise was Rome dressed as a mountebank. 4th. The same law of sacrifices Lev. 16:18; 23:37, then read Lev., away by limitation, and its own de-nius oftenest reticent. Addison's there was to be one law to the stranciling men to himself, and of taking anointed Son, and received him into but din'nt carry small change with purposes of His love and mercy, unto God by Him. But the very exto unfold it, we know, and hence, it knowledge of sin! A mediator, of national prosperity this law acthousand Levites attended, and Daorders as their services were needed, ceives illustration by reading Ex. took a strange and absorbing delight I wenty-four thousand served to set 27, 31, which is a narrative of the this strange amusement frequently

> > At the dedication of the temple housand oxen, a hundred and twenty thousand sheep, and these besides | mount, and the trumpet waxed loud- | ing the tiles on a neighboring roof, what the congregation brought; so that the sacrifices could not be told nor numbered for multitude. 2 to be their mediator before God; and physically." Cowper, while a Chron. 5:6 and 7:5. The feast lasted fourteen days; seven days for the nized of both parties. So God hath sort of monomania, indeed, wrote dedication of the altar and the annuappointed Jesus Christ mediator in that famous burlesque, John Gilpin, al atonement, and seven days for a behalf of His own righteous law; and passed his leisure hours in makjoyful festival. A very great con-gregation attended from all parts of proaches to God by Jesus Christ, he mina, the justly famous Swiss Mr. Perkins, "You'll pass the decanthe land, from the entering of Ha- recognizes the righteousness and painter, always had a room full of ter to the gentleman next to you?"

gan, the professor of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrificial victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrificial victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrificial victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrificial victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrificial victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrificial victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrificial victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrificial victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrificial victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrificial victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrificial victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrificial victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrificial victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrifical victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrifical victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrifical victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order sacrifical victims by which the coverance of Civil Engineer—this was a Divinely appointed order orde the beginning; and from the testi- ratification of the covenant by the sephus tells us that at the last pass- salvation. To receive Jesus Christ the contrary, it will be remembered row's dinner. aside human righteousness for the times the idiosyncrasics of great men children. "By faith, Abel offered lars, according to the twelve tribes taken, to report to the Emperor Ne- righteousness of God, by faith in are repulsive; for instance, Goethe,

was received up into heaven, the the French Shakspeare, spoke in lan-

true tabernacle, where is the holiest guage so ungrammatical as to morple, the Holy Spirit was given, and pidity. What was said of Descartes, Father as the mediator of His peothe apostles, inspired, and commandthen present, in which were offered both gifts and sacrifices, that could not make them that did the service perfect, as pertaining to the conscience. But Christ having come and by His own blood made atonement, hath entered once into the said, "any more than a parrot." holy place, and obtained eternal re-This is the way He is the end of Sacrifices and offerings for sins were divinely appointed, and regulated by law; but their value was its brood in high places. Nopoleon

things that God had promised, and was prouder of being Sheriff of Selby them the offerer was to express kirkshire than of his reputation as

brated there; and there, in the most are distinct, and ignore the declared with his servant to see which could holy place, He dwelt between the purposes of God. The moral law leap the higeest, and by joining in Cherubim. The same ministers as existed before sin entered into the the ridiculous sport, and permitting served in the tabernacle, the same world, rested upon the relation of the Cardinal to beat him by a few sacrifices as had been there appoint- men to God, and the covenant that | inches, he gained his fixed friendship and the same purposes, made before the Levites were appropriate continued as had been or pointed. God's ministers. The Le- often playing in impromptu come- "church." One Sunday he son his dained by the hand of Moses for vitical law was added because of dies, and was more than once detect-

19: 21-23, and Deut. 5: 5, 22, 23, in seeing spiders fight, returning to Lord. Six thousand he appointed the people gathered about the trast, and yet partial resemblance, mount, some of them, in their te- was seen in Magliabecchi, the famous for officers and judges; four thousand were porters, and four thousand merity, were disposed to pass the librarian of the Duke of Tuscany. meet with them; and God instruct. rooms filled with them, and would

ed Moses to go down and charge not permit them to be disturbed rocal singers. See 1 Chron. 23 and priests and people to desist on pain He was a profound student, yet hourof being consumed by the fire that ly returned to his strange pets, as a surrounded him; but soon after, relaxation and amusement. Moses King Solomon sacrificed twenty-two when the lightnings flashed, and the Mendelssohn, called the Jewish Socthunder rolled round about the rates, passed hours together counter and louder, they trembled and re- | "an occupation which he found very tired afar off, and called upon Moses | composing and quieting, mentally thus Moses was the mediator, recog- prey to the deepest melancholy, a instice of God in the law by which cats, and one upon his shoulder while "No, Bishop, I can't do that is the knowledge of sin, and the drawing. Even Dr. Johnson, the Woe unto him that putteth the law is to ignore all God's plan of fortable at the foot of the bed." On kins, went elsewhere for his moras the end of the law for justifica- that Henry III. of France could not tion of sinners before God, is to lay remain in the room with a cat. Some-

the noblest German of them all, had THE SECRET OF IT.—An old far- tame adder, while at the same time at home while others did not, said sion to dogs, which was exhibited sessed worth in herself, and needed ful and attractive reading, and when at the sight of fish, Thomson's for sin would be to set aside its own book and the people. Hen, size and comparatively cheap are the aids exposing his profile. Lamb stutter and comparatively cheap are the aids exposing his profile. Lamb stutter which reading brings to him. In this ed so as to nearly stumble over his made with you concerning all these in the temple when certain Greeks, age of general intelligence, the mind half-uttered sentences, yet the pen of which is as follows: Bleesed be the

WHOLE NO. 1442.

ECCENTRIC CHARACTERS.

der at its approach. It is "compact of jars"—made up of many little ut-terances, but all discordant; many The greatest men that history records have not been without their little prickles of a churlish hedgehog; little weaknesses, somewhat flattermany little fleas that bite incessant. ing to humanity, because proving before and behind; many flies, bringthem to be simply men, and not ing virus in their probosces from the demi-gods. Thus Sir Walter Ranearest carrion. The shrewd and leigh, in his best days, was a connasty little paragraphs of the Camsummate dandy, and it is said appeared at court with six thousand paign Paper are "by blows" in a double sense: for no responsible indollars' worth of diamonds in his shoes, while his sword hilt and bald, tellect is expected to acknowledge ric were studded with precious stones of great value. Bruyere, whose ymously; they die and leave no sign; written lines were all aglow with and when the occasion of their being poetry and wit, was coarse, heavy, has passed away, you could not more and vulgarly stupid in society, and, grossly aggrieve and shame their auas a contemporary declares, was in thors than to attempt their resusci-

consequence the subject of many a tation. By common consent, they us the great philosopher, Descartes, The Campaign Paper is an arena who had a perfect passion for wigs, from the day, sesus was raised not unlike Sir Richard Steele, who at whose entrance gentlemen lay from the disciples, and speak would sometimes spend torty guin aside their courtesy, upright men eas on a black peruke. Corneille, their charity-for the nonce. An. end is to be attained: the election must be won; and "all is fair in politics." Facts must be distorted. conversation was the acme of stumanufactured, boldly falsified. Docmight apply also to him, viz: that | uments must be forged, garbled, suphe had received his intellectual pressed. Scandals, loathsome and wealth from nature in solid bars, not cruel, must be devised and set upon in current coin. Who ever thinks of their slimy way. Private interest Goldsmith without calling up that must be trampled on; the domestic relations must be outraged; and perirrepressible peach-colored coat? It sonalities must swarm like noisome is as immortal as its master, and one

never forgets the German flute that insects. -Where is the candid acknowledgfed and lodged the itinerant in his ment of faults in candidate or party wanderings over half of Europe. that need correction? where the Yet the man who wrote "The Deserted Village," "Citizen of the manly retraction of a charge disprov-World," etc., "couldn't talk," it was | en? simple duties of a true manhood, and probably natural enough to most of these writers, in their private ca-According to Johnson, Pope had pacity. Shall a sign be made, or a such a high opinion of himself as to word be spoken, at the dictates of a sentimentality or a morality utterly system of this world: the little, deout of place in politics, that may formed satirist was pride personified. chance to give a small advantage to Vanity builds its nest and hatches the enemy? Not if the Campaign Paper knows itself! But too much upon an unsavory

prided himself on the smallness of his hands and feet. Sir Walter Scott subject. Let all necessary exceptions be excepted; but your genuine, unadulterated, "immensely effective" Campaign Paper-take note, the universe!—is our darling abomination. We neither trust nor delight in the mowing imps that grin and chatter so smartly up and down saying that no man is a hero to his all blindness of heart; from pride, own valet, has abundant illustration.

vain-glory and hypocrisy; from envy, hatred, malice and all uncharifrom four years old, whose father is little chair, and table, and books,

sanctification and the forgiveness of transgression, until the seed should ed by his friends in the streets of and commenced his service, content same territory now overspread and tion than by a separate, coloistered er life were from the outside before of life was cut off to them and their and of every clean fowl. Gen. 8:20. tion and atonement, read Ex. 30:10; made; and when He came, it passed Mediocrity is ever voluble, and ge- other children who were playing in the room. After singing a hymn signed significance; it no longer conversational deficiencies are well he began his sermon, his words apsignified the things for which it was known, nor was the great master of parently being suggested, in part, gers that dwell in Israel as to one instituted. God no longer recog- English literature himself ignorant by the pictures in his book, and by Such was God's method of recon- having appointed and accepted His that he had a good bank at home, "You must be good. You mustn't The favorite recreation of Petavi- You mustn't be afraid in the dark. That they comprehended a mystery | istence of a mediator supposes the | na, the learned Jesuit, was, after ap- | You mustn't ery. You mustn't kill undeveloped until the Messiah came existence of a law by which is the plication to study and writing for any udder man. You mustn't do

be good. You must go to heaven. hours, to twirl his chair steadily for anything to any boy when he does to holy men, who said with the such a superfluity and meaningless divine, Samuel Clark, after becoming not whip any horse what isn't running psalmist, "Open thou mine eyes that thing as God never instituted. It weary over his books, would often away. You must do what your I may behold wondrous things out of exists only in the muddy brains of place the chairs and table in a row, mudder tells you. You mustn't thy law." Ps. 119:18. In the times erring men. This is the meaning of and be discovered jumping over them steal raisins. Supposing you are a the apostle when he said, "The law consecutively back and forth. Cu- baby, you mustn't cry; you must was ordained in the hand of a me- jas, the famous lawyer, studied lying laugh. You mustn't hit anybody. oronation of David thirty-eight diator; now a mediator is not of on the floor, with his books about Men must never be drunken; and one, but God is one."-Gal. 3: 19, him. Odd enough, most certainly, boys must never be wicked; and dogs vid divided them into courses and 20. The meaning of the apostle re- are the fancies of genius. Spinoza must never bite a man; and a fish -what does it do?". Here a little break occurred in reflecting upon the duties of a fish; so we will end our notes.—Christian at Work.

known that a late bishop of New Jersey was not a very ardent advofrom that, that his sideboard was commonly well supplied with choice liquors. On one occasion, as the story runs, a minister dined with the bishop whose principles were of a stricter quality. Pouring out a glass of wine, the bishop desired him to drink with him. "Can't do it Bishop. 'Wine is a

mocker." "Take a glass of brandy, then." "Can't do it, Bishop. drink is, raging.'" By this time the bishop, becom

a fondness for snakes, and petted a plain, neat, modest attire, without a among a thousand her character would be read in her countenance, and there her beauty will be found.

tions of God's will concerning us,

other directions strat our churches

with their minister, our societies

with their missionales, our schools

and their reverend professors, Sab-

bath schools, suprintendents and

teachers, and our chrch members to

back them un: our eligious tracts

and publications, arl as I supposed

above: will produc the result of

winning souls to the Saviour, but

one per cent, and a mall fraction on

the average membrship in a year,

or one and one-thir fraction to each

minister in the delomination annu-

ally, it would be carcely credited

as true, and that would not bring to

the saving knowledge of Christ one-

have therefore assumed that our la-

bors are misdirected, and although

we may experience much of worldly

prosperity, the increase to our

I hope if I am innecessarily con-

will explain the mystery of a faith-

churches must be merely nominal.

tenth of our natual posterity.

EARNESTNESS IN RELIGION. It may almost be said that every man is a force in this world, in proportion to his earnestness. This may be said, that whatever qualifications any man may possess, earnestness is essential to their effectiveness. Has he learning, it is oflittle avail if he has not earnestness with it. Has he physical strength, he can do little if he is without earnestness, and so we might continue through the whole round of things earthly. But what is true of these things is also true of religious matters. Let it not be supposed that, because religion is so directly referr ed to God, that He overlooks this law in the affairs of His kingdom It is true that mere earnestness can accomplish nothing in the cause of Christ. It must be earnestness properly conditioned and directed. Ear nestness without penitence, love faith and kindred graces, can do nothing. It would be like the caged eagle or lion. But the same is true in the affairs of this world. Earnest. ness, unwisely directed, is worse than nowerlessness, it is confusion. W do not, then, plead for earnestness simply, but for earnestness wisely directed. But let us not lose sigh of the simple idea of carnestness i the cause of Christ. Christ was, with all His gentleness, the most earnest person that ever dwelt upon boisterous, for boisterousness and fitfulness may go together, but He was intensely in earnest, without boisterousness and fitfulness. His life was like the deep, onflowing current bearing away in its onward course every opposing obstacle, and not, or any occasion, being itself turned aside. Only think, too, of the work accomplished by Him in the brief years of His public life. It was wonderful! And yet how calm, mild and gentle! But Oh! how earnest, so much so, that neither men nor demons could check Him in

a pattern of earnestness Christ was? Again, look at the course of His followers, and see what powers they became in the world. The like of it history. Begin with their baptis in the Holy Spirit, on the Day of Pentecost, and follow them for fifty and more years of their infant life and see what a work they accomplished. Open the book of Acts, with a well drawn map before you, and trace their course north-west over all the intervening country, from Jerusalem to Rome, and see their work, remembering that all this was accomplished because they were in earnest.

His course, nor turn Him aside.

Reader, have you ever thought what

But look through the history of the church, and see who but those in earnest have accomplished anything for Christ. Brother, Sister, have you an earnest heart? Do you love Christ? Do vou love men? Do you long for their salvation? Are you in earnest? The blessed One give you an earnest heart!

THE MEMORIAL FUND.

The Seventh-day Baptists, numbering only seven or eight thousand, resolved last year to raise \$100,000 as a Memorial Fund. They have al-

The above complimentary note of our doings, concerning the bi-centennial Memorial Fund, is taken from the Baptist Union of August 27th, and should stimulate us in the performance of our noble undertaking. It was a point made by the writer of the letter to the Hebrews, to excite to diligence those address ed; that a cloud of witnesses were beholding them in their efforts to dare and do for Christ. We have, then, the best of authority for using the generous statement quoted above, to excite our brethren to diligence in this new and honorable enterprise While we should not yield to a weakness in this matter, nor do aught to be seen of men, it is not without a good effect upon the wise, that they know that the eyes of men are upon them. It is of Divine arrangement, that we are affected by others' judgments of our conduct, and there is no wisdom in affecting to deny the claims of this law. Notwithstanding the immeasurable amount of sin and weakness in the world, there is left to us a great deal of common sense, and we do well that we give heed to it. The love of approbation implanted in the human mind, is one of its noblest faculties, and is everywhere appealed to in Holy Writ, as an essential power in its government. But there is something in the instance before us which we do well to consider, for several reasons.

1. We, as a people, are fast comled to despise the Word of God.

notice, but we are coming into no matter. tice fast, as in one quarter or another we are frequently mentioned in cises mentioned in the notice, which port, is necessary. the periodicals of the day, and many, we regard as having been performed

thing of us, and how important that ties took their leave. Notwitstand of our denomination, to find so meathese first impressions be favorable ing the additional care which the ger an account of results in the gosto us. We want to make friends and allies of these fresh acquaintances, and not to prejudice them against in their journeyings, with the assurus, not alone for their sake, but on ccount of the multitudes who will be influenced by their testimony.

3. It is greatly to our credit that many of the notices referred to, are favorable to us, and we should seek to make ourselves worthy of honorable mention, and so justify the confidence reposed in us.

4. But the undertaking mentioned at the head of this article, is the fund proposed, it will, in many ways. I to the necessity of denominational exert a lasting and beneficent influence. It will not simply be a perpetual power in itself, but will be followed by other generous movements, looking to the well-being of important interests of vital religion our people, and the advancement of if their lives and labors comport with our cause. Few noble acts stand out alone in history. Progress is both the law of humanity and reli- use this proverb, "physician, heal gion; and we are constantly rising thyself, and perhaps say to them, higher and higher.

such an exercise as the proposed out- also in regard to the other nine. lay demands. Its reflex influences would be of the greatest value to us. because it would teach us to look outside of ourselves; to take broader and demeanor, in regard to many views of life and its responsibilities. It would teach us to give to wealth its higher and nobler value, as ordained of God, to answer a nobler end than the gratification of animal appetites and fancies. We should learn that silver and gold have a religious value; that they are appoint- to which, I may say, is the corresed by God to holy purposes, the same as any other powers. "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness

among ourselves, because it will be seen that all through the denomination, there are like-minded persons working for the same objects. Our prayers and our alms will go togeth- ple. Their views on the Sabbath er, and the God who hears prayer question disassociated them from and blesses the generous, will gra- other orders; and while it deprived ciously remember us in this work of them of advantages that others se-

tachment to our work. We shall love our denominational enterprsies, as never before; for we shall come value more correctly.

We want something to labor for outside of ourselves, which will exhearts, and to which we shall attach | gle for nearly a century and a half, our holiest affections.

Brethren of the denomination. this is our golden day! We are emerging from seclusion, under circumstances greatly to our credit. Our cause is strengthening, and God and shut up to its interest, it was grant that we may prove worthy of difficult to remove those prejudices the favoring providences!

POLITICAL.

ready secured over thirty-two thou- and wholly for other than political and stipulated salaries as hireling. purposes. Against this reasoning submit our conduct in the matter to to draw from the candidate the the Executive Board of the Tract clearest evidence of a new birth and fill the position with credit to our- the church that it was of God, and hour, and which the gospel does not and Pharisees. What saith the self, or with honor to the Society.

Our brother wishes to know whether the columns of the RECORDER are now to be opened to the advocates mon occurrence, but the limited of the doctrines of the several political parties of the country. This,

good deal of uneasiness was manifest upon the part of some standing and seemed to form a new era for accept a compromise of truth or du- and the Sabbath drew on." Luke days means the third day, than the high in the Society, (and we could the Sabbath cause, and thoughts ty. Christian fellowship is a deli- 23:54. Thus, do all the Evangelists third day means three days, and the put it closer than that if we thought were entertained of missionary ef- cate plant and must not be rudely testify that the day of emancipation best) at our reticence, and we finally forts, which, however, were not im- handled by ruthless hands. ventured to say what we did; but per- | mediately consummated, but an unhaps in this have done, as we fre- usually rapid growth of the church- a union of churches, with the kindest to be the day before the Sabbath, and quently have done in life, foolishly.

THE EDITOR ABROAD.—The Editor

After the conclusion of the exer- outlay annually, of pecuniary sup- der, symmetry and purity of the and Luke 24:1, show that the object the Christian Sabbath. Well let us

absence of the Editor imposes upon | pel field; the great object to which us, we tender them our good wishes ance of a hearty welcome home, and that their voyage on the sea of connubial life may be free from storms, and end in a happy landing on the "Shining Shore," is the wish of every friend.

REFORM.

been encouraged to extend their op- a majority of these ministers been erations beyond their original design, indued with the power which Christ most noticeable of any in our history, by the evidence of a widely increas- has promised?" because it advertises us as far-seeing | ing interest on Sabbath Reform, I and wide-awake. There is real states- hope will not have an influence to manship in it. Should we raise the divert the people from inquiring inreforms. A people who are instrumental in awakening attention to religious reforms may exert a powerful influence, also, in the still more their advanced position. A careful people will, if inconsistent, surely what you claim of us in respect to

The Seventh-day Baptists, within the present century, are considerably changed, in their habits of thought particulars. Not that Christianity allows greater indulgences now, or that the Protestant rule is more lenient than formerly; but the advancing state of society in the arts and sciences, and the rapid growth and improvements in the country, added ponding growth of of Liberal Christianity, and liberal morals, is working important changes in our denomination, as well as in others. Had we failed to exemplify progress in the midst of the astonishing progress be truly astonishing.

Our ancestry were a radical peo-

cured, it also saved them from temptations which attended others. Persecuted, maligned and held in disrepute by popular denominations, they become, consequently, prejudiced when they could not take a liberal view of the improvements of others, they could not wish to secure them in this country, they commenced the present with eight or ten small churches. Was it therefore strange ent? Bound to defend the Sabbath.

posed and maligned them, they op the golden candlesticks, might we not Saviour died, will not be the most posed their formularies and discard-We have received from a brother | ed their creeds and confessions as peloved a criticism upon our course wrong, and permitted no written n placing in the columns of the RE- creeds to be adopted by the churchthen, because thou art luke-warm conden our political convictions as es, and claimed the Bible, and that and neither cold or hot, I will spew they appeared in our issue of last only, as their creed. The customs thee out of my mouth, because thou week. The criticism is excellent in of the established orders in receiving spirit, and the language employed members to their churches without worthy of the man and suited to the apparent evidence of spirituality, or occasion. Nor are we sure that the experimental regeneration, supportpoint made against us is not good, ed these prejudices against them, as which is that we are simply editing evangelical, and armed them against en; be zealous therefore and repent." ment "For as Jonas was three days a paper published by another party, an educated ministry as corrupting,

In the reception of members, therewe will offer no argument, but will fore, the greatest pains was taken his principal reward.

> Revivals of religion were of comconference became a means of encouragement and basis of confidence,

having temporarily vacated his chair and by a chain of active measures fellowshiped by other churches in the feast of unleavened bread, the first ing into notice, and our character is to attend the General Conference, having been carved into effect, we union, and are compelled by the gen- and last days of which, were days of undergoing inspection, and men are and certain manifestations indicating have come up to the present time eral rule of the association, to cor- holy convocation, as Sabbath days, passing judgments upon us, and rethat more was intended during his with a sisterhood of seventy-seven dially receive and communicate with in which no manner of work shall cording them in the periodicals of the absence than was announced in the churches and as many ministers of such as the Saviour's teachings would be done, see Ex. 12:16, also does not mean three days. But day., A new page in our history is farewell, and having a lively inter- the gospel in the different fields; al- interdict, in the opinion of others, Lev. 23:4-8. being written, and how important est in his welfare, we undertook the so missionary societies, Sabbath who are known to entertain them. that the items set forth commend self-imposed and benevolent duty schools, the press and publishing as- "These are spots in our feasts of they returned and prepared spices logic. The Scribes and Pharisees us to honorable consideration. If of watching over him until fairly on sociation for Sabbath tracts and oth- charity," and must be wiped from the public judgment is against us, his way, in the prosecution of which er religious works, literary instituat what a disadvantage will it place we visited the residence of one of tions in all parts of the denomination, the truth we hold most dear, and our neighbors which he had been academies and colleges, and the peowhat a defeat will it sustain by be- seen to visit occasionally of late. ple so long accustomed to these faing yoked to our unworthiness. What we saw there we will not cilities may now sit under an edu-Men should not know us to despise here reveal, but refer our readers cated ministry from their own insti- of government in the churches, lest Matt. 28: 1-7. "In the end of the us; nor should they, through us, be and friends to a Notice which may tutions. To aid these churches in be found on the third page of this carrying forward the purposes of 2. We are not simply coming into paper for a solution of the whole their mission, to publish the gospel to prosperity; a greater misappre- Magdalene and the other Mary to rose on the first day of the week, of salvation to dying men, a liberal

each year, who were before ignorant in a manner worthy of the character tures of substantial prosperity, I am souls, while she exhibits the glorious these facts before us we came to a days and three nights in the heart of Bridge, died in Richburgh, N. Y., ley; benediction by the candidate. in chapter 23:39, "Ye shall not see of us, are thus made to know some- of the officiating clergyman, the par- astonished, in examining the records evidence of an indwelling Christ. clear idea of the time of entertain- the earth. He was in the heart of the on the 22d of August.

all our labors should tend.

An experienced and noted minis ter of the gospel, speaking upon the necessary inducement of the gospel ministry, in referring to a report of missionary labors, says, The report of five souls won to Christ as the result of yearly toils by each minister, on an average, is an admission of alarming weakness in the minis The Sabbath Tract Society, having try, and inquires, "Have all, or even

On comparing the returns of membership in our churches by the Conference minutes, from the year 1861 to 1871, inclusive, I find in ten years last past an annual increase of one per cent. and a fractional part of a mill on the membership of the churches, and for seventy-seven ministers returned in the various fields. I ask myself, is this the result anticipated by the churches, as they emerged from the gloom of long deferred hopes of the past, into the clearer sky at the commencement of the present century? I asked, are these the de-danta of these radical scrupulous people who, during the season of their trials, (as my imagination presents them), anxiously presenting themselves before the gospel mirror, patiently and faithfully contemplating the every lineament of the likeness of the Blessed One, until they should "be changed into the same image from glory to glory," as their great inducement to win souls to Christ and extend the influence of the gospel, as the power of God unto salvation. And from that image alone, in its every outline and feature, to reflect "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God. Cor. 4:6. And to keep this treasure unblemished, would remove by a wholesome scriptural discipline, not only of the age in which we live, it might the blots and obstacles which hide its symmetry, but the very dust that obscured its beauty and attractive-

We, as a people, are now active in

accumulating funds as a monument

of gratitude to God, as a bi-centen-

into the church, idolatry of a decid-

19:9: Mark 10:11, 12.

nial offering, and devote it to the ful exhibition of the Gospel of Christ, cause of denominational education, and the ordinary influence of the Sepulcher. as if this was the great mission of Spirit on a miniary indued and with this people, and perhaps not even the promise of the Great Master that whatever that Christ rose on the the record of the action taken. made the inquiry, but taken it for the Gospel shall be the power of God first day of the week. When the is nowhere else found on the pages of to think of them and estimate their even to their own advancement, for granted that the prosperity in liter- to salvation, with so small a result, women came to the Sepulcher, the of remuneration, asked for by Bro. ature of science and other outward adornings of prosperity, is a satisfactory evidence of our activities the causes supposed to exist, that re- 28:6. "He is risen, he is not here." fully ascertained. pand our views, and enlarge our to themselves. So, after a life strug- being acceptable to God, and filling quire any particular or carnest at- Mark 16:6. "He is not here but is On motion, voted that the Cor our mission; and perhaps have nev-tention. er seriously inquired whether the It appears to me that when our image of the blessed Jesus is clearly exhibited and allowed to exert its mission fully understood and apprethat a want of activity was appar- attractive power, or whether obscu- ciated, our labors properly apporrities and ever-repulsive deformities men; and could we listen to the voice importance, and the salvation of the that existed against those that op- of Him, who walked in the midst of Gospel for dying men, for which the

tioned, the results will be, in every hear Him say, "I know thy works, insignificant, and the exhibition of that thou art neither cold nor hot; I Divine truth not be without correswould that thou wert cold or hot, so ponding results.

TIME OF RESURRECTION.

The time of the Saviour's resursayest I am rich and increased in rection has no practical importance goods and have need of nothing, and save as a verification of the Saviour's knowest not that thou art wretched words, when asked by the Scribes and miserable and poor. . . . As and Pharisees for a sign from Him. many as I love I rebuke and chast- He gave them that sign in the state-Or, we may suffer doctrines among and three nights in the whale's us of which said the Spirit, "which | belly, so shall the Son of Man be things I hate." In these days of three days and three nights in the come the ideal of advancement and the heart of the earth, His words are Society, and pay any penalty spiritual life, for the fellowship of prosperity of the church of Christ, unreliable. If unreliable in one their judgment shall impose upon us the members and benefit of the may it not have tempted some of case, a doubt is thrown over the for our sin in this affair. We say church. The labors of the ministers our churches to exclude from public verity of all His words. But the "any penalty." We mean this, and were not great, consisting mainly of view, the perfect purity in that origidesperate necessity to get something were the penalty the extreme one of Sabbath service and funeral occa- inal that they should reflect, if in- as an excuse for keeping Constanrequiring us to resign our position in sions, still, a careful discipline of deed they bear the image; and to tine's, "venerable day of the sun" the service of the Board, we shall do the church was strictly attended to. neglect to wipe off the accumulations instead of God's Holy Day, has led it at once without a murmur, as we The call to the ministry was from and blemishes, from motives that to a reckless denying the Saviour's have all along feared our ability to his own convictions, and the mind of may not be approved at the trying truthfulness in his sign to the Scribes

the love of Christ and of souls was approve. Wordly mindedness lets Scriptures? "The Jews, therefore, because it was the preparation, that than three days in connection with ed character; and as numerical and the bodies should not remain upon the entombment, and resurrection, material strength is a powerful temp- the cross on the Sabbath day, (for and the third day means a part of fields contracted the results. In 1804 tation to accept and retain in mem- that Sabbath day was an high day) three days. If the third day is and 1805, a revival was experienced bership, some who adhere to danger- besought Pilate that their legs equivalent to three days, it is more we think, is another good point made in Newport, R. I., embracing all the ous and anti-Christian institutions might be broken," &c. John 19:31, against us, and we see not why, if churches in the place. Great har- are added against the united counsel "There laid they Jesus, because of days and is equivalent to three full it were demanded, we should not be mony was the result among the Bap- and wisdom of the churches. Great the Jews, preparation day." John days, and so expresses the full time obliged in fairness to permit to each tist churches, and the Seventh-day laxity is, in many places, permitting 19:42. "And now, when the even of the Saviour's sign of three days the space we have occupied in giving Baptist church participated, and a Sabbath desecration and other mor- was come, because it was the prepar- and three nights. Cleopas' stateour own thoughts, especially if they large number were added. This al defection, which are loosely over- ation, that is the day before the were as earnestly called for as were work extended to Hopkinton and looked. Liberal discipline is oppos- Sabbath." Mark 15:42, "Now the this to-day is the third day since Westerly, and some two hundred ed to reforms, and tends to disintenext day that followed the day of those things were done," does not And in conclusion, let us say that were added to that church, which gration and ruin only, from the fact the preparation." Matt. 27:62, had an exhilerating effect on others, that conscientious Christians cannot "And that day was the preparation, and entombment was on the prepara-This denomination is conjoined by | tion day. Three of them declare it es was experienced. The general assurance of fraternal regard, and one of them that that Sabbath day yet some of the churches will receive was an high day. There can be no to membership those who are not chance for a doubt that this was the

> Luke says of the women, "and Sun" is sustained by such limping and ointments; and rested the Sabwe would honor the original. Matt. ment." Luke 23:56. The weekly Sabbath and no other is the Sabbath There is apparent reluctance in according to the commandment. "so shall the Son of Man be three many leading minds, to the exercise We next hear from the women in the quiet that pervades should be Sabbath as it began to dawn toward disturbed, and conclude it is adverse the first day of the week came Mary hension is scarcely possible. The or- see the Sepulcher." Mark 16:1, therefore, the first day of the week is

ment, and resurrection. The day of earth from sixth day night till first I have been thus pressed to express my conviction causes that the entertainment was the Jews day morning, therefore Christ was seem to pervade the nomination at preparation or passover. The day in the heart of the earth three days large, and to so grean extent par- following was the first day of the and three nights, or, one day and alyzes our progress the great mis- feast of unleavened bread, or holy two nights, are three days and three convocation, or Sabbath day. Just | nights, or, one day is three days and | Nile, held a joint picnic in a beautision which, could generally see, as this was commencing the women two night are three nights. Syllo and adapt means the end of reforming our govenent in our left the Sepulcher. "No manner of gism No. 2. One day and two work could be done in it." Ex. nights are three days and three churches, and awallto the imperi-12:16. "No servile work could be ous importance of thing our attention from the manynterprises and done therein." Lev. 23:7. The speculations in whiteve are involvwomen therefore did no work in it. They also rested the Sabbath day is the Christian Sabbath. If the ed, as a people, to whing sinners to Christ, as our maind inspiring according to the commandment. mission, and realize we must, that In this they did no work. And yet God has separated as a people, they did buy and prepare spices and somewhere. from the other denonations, for a cointments, acts that must have peculiar purpose, and at many imrequired time and labor. If this pediments lie in our by to worldly required time and labor there must advancement; that thompete with have been time in which to do it. the people around usuccessfully. They could not do it before the holy we must abandon the bition occuconvocation or Sabbath day of the pied for two hundred ears, and be feast of unleavened bread, for that lost in the promiscius orders of was just commencing when they left people that surround s, as so large the Sepulcher. They did not do it after the close of the Sabbath aca proportion of qur crease in the past, who abando the abbath cause cording to the commandment, for for worldly considerations have been. it was just at its close when they Sabbath reform, as a secondary came to the Sepulcher. There must mission, we havever supposed to be therefore have been a day intervenours, as a consquence of our convic-

ing, between the two Sabbath days. We then have the statement that followed immediately after the entombment, then the day in which the women prepared spices and ointments, and then the Sabbath of the commandment, at the close of which, the women returned. In this we have a clear, and literal fulfillment of the Saviour's sign, that the Son of Man should be three days and three nights in the heart of the There is no scriptural evidence whatever that Christ was crucified

and entombed on the sixth day of the week, or the day before the weekly Sabbath. The day was the relating to the number of subscri preparation day. The weekly Sabbath has no preparation day. The passover is the preparation for the Sabbath of unleavened bread. The record is clear that it was not the weekly Sabbath that followed immediately the crucifixion and entombment. It is also clear that near the erned, some more intelligent friend close of the weekly Sabbath or Sabbath day according to the commandment the women returned to the

sion of the result of labors and of for he is risen as he said." Matt, of the sale of his book are more no mention is made of the time of therefore that Christ rose on the first day of the week is assumed, without a word of Scripture to sus-

It is often stated that the evangeresurrection. This is a mistake. There is no disagreement between them. They all agree that Christ tion, was adopted. was already risen when the women came. There is only a difference as in favor of J. B. Clarke, \$61 72 for to the exact time when they came, postage, stationery and for services extending from the close of the Sabbath, till about sun rise, twelve \$14 75 traveling expenses. hours, at the outside. In such case they came after the resurrection. Matthew's statement brings us to the publication of an edition of four liberal Christianity and equally lib- heart of the earth." If Jesus was close of the three days and three eral morals, which to many have be not three days and three nights in nights of the Saviour's statement, and Christ was then risen, and not one of the other evangelists disputes this. It is therefore much easier to be referred, when received, to the harmonise the statements of the evangelists as to the time of the resurrection, than to deny that the words of Jesus as to the time of the entombment, had an exact fulfillment.

It is insisted that three days and the third day are used interchanga-WASTE. bly. The third day is used oftener I have long considered it a waste of time and strength in attempting the first day of the week, by conthan equivalent to parts of three ment, Luke 24:21, "and beside all contradict this, for he says since those things were done. If three expression third day in all cases rise from the tomb in the early morn | Divine favor. should be taken as expressing what of the first of the week, or at the the Saviour said "three days in the heart of the earth." But the language of Jesus annihilated the third day, theory when it is defined to mean from sixth day night till'first day morning. One day and two nights does not express three days and three nights. Two nights does Constantine's "venerable day of the The foregoing article, which would have said that His sign that of the author, we insert, contrary to Secretary. the picture of purity transferred, if bath day according to the command- He was the Son of Man failed, if He the established usage in such cases,

days and three nights in the heart of the earth." But the conclusion is the most interesting part of the logic. Christ church is her guarantee of success of this visit was to bring spices to try the argument, legically. Syllo-

nights. Three days and three nights made of one day and two nights ended first day, therefore first day logic of the schools does not accept this logic there must be a fault J. BAILEY.

MINUTES OF TRACT BOARD MEETING Board of the American Sabbatl Tract Society met as per adjourn ment, at Leonardsville, N. Y., Sept. 2d, 1872. Present-A. B. Spaulding, J. B.

Clarke, J. M. Todd, C. V. Hibbard. C. M. Whitford, A. C. Potter, Le Roy Maxson, M. W. St. John, S. C. Maxson and Stephen Burdick. J. M. Todd in the chair.

Prayer was offered by J. B. Clarke. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. On motion, voted that the list of c me members of the Society

published in connection with th minutes of its next session. The Corresponding Secretary read the correspondence as follows: 1. A letter from W. F. Vancleve referring to his Sabbath articles pub

lished in the RECORDER, and proposing to revise and prepare for publication in tract form if the Board shall so desire. 2. Two letters from James Bailey

reporting labor, referring to the openings for additional labor and the prospects of the cause. 3. A letter from D. R. Stillman

bers for the SABBATH RECORDER. 4. Two communications from M B. Kelly, submitting his report of labor in behalf of the Sabbath cause The Twenty-ninth Annual Report, as prepared by the Corresponding Secretary, was read, and after som

The Recording Secretary reported in the matter of the Board's action respecting the remuneration of Bro. A. H. Lewis for the preparation of There is no Scriptural evidence his Sabbath History, by reading fitting floral tribute to the Cross.

remarks, unanimously adopted.

On motion, voted that the matter or that there is great misapprehen- Angel said to them "He is not here Lewis, be deferred until the results

risen." Luke 24:6. Mary says responding Secretary be instructed "Because they have taken away my to correspond with those in different churches are in working order, our Lord and I know not where they localities, having in charge the sale have laid him." John 20:13. The of Bro. Lewis' Sabbath History, and record is clear in each case, that ascertain, as far as practicable, the Christ rose before they came, and number of copies remaining unsold, and also the expenses and receipts

The Committee to look after and report respecting the discretionary fund, reported, recommending from the small subscriptions to that fund, ists disagree as to the time of the not exceeding ten dollars, the transfer of \$373 from the discretionary to the general fund, which, on mo-

Orders were voted on the Treasure, as previously voted. James Bailey On motion, voted that an order

be given the Business Editor for the thousand copies of Eld. Kelly's On motion, voted that the Busi ness Editor's report, not yet at hand

Business and Auditing Committee for consideration. The minutes of the meeting were read and approved, and the meeting on motion, adjourned.

> STEPHEN BURDICK, Rec. Sec. pro tem

tending about the days or hours of our Saviour's crucifixion, burial, and resurrection, when in fact, legiti- Text 1 Tim. 3: 15, "That thou maymately, it never had any sanctity, est know how thou oughtest to beexcept in the eyes of Papists, and have thyself in the house of God, their so-called Protestant descend- which is the church of the living auts, who seem to be strengthened God, the pillar and ground of truth." and encouraged in their belief and Ordaining prayer by the pastor, and practice, by our attack here, concluding, after all, that we tacitly M. Todd. admit the first day to have a claim to some sanctity, from our efforts to divest it of any, by denying and was one of solemn interest, and we trying to prove that Christ did not trust that it received the seal of the

end of the weekly Sabbath, as we now reckon time; which, could it be made out, would not strengthen the Sabbath institution at all, as this has its place among Heaven's unchang ing laws. The Bible, and that alone is our guide, in which we find no change made in the rest day, nor any | Sept. 5th, 1872, at 101 o'clock A. M., thing of the kind hinted at even Hence we should continue to observe the Bible Sabbath, till the Lord o the Sabbath shall bid us change. A SABBATH-KEEPER.

comes to this office without the name laid but one day and two nights in as we regard the points well made, the heart of the earth, when He said and happily expressed. We hope, however, that persons writing for Brown to lead in the examination of publication will not fail to send the candidate. their names, and, in case they do not make their identity known, they need not be disappointed if their tion to ordain the candidate. articles do not appear.

be remembered by many of our read- charge by Eld. G. J. Crandall; right the coming of the Lord, seems ton With all these encouraging fear as an attractive agency in winning anoint the body of Jesus. With gism, Christ said He would be three ers as a former resident of Baker's hand of fellowship by Eld. C. Row-

HOME NEWS. SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC.

The Sabbath Schools of the Genesee, Richburgh, and Nile Churches, and the Sunday School of ful grove within the limits of the Nile society, Aug. 28th, 1872. The occasion was one of very general interest to all engaged, and universally pronounced among the most pleasant of the kind ever enjoyed in this section. The day was all that could be desired; just one of those days which could overcome the despondencies of a dyspeptic. number in attendance was large, as may be guessed, when we say that over one hundred teams were in the procession, and several of them were four-horse teams, heavily loaded with children. The exercises of the different schools were generally well prepared, and of an interesting character. In the absence of a programme, we can only speak of some of the general characteristics of each, without attempting to give the ex-

Prayer was offered by Eld. G. J. Crandall. The exercises of the Genesee Sabbath School consisted of the building a of pyramid, composed of frame work. Each piece was appropriately named: Humility, Benevolence, Hope, Charity, etc., with Jesus Christ as the foundation. As these representative blocks were laid by the Superintendent, the inscriptions were responded to by different members of the school, by repeating appropriate passages of Scripture, the whole forming a complete pyramid, beautifully representing a symmetri-

act order in which they occurred.

The exercises of the Richburgh School were somewhat similar in style, consisting of answers in Scripture language, to questions put by the Superintendent, touching the reciprocal duties of parents and children, also the duties of children to God and the promises of God to children.

cal Christian character.

The Infant Class of the Nile Sunday School gave a recitation in concert. There was a recitation and a reading by representative members of other classes. The children of the Nile Sabbath School paid a Other classes were represented in

recitations by members selected for An interesting feature of the en-

tire exercise was the singing by the several schools in concert, and by each school in its school capacity. The presence of several musical bands, added much to the enjoyment of the occasion, as they discoursed what, at other times might have been foot-stirring music, which happily at this, only moved the soul. After listening a short time to what was very generous mynipus by the name of an address, the

crowd repaired in good order to the well-filled tables, and, to all human appearance, enjoyed that part of the day's doings with a zest equal to that of any other.

After dinner, the day was given up to the usual exercises of such days. Singing, playing, swinging, talking, visiting, court, and several other innocent amusements of the left desolate. God had departed same termination. At an early from them, and hence utter ruingwa hour, the company broke up, apparently well satisfied, that it had been a day of good things to them.

ONE OF THE NUMBER. ORDINATION AT WEST EDMESTON.

The three Sabbath-keeping church-

es in the vicinity of Brookfield, N. Y., meet together three times a year; on the last Sabbath in May at Leonardsville, on the second Sabbath in January at Clarkoville, and on the third Sabbath in September at West Edmeston. This year it was thought best to hold the meeting at the latter place on the last Sabbath in August, and connect therewith the services of ordination of a deacon. Accordingly, William H. Burdick, having been chosen to fill the office made vacant by the death of our beloved brother, Ephraim Maxson, was ordained at that time with the following exercises: Sermon by Eld. Stephen Burdick. charge to the candidate by Eld. J.

Owing to a storm, the congrega tion was not large. The occasion

ORDINATION AT PORTVILLE. In compliance with the request of the Portville Seventh-day Baptist Church, a council of brethren from various churches of the Western Association convened with that Church, for the purpose of examining and ordaining Bro. J. I. Huffman to the gospel ministry. The council was organized by the

Chairman, and Eld. G. J. Crandall Prayer was offered by Eld. B. F.

Rogers. The Chair appointed Eld. T. B.

unanimously concurred in a resolu-

by Eld. T. B. Brown; consecrating the general meaning of the Old Tes Col. Roswell Adams, who will prayer offered by Eld. J. Kenyon; tament scriptures when speaking In this action of ours, we trust me henceforth, till ye shall say

we have followed the leadings of the Divine Spirit, and we earnestly pray that the blessing of our Heav. enly Father may rest upon all the

labors of, our beloved brother. G. J. CRANDALI. Secretary of the Council.

SAILING OF ELD. WM. M. JONES.

The item below is from the Bar ist Union of Aug. 27th: Rev. Wm. M. Jones, of Rosen nayn, N. J., received some time since a call to the Mill Yard Seventh-day Baptist Church, London. That call ne has accepted, and to-morrow sails by the Iowa to take charge of his new field of labor. Our best wishes and prayers follow him, that he and his may be conveyed thither in safe. ty, and find the labor to which he is called, congenial and, in time, large

rom the Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

BY S. S. GRISWOLD. I will now pass to consider that

series of discourses commencing in

v crowned with the Master's bles

the 24th chapter of Matthew and continued through the 25th chapter. These chapters contain a graphic description prophetically of the utter destruction of the Jewish nation po. litically, and including its civil, ph. litical and religious polity or arrange. ments; an end of that dispensation and also the establishing of the Christian dispensation, the kingdon of Heaven; the principles by which its administration was to be conduct ed, and its results in separating the tares from the wheat, the righteous from the wicked; and the final des tiny of each class; and the coming of the Son of Man in their accomplishment. The language of these discourses is most sublime, and the imagery employed has seldon been excelled although much used by the ancient prophets of the Jewish na

In prophetic language, great comnotions upon this earth are often epresented under the notion of commotions and changes in the literal heavens. The fall of Babylon is epresented by the stars and constelations of heaven withdrawing their ight; and the sun and moon being darkened. See Isaiah 13. The destruction of Egypt is portrayed by the heaven being covered, the sun enveloped in a cloud, and the moon withholding her light. See Ezekiel 32. The destruction of the Jews by Antiochus Epiphanes, by casting the stars to the ground. See Daniel 8. And the destruction of Jerusalem, by showing wonders in heaven and in earth, darkening of the

sun, and turning the moon into blood. See Joel 2: 30,31, and Acts 2. Lightfoot says, beavens shall peris of its glory and L obine sha darkened, brought/ sun is the religion the moon is the ary tile

and doctors of be In the 23d cha nonnced the mo tions upon the / ally upon the sa - denouncal judgement as about to fo

manner that those judgements enall that their house, their temple was been listening to those terrible de nunciations evidently saw that if those predictions were ever realized

it would involve the utter destruction of their nation and their temple. Such a catastrophe to them seem ed impossible, when they looked a the solid foundation upon which the temple was built, and the durable materials of which it was construc ed. Therefore, as they were leaving the temple, they called the attention of Christ to that fact: "Master, see what manner of stones and what buildings are here," as if it were impossible that his predictions could e fulfilled. But in his answer, Christ but increased their wonder b saying that there should not be lef

one stone upon another, that should not be thrown down. 24:2. Lord spoke in the temple, into which he never again entered. With his ascended the Mount of Olives, which they had a full view of the temple. Filled with amazement at their Lord's predic tions, the disciples asked him to tell them "when these things should be; and what should be the sign his coming, are of the end of the world." Mar tays, "Tell us, when shall these tangs be? and what shall be the sign when all these things shall be fulfilled?" Inke "Master, but when shall these thing be? and what sign will there b when these things shall come

Now, nothing is plainer than that he disciples' questions all related to those maledictions and predictions which Christ had been uttering against the nation and the temple For he had not said a word about the destruction of the world, the earth, but had denounced the nation of the Jews. The disciples there fore asked him only concerning the calamity, and nothing else. The wished to know by what signs the might know when all these thing hould be fulfilled, these things which Christ had been speaking, vi the destruction of that tempie a nation. This was the end of th world, to which they referred in their appointment of Eld. J. Kenyon question, the end of that dispensation, the end of that age. For the word in Greek there used is aionos meaning age—there, the Jewish pensation.

From the last verse of the preced ing chapter the disciples doubtless inferred that a coming of the Lord was connected with the dire calamities which Christ had been predict After an examination, the council ing. But according to their use Scripture language, they would understand that coming as referring to the providence of God in the over Ordination sermon was preached throw of their nation. That such cannot be seriously questioned.
When, therefore, Christ declared

Blessed is he that understood that e diction of a cor would understan some special prindicative of the against that peop roceed to answer tions accordingly, amity would tak would be the sign that divine provid

consummated. In verse 4, Cl ngainst being dece ciples, those to w speaking. As His at hand, and as t be informed how when He would co them against the "For many shall saying, I am Chi necessary for then on their guard, every event and

compare them 1 Whoever will r the timejust prece drerelion of hat beany did co Christ—many of to happeared of which there has, and ded fruly was that sig to whom it was whose benefit it history of those proves.

In verses 16,

them which be in

mountains: Let h

housetop not con

thing out of his him which is in t to take his clothes absurd when app advent, but is lite the siege of Jerus After mention that would trans near approach c most solemnly car in verse 25, "B you;" and then in His coming as suc ed. For as the li of the east, and sh west; so shall also Son of Man be," the time when take place and soever the carca engles be gathered carcass was the pecially Jerusaler of the coming of at the end of tha

ed the end of the That our Lord lem and the over ish nation, we know alisposed to deny many who canno ed to believe. The question vese 3. seems to ."When shall incuding all He te overthrow of t one stone sho ther, and 2. "W moride" another

event respecting His disciples had unrecorded conv In His answer prophetic style, field of His disc following one li through to its ing back and From verse 3 to once down throu This cannot all: tion of Jerusa 'Nation shall ri kingdom again was it at the de lem? There w nation. All the tion of it which war against each beneath the iron ter the breaking could be fulfille

Again, verse

pel of the king

ed in all the w all nations and come." The end ed of that dispe the end of that this gospel itsel gospel invitatio proffered to all n and then its offe the end to come Going back siege of Jerusal up the line of point to verse overthrow of verses 15–20, th cution against t time on throng which the pape out the saints of 21; Dan. 7:25 7. the shortening by the great R Rev. 12:16, the who would sh

wonders (2 wo before the dest ut which is letter in moder 23, 24; the lite ing of Christ a as a gleam of l the east to th finally, the des wicked at that ndgements of eagles upon th Again Hogo a point just su cution before up the signs in which should h

after assuring of the earth sh ing in power sound of a tru and the ange clect, not from the four winds en to the othe beyond that p

heavens and Verse 35. Such is a sy part of the ch endcavor toqu commandment only means or day in particular them how Gooit, if he had seventh day; chapter beto meant to asse

POLITICAL NEWS

defensive, for the campaign, and

ominated the following State ticket:

Congressman at Large—Samuel S. Cox, Democrat, of New York.

Governor-Francis Kernan, Democrat

Lieutenant Governor-Chauncey M. De-

ew, Liberal, of Westchester.

Canal Commissioner—John F. Hubbard,

State Prison Inspector—Enos E. Brooks

An Electoral ticket was nominat-

ed, consisting of nineteen Demo-

crats and sixteen Liberal Republi-

The Democratic National Conven-

tion, which met in Louisville, Ky.

last week, nominated Chas. O'Conor,

setts, for Vice President.

er for Lieutenant Governor.

EXECUTION AT BUFFALO.

from the Elmira Advertiser's account

against alcohol and bad company:

him, he read in a clear, firm tone,

cle or anivered.

On Friday, Sept. 6th, Patrick

Democrat, of Chenango.

iberal, of Cattaraugus.

cans.

G. J. CRANDALL, Secretary of the Council AILING OF ELD. WM. M. JONES. he item below is from the Ban-Union of Aug. 27th: ev. Wm. M. Jones, of Rosen-

n, N. J., received some time since ill to the Mill Yard Seventh-day end of this dispensation would be consummated. otist Church, London. That call has accepted, and to-morrow sails the lowa to take charge of his v field of labor. Our best wishes prayers follow him, that he and may be conveyed thither in safeand find the labor to which he is when He would come, He cautioned ed, congenial and, in time, large. them against their being deceived. crowned with the Master's blesssaving, I am Christ; and shall dem the Advent Review and Sabbath Herald.

THE COMING OF CHRIST.—NO. 6. by s. s. griswold. will now pass to consider that

ies of discourses commencing in 24th chapter of Matthew and itinued through the 25th chapter. ese chapters contain a graphic desption prophetically of the utter struction of the Jewish nation poically, and including its civil, wot ical and religious polity or arrangents; an end of that dispensation: d also the establishing of the ristian dispensation, the kingdom Heaven; the principles by which administration was to be conductand its results in separating the es from the wheat, the righteons m the wicked; and the final des of each class; and the coming the Son of Man in their accomhment. The language of these courses is most sublime, and the

proves.

the siege of Jerusalem.

ed the end of the world.

o no more than that, there are very

nany who cannot easily be persuad-

23. seems to embrace two points:

When shall these things be?".

ding all He had said respecting

overthrow of the temple, so that

one stone should be left upon an-

ther, and 2. "What shall be the sign of the coming and the end of the

world," another and a subsequent

event respecting which our Lord and

His disciples had evidently had some

In His answer following a frequent

prophetic style, Christ goes over the

field of His discourse several times,

following one line of thought down

through to its termpaton, then go-

ing back and taking up another.

From verse 3 to verse 15 he takes us

once down through this dimensation.

"Nation shall rise against nation and

kingdom against kingdom." How

was it at the destruction of Jerusa-

nation. All the world (all that por-

tion of it which included nations of

sufficient strength and importance to

war against each other) lay prostrate

beneath the iron heel of Rome. - Af-

ter the breaking up of that empire into different kingdoms this verse

Again, verse 14: "And this gos-

pel of the kingdom shall be preach-

ed in all the world for a witness to

all nations and then shall the end

come." The end of what? Not the

ed of that dispensation which intro-

duced this gospel to the nations, but

the end of that dispensation which

gospel invitation was itself to go

to all the world, its benefits to be

proffered to all nations, for a witness

and then its offers were to cease and

point to verse 28, embracing the

overthrow of the Jewish nation.

verses 15-20, the long ages of perse-

cution against the church from that

time on through the period during

which the papal power should wear

out the saints of the Most High, verse

21; Dan. 7:25; Rev. 12:14; 13:5,

7, the shortening of the persecution

by the great Reformation, verse 22;

Rev. 12:16, the arising of false christs

who would show great signs and

wonders (a work which was not done

but which is being fulfilled to the

letter in modern spiritualism), verses

ng of Christ as startling and visible

as a gleam of lightning shining from

the east to the west, verse 27, and

finally, the destruction of the living

wicked at that time, upon whom the

judgements of God will light, as

Again He goes back in verse 29 to

a point just subsequent to the perse-

which should herald His coming, and

after assuring us that all the tribes

eagles upon their prey.

could be fulfilled, but not before.

unrecorded conversation.

most solemnly cautions the disciples

agery employed has seldon been elled although much used by the cient prophets of the Jewish nan prophetic language, great comtions upon this earth are often resented under the notion of comtions and changes in the literal evens. The fall of Babylon is presented by the stars and constelions of heaven withdrawing their ht; and the sun and moon being rkened. See Isaiah 13. The denction of Egypt is portrayed the heaven being covered, the sun veloped in a cloud, and the moon thholding her light. See Ezekiel The destruction of the Jews by itiochus Epiphanes, by casting wn some of the host of heaven and

8. And the destruction of Jeruem, by showing wonders in heavand in earth, darkening of the i, and turning the moon into ood. See Joel 2: 30,31, and Acts 2. Lightfoot says, The Jewish avens shall peris and the moon its glory and I opiness shall be kened, brought ching. The ate; and the same tip the gres id doctors of bein In the 23d change Christ had pro-

nnced the mo Aerribla maledicons upon the ? wish nation, especily upon the seabes and Thansses, dedenounced the most severe dgement as about to fall upon em, affirming in the mest solemn anner that those judgements shall me upon that generation. Verse In verse 38, Chirst told them at their house, their temple was ft desolate. God had departed om them, and hence utter ruin was ieir portion. The disciples who had een listening to those terrible deose predictions were ever realized would involve the utter destruction

Such a catastrophe to them seeml impossible, when they looked at emple was built, and the durable L. Therefore, as they were leaving Christ to that fact: "Master, see hat manner of stones and what uildings are here." as if it were im hrist but increased their wonder by ot be thrown down. 24:2. ord spoke in the temple, into which e never again entered. With his ascended the Mount of

live which they had a full iew of the temple. Filled with which they had a full mazement at their Lord's predicons, the disciples asked him to tell new, "when these things should e; and what should be the sign of s coming, and of the end of the orld." Massays, "Tell us, when all these things bo? and what all be the sign when all these ings shall be fulfilled?" Luke, Master, but when shall these things c? and what sign will there be

hen these things shall come to Now, nothing is plainer than that hich Christ had been uttering gainst the nation and the temple e destruction of the world, the orth, but had denounced the nation. the Jews. The disciples therere asked him only concerning the lamity, and nothing else. They shed to know by what signs they ight know when all these things hich Christ had been speaking, viz.

orld, to which they referred in their nestion, the end of that dispensaon, the end of that age. For the ord in Greek, there used is aiosos reaning age—there, the Jewish dis-From the last verse of the preced

g chapter the disciples doubtless derred that a coming of the Lord as connected with the dire calaniwhich Christ had been predict But according to their use of oripture language, they would uncertaind that coming as referring to the providence of God in the over throw of their nation. That such is general meaning of the Old Testiment scriptures when speaking of the Lord, seems to me major be seriously questioned.

When, therefore, Christ declared achapter 23: 39, "Ye shall not see henceforth, Edl. ye shall say.

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," the disciples if they how should He have worded it? Let us now see how Bro. G. "telunderstood that expression as a proescopes" this chapter to save his diction of a coming of the Lord, would understand it as predicting theology. With him the darkening | better side. Every one of them had of the sun and moon, and falling of some special providence of God

indicative of the divine displeasure against that people. Hence, Christ of persons in places of authority and friends. Like Nero, they were the proceed to answered their interrogations accordingly, viz., when that calamity would take place, and what would be the sign of His coming in lation, denote the same thing. But point the moral that geniality and that divine providence by which the In verse 4. Christ warned them against being deceived. "Take heed that no man deceive you," the dis- and "after the tribulation," express- most esteemed correspondents, going ciples, those to whom He was then ly says the record, the sun and moon up to Albany a fortnight ago, met speaking. As His coming was near at hand, and as they had desired to which is again the overthrow of the tleman who was, with all the tender be informed how they might know Jewisn nation); and after these com- ness of a mother taking care of a "For many shall come in my name Thus the Jewish nation is overthrown ceive many." It would therefore be | not once only but again and again. necessary for them to be cautious, be | and thus Rro.G. runs three lengths of the telescope into one, and throws the on their guard, carefully question record into inextricable confusion.

every event and phenomena, and compare them with what he told That the signs in the sun, moon and stars are entirely distinct from Whoever will read the history of in his record of this very discourse the time just preceding the culminaand the calamities, in chapter 21: 25, he says: "And there to attend his trial and hear his senhe everthew of the nation, knows has many did come in the name of shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon Uhrist-many of those false Christs the earth distress of nations with soft-hearted and equally unscrupuappeared of which Jesus warned His roaring." Here the signs in the sun, not always going and sentiment do moon and stars, which are beyond If the greatest disgrace comes to that sign fulfilled to those whomit was addressed, and for ase brank it was spoken, the question the same as mentioned in the judge who prostitutes his au-Matt. 24:29, are one thing and the history of those times abundantly calamities of nations on the earth,

In verses 16, 17, 18, "Then let them which be in Judea flee into the mountains: Let him which is on the housetop not come down to take anything out of his house: Neither let Universalist view that Matt. 24 was | who made the Erie injunctions and all fulfilled in the destruction of Jehim which is in the field return back to take his clothes." Such language is absurd when applied to the second pages, entitled, "Harmony and Ex- counsel of the railway that owned advent, but is literally applicable to After mentioning various events that would transpire, indicating the near approach of Christ, He again

quote. On page 257, he says: you;" and then in verse 27 announces | His coming as sudden and unexpect-"This loose and fanciful method of exed. "For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the similar portions of the Scriptures, is most evidently the source of theoretic Universal west; so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be," and verse 28, both And it occasions a lack of intensity in the the time when the coming would take place and where. "For where-Bible were evidently designed to produce The injury is incalculable and ordinarily incurable. This painful truth meets us at soever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." That carcass was the Jewish nation, esdisclose an extent of injury from this source that will be absolutely appalling. pecially Jerusalem. Hence the time Great must be the necessity then, that of the coming of the Son of Man was should justify any departure from literal at the end of that dispensation, callity in expounding such passages as this. eral interpretation is absolutely impracticable, that it either clashes with other por-That our Lord in His great proph- tions of the Bible, or with indubitable becy recorded in the 24th or Matthew, facts. Nothing less than this should be

"But are there any such reasons for wresting this passage from its literal and natural import? No; there is not one... If men should reason so loosely and unhilosophically on almost any other subthe question of the disciples, in ject, they would be in danger of losing their reputation for common intelligence And why the world has so long tolerated this superficial method of explaining away the most solemn and literal teachings of Inspiration, is really wonderful.

> THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE. Under the above title the Inde pendent of Aug. 22d, gives the folnestly commend to the careful consideration of our readers:

for evil of all those men but lately panded together to rob the public has been struck down. Judge Barnard has been unanimously condemned by the highest court known to above water. The Nevada was a full senate enforced by the judgesof the Court of Appeals. He is not | ford transportation company. Duronly hurled from the seat which he ling the war she did service under has disgraced, but is forever disqual-

There is the dread certainty of fate about these falling bolts of line to which she last belonged. Her they sought out and struck down invoked their descent? Two years | rags, scrap iron, and gasoline. It is ago it seemed as if the artillery of | believed that the explosion of some Heaven could not dislodge Tweed of the last mentioned article caused and Fisk and Barnard, so strong the fire, as there had not been a were they, and so closely were they and their associates banded together. But the compact was broken

and Barnard was compelled to be umph which pervaded the city and this gospel itself introduced. The the country when Tweed and Sweeney and Connoly were driven from morning of Sept. 5th, killing engintheir offices; and that seemed triumph enough. But justice was not vet satisfied, and a few months later we saw the equally villainous and Going back in verse 15 to the siege of Jerusalem, He again takes more impudent Erie Ring overup the line of thought from that | thrown, and its master spirit fallen

in blood, the victim of his shameless | Ohio Railroad jumped the track near crimes. It seemed as if justice were | Columbus, Miss., on Tuesday, Sept. infficiently avenged. But not so. There yet remained those worst criminals of all, the udges, with whose purchased ermine hese more prominent villains had cloaked their robberies; and their fate was awaiting them. Most signal of all has been their overthrow. Cardozo, more crafty than the rest Cunn was removed by the legislature, and died of the disgrace; and Barnard, the most flagrant offender, has been impeached, convicted, and disqualified from ever again holding an 23, 24, the literal and personal comoffice of trust. The air was very

heavy and foul; the storm has been very loud and sharp; the lightning has struck and prostrated the tallest trees; and the Heavens are clearer for the tempest. Men see that the triumphing of the wicked is short. They rejoice that notorious crime no longer flaunts its success in the face of our youth, and tempts them cution before mentioned, and takes to repeat the enormities of Fisk and up the signs in the physical heavens

Tweed and Barnard. We do not suppose that Judge of the earth should behold Him com- | Barnard was "the wickedest man ing in power and great glory, and in the United States; and yet, for ern Railroad, Sept. 2d, one mile east mourn because of Him, and the great all practical purposes, he was the of Belle Plain, a freight train ran into sound of a trumpet should be heard worst. Not so notorious a roue or a construction train, and telescoped and the angels should gather the thief as Fisk, not so open a robber the caboose of the latter train, killthe four winds from one end of heav- wider and more destructive than mortally wounding six others. Four sion Baptists, or "Hard Shells;" en to the other, he takes us forward theirs. They were local notorieties of the wounded have since died, and The General Baptists, or Free Will beyond that point even at which the and inpoverished the city or the heavens and earth shall pass away. state. He sat on the bench corrupting justice, through his judicial de-Such is a synopsis, in brief, of this cisions robbing Englishmen as well part of the chapter. When persons as Americans of their property, and endeavor toquibble around the fourth doing more than any other man about \$2,000 worth of lamber of the part of the house of their property, and night of Aug. 31st, together with commandment by asserting that it | could do to ruin American credit in | about \$2,000 worth of lumber. Toonly means one day in seven and no other lands. To Judge Barnard tal loss estimated at \$10,000. The

mentions would literally take place, ed from us by his most corrupt judicial robberies of the English stockholders of the Erie Railway. And yet these men all had their

elements of popularity, genial traits, the stars, denote the casting down and were dearly loved by their power among the Jews; in other idols of the populace. It will do no words, the overthrow of the Jewish | hurt, now that we have secured their nation. The coming of the Son of overthrow, to remember this fact, Man, and the threatening tribu- if it be for no other reason than to how does our Lord locate these kindliness of heart, so far from beevents? First we have the tribula- ing proofs of a Christian character tion (which according to Bro. G. is | are traits which may characterize the overthrow of the Jewish nation); the very worst of men. Two of our are darkened, and the stars fall on the steamboat at midnight a gen motions in the heavens, the Son of boy, a stranger to him, whom he Man comes (which is still again the | had found in a drawing room, sufoverthrow of the Jewish nation). fering from a sudden illness and utterly helpless. He waited on the boy like a nurse, accepting their assistance, got medicine for him from the ship's stores, secured him a of New York, for President; and berth, and as our correspondents left the gentleman he was bidding the stewardess to call him immediately any movements among men, Luke, if the boy should need further attention. That kind man was George of our Lord's, very clearly shows. In | G. Barnard, on his way to Saratoga

tence. His was a kind heart; and just such a man was Fisk, equally the Republican ticket. thority for private ends, not a little of that disgrace will settle luridly quite another thing. Verily if this down on those men whom the law language means anything, it means cannot reach, who instigated him to his course. When the court voted For a thorough refutation of the unanimously the guilt of the judge

appointments, it just as truly rung rusalem, we refer the reader to an the knell of the reputation of David eminent Baptist work of nearly 500 Dudley Field, who was the senior position of our Lord's Great Prophlits judge. No man can contrive ecy," by Rev. D. D. Buck, with an knavery for another to execute, and Introduction by J. R. Graves, editor be himself guiltless; and we do not of the Tennesce Baptist. We have see how the men who five years ago room for only one paragraph instead argued for his impeachment and in verse 25, "Behold I have told of the pages we would be glad to then proved his guilt, and immediately after became his prompters in corruption, can survive the infamy which has befallen him. We are seeing things clearer than we did, and crime will find fewer apologists than while Tweed and Fisk and Barnard went unwhipt of justice.

> STEAMER BURNED. easy. His body did not even spin We copy the following account of on the rope, as usual. He merely the burning of the steamer Nevada ceased to breathe. At eight minutes from the Stonington Mirror: after dropping the pulse ceased, and at twelve minutes the heart ceased The steamer Nevada, Capt. Grumto beat, and his life was pronounced ley, from Philadelphia to Hartford extinct by the physician. After put into New London Sunday fore-

noon, Sept. 1st, in consequence of

being unable to get over the Sayneat black walnut coffin, and turned brook bar, and anchored off the Pcrefers to the destruction of Jerusaing that the Lord did not mean just what quot House. At half past 6 o'clock
ing that the Lord did not mean just what quot House. At half past 6 o'clock over to his friends for burial. Sunday evening, the Captain says he saw a little smoke issuing from the freight house and subsequently ed on the 27th of the present month. felt a slight jar which he was unable to account for. The engineer imme-THE TROUBLES IN POPE COUNTY, diately went below, burst in a bulk-ARKANSAS.—Dispatches from Little head, and was met by a Nicet of lame from which he was obliged to Rock, of Sept. 7th, state that Gov. flee to the deck. From this moment Hadley has issued an order declarthe flames spread with wonderful rapidity, and completely enveloped the upper works of the vessel. The and crew seeing that all efto make it danger to enforce the unavailing, and being driven by th laws. Major General Upham states flames, which were every moment that the militia is directed to probecoming fiercer, sought safety in their vawl, saving only the clothes they stood in at the time of the disued until 1 o'clock when the steam-

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

from the west about that time.

cursion train on the Baltimore and

force the laws. The expense of subsisting the militia is to be assessed against Pope county. er, having burned to the water's Parties from that county report that Gen. Upham has 150 men. The She remains upright in the middle main body was encamped last night of the channel with her smoke-stack six miles south of Russelville under the command of Sheriff Dodson. All the people are reported peaceable, and Paynter, who killed the County Clerk on Saturday, is in the hands of the civil authorities. the name of the Whitehead. About six years ago she was rebuilt, her

name changed, and placed on the THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.-Dispatches announce that the Board of officers and crew numbered eight Arbitration concluded all business requiring deliberation, on the 6th of Her cargo consisted of wool, waste, September, and adjourned till the 9th, to give time for the completion of various clerical duties. The Arbitrators have accepted the invitalight of any kind in the hold during tion of the Swiss Federal Council to a state dinner, at Berne, on Thursday next, in celebration of the happy issue of their deliberations. Two trains on the Pennsylvania They will return to Geneva on Saturday, the 14th inst., when their offieer Frank McCauley, and cutting off the arm of the fireman. A number the terms of the Treaty. General

cial signatures will be affixed to the documents, and the respective Governments apprised of the results of the Arbitration, in accordance with gratification is expressed at the speedy and satisfactory results of A Memphis dispatch states that the labors of the Arbitration. A an express train on the Mobile and number of persons connected with the Court have already left Geneva. TORNADO AT JACKSONVILLE, ILL. -A Jacksonville, Ill., dispatch to Chicago, of Aug. 29th, says that a terrible tornado passed over that city and vicinity last night. About half the roof of Copp's woolen mills

3d. Four cars and the baggage express and two coaches were thrown down a ten feet embankment. Ten or twelve persons were hadly bruis-A few nights ago the Kansas Pacific passenger train lost its sleeping was torn off, and one-third of the and went back sixty miles before he found it, and the passengers were roof of the Jacksonville Home wooldeeping in peaceful innocence wait- en mills. The walls of the West Charge Methodist Church, in course of construction, were blown down. On Tuesday morning, Sept. 3d, a freight train was thrown from the upset and torn in pieces, while shade track at Belvidere Station, in this and forest trees were snapped off and county, the engineer sustaining sesent whirling through the air with vere injuries. The switch had been opened, and the light extinguished, throughout the country are flattened with the intention, probably, of wrecking train No. 8, which was due and the damage is very great, it there has not been a loss of life The storm is the severest that has The Blue State express and an ex visited this vicinity in many years.

Ohio Railroad telescoped, Sept. 5th, BAPTISTS .- A correspondent of the near Richland, Ohio. Four persons Central Baptist, St. Louis, counts were killed and twenty-eight woundsix kinds of Baptists in Southern Il-On the Chicago and North Westlinois. They are: 1. The Missionary Baptists, identical with the great Baptist Church; 2. United Baptists, who are very indefinitely described: ing one man almost instantly, and 3. The Regular Baptists, Anti-Mis-Baptists, "a people that seem to be of late much reinforced, improved in the ministry, and quickened in zeal;" 5. The Colored Baptists, who GEN. ROY STONE'S SAW-MILL, at Vandalia, N. Y., was burned on the have promising churches in import-night of Aug. 31st, together with ant places, and are doing well: 6.

now and latest on the ground." day in particular, we sometimes ask more than to any other man, and to mill is said to have been a model TWENTY-ONE of the persons engagthem how God should have worded his decisions more than to any other of its kind. An exchange says: ed in the July riot, at Williamsport it, if he had meant the definite cause, has been due the distrust that "The General and his men had a seventh day. So we ask on the has been felt abroad for American lively time all night fighting the fire, chapter before us, if Christ had securities; and we doubt not that and by great exertion millions of Sentence has not yet been pronounce. meant to assert that the things He millions of capital have been divert- feet of lumber were saved."

NAVIGATION ONE UPPER MIS-The Democratic and Liberal Resourt.-A dispa from Helena, publican Conventions met in Syra- Montana, dated gust 28th, says cuse, N. Y., last week, and after that a reconnoisse just completed holding, through committees, sever- by competent gineers demonal conference meetings, succeeded in strates that theissouri River is

forming an alliance, offensive and navigable abovehe Falls, for a third was stolen. good class of smers, 275 miles beyond Fort Hon, the present head of navigat! A line of steamers is to be impiately placed on the Upper Missi, to run in connection with thoushed portion of the Northern Pfic Railroad, making a direct earn outlet for the entire trade of Intana.

> Boiler Explors.—The boiler in a steam samill in Gallipolis Ohio, explode recently, killing John Jones, theroprietor, and two men named Cla and Webb, and vounding two hers. The boiler inhe rolling mill of

Brown, Bonnell Co., in Youngstown, O., expled Aug. 1st, and the fireman, naed Garahty, was instantly killed. A large piece of the American Board to take charge John Quincy Adams, of Massachu-The Republican State Convention jured Mr. Quingy. The mill will native evangelists. of Kansas, has nominated T. O. Osbe stopped aboutone month. The borne for Governor, and E. S. Storloss is \$20,000.

Vermont, at the late State elec-Horse Thief arrested .- A distion, gave about 25,000 majority for patch from Pothkeepsie, August 27th says: During the past month ystem of hor has been a successful in the towns along the Hudson, and Morrisey expiated the unnatural to-day officer Shieds of this city arcrime of matricide, on the gallows. rived here having aman named John The following brief extract we clip Mahar under arest, charged with the crime. Two of the stolen horses have been found in his premises in Loss \$26,000. of the execution, as a warning Hoboken, and the officer reports that there are five or six more in that After communion with his spiritvicinity. It is thought that Mahar nal advisers, three of whom stood by is one of an organized gang.

brief address admitting his crime, but declaring that he had no knowlland, was seroiusly damaged by fire, edge of what he did, and warning on the 3d of September. The fire those present to beware of intoxicatbroke out in the after in the castern ng drinks and shun evil associates. He then bade farewell to all, and | end of the Cathedal. The Canterand a black cap drawn over his face, when a signal was given to the sher- turies, on a site of the finest Chrisiff, who sprung the trap at 12:05 tian church built in Saxon-England. o'clock. Morrissey fell about seven It has been the habit for the past feet. The spinal cord was instantly three hundred years to hold religious broken, and he never moved a mus- services in the Cathedral daily. The the Institute, and instructions given appoint custom was not broken by the fire, His death was instantaneous and as services were held after the suppression of the flames.

A FIENDISH ACT.—Two butchers of Royalton, a small village near Cleveland, having a grudge against a farmer named Schweitzer, who hanging twenty-five minutes the lived in Parma township, went to body was lowered and placed in a Schweitzer's house, recently, and finding no one at home but his grand-daughter, a little girl, nine years old, friends, will be conducted by L. A. Platts, Low to good middlings.... Buffalo jail, sentenced to be execut. on her clothes and set them on fire. She was burned so badly that she died in a few hours. Before death she told the names of the fiends who | bath-school work. committed the terrible act.

FIRE IN MEMPHIS, TENN.-A fire and criminal law is obstructed to which, owing to the dry combustible such an extent in Pope county, as material of the surrounding buildceed to Pope county with such aid about one-half of which was covered as he may deem necessary to en- by insurance, mainly in local com-

> SCHOONER CAPSIZED .- On the miles from Cape Cod, between that point and Nanset, the schooner M. A. Folsom, 386 tons, with Capt. Roe, mate, and crew, seven in number, clinging to her bottom. The vessel left Boston at 5 A. M. on the 26th, and at 1 P. M. was struck by a whirl-

> Debt.-The first of September schedule of the public debt of the United States exhibits the further decrease in the principal of the debt of \$10,-736,636 since the 1st of August,makthe total amount paid off by the present Administration since March 4th, 1869, \$348,141,229.

FIRE IN NEW YORK .- On the morning of September 3d, a fire corner of Elm and Reade streets, by which property to the amount of \$200,000 was destroyed, on which there was a partial insurance.

EDWARD STOKES is again on trial for the killing of James Fisk, Jr. SENATOR SUMNER sailed for Eu

ope on the 3d of September. GOLD closed in New York,

the 7th of September at 113.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Pacific Mail Company receiv d a cable dispatch, Sept. 3d, from Yokohama, via. Hong Kong, announcing their steamship America. rom San Francisco Aug. 1st, arrivsame night was burned to the wathousand dollars, is still on board. The Apache delegation of Indians

told the President, Sept. 3d, that they desired to live at peace with the whites, and wanted horses, shops. farms, and clothes such as the Pressist them and promote their welfare. Several Indians made brief remarks, all expressing a desire to live peace-

A man in New Haven, named struck his wife with it, fracturing lar cut his throat and wrists with the axe and a carving knife. None of the parties are dead yet, but the gle instance. her skull. Then going into his celant places, and are doing well: 6.
The Seventh-day Baptists, "fewest live and letter and

habit the coast.

Yucatan people have a very expensive method of treating wrecked essels. When the American steamer Lizzie Webster was driven ashore on the coast some time since, onethird of the cargo was taken by the Government, one-third was taken by Gates and Miss Delle E. Crandali, the people as salvage, and the other | both of Brookfield.

Brevet Brig. General Sylvanus Thayer, of the United States Engineer Corps, died at his residence in South Braintree, Sept. 7th, aged in Hebron, Potter Co., Pa., Aug. 27th eighty-seven, of which forty-seven years were passed in active military service as instructor and superintendent in the United States Military Academy. Gen. Sheridan, in dispatches to

the War Department relative to the Indian depredations in certain portions of Texas, recommends decisive action against the authors, striking at the root of the evil instead of attempting to guard the whole Texan The Rev. W. G. Moorehead, of Xenia, O., has been appointed by

the boiler fell ithe house of Wm. I of the work of training, in the city Quingley, and itantly killed Mrs. of Rome, a body of men who shall Quingley and clid, and fatally in- go forth over Italy as a band of Hon. Julius L. Strong, a member of Congress from the Hartford

(Conn.) District, died very suddenly on Friday morning at Hartford of cerebro spinal meningitis. He was aged forty-four, and leaves a wife The Reed House, the principal night of Sept. 4th. The fire was

sene oil lamp in a servant's room. Wiley's flouring mills at Galva, Ill., were burned on Saturday night. It is said that grasshoppers five

inches long are found in Wisconsin

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE.-Sabbath School Institute is to be held with the New Salem Church, at Salem West Va., beginning on Sixth-day, Sept 20th, at St A. M., and will probably continued on First-day, Sept. 22d, to be the rope was adjusted to his neck bury Cathedral was erected in the conducted by Eld. L. A. Platts, of New twelfth and the two following cen- Market, N. J. It will open with devotionperintendents on the condition and progress of their respective Schools. The following subjects will be discussed by them by the conductor:

How to study for teaching. Sabbath School Singing. Infant Classes; how conducted. How to sustain and conduct Teachers'

Meetings.
A model lesson will be given on 1 Cor. 3: 1-13, and a Question Box will be proided, to be opened and questions answered at the close of the exercises. On Sabbath-day, the Salem Sabbath

worker, at 93 A. M. At 11 o'clock, there will probably be

sermon or address on the subject of Sab-If the Institute is continued on First day, the following topics, and perhaps others, will be presented for discussion Bible Classes.

Conversions and culture of children in e Sabbath Schools. How to enlist the church in Schools. The reason for beginning the Institute

on Sixth-day is, that a fair is to be held

several days during the same week, which might prevent full attendance of teachers and others if begun earlier in the week. the Eastern Association will come this way on their return from the Anniversa ries, and assist in the work of the Institute. EXEC. COM. OF S. E. ASSOC. Divine permission, the Seventh-day Bap-

eighth Annual Session, and also its Bicentennial, with the Southampton Church, n Illinois, beginning on the Fourth-day before the second Sabbath in September next, (11th.) At the last session, no provision was made for an Introductory Sermon. A programme, consisting of seven es-

says, upon leading topics of denomina tional history, and interest, was agreed upon for the Bi-centennial, besides provision for two other essays-one by D. E. Maxson, on the Atonement, and the other by A. B. Prentice, on Masonry and Church In the absence of any provisions for an

Bi-centennial programme be presented at the usual time for, and instead of, the annual sermon, viz., "History of Settlement and Growth of Sabbath-keeping in America, by J. Bailey.'

The Clerks, in accordance with the instructions given them at the last session, have published and forwarded to the churches, blanks for statistical reports. A single word of explanation in reference to these reports may be necessary: Under every instance, both the increase and the decrease shall be given. The statistics place, and from the two, the actual gain or loss in any given church can be easily It is hoped that no church will fail to

make full and accurate returns.

L. A. PLATTS, Clerk. to express an opinion as to the propriety of ed at Yokohama Aug. 24th, and the take the place of a sermon as the opening service of the approaching Conference ter's edge. The passengers and Under the circumstances, we do not see crew were saved. The Hong Kong | that anything better can be done, as we treasure, amounting to four hundred | doubt not the paper to be read by Bro. Bailey will be replete with information of an exceedingly interesting character. Moreover, it seems that the last Conferand therefore made no provision for the ident wore. The President replied | mistake, as in our judgment, it is better that he would do all he could to as- to continue the habit of opening the Con-

good health, without which nothing is brained his infant child, and then rect allments before they become seated. stomach, and all arising from impure or

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At Alfred Centre, N. Y., Sept. 8th, 1872, by Rev. J. Allen, Rev. N. V. HULL, editor of this paper, and Mrs. LURA A. HARTS-

ed next summer. I have received numer-

think of coming here. I am willing to answer all questions any wish to ask. Di-

rect to STILLMAN I. W. ALEN, Worth

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ington, Noble Co., Minn.

In South Brookfield, N. Y., Aug. 28th, 1872, by Rev. J. B. Clarke, Mr. N. DUANE In Cussewago, Pa., Aug. 16th, 1872, at

Rev. J. Greene, Mr. L. STEWART, of Corry and Miss Mary Worden, of Cussewago. At the residence of the bride's parents, 1872, by Rev. J. Greene, Rev. HERBERT E. BABCOCK, A. M., and Miss S. ELIVIRA STILL-MAN, both of Hebron. In Walworth, Wis., Aug. 29th, 1872, JOHN C. BOWEN, son of Phineas A. and

Caroline Bowen, in the 21st year of his age. The sudden death of our young age. The sudden death of our your brother has brought sadness to the heart of a large circle of acquaintances, as well as to the deeply afflicted friends of his own household. It is a source of inexpressible consolation to remember aithfulness as a professed follower Christ. We doubt not that our loss is h In Alfred, N. Y., Sept. 5th, 1872, of dysentery, A. EUGENE, infant son of Albert

and Mary Warren, aged 1 year, 2 months and 9 days. So fades the tender flower, Before the withering blast: Our little Genie now is gone; In heaven, helrests at last. O, why did you leave us, our darling.
Thus early to mourn thy decay?
In Heaven I'm happy, dear parents,
O wish me not back there to stay.

G. N. Saunders, J. Greene, M. B. Kelly F. Stillman (papers have been sent re larly to Manhattan,) S. Burdick, 2, S. W. Alen, J. B. Clarke, C. A. Burdick, 1 Green, H. W. Randolph, N. V. Hull, B. I

Rogers, J. Bailey, R. F. Cottrell, J. Maxson, G. J. Crandall. caused by the explosion of a kero-RECEIPTS. All payments for the SABBATH RECORDED are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the

receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission. No receipt under this head hereafter, will be understood to extend back of Vol. 28, No. 27. eorge Irish, Nile, S. Clarke, "

dential Candidates, Cabinets, Constitution, Conventions, Platforms, Election returns, Letters of Acceptance, Census, other Sta-Stillman, West Edmes tistical Tables, &c. Price \$1 25; sells at V. Burdick, Gilbertsville, 250 P. Merritt. Almond. R. Allison, Canisteo, E. Wright, Bay City, Mich., 2 25 29 W. Crumb, Walworth, Wis. 1 25 29 L. P. Babcock, Milton, Wis., 1 00 29 NEW YORK MARKETS-SEPT. 10, '72.

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RIE RAILWAY ABSTRACT OF TIME TABLE, · Adopted June 3d, 1872.

New and Improved Drawing Room and rovements, are run through on Trains between Salamanca, Rochester, Bu

leveland | 7.25AM | 8.45PM 3.00PM | 12.05AM | 3.38 " | 12.42 " | 4.03 " 2.00 " - 11.56 " 3.45." 3.05 " 1.55 m 3.45." New York | 7.00 " | 3.30PM |

6.20. Dayton 6.42, Cattaraugus 7.85, Lit gany 11.03, Olean 11.45, Hinsdale 12.25 P. 4.26, Andover 5.45, Alfred 6.88, Almond

Horn'lisville | 8.38Pm | 2.22 " | 7.40Am | 2.40 : Arrive at 11.50 " 11.20 " 6.50 m 12.15 am 12.15

Cleveland | 6.25 " | 2.00 " | 7.00 " | 5.20 " Leave Little Valley 11.58 " 6.05AM 11.55."

Salamanca 1.42, Little Valley 2.37, Catte raugus 3.25, Dayton 4.15, Perrysburg 4.3 Smith's Mills 5.30, Forestville 5.55, Sher den 6.15, and arriving at Dunkirk at 6.4

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4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville Stopping at Almond 4.28, Alfred 4.58, And dover 5.45; Genesee 6.87, Scio 6.57, Philipping at Almond 4.28, Alfred 4.58, And dover 5.45; Genesee 6.87, Scio 6.57, Philipping at Cure for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phell's Brown. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously

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+ Daily between Hornellsville and Sal

Miscellaneous

Always looking what I am about; I hate to be watched; I will blow you out. The Wind blew hard, and out went the On a heap Of clouds, to sleep Down lay the Wind, and slumbered soon Unitering low, "I've done for that Moon." He turned in his bed; she was there again!

In the sky, With her one ghost eye, The Moon shone white and alive and plain Said the wind, "I'll blow you out again" The Wind blew hard and the Moon grew

On high

"With my sledge And my wedge I have knocked off her edge!

If only I blow right fierce and grim The creature will soon be dimmer than He blew, and he blew, and she thinned to "One puff'
More's enough To blow her to snuff!

One good puff more where the last was He blow a great blast, and the thread was In the air Nowhere

Far off and harmless the shy stars sho Sure and certain the Moon was gone! The Wind he took his revels once more: On down In town, Like a merry mad clown, to leaped and holloed, with whistle

What's that!" The glimmering thread He flew in a rage-he danced and blew ; But in vain Was the pain

Of his bursting brain; Slowly she grew—till she filled the hight And shone

On her throne. In the sky alone, A matchless, wonderful, silvery light, Radiant and lovely—the queen of the

Said the Wind, "What a marvel of power With my breath. Good faith! I blew her to death-First blew her away right out of the sky-Then blew her in; what a strength am I!

But the Moon, she knew nothing about the For, high In the sky With her one white eve. Motionless, miles above the air,

She had never heard the great Wind blare

A TEMPERANCE SKETCH.

I must say, Judge Gower," and Miss Earnscliffe's voice had a shade "I must acknowledge, Miss Earns-

that size would be harmless, did it nauseated, much time was lost in She could tell it by the increased not carry within it so subtle a pas- waiting for manhood to reassert it- restiveness of her horses, by her own sion that one taste is sufficient to self, and there were but few who hearing, infinitely sharpened by destroy all sense of honor, make could look formal the wretched man himself, a heritage

it could not produce all that harm ! but where a hundred young men are a vow of abstinence, ninety-nine are hands, palsied by indulgence, which and tore the robe from her feet,

Judge Gower looked thoughtfully

into the fire a few moments and then

Will Hamsher is very dear to me. I could not stand unmoved and witness his probable ruin by the hand of the woman he so dearly loved. made me take the privilege of an old friend, and interfere as I did." by a crimson tinge in the round,

white cheek, and a faint compres-"Many years ago," continued the Judge, "there lived in an adjoining town a young girl named Margaret win's approach with a strange thrill your pure, fresh, simple touch than dew could make a last- his supposed desertion, with well asdranks The deacon had his cider, Christian women took a little in

their tes and braced themselves up-

on St. Paul's admonition. this tipping from her infancy. Her witching smile, and an entreating father, brother, and neighbors did it gesture, saying: constantly before her; but there was something in the nature of this young girl which revolted at this self-debasement of her fellow creatures; so when a lover presented himself with the fumes of whisky n his breath, although she leved him dearly in spite of his degrada tion, slie told him gently but himly that she never would marry a man

ho drank Entreaties, jeers, commands fell on her ears unheeded. She had the light shone through and increas residences to-day. Last December marked out her path and she follow- edits ruby glew, she said, with a an advertisement appeared in the of the lot to start in the enterprise unffinchingly, despite the

sken in her resolutions, Edwin say is true, that you fear the influfor this yas her lover's name ence of the first glass." mally stopped distring and after a

competent manager and he indus strength, took the goblet from the with the other's picture, which John Smith, of this town, (Minden) in those days had considerable significantly in the considerable significant in the consi

Much to the surprise of his friends Edwin did life resume his old habits is soon as the honeymoon was over He still pursued his daily round of duties regardless of bitters, and no

About this time a son was given | could die, for no sooner had he tast- into a beautiful woman. The gen- This, with o ional coats of manthem, a little round-faced, rosycheeked cherub, possessing more wisdom in the opinion of its parents

motherly pride, and build many an air-eastle of exceeding grandeur in ridicule that would follow him! which he reigned supreme. There Estelle and her circle would attribwas something inexpressibly touch- ute it to the right cause; could lie ing in the love she manifested. The endure their ill concealed pity and child seemed only lent to her, she contempt! must rear it for its future inheritance as an heir of God. And so dulge this once and show them that solemnly and so tenderly as though he could drink with the best and

had been unusually busy all day, is inevitable. preparing for a "gathering" as they called them in those days. A good

snow had fallen; sleighing was ex- among her friends, little dreaming cellent, and anticipation had dyed Margaret's cheek with a girlish glow. tate her home. The winter so far, had been very severe, and had prevented her from Edwin, it had been decided that it tower of her heart. would not hurt baby one particle, if he were well wrapped up."

So Margaret flitted back and forth at her work, stopping occasionally fallen! to tell the little one of some new preasure in steve for it, or add some extra touch to her own modest aress, when the tinkle of the sleigh bells ended her preparations, and she was

conducted with as great a regard to Edwin's maudlin farewells. etiquette as our fashionable parties For still broader the moon scrap grew, The broader lie swelled his big cheeks and old men told jokes and yarns, and speak.

the young men imbibed just sufficient to make them witty. joyous crowd rushed forth eager to lier own hands, she chirruped to the gladly hailed her again in their steadily and cautiously. midst. Baby was unfolded from his soft wrappings, and passed from penditure of kisses and endearing broke the solemn stillness. A thrill words, and Margaret's happy little of horror ran through Margaret's

she had "redeemed by love." It was a mere matter of courtesy ples, that a refusal was expected, an herself firmly against the front of acceptance would have excited sur- the sleigh, applied whip and voice prise. So, while some laughingly to the now excited horses. jeered at him for a "cold water On, on they sped; two more miles of contempt in it, "I think you are man," the majority wished in their were passed, when in the gathering and the same in quality and tillage—they fight and try to push each other in the water? Oh. no! but the one county Canvassers, is respectfully displayed. What possible harm can many had begun to think some on there be in the contents of a single the subject, and wonder if the ban- in the distance like sparks of fire. ishment of the "social glass" would Every nerve of this brave woman not mend broken windows and gap- was strained to its utmost tension. ing holes with greater celerity than | She was battling for all that renderthe paltry sums they carned from ed life dear-husband and child; cliffe," and the Judge looked ear their half labor. For, with a head while he who could have saved them nestly into the haughty face uplift- still under the influence of whisky, ed to his, "that a 'single glass of the hand unsteady, the stomach

his release from "bondage" before, but reach them they would be saved. he did this night, when conscious of | The whip was plied unsparingly to "But just one glass, Judge, surely his own manhood, he walked among the foaming horses. Nearer and his old associates with a feeling of brighter grew the blessed light. She "Not if it ended with the one; pity for the watery, bleared eyes could see the barn dimly defined, the that greeted his sight, the thick gates, when, with a howl of desper-

apt to fall, where one, only, walks gave but a weak grasp, when they carrying with it the little one whom meant a cordial pressure. So a feeling of self-confidence folds. "You make out a good case, I stole in his heart, a kind of disgust must confess, but still I am loth to for his fellow men; he forgot, for the farmer and his sons hurried out,

fully coincide in your views. What the time being, that he had once thrust the gate wide open just in time possible harm could there be in my been the same—that not by his own to rescue the insensible form of Maroffering Will-Hamsher a glass of strength had he been saved, but by garet, as with one despairing scream Margaret's tears and prayers God's she threw herself into their arms. Among the girls assembled there. was an old friend of Edwin's and describing the slow return of Edwin

Madame Grundy had not hesitated to consciousness, and his unavailing Earnseliffe, which will probably im- to assert that his marriage had been remorse and agony for the loss of ss my views upon your mind more a severe blow to her. Be that as it his wife and child; for Margaret's gust 9th, it is cradled. It is a fair might, this night she bloomed forth reason had given way in the pres-It is something to which I do not like a brilliant rose, her dark face ence of this dreadful calamity. like to refer, and were it not for the all aglow with animation, her eyes I am Edwin, who has the lives of circumstances to which you allude, like stars, her manner one of resist- two human beings on his hands." it would never pass my lips. But less fascination. Her admirers felt like moths fluttering round a de She laid her hand npon his, and with stroying light.

Edwin, led by some adverse fate, found himself a charmed listener It was this, Miss Earnscliffe, that within her magic circle; he enjoyed the witty repartee and the sparkling answer me a question candidly?" smile, yet when he glanced over at Miss Empseliffe did not reply, save Margaret, so pure and pale, crowned with all the glory of wife and surprise. motherhood, he inwardly thanked God that he had chosen so wisely

and so well. Estelle Archer had noticed Edof exultation. She had borne the taunts and smiles of her friends, at ssion upon a rose leaf. It sumed indifference; but to-night all was in the days when every man the evil in the poor girl's heart was floating on the surface. Here was a the minister his hitters, and good chance to prove to others that she had some influence over him still. face was full of grief.

So filling a glass near, a goblet no larger than yours. Miss Earnscliffe. Margaret had been accustomed to she held it towards him with a be-"Come, Edwin, forget your tem perance hobby; for once, and drink

my future happiness," and a blush suffused her face; "Excuse me, Estelle," and looked laughingly on the beautiful temptiess. "I cannot in that, but

with pure, cold water will drink it with all my heart." The shadow of a frown was on her smooth brow for a moment, and then still holding the glass so that at one of our Broadway palatial practiced elsewhere to some extent.

"Ah, Edwin, I fear what people At this unwomanly retort a dread vertiser—who, in the meantime, had the crop in the Summer. This is insilence fell upon the little circle, and gone to New York—with her letters variably the case, if the ground is

"When next you hear that assertion, Fstelle, you can give your own experience as proof of its falsity," and he hastily left the group. experience as proof of its falsity," that he might visit her and produce and he hastily left the group.

It is not my purpose to tell Escharacter, Louisville being his home telle's feelings her triningh was also. Anxiously he awaited the retoes, &c., that follow, with a seed-toes, &c., the follow,

bering appetite was aroused, and now it clamored for its old food than any child that ever opened its like a cage of hungry beasts. There her affections upon her own brother." seemed to be no other way of ap-If anything could have added to peasing it. He fought it as though their happiness, this did. Nothing it had been a human foe. At one afforded such exquisite joy to Mar- moment he resolved to go home.

garet, as to sit hour after hour, Safe under his own roof, with Marwatching the babe in her innocent, garet's tender voice and pitying love, he could conquer. But then the No, a thousand times better

a heavenly baptism rested on the still retain his manhood. There is tiny brow, she undertook her new no medium between good and evil. To attempt a middle course is like The babe was now six months old | walking over a roaring cataract on and winter had set in. Margaret a frail bridge-certain destruction

Trusting in her husband's integrity, Margaret sat screne and happy of the fearful storm about to devas-

So perfect was her trust in Edwin that a merry laugh broke from her going to her early home, but now it lips when an old and privileged had moderated sufficiently, and in friend told her she had better watch a solemn council held by herself and him. Watch Edwin! He, the strong But it was pitiable to see how the

happy light faded out from her eyes when she fully realized how he had But it is not the first wave that undermines a structure; so, gather-

wrappings, and pressing her baby in her arms-her greatest comfort in soon skimming over the snow, al- this hour of woe-she/seated herself most as wild with delight as a child. in the sleigh, and calming her heart These "gatherings" though not so that she listened with patience to the manure or burying it deep in the

And such a return home! Not a of to-day, had really more solid en- word was spoken on either side. joyment. The only draw-back to The frosty air had revived him for them, was the apple brandy, or some a moment, but he soon relapsed into other standard drink over which the a stupor, and Margaret could not

One mile had thus been passed in silence, when a heavy weight on her Dancing had already begun when shoulders, the low, deep breathing, Margaret and Edwin arrived; but at told her that he had fallen into a the sound of their sleigh bells, the drunken sleep. Taking the reins in greet them, for Margaret had always gentle horses, who seemed to recogbeen an especial favorite, and they nize her trouble, and went forward

She had nothing to arouse he from the reveries into which she had matron to maid with a lavish ex- fallen, until a low, melancholy howl heart was full of pride as she step- veins. It was a wolf! She knew ped in the house, followed by her by the sound that it was some dishandsome, manly husband, whom tance off, but it was the rallying cry for the pack. Laying her husband's helpless form on the seat, after vain for the host to ask Edwin to drink, attempts to rouse him, she put her for so well known were his princi- baby at her feet, and then bracing

lay oblivious to all danger.

worm she could see a light. It was If Edwin had never rejoiced in the nearest neighbor's; could she

tongues that bid him welcome, the ation, the wolves closed round her she had so recently wrapped in its

> Is it necessary for me, Miss Earnscliffe, to complete my humiliation by

> - Miss Earnscliffe could not speak so loudly demanding her presence. "Will," said she, that night as they were returning home, "will you

"Certainly, Mabel," and Will Hamsher looked into the serious face with

"Did you ever feel any desire to

"Yes, Mabel, five years ago I was ard. But Judge Gower, through his

"Once," was the low reply "When?" and Mabel Earnseliffe's

"To-night, Mabel, when you asked me to take a glass of wine." "Thank God!" said she earnestly. "that you refused. Ah! Will, I've mark my future life." There is one noticeable omission in Mrs. Will Hamsher's fashionable strong enough to bear it, and to fareunions-the absence of wine.-

SWERING A "PERSONAL"—A letter

tleman attempts to treat it as a good | ure, spread e and brushed down joke, but the lady is almost inconsolable that she should have wasted is the cause Mr. S.'s successful

SELF MANURING LAND.

Under the above heading, "F. G., in the Utica Herald, gives the folto consider carefully, and give the will, sooner orter, adopt the resystem a trial; and, if we have studied the operations of nature aright, will get the grer benefit. they will find it to their advantage:

There is a lot on the old homestead Stark, Herkimer county), that has had for the last twelve years peculiar treatment. The soil is a yellow varying somewhat in some places, having but little grit mixed with it. Plowed in the Spring, when wet, next, and so for years the effect will be seen. Fall plowing, in the main, has been favorable. The land would be materially benefited by ditching. This is shown by the superiority of

the drier parts. When new, this land, like others and other grain; corn, not so good. word as "the joithe swindle, &c., Many years' cropping reduced it so timothy were sown, and from this suffered it is constructed the improvement of the way ties in a most didded manner the little seed used, and the sod was question as to which is the progresslight. But it formed some nutriment, which was an improvement onthe wretched old system of wasting

acres, has had this treatment till about thirteen years ago, when it was so far, is conducted in part by Euput down to clover and timothy, plastered, and yielded a fair crop though it was sown much too thin The practice was adopted-and this began the peculiarity of the treatment-of leaving the aftermath, the field being kept for hay. Thus it was moved for twelve years, and never a hoof permitted to touch it save the team that drew in the hay. Each year there was a yield of about two tons per acre sometimes a trifle less, sometimes a little more. It was

pure timothy; level surface, and very fine to see. Now and then, however, a little clover would appear, brought out by a moist season. At first, there was a little topdressing with manure; this from the barn-yard, and applied on the weakest places. Plaster was given every second year. This is all the enrichment it received, except what the aftergrowth furnished; and it was but a trifle compared to the late who met on the middle of the onegrowth. This was evident from the plank bridge that crossed the little

consequence is, that the neighbor's ship, here was love! Oh, my brethland for the past few years has had | ren, let us all live like goats! its full growth retained with promising results.) Since the experiment has been so conclusive, the rest of the farm (in grass) is receiving similar treatment, and the neighbors are taking it up. It applies to pasture

as well as to meadow This Spring the lot in question was od, and the ground came up mellow. that is, the harrow soon reduced it to that state. It was plowed five to them scarcely any trace of their exsix inches deep and put to corn, oats The corn occupied half of the lot, a third of the corn being sown in drills for fodder or es apart. The sod, old as it was, was clean; and the corn, being put in at once after plowing, got the start of the grass, which in the deep shade and the growth which oppresses i

has a spindling and scattered appearance and will probably yield entirely. There was no cultivation. A finer growth it has never been the pleasthe case with the other corn and the | though she is ninety-six years old other crops—oats and potatoes.

crop, straw bright and very good. Immediately adjoining, the oats on the sod are six to eight inches long, and the erop heavier throughoutone of the finest crops produced with a slight exception—there is little field is to get one of the finest views. | a conversation with the fishes, which Never was anything like the present | would have probably ended with his

growth produced in a season on the same land, and it was the sod that him up. produced it, and that part, the material, the organic, obtained from the in great danger of becoming a drunk- growth in the aftermath. This is the enth-day Baptists discovered in the cheapest manure possibly obtainable influence lifted me from the depths of needing no attention at all. The snow pressing it close to the ground.

it rots there, and its strength comes in immediate contact with the roots. forming so much additional pabuum. This additional continues the erop and increases the sod, which in the present instance must have afforded at least sixty-five or seventy

The lot will be plowed, the old sod turned up and thoroughly pulverized in the Spring, and seeded to clover and timothy, in connection with a crop of grain, the ground being vor a good catch of the seed and improved crops following. We have pefore remarked about this system WASTED AFFECTION THROUGH AN- of treating grass land, having published in different papers, and at different times, the benefit of retaining the aftermath. This lot was made

"Quite a sensation was produced a special test, though the thing was Accident led the present proprietor Cincinnati, Enquirer, entitled "Cor- and the thing has been fully carried respondence Wanted." A young out, and it proves a most decided lady and Broadway musician an success. It is protective; it gives a swered, and so pleased was the ad- start in the Spring; and it increases Edwin, his face flushed with indig-ense of the word. She was a neat, nation, and defiant in his own was made. Each was delighted remarkably improves the sod. Mr. unknown charm. Marriage was im- ble extent, of this practice, having mediately decided upon, and the grown sod for many years, and his young man requested her true name success is entirely satisfactory. Such closely with heavy brush drag, establish it wany farmer; only

tention of the armath as a general

practice. The first engaged in it

or will get it. KENYON, POTTER & CO., Gen. Ag'ts, Syracuse, N. Y. let the ground sufficiently drained. A very hel growth of aftermath, it is sailvill harbor mice to lowing sensible and seasonable artibe; but our orvation has never farm has good buildings, a good orchard
found proof to stain it. Farmers and sugar-bush, and is well watered. A the detriment the sod. This may

FIRST JAPAISE RAILROAD.

It has just be completed—a sin gle track, narr gauge, running drift, composed largely of clay, and Yeddo, the capil. Its chief merit from Yokohomskirting the bay, to is that it is the hlv railroad in all Asia projected nd carried on to completion by rive enterprise. It followed by a hot sun, will give it a is known as th Japanese Governbrick-like appearance, and spoil the ment Railroad. ike most other encrop for that season, hurting also the terprises underken by Govern ments, especiallin this country, it has been a very pensive one. The time consumed its construction has been out of all poortion to its extent. The mon for it was raised in England, on doan of twelve per adjoining, yielded fair crops of wheat ental Bank. Thas become a bycent., and is in the hands of the Oriof the English, tho have had its that it was difficult to get back the management in and. This may be, cost (of producing the crop). Dail or it may not, ad notwithstanding rying was introduced; clover and the many drawacks which it has

ive country of Asia. Another is being constructed of about the same length, between the second seaport of the Empire, Kole, and the great The lot in question, some eight like Yeddo, is not recessible for ships of even moderate draft. This one, ropeans and part atives .- Observer.

> TREATMENT OF SOFT CORNS.-A small piece of sil-ammoniac dissolved in two tablesoonfuls of spirits of wine, and the same quantity of water. Saturate a small piece of sponge or linen rag, and place it between the toes, changing I twice a day. This will cause the skin to harden, and the corn may be easily extracted. A good remedy for soft corns is common chalk rubbed on the corn every day, and a piece of cotton wool worn between the toes affected, to prevent pressure; the chalk appears to dry

up the com. FRIENDSHIP.—A Welsh clergyman, who preached from the text, "Love one another," gave a national turn to the subject by illustrating it with an anecdote of two goats laid himself down while the other stepped over him. Here was friend-

ODDS AND ENDS.

Live for some purpose in the world. Always act your part well. Fill up the measure of duty to others. Conduct yourselves so that you shall be missed when you are gone. Multitudes of our species are living in and a semson man arethar they are not likely to be remembered after their disappearance. They leave behind

istence, and are forgotten almost as though they had never been. A young man lately entered the office of the Hartford register in bankruptey and said, after some hesitation, that he wanted a license because he was going to get married that evening. The hardhearted clerk informed him that people did not go

into bankruptcy until after they were married, and sent him to the Mrs. Agnes Bullock, a Virginia lady, recently cut a new set of teeth, She was splitting kindling-wood when the teeth-which were worth sixty dollars-fell out of her mouth,

and the axe dropped on them. Her husband says it will be a great many In France an inventor of boots

suffocation if a boat had not picked Since it has been decided in Iowa, that the Sunday liquor law does not atmosphere paying well the twelve apply to persons whose religion enyears, needing but the gathering of tails the observance of a day other the crop, and constantly enriching than the Christian Sabbath, they say the land by the small portion of the that the number of Jews and Sev-

"My dear friend," said a gentleman to a bankrupt, the other day, "I am sorry to hear of your misfortune. Your family has my warmest sympathies." "Oh, don't trouble yourself about my family. I looked

out for them, you bet! Just save your sympathies for the families of cess of any appropriation therefor. The A dying Irishman, asked by his confessor if he was ready to renounce the devil and all his works, replied:

Don't ask me that; I'm going to a strange country, and I don't intend to make myself enemies." Some ingenius observer has discovered that there is a remarkable resemblance between a baby and of the appropriation of such Chenango

threshed, and finally becomes the Look not upon the watermelon when it is red, nor upon the stewed cherry when it giveth its color in a cup; at last it biteth like a soft-shell crab, and stingeth like the cholera

wheat, since it is first cradled, then

"Mount Vesuvius never sleeps, said Joseph. "Yes," replied Jacob, "but it is always just on the point of sleeping." "How so?" cause it's always yawning."

To make excellent rhubarb

inties regardless of bitters, and no telle's feelings her trimmph was suppler homethan his could be found.

At last, he bought him a small carry, which came, disclosing the sarm just five miles from the village arm just five miles from the village her trimmph was complete the reply, which came, disclosing the sarm just five miles from the village her trimmph was complete the reply, which came, disclosing the sarm just five miles from the village out into the porch, such a host of relation to the section three, article seven of the came, disclosing the good catch. The sod is favored by the aftergrowth, which is sometimes and found a three-foot rattlesnake in her bed. She got up with alacrity.

In the left the room and sixty-five cents, to supply the deficiency in the came, disclosing the says it was she who was miss-led.

Miss Jane Barsack, of Crete, Me, when a heavy yield, but the aftergrowth, which is sometimes of the section three, article seven of the contact to the section three and sixty-five cents, to supply the deficiency in the came, disclosing the says it was she who was miss-led.

Mred and sixty-five cents, to supply the deficiency in the came, disclosing the says it was she who was miss-led.

Mred and sixty-five cents, to supply the deficiency in the came

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> FARM FOR SALE,—THE SUB-scriber offers for sale a farm of fifty cheese-factory and school-house are upon Hartsville Church is only across the road from the house. Price \$50 per acre. Address H. P. BURDICK, Alfred, N. Y.

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ing book yet issued. It contains

red and seventy-two.

rein named.

dred thousand dollars, and there shall be

mposed, levied and assessed upon the tax-

the space of twelve years from the tir

if the passage of this act, the whole o

he debt this act. Of the debt to be creat

ed under and by virtue of the provisions

hereof shall be paid in four years from

ae-third part thereof shall be paid in

eight years from the passage of this act, and the principal of one-third part thereof

shall be paid in twelve years from the

§ 4. To obtain the money necessary

onds of the State in such sums each as

shall seem meet to him, with coupons

interest on such bonds, at a rate not ex-

ceeding six per centum per annum, hal

yearly, on the first days of July and Janu

ary in each year until the principal is payable, at such place in the city of New

York as shall seem meet to him. One

third part of such bonds shall be payable

in four years from the passage of this act

one-third part of such bonds shall be pay

iper ticket, on which shall he

pay the canal and general fund deficien-

debt to pay the canal and general fund de

folded 25 to conceal the contents of the

ballots, and shall be indorsed, "Act in re-

lation to canal and general fund deficier

& C. After finally closing the polls of

such election, the inspectors thereof shal

ies," or "Against the act to create a State

ssage of this act.

EVERY PIECE A GEM. The most perfect because the most si ple and efficient School of Musical In Forward \$1 25 for a Specimen Copy, an J. C. CRANDALL, Publisher. able property of this State a direct annual

Friendship, N. Y. ELECTION NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF ALLEGANY, Aug. 5th, 1872. NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Statutes of this State, and of the annexed notice from the Secretary of State, that the meths county on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next; at which Election, the officers named in the annexed notice will be elected. JOSEPH GILLIES, Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW YORK. Office of the Secretary of State,) ALBANY, August 1st, 1872. To the Sheriff of the County of Allegany: Sin,—Notice is hereby given, that, at the General Election, to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. A Lieutenant-Governor, in A Canal Commissioner, in William W. Wright. An Inspector of State Prisons place of Fordyce L. Lafflin. All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Thirty-five Electors of President and

able in eight years from the passage of this act, one-third part of such bonds shall be payable in twelve years from the passage of this act, and the whole principa shall be payable in such place in Nev A Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the State at large.

A Representative in the Forty-third Con-York city as the comptroller shall deem gress of the United States, for the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Chemung, Steuben and meet. The comptroller shall, before disposing of said bonds or any of them, advertise the proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals, and award the same to the highest bidder at a rate not

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY. One Member of Assembly. A County Treasurer, in the place

Daniel D. Gardiner. Two Justices of Sessions, in the place of Hiram Dimick and Smith Davis. One Coroner, in the place of Selah Root, All whose terms of office will expire on The attention of Town and City Eleced to Chapters 700 and 757, Laws of 1872, herewith printed, as to their duties unde

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in former appropriations and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canals, which deficiencies and indebtedness have been changed into liabilities for money borrowed to pay them, or in-to certificates of indebtedness on which the State is now paying interest, and to te and the estimated liabilities for

immediately and without adjournment proceed to count and canvass the hallot and to provide for submitting the quesgovernor, and thereupon shall set down in riting and in words at full length, the Passed May 15, 1872; three-fifths being present. whole number of votes given "For the The People of the State of New York, re. | act to create a State debt;" and the whole SECTION 1. To supply deficiencies, in subscribe the same, and cause the copie ormer appropriations, and to pay the inhereof to be made, certified and deliver ebtedness of the State on account of the

ness have been changed into liabilities for governor; and all the provisions of law in noney borrowed to pay them, or into cerlation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the fiscal year not yet provided for by law, the | all convenient dispatch, after this act shall ollowing amounts are hereby appropriatreceive the approval of the Governor cents to pay for deficiencies unprovide for in full by act, chapter seven hundred and sixty-eight of the laws of eighteen dred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-\$ 8. Sections five, six and seven of this four cents, to pay for deficiencies in appropassage, but the second, third and fourth and sixty-seven of the laws of eighteen sections thereof shall not become a law until it is ratified by the people in pursu nundred and forty-four thousand three ance of the constitution and the provis hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fiftyseven cents, to pay for deficiencies in ap-§ 9. This act shall be chapter seven riations under act, chapter nine hui hundred of the laws of eighteen hundred dred and thirty of the laws of eighteen and seventy-two. thereof as may be necessary to meet and meet the deficiencies enumerated in the lars and fifty-one cents, for outstanding certificates of awards of canal damages

herefor as may be necessary, and now

due and unpaid for work done and per-

pay the interest on the last four foregoi

formed on the Oneida lake canal, in excess

ems. The sum of two hundred and thir

four dollars and forty-six cents, to pay the

sum of awards for damages and

Ax Acr to perfect an amendment to the relative to the Court of Appeals and for the extension of the services of the commissioners of Appeals. ssed May 17, 1872; three-fifths being present. o by a majority of all the members elect made by and expenses attending cases heard before the canal appraisers in the seventy-one; and the said amendment was year eighteen hundred and seventy-one entered on the journals of each branch of the legislature, with the yeas now on interest The sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be and navs taken thereon, and referred to legislature to be chosen at the next necessary to meet and pay the interest on general election of Senators; and was aly published for three months previous sand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-nine cents, the amount of cersuance of the thir constitution of this State; and whereas, tificates on interest now outstanding for said amendment was also agreed to by ork done on the eastern division of the majority of all the members elected Erie canal in excess of any appropriation each of the said branches of the legislaone cents, the amount of certificates on in. thirteenth article; which said amendment erest now outstanding for work don is in the words following, to wit: "Relasum of two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars, the amount of certificates on commissioners of appeals." the Assembly concur,) That the sixth artiinterest now outstanding for work done on undred and twenty thousand dollars, or

"\$ 28. The court of appeals may order pay the amount of certificates on interest any of the causes, not exceeding five hundred in number, pending in that court at | to clergymen on any of the above named Chenango canal extension in excess of any to be heard and determined by the comnissioners of appeals, and the legislature may extend the term of service of the commissioners of appeals, for a period not exceeding two years." Now therefore, for hundred and thirty of the laws of eightthe purpose of submitting the said pro een hundred and seventy-one. The sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much posed amendment to the People of this

SECTION 1. The inspectors at each poll State at the general election to be held in this State on the fifth day ty-one thousand four hundred and thirty- in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, shall proextra vide a box to receive the hallots of the

compensation made by the canal board in citizens of this State, in relation to the the year eighteen hundred and seventy said proposed amendment; and each voter one. The sum of seventy one thousand may present a ballot on which shall be nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and written or printed, or partly written and To make excellent rhubarb pies take one and one-half pounds of rhubarb, one cup of raisins, chop them both fine, and add three cups of sugar. This makes four pies.

Inne nunared and sixty-tour donars and written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the proposed amendment relative to the court of appeals," or "Against the proposed amendment relative to the court of appeals." The said Tomkins, who is terribly henpeck-dollars, or so much thereof as may be ne-dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the interest on the last two foregoing items. The sum of three hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred. And all the citizens of this lorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for members of Assembly in their respective districts shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the

ments of section three, article seven of said proposed amendments, during the the constitution of the State, for interest day of election, in the several election

enty-one. The sum of five hundred and such election, the inspectors thereof shall lifty-seven thousand one hundred dollars, count and canvass the ballots given relato supply the canal debt sinking fund with tive to the said proposed amendment, i means to pay interest on the thirtieth day; the same manner as they are required by of September, eighteen hundred and sev- law to canvass the ballots given for go enty-two, as required by section three, article ernor, and thereupon shall set down in cle seven of the constitution of the State. writing, and in words at full length, the cle seven of the constitution of the State. writing, and in words at full length, the No. 20—The Sabbath 16 pp. The sum of one hundred and twenty-four whole number of votes given "For the No. 20—The Sabbath and Pure Christian housand four hundred and fifteen dollars, proposed amendment relative to the Court or so much thereof as may be necessary, of Appeals," and the whole number of or so much thereof as may be necessary, lue and to be paid on final settlement of votes given "Against the proposed amendcontracts for moneys heretofore retained ment relative to the Court of Appeals, by the State to secure the performance of and shall certify and subscribe the same contracts. The sum of four millions fifty- and cause copies thereof to be made and one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine

dollars for the present acknowledged defi-ciency, and the estimated liabilities of the en at an election for governor law in respect to the canvass of votes giv § 3. The vote so given shall be canvass. ed by the board of county canvassers, and leptember, eighteen hundred and seventy. wo for the payment of which no appro statements thereof shall be made, certified priations have been made, but which such and signed, and recorded in the manner re ndebtedness has been incurred, and such quired by law, in respect to the canvassing liabilities created, according to the report the votes given at an election for governo of the late comptroller transmitted to the and certified copies of the said statement gislature January second, eighteen hun and certificates of the county canvassers \$ 2. To provide the means of paying by the county clerks respectively, in the the said appropriation for the canals under manner provided by law in cases of electhe provisions of this act, and to pay the tion for governor. The said certified floating indebtedness of the State and the copies transmitted by the county clerks estimated liabilities for the present fiscal shall be canvassed by the board of State year not yet provided by law, a debt of canvassers, in the like manner as provided this State is hereby authorized, which by law, in respect to the election of gov-debt shall be for the single object of rais ernor, and in like manner they shall make ing the money to pay the appropriation and file a certificate of the result of such § 3. The debt hereby created shall not by the Secretary of State, and shall be exceed the sum of six millions six hundred by him in the State paper.

Respectfully yours, etc., G. HILTON SCRIBNER, tax to pay the interest on said debt as such interest falls due, which said direct Secretary of State annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such ATALOGUE interest as it falls due. And there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed upon BOOKS AND TRACTS the taxable property of this State a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay in PUBLISHED BY THE

§ 4. This act shall take effect immedi-

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f this act, the principal of one-third part THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. By Rev. A. H. Lewis, A. M. Part First, Arguments. Part Second, History 16mo., the passage of this act, the principal of What the Press say of it.

The American Sabbath Tract Society the purposes contemplated by this act, the comptroller is authorized to issue the day," by A. H. Lewis, A. M., which carries question to the terminus of a Saturday Sabbath, from which there seems to us no escape, if we take the hard legal view of the Sabbath generally held by Protestants.—N. Y. Independent. thereto attached, for the payment of the The book contains much of interest and of value, and indicates great labor, research and thought on the part of its au-thor. Those who believe that the seyenth-day is the Sabbath will find much in this olume to strengthen their belief, while

those who believe to the contrary will find much that conflicts with their views. The author gives the rise and progress of the societies and churches in this country who believe "it was an anti-Christian power which changed the Sabbath from the sev enth to the first day of the week," and strengthens his own views with numerous extracts from the writings of others, as well as references to the Scriptures and other ancient and modern publications. Those who are interested in, or curious upon the subject discussed, should procure the book.—Elmira Advertiser.

less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provis-ions of law now existing. This volume is an earnest and able pre sentation of the views of the Seventh-day § 5. This act shall be submitted to the Baptists, and gives the argument and the ple at the next general election to be history of the position that the Sabbath is a perpetual institution, established perma tion in the different election districts in nently on the seventh day of the week. the State shall provide, at each poll on We think that a careful study of its pages said election day, a box in the usual form should lead to a revision of some of the for the reception of the ballots herein pro-vided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot which shall be or written, or partly written and partly of that view into exegetical and logical straits.—Advance. y: "For the act to create a State debt to

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As to the intellect

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varrant the belief t verage of scholarship Young women, as have not the same por ance, in severe and pro hat young men have ther hand, they do vork with greater fa Languages, in Rheto etters, for instance, t pupils than their broth do not find them riginal, mathematicis nen, but still it must i he two most successfu he last seven years, wit amed in this departme would be represented; what they know better age, than young men. seem to take different he same course. Th hases of a subject al ne to take deeper h ien. They have D hat a more symmetric ained when a subject prought under both po In regard to the m o not; find; great There are some manife

ns economy, I find makes it necessary it gains of this sort The millenium does olleges, however, ion. The kinds of hanged, but gover r features of young lisappear, and the sent girl's schools is abated vitably range thems ght side. I would bandon coreducation isist that all educatio his sort." all ne disch Pres. Angell has se owing testimony as t Michigan University. pects a very difficult

"To guard against

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wo vears since wo re into our classes, that uite thirty in the Lit nent (which embrace our hundred stude inthermore you wil hat we have no dorn tudents live with priva nave been established al accomodation. Th same way, are treated the same manner in th receive no favors, and

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en disappointed. I am told that sever m not aware that no grets the step, now t ken. I am sure that ection which want the co-education of b joice that we are coffee education we can di without money and wit every woman who ide fitted to receive it." Too this I radd the Pres. Merriman of Riv "Above two-fifths o

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in preparatory and col are females, one-third ors are women. The life eparate building ha

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