BY D. H. DAVIS.

which the dark forest clustered o'er;

from western gulfs to eastern sand

Twas when the little winding streams,

In lonesome murmurs found their way, In lonesome murmurs found their way, Through shady groves where sunlight

which for more than twenty-six years,

ever since the ratification of the treaty,

Great Britain has contested and leaves

tion of disputed boundary between our ter-

acknowledge the prompt, spontaneous

upation of San Juan has ceased. The

necessary to complete the 'survey and de

owing allegiance to the respective govern

TREATY.

appropriation be made.

have been duly proclaimed.

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

TERMS-\$2 50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 12, 1872.

VOLUME XXVIII.---NO. 51.

and when the song of spring-time birds
Had never poured their golden ray,
Were only heard by savage man, and when wild beasts in groups and herds, Were chased by yelling Indian bands. The chief then bartered with the whites, And sold his birthright for a bribe; gleased to them his forest rights, To seek the West with all his tribe. translation of the award are transmitted United States in their claim to the important archipelago of islands lying between he continent and Vancouver's Island,

ev roamed the Mississippi wild, Exposed to death by winter's blast. their chief survived with but his child. Who drooped in spring, and died at last. When he had hollowed out the bed. That soon must hide that lovely face, He gazed upon the sleeping dead, The fairest bloom of all his race, then kissed and laid her in the tomb; She was his last and only friend.
and then he thought of childhood home, and what must shortly be his end.

Again he sought the sea-wave home, the home his father's birthright gave, and there in tattered rags he roamed. Where once he sported with the brave : His last and loud complaints were made While standing 'neath the oaks of old, Where wigwam beds in youth were laid. fou drove me from my native wild, And slew the forest that I loved, and now my wife and only child Camps in you moon, 'mid stars above. nd I with burning tears, now stand To view my childhood's landscape o'er there all my tribe went heart and hand When first I knew this forest shore. ou drove us from yon sea-side wave, oudrove us to the icy grave,
Where all have sipped death's cup but

ud soon I too must follow on. To scale the hills of yonder moon, Which is our destined hunting ground; There all must greet old chieftain soon.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

the Senate and House of Representatives: In transmitting to you this, my fourth nnual message, it is with thankfulness othe Giver of all good that as a Nation have been blessed for the last year with peace at home and abroad and genererity vouchsafed to but few peovastating fires which have swept from he earth with a breath, as it were, mill-Roston there has been no overshadow og calamity within the year to record. ellow-citizens of the city of Chicago, uner similar circumstances a year earlier, ne citizens of Boston are rallying under eir misfortunes, and the prospect that their energy and perseverence will overprosperity soon that they would have, had no disaster befallen them. Otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war and threaten our present peace. THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

possessions of Great Britain clamity, which often overtake nations and as far us human judgment can pene-When Congress adjourned in June last, a uestion had been raised by Great Britian nd was then pending, which for a time es between this Government and that of er Britannic Majesty, which by the to the tribunal of arbitration which had met at Geneva, Switzerland. The arbitrators, however, disposed of the questions which had jeopardized the whole of the treaty and threatened to involve the two nations in unhappy relations, towards each other, in a manner satisfactory to this government. In accorhad maintained; the Tribunal which had orvened in Geneva in December, conday of September last, on which day, part of this government.

having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the treaty to award a sum in gross, made its decision, where by it awarded the sum of \$15,000,000 in Britain to the United States for the satis faction of all the claims referred to its poses of a long-standing difference be tween the two governments and in connection with another award made by the German Emporer under a reference to him by the same treaty, leaves these two governments without a shadow upon friendly relations which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unouded. The report of the agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva Tribunal, accompanied by the protocols of the proceedings of the arbitration, the arguments of the counsel of both governments, the award of the tribunal and the opinions given by the several arbitrators is transmitted herewith. I have caused to be communicated to the heads of the three friendly powers

3 00 to 6 00 3 00 to 6 00 2 00 to 8 00 EXTRAS. g......\$10 00 Use of Instruments... 1 00 ree.... inet Organs, &c., each... 10 00 of Voice, Harmony, &c., who complied with the joint made to them under the treaty, the thanks of this Government for the appointment and also my thanks to the eminent pe onages named by them and my appreciation of the dignity, patience, impartiality and great ability with which they dis-charged their arduous and high functions. Her Majesty's Government has communiy, one term. 13 00 full course. 25 00 2 \$2 00 to 5 00 ated to me its appreciation, by Her Majesy, of the ability and indefatigable indus-by displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator amed on the part of this government, FREE TUITION. I students studying for the min-II Seventh-day Baptist young ood moral character, who shall gular course of Industrial Mewith Her Majesty in this appreciation. It before the tribunal to record my high apall who can comply with the preciation of the marked ability, unweariirement for the Teachers' Class patience and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the ments are being perfected for very responsible and delicate duties comaid to Sabbath-keeping students for the ministry. learned and eminent counsel who attended llogues, address LLEN, President, Alfred, N. Y. he tribunal on the part of this governnent to express my sense of the talents and wisdom which they brought to bear on the attainment of the result so happily Sabbath Regorden, reached. It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution mong those who may be entitled to it, the respective shares of the money to be paid. Although the sum awarded is not payable

BY THE N SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, \_AT-CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO. N. Y. Denominational Paper of the ay Baptists, it is devoted to the and vindication of the views of e. It will advocate all reforms ures which shall seem likely to he moral, social, or physical con-humanity. In its Literary and ce Departments, the interests of all classes of readers will be ERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Hars and Fifty Cents a year, in

tes is furnished with a supply of material; and more will be added since, may demand, so that all that line can be executed with an dispatch.

By the thirty-fourth article of the treaty of Washington the respective claims of the United States and of Great Britain in the construction of the treaty the 15th of June 1840, defining the boundaries were submitted to the arbitration and award of his majesty, the Emperor of Germany to decide which of er discontinued until arrearages the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846. His majesty, the Emperor of Germany, having been pleased to underlake the arbitration, has the carnest thanks VERTISING DEPARTMENT. nt advertisements will be insert-cents an inch for the first inser-5 cents an inch for each subse rtion. - Special contracts made es advertising extensively, or for to be communicated to his majesty. nts changed quarterly without or large type can be inser suit patrons. resoments of objectionable char-be admitted. agments must be received as Monday noon to insure insertion tissue.

OB PRINTING.

of the Government and of the people of the United States for the labor, pains and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks Mr. Bancroft, the representative of which has given rise to the discussion between the two respective governments, the minister to Great Britain when the construction now pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the Government to pre-sent the case and to receive the award, he as been associated with the question in all sphases, and in every stage has manifested patriotic zeal and earnestness in the maintenance of the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for mission. After a patient investigation of the case and of the statements of each party, His Majesty, the Emperor, on the in which the contributed to this distributed and the case and of the statements of each party, His Majesty, the Emperor, on the in which the hoped that with a in which the contributed to this distributed to this distributed to this distributed to the countries in great numbers. Though most countries in great numbers. Though he success which has attended the sub-

until a year from the date of the award, it

deemed advisable that no time be lost

in making a proper examination of the

several cases in which indemnification

Tay be due. I consequently recommend

he creation of a Board of Commissioners

THE SAN JUAN ARBITRATION.

the boundary line between the territories | the present government, the acst of which of her Britannic Majesty and the United just complaint is made, will cease. The proceedings of the commission un-States should be drawn through the Haro channel, as most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded Fourth of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked agents of Her Britannic Majesty and the by an obstacle, for the removal of which benevolent dispositions, have nothing to United States. Copies of the case, premeasures have been taken by the two govsented in behalf of each government, and ernments, which it is believed will prove of the statement in reply of each, and a successful.

seventh of May last to niquire into depredations on the Texan frontier, has diligen y made investigations in that quarter Their report upon the subject will be communicated to you. Their researches were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by us for the first time in the history of the United States, as a nation, without a ques-Congress. Mexico, on the part of that Government, has appointed a similar comritory and the possessions of Great Britain mission to investigate these outrages. It on this continent. It is my grateful duty is not announced officially, but the press of that country states that the fullest inaction of her Majesty's Government givvestigation is desired, and that the co-oner ing effect to the award. In anticipation of ation of all parties concerned is invited t any request from this Government, and secure that end. I therefore recommend that a special appropriation be made at the earliest day practicable to enable the commissioners on the part of the United States 1871, including \$18,22835 received from unavailable. perfore the reception in the United States of the award signed by the Emperor, Her Majesty had given instructions for

the removal of her troops which had been stationed there and for the cessation of all THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA. excuse, or claim, or justification, so to leave the United States in exclusive pos-It is with regret that I have again to an nounce a continuance of the disturbed con lition of the Island of Cuba. No advance I am gratified to be able to announce that orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and the military joint ocpart of the population has been made while the insurrection has gained no advantages and exhibits no more of the eleslands are now in the exclusive possession ments of power or of the prospects of ultinate success than were exhibited a year ago. Spain, on the other hand, has not yet succeeded in its repression, and the termination of that portion of the boundary line through the Haro channel upon parties stand apparently in the same rela-tive attitude which they have occupied for which the commission, which determined the remaining part of the line, were unable long time past. The contest has lasted I recommend the appointment of a Commission to act jointly with one which now for more than five years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhoo we might be indifferent to its result, al hough humanity could not be unmoved purpose. Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitby many of its incidents wherever they night occur. It is, however, at our door ted line of boundary after the occupation I cannot doubt that the continued mainof the territory and its settlement by those strongest inducements to the continuance ments, points to the importance of establishing by natural objects, or other monuments, the actual line between the terriabolition of slavery and the introduction of tory acquired by purchase from Russia other reforms in the administration of the and the adjoining possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so tannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting invance the restoration of peace and order. terests of individuals or of jurisdiction are ent liberal government of Spain will vollikely to interfere to the delay or embaruntarily adopt this view. The law of rassment of the actual location of the line. emancipation, which was passed more If deferred until the population shall than two years since, has remained unexenter and occupy the territory, some trivial ecuted. In advance of the regulations for contest of neighbors may again array the its enforcement, it was but a feeble step two governments in antagonism. I theretowards emancipation, but it was the recognition of the right and was hailed as fore recommend the appointment of a such, and exhibited Spain in harmony with may be appointed on the part of Great Britain to determine the line between our the sentiments of humanity and of justice and in sympathy with the other powers of territory of Alaska and the Costa Minor Within the past few weeks the regula

OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE tions for carrying out the law of emancidence of the sincerity and intention of the In my last annual message I recommended the legislation necessary on the present government to carry into effect the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty of Washington, of May 1871, relating to the fisher. ies and other matters touching the rela- system for the abolition of the great evil. of the United States towards the which oppresses a race and continues British North American possessions, to be bloody and destructive contest close to come operative as soon as the proper legisour border, as well as the expendiency and Total. lation should be had on the part of Great Britain, and its possessions, which had not the propriety is not questioned. the justice of conceding reforms, of which the time, raised a doubt whether any the most active causes of the continuance of the unhappy condition in Cuba, I regret

action by Congress in the direction indicated would become important. This quest to believe that citizens of the United tion has since been disposed of and I have | States, or those claiming to be such are received notice that the Imperial Parlialarge holders in Cuba, of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden ment and the Legislature of the provincial government have passed laws to carry States. They are thus, in defiance of the the provisions of the treaty, on the matters spirit of our own laws, contributing to the referred to, into operation. I therefore continuance of this distressing and sickenrecommend your early adoption of legislaing contest. In my last annual message l referred to this subject, and I again recom The Joint Commission for determining mend such legislation as may be proper to the boundary line between the United discourage American citizens from holding States and the British possessions, be-tween the Lake of the Woods and the

Rocky Mountains, has organized and enter ed upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased, in order that the completion of the survey, and determination the auspices of this government, between of the line may be the sooner attained. To this end I recommend that a sufficient OUR RELATIONS WITH OTHER FOREIGN A copy of the instrument is herewith sub- government, pay the interest on the public mitted. It is hoped that this may be fol. debt and provide for the sinking fund eslowed by a permanent peace between the With France, our earliest ally, and with

Russia, the constant and steady friend of the United States; with Germany, with BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. whose government and people we have so The differences which at one time threatmany causes of friendship and so many ened the maintenance of peace between common sympathies, and with the other powers of Europe, our relations are main Brazil and the Argentine Republic, it is tained on the most friendly terms.

Since my last annual message the ex-Republics of Central and South America, vertible into gold at par. change has been made of the ratifications we continue to maintain the most friendly of a treaty with the Austro Hungarian relations. It is with regret, however, I Empire relating to naturalization: also of announce that the government of Venzuela a treaty with the German Empire respechas made no further payments on account ting consuls and trade marks; also of a of the awards under the Convention of the treaty with Sweden and Norway relating | 25th of April, 1866. The Republic is unto naturalization. All of which treaties it will lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debts to the United Congress at its last session having made States, which having originated in injuries | tions for the next fiscal year end having been acknowledged pursuant

mercial world, an appropriation be made

representatives of Great Britain and of

representatives in Japan and China have

to depend for interpreters and translators

upon the natives of those countries, who

know our language imperfectly, or procure

TERRITORIES.

I renew the recommendation made on a

previous occasion, of the transfer to the

Department of the Interior, to which they

an appropriation to defray the expenses of commissioners on the part of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, the persons appointed in that character proceeded to heir destination and attended the sessions and contracted in a different manner. This cossions of the tribunal. I cordially unite of the Congress. Their report shall, in with Her Majesty in this appreciation. It due season, be laid before you. This subject is again recommended to the atdue to the agent of the United States | Congress meets at intervals of about three years, and has held its sessions in several JAPAN AND CHINA. of the countries of Europe. I submito your consideration the propriety of ex-tending an invitation to the Congress to Our treaty relations with Japan remain unchanged. An important Embassy from that interesting and progressive nation hold its next meeting in the United States. The Centennial celebration to be held in visited this country during the year that or such meeting.

Preparations are making for the International Exposition, to be held during the next year in Vienna, on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of the signing of a convention in this country, no conclusion, in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that the interchange of opinions which the interchange of opin Expostions is in the direction of advanced | led to a mutual appreciation of the inter-

rivilization, of the elevation of industry eats which may be promoted when the reand of labor, and of the increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and good will between nations. As this Exposition is to be the first which will give importance and to add to the efficienhave been held in Eastern Europe, it is cy of our diplomatic relations with Japan the proper aid and protection.

At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or | to support at least four American youths more agents to represent this government at the exposition, but in the absence of any appropriation there is danger that the im-

portant benefits which the occasion offers will, in a large degree, be lost to the citizens of the United States. I recommend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose.

To further aid American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition, I would recom- for the occasion the services of employees mend an additional appropriation of money, in foreign business houses or the interand that the Secretary of the Treasury be | preters of other foreign ministers. authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient port, to Vienna and back, their articles for exhibi-

Since the last session the President of unanimity, by the people, a proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism and wisdom, which it is believed will be con-It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the government of either Republic to strengthen their relations as reliable reason of the reliance of the r of either Republic to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends. It is much men. It is understood to be customary to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory or subjects in certain cases. A similar auand that of Mexico, and that complaints of thority, and an appropriation to carry it and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrongs to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutions of the United States destitute or citizens of the country are made.

enniless and have no friends at home uation must either perish, cast themselve upon the charity of foreigners, or be re lieved at the private charge of our own of ficers, who usually, even with the most spare for such purposes. Should the authority and appropriation asked for be granted, care will be taken to carry the of the award are transmitted

The commissioners appointed pursuant benificence of Congress into effect, that it to the joint resolution of Congress of the shall not be unnecessarily or unworthily

bestowed. TRBASURY. The money received and carried into the treasury during the fiscal year ending June From customs.

Sale of public lands.
Internal Revenue
Tax on Nat. Bank circulation, &c.
Pacific Bailway Companies.
Customs, fines, &c.
Face consuls patents land &c. Fees, consuls, patents, land, &c... Miscellaneous sources.... 364,694,229 91 9,412,637 6 Total ordinary receipts.

Total available cash... 484,042,573 15 The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were: For civil expenses.. Pensions.
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals.

Naval establishments, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy yards.
Miscellaneous civil expenses, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenue. Interest on the public debt..... Total, exclusive of principal and premium on public debt......

484,042,573 15

From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872, was \$99,960,253 54. The source of this reduction is as follows: net ordin ary receipts during the year, \$364,684, 229 91; net ordinary expenditures, includ ing interest on the public debt, \$270,559 695 91. Total, \$94,134,534 00. Add amoun received from premium on sales of gold in excess of the premium paid on bonds pur chased, \$2,454,370 89. Add the amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year, accompanied with the same at the commencement of the year. \$3,371,348 65. Total, \$99,960,253 54. This statement treats solely of the prin

cipal of the public debt. By the monthly statement of the public debt, which adds together the principal and interest due and unpaid, and the interest account to date due, and deducts the cash in the Treasury as ascertained on the day of publication the reduction was \$100,544,491 28. The source of this reduction is as follows: Reduction in principal account...\$ 99,960,003 54 Reduction in unpaid int. account 3.330,952 96

On the basis of the last table, the state

Britain, and its possessions, which had not the propriety is not questioned.

The propriety is not questioned.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that the continuance of slavery is one of the present that the continuance of the present time, as follows:

With the great reduction of taxation by the acts of Congress at the last session, the expenditures of the Government in collecting the revenue will be much reduced for he next fiscal year. It is very doubtful, nowever, whether any further reduction denounce, and if not prevent at least to will be practicable, for the present. At all events, as a measure of justice to the holders of the national certificates of indebtedness, I would recommend that no It is gratifying to announce that the rat- more legislation be had on this subject unfication of the convention concluded under less it be to correct errors of omission or commission in the present laws, until suf-Spain on the one part and the allied republics of the Pacific on the other, providing the providing ng for an armistice, have been exchanged. | nue to meet the current expenses of the

The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance. Next in im-portance to this comes a solemn duty to provide a national currency of fixed unva rying value, as compared with gold, and as soon as practicable, having due regard hoped, are in the way of a satisfactory ad-justment. With these states, as with the vicissitudes of trade and commerce, con-

The report of the Secretary of War partment for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, to be \$35,799,991 82, and for the derstood to be now almost if not quite fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872, to be tranquilized. It is hoped, therefore, that \$35,372,157 20, showing a reduction in favor of the last fiscal year of \$427.834 62. States, which having originated in injuries to its citizens by Venzuela authorities, and 3t0h, 1873, are \$33,801,378 78. The estito a treaty, in the most solemn form known | mitted separately for fortifications, river among nations, would seem to deserve a preference over debts of a different origin buildings and grounds and the Washington aqueduct. The affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau

tention of Congress for such action as may have all been transferred to the War De partment, and regulations have been put in execution for the speedy payment of bounty, pay, &c., due colored soldiers properly coming under that bureau. All war accounts for money and property prior to 1871, have been examined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement. During this fiscal year there has been paid for transportation on railroads \$1,300,000, of which \$800,857 was over the Pacific \$626,373 52, and by stage \$48,975 84, and for the purchase of transportation animals, wagons, hire of teamsters, etc., etc., \$924,-650 64.

vision of the existing treaty shall be un-About \$370,000 have been collected from dertaken. In this connection I renew my the Southern railroads during the year, recommendation of one year ago, that to The Quartermaster General has examined have been neud in Description of the presentation of these peoples, and to lurther and inventors and believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail them manufacturers will be ready to avail them secure in the United States its share of loyal citizens for Quartermaster's stores taken during the war. Subsistence supplies to the amount of \$89,048 12 have those nations and the balance of the combeen issued to the Indians STRENGTH OF THE ARMY. in each of these countries, to serve as a · The annual average mean strength of

part of the official family of our ministers the army was 24,101 white and 2,494 colthere. Our representatives would not even ored soldiers. The total deaths for the then be placed upon an equality with the year reported were 367 white and 54 colsome other powers. As now situated, our The distribution of the medical and surgical history of the war is yet to be or-dered by Congress. There exists an abso-lute necessity for a medical corps of the

full number established by act of Congress of July 28th, 1866, there being now fiftynine vacancies, and the number of successful candidates rarely exceed eight or ten in any one year. RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. The river and harbor improvements have been carried on with energy and economy though many are only partially completed.

seem to belong more appropriately, of all the powers and duties in relation to the Territories with which the Department of fidence on their part in his patriotism and wisdom, which it is believed will be confirmed by the result of his administration.

Congress from the beginning of the government. The bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock of 4,066,502, or 20 per cent. over the number of 4,066,502, or 20 per cent. site has been determined upon for the bridge at LaCrosse.

The able and exhaustive report made by the commission appointed to investigate the Sutro Tunnel has been transmitted to

Congress.

The observations and report of the Sig-

annum for a semi-monthly Honolulu, in the Hawaiian islands—mak- those already there. ing the tatal amount of mail steamship subsidies at present, \$725,000 per annum. laced upon a most advantageous footing agreed to by the head of the French postal | period. partment subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance little remains to be accomplished by treaty for some time to rates or improved facilities of postal inter-

RECOMMENDATIONS. Your favorable consideration is respect fully invited to the recommendations increase of the service from monthly semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship route to Brazil; for a subsidy in aid of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco and New Zealand and Australia; for the estabishment of postoffice, savings banks, and for the increase of the salaries of the heads I have heretofore recommended the ablition of the franking privilege, and see no reason for changing my views on the

subject. It not having been favorably regarded by Congress, however, I now suggest a modification of that privilege, to correct its glaring and costly abuses. would recommend, also, the appointment consideration the best method, equitable to private corporations who have invested ment of telegraph lines, of acquiring the title to all telegraph lines now in operation and of connecting this service with the postal service of the nation. It is not prob- Office 13,626 patents, 233 extension and 556 ble that this subject could receive proper consideration during the limits of a short session of Congress, but it may be initiated so that further action may be fair to the have been received, and 3,100 caveats fil-

AID TO AMERICAN COMMERCE. There are but three lines of ocean steamrs, namely, the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. between San Francisco, China and Jap an, with provision made for a semi-monthservice after October 1st, 1872; the United States and Brazil line, monthly

ne unprecedented growth in population | twelve years, and even for the past year. either a committee or commission to be au- proportion of the carrying trade of the thorized to consider this whole question, world, would be profitably expended, and to report to Congress at some future The price of labor in Europe has been so day, for its better guidance in legislating much enhanced within the last few years, that the cost of building and operating The railroads of the country have been ocean steamers in the United States is not much greater than in Europe, and I beto meet the growing demands of produc lieve that the time has arrived for Con- fiscal year was \$30,169,340, an amount gress to take this subject into serious con-

> DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Detailed statements of the disbursments throughout the Department of Justice will be furnished by the report of the Attorney what increased by the recent acts of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and to enforce the o the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto, I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of these enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities to deprive other citizens of the right guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and to that end have comitted deeds of blood and violence; but the prosecution and punishment of many of these person have tend-

stitution and laws, and I invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations, whose objects are, by unlawful means, to interfere with those by unlawful means, to interfere with those of 1.449 pavy pensioners and 1,730 rights. I look with confidence to the time, widows, orphans and dependent relatives, not far distant, when the obvious advan- making the whole number of naval penincurred during the past year and the ap tage of good order and peace, will induce sioners, 3,179. an abandonment of combinations prohibzens from the lawless doings of such combinations. Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of a violation of

said acts, upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquilize the public mind, and to test the virtue of that policy I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to give to these applications a favorable considerathe 3d day of June, 1872. careful consideration by Congress of the tion; but any action thereon is not to be construed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce with vigor peace of the country. It is much to be re- fiscal year. gretted, and regretted by no one more than myself, that the necessity has ever existed to eexcute the enforcement act; and no one can desire more than I that the necessity of applying it may never again be DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. satisfactory improvement and progress in

which in some of them for some years has ness has been promptly dispatched. . The policy which was adopted at the be

tween San Francisco, Japan and China, As a preliminary start to the organization which will be increased to \$1,000,000 per of such a tarritory, it will be necessary to after Oct. 1st, 1873. The United States to farms of proper size, which should be and Brazil Mail Steamship Company re- secured to them in fee, the residue to be ceive \$150,000 per annum for carrying a used for the settlement of other friendly monthly mail between New York and Rio Indians. Efforts will be made in the imde Janeiro, Brazil; and the California, Or- mediate future to induce the removal of as egon and Mexico Steamship Company receive \$75,600 per annum for carrying a many peaceably disposed Indians only to the Indian territory as can be settled propmonthly mail between San Francisco and erly, without disturbing the harmony of erly, without disturbing the harmony of There is no other location now available

The cash receipts from all sources in the land office amount to \$3,218,100. During the same period 2,201;608 acres of the public lands were surveyed, leaving 1,257,633, 628 acres of the public lands still unsur-

During the year ending September 30th,

000 patents issued.

the previous year. Of this amount \$2,313, 409 were paid under the act of Congress of | ward for political services. Under the au-February 17, 1871, to the survivors of the var of 1812. lished to regulate the tenure of office and the annual increase of pensions by the the mode of appointments. It cannot be legislation of Congress has more than expected that any system of rules can be

, 1872, has added an estimated amount of decrease in the expenditures of this department for some time to come, or so ong as Congress continues to so change The whole number of soldiers enlisted

The total number of claims for invalid pen-

It is thought that the claims for pensions on account of the war of 1812 will all be

The ninth census is about completed Its early completion is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be

made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly on the promptitude The Secretary of the Interior reports the Interior recommends that a census be taken in 1875, which recommendation each of the several bureaus under the con- should receive the early attention of Conlinary revenues the annual appropriation trol of the Interior Department. They are gress. The interval at present established of \$700,000 for free matter and the amounts all in excellent condition. The work, between Federal census is so long that the information obtained at the decennial period heen in arrears, has been brought down to as to the material wants and resources of the nation, is of little practical value after the expiration of the first half of that period. It would probably obviate the constitutional provision regarding a decennial census of all political character if no reapportionment of Congressional representation be made under it. Such a census, coming as it would in the last year of the first centu

mously approved by the leading friends of education, that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

isfactory. The energy and business capacity of the pioneers who are settling up older communities. In but one of them, Utah, is the condition of affairs unsatisfact ory, except so far as the quiet of the citizen may be disturbed by real or imaginary danger of Indian hostilities. It has seem ed to be the policy of the legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the govern-ment of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it. I recommend a careful revision of the present laws of the territory by Congress, and the enactment of such a law as the one proposed in Congress at the last session, for instance, or something similar to it, as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment

overnment for the District of Columbia, he improvement of the condition of the City of Washington and its surroundings and the increased prosperity of the citizens, is observable to the most casual visitor. The nation being a large owner of property in this city, should bear with the zens of the District a just share of the expense of these improvements. I recomnend, therefore, an appropriation to reim ourse the citizens for the work done by them along, and in front of the public grounds during the past year, and a liber appropriation, in order that the improve nent and embelishment of the public ouildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvement made by the territorial authorities. AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisons of that de partment—the horticultural, agricultural statistical, entomological and chemical, and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history in de tail of the workings of the Department in all its branches, showing the manuer in which the farmer, merchant, and miner i nformed, and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuits. The Commissioner makes one recommendation, that measures be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public lands should be isposed of without the condition that oneenth of it be reserved in timber where it exists, and where it does not exist induce-

nents should be offered for planting it.

, THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. In accordance with the terms of the act f Congress approved March 3d, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one hunding how highly it is valued by its redth anniversary of American Independowner. ence, a commission has been organized consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories. This commission has held two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the tising. act, and for executing also the provisions of the act of June 1st, 1871, creating a Centennial Board of Finance. A prelimvalue to the advertiser than a scorinary report of progress has been received from the President of the Commission, upon the interest or regard of their and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the Commission, at your coming session, to transmit a full-re-

port of the progress made and to lay before you the details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign arts, products and manufactures, which by the terms of the act the exhibition is to be held under the

auspices of the government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876. The celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with corded in the history of any other nation, and proving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil the people of the commercial nations of the earth, in a manner calculated to secure international good feeling. An earnest desire has been felt to correct

cers and employees.

some surprise.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 2d, 1872.

dollars for your good name."

housand dollars out of it."

ioins with it industry.

and honored.

of the diligent maketh rich."

ging out a miserable lifetime in pri-

Remember this, boys, if you desire

to make your way in this world.

There is nothing that can serve your

purpose like a name for honesty

ut the streets, and a shirk at

VALUE OF A GOOD NAME.

A man of very pleasing address,

owner; the bad man, say, 'Why,' the abuses which have grown up in gave it to you, and it is your own the civil service of the country, through the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore federal offices now;' the good man say, 'That is not right; the tobacco is yours, not have been regarded too much as the rethe money;' the bad man say, 'Never mind, you got it, go buy some thority of Congress rules have been estabdram;' the good man say, 'No, no, you must not do so; so I do not know what to do, and I think to go to entirely effective and prove a perfect remesleep; but the good man and the bad man keep talking all night, and troubeen thoroughly tested by practice and ble me; and now I bring the money back, I feel glad."

THE DANGERS OF COVETOUSNESS.

-When covetousness gains a complete ascendency, engrossing the whole man, it forms that compound of all that is mean and despicable, that monster of moral deformity uspublic service for all time a practical meth- ually called a miser. In our day the tribe is not very numerous, which is a matter of gratitude, for should they multiply, they would certainly create a desert around them. I know of no passion which so deeply agitates and degrades, so effectually enbut very dishonest in his practices, slaves and destroys the soul, as covonce said to an honorable merchant. etousness. The man who sets his whose word was as good as his heart upon riches, must necessarily bond," "I would give fifty thousand be a stranger to peace and enjoyment. Fear, care, anxiety, suspicion "Why so?" asked the other in and jealousy, place him on a constant rack. To the toil of getting is add-"Because I could make a hundred ed the trouble of keeping his pelf. Avarice is as insatiable as the grave, The honorable character which or rather as a gulf without bottom. was at the bottom of the good name | The more this passion is supplied he cared nothing for; it was only | with fresh fuel, the more vehement the reputation, which he could turn is the flame.—Rusticus. to account in a money point of view,

MARTIN LUTHER'S ADVICE TO MIN-ISTERS.—Martin Luther gave some good advice to a preacher of the gosit is possessed, it is better business | pel, which is not altogether out of date: "Let all thy sermons be of the simplest. Look not to the princes: but to the simple, unwise, rude, and unletrned people; for the prince is lars. When an employer says, "That | made of the same stuff. If I in my sermons were to regard Philip Melanethon and the other doctors. I "The hand | should do no good; but I preach in the simplest way to the unlearned, and that pleases all. (I keep the Hethis ceaseless round of work, while | brew and the Greek for the times when we learned men are alone together. Then we can talk such crabbed stuff they may well wonder at us The profound disquisitions that are

sometimes delivered in the pulpit to promiscuous congregations, might better be reserved for the time when "we learned men are alone."-N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS. The favorable attention of Congress is invited to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War. Addiscontinuance of the appointment of extra lieutenants to serve as adjutants and quartermasters; the adoption of a code providing a specific penalty for a well defined offence o that the equality of the sentences adjudged by the courts martial may be ad justed; the consolidation of accounts under which expenditures are made, as a measure of economy; a reappropria

he money for the construction of a depot at San Antonio, the title to the site being now perfected; a special act placing the cemetery at the city of Mexico on the same basis as other national cemeteries; authoras; the appointment of commissary sergeants from non-commissioned officers, as protection of supplies; an appropriation for the publication of the catalogue and tables of the anatomical section of the Army Medical Museum; a reappropriation of the amount for the manufacture of breech-loading arms, should the selection be so delayed by the board of officers, to leave the former appropriation unexpendof such arsenals, east of the Mississippi a can be spared and the proceeds applied to the establishment of a large arsenal of construction and repair upon the Atlantic coast, and the purchase of a suitable site for a proving ground for heavy ordnance; the abrogation of the laws which deprive

inventors in the United States service from deriving benefit from their inventions; the repeal of the law prohibiting promotions in the staff corps; a continuance of the work upon the coast defences; the repeal of the 7th section of the act of July 13th, 1866, taking from engineer soldiers the per diem granted to other troops; a limitation of the time for the presentation of old war claims for subsistence supplies under the act of July 4th, 1864, and a modification in the mode of the selection of cadets for the Military Academy, in order to enhance the usefulness of the Academy, which is impaired by reason of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the more elementary branches of learning, which they should acquire before entering the Academy; also, an appropriation for philosophical apparatus; an increase

in the numbers and pay of the Military Academy hands. The attention of Congress will be called uring its present session to various enterprises for the more certain and cheapen transportation of the constantly increasing surplus of Western and Southern products to the Atlantic seaboard. The subject i one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of the government sooner or later, and I suggest, therefore, that imme diate steps be taken to gain all available information to insure equitable and just legislation. On the route to connect the

Mississippi valley with the Atlantic at tralian line, monthly, plying between the Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., by United States and foreign ports and owned water, by the way of the Ohio and Tennes | and operated under our flag. I earnestly see rivers and canals and slack water navi- recommend that such liberal contracts gation to the Savannah and Ocmulgee | for carrying the mails be authorized with ivers, the waters have been surveyed and these lines as will insure their continuanal to the Ohio, and by extension of the make it advisable to bestow such aid on a chesapeake and Ohio canal.

lam not prepared to recommend govern- the western South American ports. By pleted they will be of a value commensul this country and those lying in that quarate with their cost. That production in | ter of the continent of America. creases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country, has been ury will show an alarming falling off in demonstrated by past experience. That our carrying trade for the last ten or and products of the whole country will re- I do not believe that the public treasure quire additional facilities and cheaper ones | can be better expended in the interest or the more bulky articles of commerce | the whole people than in trying to recover to reach the tide water and a market, will | this trade. An expenditure of five millions be demanded in the near future, is equally per annum for the next five years, if it demonstrable. I would therefore suggest | would restore to the United States our

on this important subject.

apidly extended during the last few years ers, and reflect much credit upon the capitalists and managers engaged in their con-struction. In addition to these a project to facilitate commerce by the building of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will, no doubt, be called to your attention at this session. Looking to the great future growth of the country and the increasing demands of commerce, it might be well, while on this subject, not only to have examined and reported upon the various practicable routes for connecting the Mississippi with tide water on the Atlantic, but the feasibility

of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer. I have not alluded to the subject with the view of having any further expenditure of public money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place all the necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter. f deemed practicable and worthy, to legis-

late on the subject without delay. The report of the Secretary of the Navy, nerewith accompanying, explains fully the condition of that branch of the public ser-

vice, its wants and deficiencies, the expenses propriations for the same. It also gives a ular service. It is evident that unless steps are taken to preserve our navy, in a very few years the United States will be the For transportation by water weakest nation upon the ocean of all the 2, and by stage \$48,975 84, and great powers. With an energetic and progressive business people like ours, penetrating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full protection of their rights. I recommend a ecommendation made by the Secretary of POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The accompanying report of the Post-

> factory exhibit of the operations of the Post Office Department during the year. The ordinary revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872. amounted to \$21,915,426 37, and the expenditures to \$26,658,192 31. Compared with the previous fiscal year, the increase of revenue was \$1,878,380 95 or 9.37 per cent., and the increase of expenditures \$2,268,088 23, or 9.29 per cent. Adding to the orpaid to the subsidizing mail steamships, the amount paid out of the general treasury was \$3,317,765 94, an excess of \$389, 707 28 over the deficiency for the year 1871. Other interesting statistical information relating to our rapidly extending postal services is furnished in this report. The total length of the railroad mail routes on the 30th of June, 1872, was 57,911 miles, 8,077 additional miles of such service havber in 1871, and the postage thereon amounted to \$1,871,257 25. The total weight of the mails exchanged with the European countries exceeded 820 tons.

OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS.

gining of this administration with regard. to the management of the Indians, has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated within so short a time. the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his services to from the united States with the ability has a service justified the public in the cabinet at the cabi great railways through the public domain, and the pushing of settlements into more cation is a most encouraging feature in the remote districts of the country, and at the same time improved the condition of the same time improved the same time im

subsidies at present, \$725,000 per annum.

Our postal communications with all parts of the civilized world have been cultural pursuits, can be as well accommodate. ed as upon the unoccupied lands in the Inarrangements recently concluded with the | should, however, protect the Indians from eading commercial countries of Europe | the inroads of the whites for a term of and America; and the gratifying state- years, until they become sufficiently adment is made that with the conclusion of vanced in the arts and civilization to satisfactory convention with France, the guard their own rights, and from the disdetails of which have been definitely posal of lands held by them for the same PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year there were disposed of out of the public lands 11,864, come, with respect either to reduction of 975 acres, a quantity greater by 1,099,270 acres than was disposed of the previous year. Of this amount 1,370,320 acres were sold for cash, 389,460 acres located with military warrants, 4,671,332 acres granted for homesteads, 593,613 acres located with college scrips, 3,554,887 acres granted to railroads, 465,347 acres granted to wagon roads, 714,255 acres given to the States as bounty lands, and 5,760 acres located by

The reports from the subordinates of the land office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season and the increased yield of all kinds of produce. Even in those States and Territories where mining is the principal business, the agricultural products have exceeded the local demand, and liberal shipments have been made to distant points. PATENTS.

certificates and registers of trade marks. During the same time 19,587 applications for patents, including reissues and designs, corernment and to the private parties con- ed. The fees received during the same period amount to \$70,095,486, and the total expenditures to \$62,355,390, making th net receipts over the expenditures \$7.740. 096. Since 1836, 200,000 applications for patents have been filed and about 133,

The office is being conducted under the same laws and general organization as were adopted at the original inauguration were made per annum. The Commission er shows that the office has outgrown the has become necessary. This subject was presented to Congress in a special commua report made by an accomplished engineer ance. If the expediencey of extending the nication in February last, with my approval officer of the army. A second and also a third new route will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely, by an be deemed worthy of the consideration of Single Communication were embraced in the extension of the Kanawha and James river | Congress, political and commercial objects | bill that was reported to the House by the Committee on Patents at the last session. line under our flag between Panama and the wastern South American ports. By Patent Office as contemplated by the bill ment aid to these or other enterprises until this means much trade now diverted to the industrial interests of the country, other countries might be brought to the f national interest, but that when com- United States to the mutual advantage of that I commend it to the attention of Con-

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off in from the Department of the Interior. This subject is also embraced in the bill before referred to. The Commissioner complains of the want of room for a model gallery and for the working form and necessary files of the office. It is impossible to transact the business of the office properly without more room in which to arrange the files and drawings that must be con sulted hourly in the transation of business The whole of the Patent Office building will soon be needed if it is not already for the accomodation of the business of the

> PENSIONS. The amount paid for pensions in the last

larger by \$3,708,434 than was paid during ept pace with the natural yearly losses

from the rolls. The act of Congress of June | dy for the existing evils, until they have \$750,000 per annum to the rolls without amended according to the requirements of increasing the number of pensioners. We the service. During my term of office it cannot therefore look for any substantial shall be my best endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible re-form in the civil service of the government and it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors; and I hope that the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation by sions is 176,000, being but six per cent. of Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question, and secure to the

total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was 97,689. The od of obtaining faithful and efficient offinumber received during the year was 26,ed greatly to the repression of such disorders. I do not doubt that a great manual making a net gain of 12,904. The number jority of the people in all parts of the country favor the full enjoyment by all classes of persons of those rights to the rolls the names of 95,405 invalid milwhich they are entitled under the Conitary pensioners and 113,518 widows, or phans and dependent relatives, making ar aggregate of 208,923 army pensioners. At

complete-history of the services of the nave of the na cations prior to June 30, 1872. Of there were allowed during the last fiscal year 20,126 claims, and 4,845 were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending at that date. The number of pensions of all classes granted during the last fiscal year was 33,838. During that period there were dropped from the rolls for various causes 9,104 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensioners on the rolls on

> disposed of by the 1st of May, 1873. It is such acts so long as the conspirators and estimated that \$30,480,000 will be requircombinations therein named disturb the ed for the pension service during the next

same time improved the condition of the doubt true that this is due in a great measurable indians. The policy will be maintained ure to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving further experience may show to be necestary to render it more efficient. OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS.

The cost of the United States Trans-At lantic mail steamship service was \$290. The total cost of the United States ocean steamship service, including the amounts paid to the subsidized lines of mail steamers, was \$1,027,020 97. The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special act of Congress. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company receive \$500,000 per sanuum for carrying a monthly mail be really been received by them with favor.

The subject of converting the so-called influence of learning and educators of all kinds throughout the country. The report of the commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest throughout the country. The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest throughout the country. The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The subject of converting the so-called lines of the United States Trans-At lantic mail steamship service was \$290. The total cost of the United States Trans-At lantic mail steamship service, including the report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of great importance as a complement of the country. The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The bill now pending before Congress providing for the appropriation of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands for educational purpose to, ald the States of the public lands in the general education of their riging great introduced in the various institutions of all kinds throughout the country. The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational purpose and educators of all kinds throughout the country. The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational purpose of all kinds throughout the country. The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational purpose of the sales of the public lands in throughout the country. The rep

WHOLE NO. 1455.

tion favorable to happiness. Diogenes, with nothing but a tub, would? make a sorry show in these days, however he may figure as a character in classics. He would be taken TERRITORIES. for the hen-pecked husband of some Affairs in the territories are generally satwasher-woman, who had no more manly occupation than to carry he vast domains not yet incorporated into about her washing utensils, and prob-States, are keeping pace in internal improvements and civil government with the older communities. In but one of them with his tub. But those who rely solely on wealth for happiness will be disappointed grievously. Happiness depends mainly on the cultivation of the mind and heart; on the faithful performance of duty, in secret as well as openly; amid reproach and obloquy, as well as when cheered by words of encouragement or applause. It depends on courage to sustain us in the trials of thi slife, and of polygamy.
Since the establishment of a territorial

the hope which extends to another. It depends upon the love and confidence of kindred, and friends and acquaintances. What wealth and property can do toward promoting happiness at the same time is not inconsiderable. It relieves us from anxiety about the supply of our wants and the wants of those dependent upon us, or near to our hearts. It supplies us with the means of intellectual culture, as well as of physical comfort. It has been well remarked that money is a hard master, but a good servant. As a master it cramps both body and soul, making its victim a detestable miser. As a servant it is many-handed, and in ordinary affairs and extraordinary emergencies may, to a great extent,

RICHES AND HAPPINESS. Riches alone, will make no one

happy. In the first place, there is nappy. In the first place, there is no such thing as complete, unalloyed

bliss, in this state of existence; and

even the nearest approach to it is

not attained, without something besides wealth. Of course the posses-

sion of property to any reasonable

extent contributes most essentially

to one's enjoyment. A house for

shelter, fire for warmth, food and

clothing-surely it cannot be reasonably contended that a person with-

out all or any of these is in a condi-

be safely relied on. A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—The superior advantages offered to advertisers by the religious paper over that of any, other class of publications are too generally admitted to require a lengthy rehearsal of them here. In brief, its character, influence and generally large circulation gives it the first position of value and worth as an advertising medium. The fact that it is frequently the only paper taken by the family should not be overlooked in estimating its claims. It is also carefully preserved when the secular paper is destroyed, show-

Religious papers are circulated among the best class of people—best in being the most reliable and enterprising, and therefore the most desirable class to be reached by adver-Hence, such papers are of more

readers.— W. J. Carlton. A Good Conscience.—An Indian, being among his white neighbors, asked for a little tobacco, and one of,

them having some loose in his pocket gave him a handful. The day following, the Indian came back, inquiring for the donor, saying he had found a quarter of a dollar among the tobacco. Being told that, as it had been given to him, he might as well keep it, he answered, pointing to his breat. "I got a good man and a bad man here; and the good man say it is not mine, I must return it the

But a good name cannot be bought with silver; it, of all other possessions, must be fairly earned. When capital than a great sum of money. It is a capital any boy or girl may secure. Honesty must be its foundation, even in the smallest particuis a boy I can trust," he will always find himself in demand, provided he It seems hard at the time, maybe other boys are lounging about store steps, or playing on the green. But the reward will come if you are faithful. While loungers are dragin heaven)." vation and poverty, the hard-working boy lives at his ease, respected

Making Wounds Worse .-- A and industry; and you will never man strikes me with a sword and inacquire either if you are a lounger flicts a wound. Suppose, instead of

mines a boy's character for honesty depth of the wound, and making it very rapidly to mix with the society fester till my limb becomes, greatly he finds there; and such habits tend inflamed, and my general health is 

### BEST BOOK. E EUTERPIA, Y JAMES BAYEER," Secause the most useful sing. Lyst issued. It contains NEREAL MUSIC, D SECULAR CHÓRUSES ITH AND WITHOUT LAL ACCOMPANIMENTS. TH SCHOOL MITSIC AND SCHOOL SONGS. perfect because the most sim-cient School of Musical In-25 for a Specimen Copy, and RANDALL, Publisher Friendship, N. Y.

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r. C. D. Potter.

The Subbath Regorden. ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, DEC. 12.

N. V. HULL - - - - EDITOR. WHOLE HEARTEDNESS IN RELIGION. If anything could offend Infinite purity, it would be the offering of a false heart under the pretense of a solemn consecration to the service of the Holy One. At the foundation of a religious life, and as a first step, we are to give to God our heart's affection and service. If we make any reserve, our service is a deceit and a pretense. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." "No man can serve two masters." "In the day that thou seekest me with all thy heart. I will be found of thee.' "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart." Such are

some of the central declarations of Scripture on the first of all ques-It is important that we form correct opinions concerning the service of God. We fear that the views of many are faulty, and perhaps fatally so, upon this question. Religion is with them an emotion-a fancy-a necessary pastime. We are made to be religious, and there forethere is something within us answering to its demands. But this something is often deceived with a faulty faith or a specious and patronizing formalism. Even the false faith and rites deed of charity for a few persons to of heathenism possess the power to unite, and dividing the sum between narcotize the mind, imparting a them, send the paper. dreamy satisfaction. So anything taken for truth, however false in itself, frees us from disturbing convictions, and thus produces inward quiet, which is a different thing from the inspirations of truth and the fervid glow of a pure love. To give our assent to a creed and our them.

service to forms, however correctly drawn the one or orderly and beautiful the other, is wholly a different thing from giving the heart with all its forces, affections and activities to a personal, living God, clearly seen by faith! With many, religion has come to be so diluted as to be a deception. It, in some sense, perhaps, satisfies but does not bless! With how many is religion a mere profession rather than a life? They are members of some church, perhaps, and attend at least frequently the Sabbath-day services of the sanctuary. They also, it may be, pay something into the treasury to assist in defraying necessary expenses, but they give no heart-power to the cause. They are of the world in spirit and life. Their thoughts and plans are of the world. They seek its wealth, its honors, its vapid pleasures, or its gaudy show! Their religion lacks heart, and their faith life. We can scarcely call them hypocrites, for they lack the positive element so conspicuous in the character of the real pretender. They are Laodicean-neither cold nor hot! Religiously, their lives are a blank. They form a connect ing link between the church and the world, as dosthe twilight between light and darkness. They are scarcely saint or sinner, and yet they have a real character, and are thoroughly known and understood by Him whose name they have taken, and to whose service they have solemnly pledged themselves. Now the difficulty with these persons is lack of heart in the cause they have professed. We are not about to say that to the hearty and sincere there are no difficulties in the way of living a life of faith. We know that the "heart is deceitful above all things," and that "the carnal mind is enmity against God," and that "the flesh lusteth against the spirit," so that he who wins in the service of Christ is a victor, having this is clear, that he who enters this service with heart, trusting in the all-sufficiency of grace, will conquer. And now, reader, we ask to be permitted to come directly to you

and inquire concerning your religconscientiousness, and Christ deserves the service of your hearts The honor of God and His cause, the peace of the church, and the good of men, as well as your own Be not contented with simply floating along with the current, and so living between hope and fear, but become a soldier, active in the cause of Christ. Let love kindle in your heart for Him and His cause. Teach vourself to love your fellow men, and to pray and work for their salvation. Become an instrument, however humble, of good doing. Do not begin to plead your inability to do good, saying that you have but one talent, have no education, belong to the humbler class, or are not eloquent of speech, and so talk poverty until your soul dies of selfcreated leanness. Remember that the most crushing disability under which any Christian ever labored. is an unwilling and a faint heart. strong in the Lord and in the power of the individual man goes often to remember, that of His might. Let every heart in abusing and falsifying each other. centuries. How shall we explain on unfolding through the eternal No foes are conquered, who the victors A letter was read, in relation to throb be full, and let the soul rest

OUR PUBLISHING INTERESTS. From the tone of the communicaions which reach us from various marters we think that the public mind has reached the conclusion that the work of the Publishing Society s no longer to be viewed as an experiment. Every thing seems taking on the character of stability. For these tokens of prosperity we are grateful and we feel at liberty now to make an appeal in the interest of the cause, making a few specifica-

1. Let there now be a united ef fort to increase the list of subscribers for the Sabbath Recorder. We have not a doubt but if the proper means were, used, that hundreds of new names could be obtained by the ommencement of the new volume or soon after. Let every Society be thoroughly canvassed, and every new name obtained which can be in reason. If a search were made, i would astonish many to know the number of families and persons among us who certainly ought to, but do not, take the Society's Pub-There are families whose refusal to take the RECOR-DER shows a want of enlightened interest that is startling and painful. If possible, every family should be supplied regularly with this weekly visitor. If in any instance a family should be found too poor t take the paper, it would be a wise

2. But efforts should be made to induce those not of us to take and read the paper, and no better investment could be made than for per sons to unite and send it to various ministers of the gospel, and thus bring our thoughts constantly before

3. As far as possible, let the sys tem of paying in advance be adopted by the voluntary action of th subscribers. Of course, all cannot do this, but within a few weeks from the opening of the volume, many and perhaps most, could, and few fully realize the relief to the Society such a course would be. 4. Let the collections in the church

es, taken for the purposes of trace distribution and missionary labor b greatly increased. This is emphatic ally our seed time; and to delay in our work is the highth of folly. W entreat all who read this article, to prayerfully consider this vital question, and with the will of good sol-

5. We appeal to our agents to take this matter in hand, and to the extent of their ability, give the Society the needed aid. We certainly do thank our agents for the efficient aid they have and are affording us, and frankly confess our great indebtedness to them. Were it not for these generous co-workers, our noble enterprise would fail. Let them real ize that they are honoring God in their work, while they are blessing many souls. Their's is a labor of love, and their reward is not wholly of earth. Agents are missionaries of

most important and efficient class. 6. Let us all strike hands anew. and move forward in solid column standing shoulder to shoulder, and so each strengthen his fellow. look forward to the coming year with more of purpose and hope than ever before, and humbly and fervently pray for the blessing and guidance of the Lord of the harvest.

# BE KIND TO THE POOR. There is no point in Christ's teach-

His sayings and doings concerning | fess to have always been able to acthe poor. He was himself poor, and | cept of the theories advocated by the | he sympathized with the unfortulone whose life we honor and whose nate. No man can be Christ's dis- | death we lament. The occasion of ciple and be heartless, or even indif- Mr. Greeley's death way be stated ferent to the wants of the needy. thus: Through all his life he has One may make profession and prac- | been an intense worker, and his brain tice religious forms and rites, and has been the seat of continuous fename himself after Christ, but no vered excitement, and this often man is any further Christ's than he without necessary sleep, for seasons has His convictions and disposition. of long continuance. This taken in To be a Christian is to be Christ-like, | connection with the mental strain of be faithful to you and true to the not in the form of His person, but the long and exciting political cam-Master. The service of God de- in the disposition of His heart. In paign, in which he was a chief figure, mands the exercise of an intelligent His rebukes of Phariseeism, at no and that ending with the month of point was Christ more severe than in agonizing heart-trial and almost its denial of the claims of charity. | sleepless watch care, as he bent over Here then is one of the tests by or sat by his dving wife, and the which we may determine our like- crushing grief of being called to bid ness to Christ, and the present time her a final adieu was too much for safety and prosperity, demand it. an excellent opportunity to practice him, and so he too sunk under the hand. The world is best governed the grace. In every community, weight to the grave. there are a greater or less number of persons who are not prepared for the rigors of the winter now closing in out among your neighbors the needy, and with a free heart and skillful hand, supply their wants, and the

LEY'S FUNERAL.—We take pleasure in chronicling the fact that Presi- Christian church and the co-opera- life, and health, and joy, while disdent Grant was one of the many no- tive interests of the world, as the obedience brings disease, death, and tables in attendance at the funeral of observance of the Sabbath. The unrest, it will be just so a thousand Let then your attention be turned to Mr. Greelev. This act does him observers of God's Sabbath must years from now, and just so forever. Master's vineyard. Give to the highest office in the gift of this all business relations with the world. opportunity, work, and you will terness and wicked and shame-both bless and be blessed. Be ful misrepresentation. It seems as if have gone home from these structures, within the cooks of time while the content of the cooks of time while the content of the cooks of time while the cooks of time

Father of the poor bless you in bas-

that his competitor, like the slain gladiator, lies frigid in death, he. like a noble-hearted victor, bows gently and reverently in his marble presence, and thus, while honoring the illustrious dead, doubly honors

DEATH OF HORACE GREELEY.

Since the death of President Lincoln, the country has not been moved as by the death of the great journalist, Mr. Greeley. His death at any time, and under ordinary circum stances, would have stirred to its depths the national heart: but an in tenser interest has been added to the painful event by the fact that he was recently before the American people for their suffrages for the highest office in their gift, and that the issue of that event is thought to have contributed its share to the fatal catastrophe.

Mr. Greeley was certainly an ex traordinary man. He was of humble parentage, and one of his chief inheritances was bald poverty. But within him was an unconquerable soul. Its outgoings were like the jettings of a pent fountain. At an early age he left his humble but honored home to seek employment among strangers, which he finally found in a printing office in the city of New York. In this, his steps were wisely directed, as his after life abundantly testifies. That journalism was his calling, by the provision of nature, we can hardly doubt, for in the history of that noble vocation. can there scarcely be found in all the honored line of the worthies who have devoted their strength to it, one who, all things considered, has won such distinction as Mr. Greelev. We do not here speak of Mr. Greelev as a business man, although in this he showed capacity, but we speak of him as a man of noble in stinct, and of his persistent self-sacrificing and wonderfully successful toils in the interest of justice and humanity. He was eminently the friend of the poor and the unfortu nate, and sought by every means to relieve their wants and remove their burdens. The great reforms of the day also found in him a ready, fearless and powerful supporter. Never had the slave a truer friend, nor temperance a warmer advocate, as his open and unremitting advocacy is the face of relentless and remorseless opposition abundantly testify. He also took a lively interest in and lent his powerful aid to the support of

every cause that, in his judgment, would promote human well-being. He also gave himself to the study of the principles underlying human governments, whether at home or abroad. and with a boldness that was startling, and a persistency that challenged the admiration of even his enemies, he attacked what he conceived to be wrong, and defended what he thought to be right: His influence was widely felt abroad, and his name will be honored by the truly great and good wherever his name and fame have gone, but in America his name will be inscribed high and indelibly upon its roll of honored

and has exerted a wonderful power in this nation. But his work is done. and he has gone to his reward. His sun has suddenly set while shining with full-orbed splendor, and his death has cast a shadow over the In the few words here uttered, we have meant to speak soberly and

ings more marked, nor any feature | truthfully, and trust that our judgin His life more emphasized, than | ment is just, although we do not pro-

WHY RAISE A MEMORIAL FUND? upon us. Some want wood or coal. in God. No people have better remunerative to all law. There can reasons to celebrate the faithfulness food, or other comforts. Go then in of God to His promises than our there cannot be administration of quietness and gentleness, and seek people. When we look back to the law without adequate sanctions. small beginning, a little church of sanctions both for the reward of the only seven members, and witness obedient and the punishment of the the unrelenting pressure that was disobedient; and our occasion for brought against them, it is a marvel, | thanksgiving, as set by the Psalmist. ket and store, and in your heart-life in a human point of view, that they is that the most High reigneth, he maintained even an existence. There is no religious observance nor shadow of turning," so that if PRESIDENT GRANT AT MR. GREE- that brings one into such sharp obedience to the high behests of the conflict with the practice of the Divine government to-day, brings

ly motive and temptation has been fold according to their normal life tive in our favor."

God's hand is visible in all this, ment of God as applied to the well "Beware of the land, its canker and That little church at Newport was regulating of society. "The powcomposed of men and women who ers that be are ordained of God," as communed with God, who believed his means of human instrumentality His word. To me that very house for securing the application of the where they used to worship together, principle of the second table of the s a sacred place. The same old decalogue to the well ordering of tone door-step, so deeply worn by men in society. The State can no he returning feet of those faithful more violate the high behests of the orshipers; the same seats wherein morality under which it is set, and sed to be gathered the parents and which it is constituted to embody children, to hearthe living Word; in its historic unfolding, and expect the same pulpit, so long ago occu- to escape retribution at the hands pied by men who dared to face a of the righteous ruler of the world, determine our political actions for himself for giving lessons in singing, rowning world and proclaim the than can its humblest citizen. whole truth; the same old tables of God's Law above the pulpit there true man some ideal excellence, unto done by them. If such towering thorized to remit to Bro. Burdick, yet. But where are those whose which it is his true life-work to atvoices used to fill that house with tain, and he is successful in the highpraise to God? whose strong hearts est sense, who best realizes the tru-

ed them through the trials of life, the worth of the end unto which it athers. There is no more prosperous or happy people in all the land. than those who fill our homes. Evofession is freely open to us. uccess and been richly rewarded. thousand harvest fields, or go to the East and witness our manufactures of fabrics, architecture, ship-building, steam engines, and printing oresses. Go to the East and West, and you may witness in our schools. earnest students by the hundreds. striving for the best preparation for life's noble mission. Look again and behold the multitudes all

bath question. history. Why should we not ma a Memorial of our faith in God?

THANKSGIVING TALK FOR 1872.

D. E. MAXSON, D. D. Ps. 97:1-"The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice; let multitudes of isles be

Whatever else may fail, the reign of the Lord is to endure forever. Stable as are the natures and relations in which it is based, the Divine government claims allegiance by right of its own, nor asks of time or man leave to execute its righteous decrees. Whatever else may pass. worthies. Presidents, Cabinets and | "not one jot or tittle will in any Senates felt the presence of his pow- wise pass from the Law of the Lord. erful influence, and heeded his coun- till all things shall have transpired." sel. For the last thirty years he cer- Day rises and declines; seasons come tainly has had a magnetic influence, and go; centuries wax and wane; empires rise and fall; and the whole human race is moving in one solemn tramp to the grave-vard. Ere another century shall have dropped her sands, the places that now know earth's teeming millions will know them no more forever. But over all the comings and goings, the ups and downs, the living and dying of men, on through all the waxings and wan-Lord reigneth," and it is for this,

be subsumed. The physical, no less than the moral laws of the universe, are a Not more manifest was the pillar part of the Divine jurisprudence. If of cloud by day and of fire by night, the early and latter rains have fall- which went with God's ancient peoen to moisten our fields, if the sun | ple through all their dreary pilgrimhas sent his heat to warm the seed | age from Egypt to Canaan, than has we have sown, to life and growth, so been the hand of God leading our as to cover our fields with verdure and fill our barns with plenty, and and shame, through the fire of retriour homes with comfort, it is because "the Lord reigneth," and holds ated life. It was God's hand made the seas, and winds, and clouds, and us suns, and rivers in his strong right when obedience to law, whether physical or moral, is best secured, and the great Law-Giver has set ade-Second, as an expression of faith | quate sanctions, both retributive and be no government without law, and "in whom there is no variableness

vour heart, and if that is strong in great honor, as Mr. Greeley was his meet the disapprobation of all other Men cannot escape moral obligations triumph of civilization over savagry, faith and love, you will be fitted for competitor in the recent election for Christians at every step, and accept and the righteous retributions of law of school houses over auction blocks, active and efficient service in the the honors and responsibilities of the the conditions of disadvantage in by merging themselves into masses. and coffled gangs of lawful industry | wife could probably start for China The sanctions of law are no less and free labor over human chattel- at an early day. cause your whole soul. Think about great nation. We take pleasure in Now, when we consider these facts, applicable to nations than to indi- 18m and unpaid toil, and as we It was voted that the Correspondit. Pray about it, and for it, with this act of the President for several it is a matter of wonder that the viduals, since the functions of naturn so gracefully and easily from ing Secretary notify Bro. Carpenter heart prayer. In the midst of cares reasons, one of which is that during little church of seven members, two tions unfold under moral obligations, the arts of war to those of peace, as of the Board's acceptance of his and under the weight of burdens, the recent canvass, there was upon hundred years ago, is represented no less than those of men. The his- two million soldiers, dusty and proposition to return to China; and meditate, plan, and then as you have both sides so much of personal bit- by more than eight thousand to-day, tory of nations, unfolding under the scared, lay down the sword to take that the Corresponding Secretary

against us, and not one worldly mo- and final cause, is but a history of the unfolding of the moral governous among us. These modern Esaus, bartering right That watchful angel set for truth's Confound all contrasts, good and ill verse,
And lose henceforth, from their perverted But while we let patience have shape our political principles, and us, either by electing them to office, There is before the mind of every or giving up our own duties to be ing Secretary and Treasurer be au-

and right."

Unto this just discrimination be-

them half way, so as to be partly

reconciled to them, is only to talk

Not one hair's breadth should the

government yield of all it has gained

at the dreadful cost of six hundred

treason in honeyed phrases.

eous decrees.

were so often united in solemn pray- est excellence, achieves most perer for God's blessing upon His truth? | fectly, the truest end of being. This Where is that lonely one, who, after | principle is no less applicable to nathe rest had all gone home and the tions. There is for nations no less war against the nation. If they are house was no more opened for published for men an ideal excellence. let live at all, they should "Live clothed with loathing, like a robe lic worship, would come and sit unto which it is the life-work of the of flame, The focal point of million fingered shame. alone on the door-step and silently nation to attain, and for the attainvorship her God? All gone home ment of which they are ordained o praise God above. Oh, the bles- and helped of God. The worth of a ed power of that faith that support- | nation is always commensurate with fiery war paths. The iron-linked and gave them a triumphant en- has been ordained and endowed, and rance into the upper Kingdom! treason to a government will take Reader, the Lord is responding most its degree of turpitude from the valpied by a nation. The blow the gloriously to those prayers of our ue of the end to be gained by the slave power aimed at the nation, successful life of the government. recoiled on its own guilty head, and If the government is good for nothground it to powder. In dust and ing, treason to it will be no crime. ashes let it remain till the fruit of ery department of labor and every If the American Government in its prudence shall grow from its ashes. late struggle for existence had been. Too hasty amnesty to rebels may be Scarcely an honorable calling in and remained on the side of wrong a crime against the principles vindiwhich we have not labored with and oppression, so that its success cated by their overthrow. Sickly would have achieved nothing for sentimentality is very far from Go to the West and witness the human freedom and Christian civili sound sense. Sentimental bosh zation, the moral sense of the world about "shaking hands across the would have placed a very different bloody chasm," will do for sublimatestimate on the herculean task of ed philosophers and discontented self-preservation it performed. Evpoliticians, but for the common ery drop of blood shed, every dollar people it seems not to be very capof treasure expended, every sorrow tivating. To talk of "reconciliaendured for national defence, take tion" between the government and their measure of worth from the its conquered rebel enemies, as worth of the nation saved. though the government should meet

around us rising up and appealing scribed, Dulce et decorum est pro paunto us for light on this great Sab. | tria mori. Yes, I said, "it is sweet and glorious to die for ones country," pro-What does all this mean? It vided always that country is worth means that God hears prayer. He dying for. When country means libnever forgets to reward the faith of erty, progress, good to man, then ten His children. In answer to the pray. thousand lives may be but a poor ers of our fathers, He is leading us price to pay for it; but if it means into one of the most sublime reform- slavery, despotism, then not only it has planted itself, upon the subatory movements of the world's should nobody die for it, but it should lime attitude of impartial freedom divinest glow from the highest purpose of good, and possibilities of attainment that are in the nation. For a time God may seem to tolerate national unrighteousness, but retribution will erewhile come, as it has come to nations numberless, which have defied the conditions upon which the Most High ordains and

On the tomb of a soldier I saw in

prospers the "powers that be." "And so shall perish every state, Whose walls are laid in human hate. The hand of God will write within, Mene, tekel upharsin.

Only the good, and true, and beautiful are immortal, whether appearing in men or in nations: and herein let the nations rejoice, and let the such dreadful means, and put it to multitude of the islands be glad. Whether a nation be republican or | tion; and it is this miracle of magnonarchial, its perpetuity depends | nanimity on the part of the governapon its devotion to the ends of justice, for it is forever true, that "the throne is established by righteous-

The advantage of a Republic, is that all the people are not so likely to become corrupt and selfish, as the few who rule in aristocracies and monarchies. A few leaders may become dissatisfied and plot mischief, ings of the ages and centuries, "the | but when at length the people speak, the mischief-makers go down, and first of all, that I desire to join the justice goes on the even tenor of its Psalmist, in calling upon the earth way. It is indeed an occasion of to rejoice, and the isles of the ocean thanksgiving which will never grow to be glad. Under this measureless less, that God and all the good morblessing, every other blessing may all forces of the universe are on the side of good men and good govern-

> nation from the midnight of its sin bution, up to its sunrise of regener-

"Wait beneath the furnace blast. The pangs of transformation: Not painlessly doth God recast And mold anew a nation.'

It is not to our credit, as a nation, that our sin was so deep that only blood could wash it out, that we had Reap the bitter harvest of our own devise And half a century's moral cowardise.

" What though the cast out spirit tear The nation in his going, Men who had shared the guilt, did shar

The pang of its overthrowing. How blest the ear that now may hear The Ides of November four times

ery and the treason that fostered And ours the ear that lists to hear The jubilant bell that rings the knell

over have decreed the doom of slav-

Of slavery forever. "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice: let the multitudes of isles be glad." Ours has been the costly

Let us have all the patience we can with a class of men too numer-Missionary Society of that place.

ing Secretary inform the Ladies' Missionary Society of Alfred Centre. N. Y., that the Board proposes to continue its appropriations for Bible Reading in China, and hopes for their co-operation.

t was voted that Rev. C. A. Burdick, of West Virginia, be authorized, in accordance with his request,

Never, never again should they be ter hearing further from Bro. Burallowed in the high places they ran dick concerning the needs of the away from to plot treason and wage Ritchie Church.

son, Raleigh, Ill., in behalf of the tween loyalty and disloyalty, has named churches, toward the support God been leading us through these of Rev. Mr. Threlkeld as pastor.

logic of event has been leading us tion be made from Jan. 1st, 1873, to the grandest position ever occu- and that the Corresponding Secretary in informing them of the Board's action, also ask them to let the Board know how much they will do towards the support of a pastor. After the reading of the minutes.

the Board adjourned. ARTHUR E. MAIN,

never be reconciled to them or any of their impudent claims to exemption from the workings of its right-Never since the world began, has a government been so tolerant of its enemies, or opened so easy a road back to its privileges and protection. as has the American Government to those who sought its destruction by such a fearful cost of self-preservament that has made the late political catch-phrases about amity, reconciliation, &c., so distasteful, uncalle dfor

In coming to its present proud pre-eminence, the nation has come where its founders meant it should be, where the blood of the revolution meant it should be, where God in history has decreed it should be. Thank God that

"We are living, we are dwelling In a grand and awful time In an age on ages telling, To be living is sublime."

Thank God, that we have lived to see the When the great truth begins at last to In utterance from the deep heart of man

That man is holier than a creed. That all restraint upon him must consul

Hope's sunshine lingers on his prison And love looks in upon his solitude. The beautiful lesson which our Saviour

Through long dark centuries its way hath wrought, Into the common mind and popular Hath found an echo in the genial heart,

And of the public faith become a living Then deeply bedded in the public faith, must we keep these glorious doctrines of civil and religious liber-

tv which have come to their coronation in our day through such a costly MISSIONARY BOARD MEETING Pursuant to the call of the Corresponding Secretary, a special meet-

ing of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society was held in Westerly, R. I., Dec. 4th. 1872. President George Greenman took

the chair. Prayer was offered by Arthur E.

The Recording Secretary being absent, Arthur E. Main was appointed Recording Secretary, pro tem. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read. Two letters were read from Rev.

S. Carpenter, Milton, Wis., dated reinforming the Board that he and his

throb be full, and let the soul rest in Jesus, and then going forward, Of course President Grant received this wonderful preservation? For ages.

Their vandal manners and barbaric speech, Sheppard, Alfred Centre, N. Y., Nov. all men from creation, and remains country. The sample sheet sent in the Jewish sense, in the state of this wonderful preservation? For ages.

The list of the best in the sample sheet sent in the sample sheet sent in the Jewish sense, in the sample sheet sent in the Jewish sense, in the sample sheet sent in the sample s

19th, 1872, in behalf of the Ladies' of force and binding upon us as delivered to Moses or the children of Israel. 'The Bible to be the only It was voted that the Correspondauthority.' I accepted the proposition. Tues-

the time. A Justice of the Peace

was chosen Chairman. Discussion

to continue four hours and a quarter.

hour. The affirmative to close the

the debate in the extra fifteen min-

fore, God is our neighbor!

ASHAWAY, R. I.

startled, on the morning of Thanks-

Gurdon Whitely, that while visiting

the Cemetery. Several at once pro-

Lewis, and G. B. Carpenter, who

proceeded to view the body, and

William R. Wells came to his death

Mr. Wells was in the fifty-seventh

whom he leaves a widow. Before

his marriage, he followed the seas,

attaining the position of captain of

the smack Peacock, whence the title

Oliver died in the same manner, on

Thanksgiving Day. He has worked

in the factory at Ashaway, since the

present one was built, about 26 years.

the summer of 1854, when he work-

most of the time he has been em-

ployed in the weave room, and had

factory, in which position his punc-

tuality was proverbial. He was a

member of the church, and always

in his place in the choir. A man of

mild and even temper, it seems one

WE take pleasure in calling at-

tention to Irving Saunders' adver-

located pleasantly, and is of conven-

rooms are well furnished. Mr. Saun-

tisement in another column.

of the strangest events, that he

S. C. Carr. G. A. Babcock.

Irvin O. Chester and

prought by

Palmiter.

by his own hand.

The speeches to be limited to half an After remarks by G. E. Tomlinson

her perfect work with such men, we to turn over to the Meeting-house must beware how we trust them to Fund, for the benefit of the Ritchie Church, W. Va., money received by It was voted that the Correspondtraitors as Davis, Toombs and from the Meeting-house Fund, a sum Breckenridge, are let live, it is more | not to exceed the amount in the than they have a right to ask. treasury, should they think best af-

> A letter was read from F. F. John Raleigh and Harrisburgh Churches, asking for an appropriation of fifty dollars a year to each of the above

It was voted that such appropria-

Rec. Sec., pro tem. WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 4th, 1872.

HOME NEWS. SABBATH DISCUSSION AT PITCAIRN, N.Y. In the towns of Diana and Pitcairn. St. Lawrence county, there was once a little Seventh-day Bap- next day. Without any rules to tist Church, known as the Diana and Pitcairn Church. From various induences, this church gradually de- the question for about five hours, in creased in membership till it ceased, the pleasantest manner and with the good many years ago, to be numbered among our churches. Bro. Richard S. Geer, the clerk of the and seemed to desire to know the church, still resides in that place, truth. He was not satisfied when and, with his family, have kept God's we closed, because we had not gone Sabbath all these years. Public over the whole subject. He had services have also been maintained not presented the claims of the on the Sabbath with an attendance | First-day Sabbath. So of course battle fields. The discomfited rebels of five or six worshipers. In July very little was said about Sunday. must come every inch of the way last. Bro. Geer wrote me that Mr. I have since received a note from back to the government, right where Cooper, a Disciple or Campbellite him expressing his desire to renew minister, was to preach upon the the discussion. He says the people subject of the Sabbath, two weeks are evidently inquiring c from that day, and with the knowlthis subject. edge and consent of Mr. Cooper, invited me to be present. Accepting | blind to see his truth, and give his awaited. The rebels must be reconthe invitation. I arrived at Bro. grace in such measures that people ciled to the government and all it Geer's the Friday evening before will obey. has established of justice and liberty, the Sunday, on which was Mr. but the government will never. Cooper's appointment. It was ar-

ranged that I should preach Sabbath | Narragansett Weekly of Dec. 5th: morning and the evening after to the little company of Sabbath-keepers, and any others who might come | giving day, (28th,) by the report in. In circulating the notice, it was sent to, and publicly given out at a their traps they discovered a man meeting Mr. Cooper was holding that | hanging to a tree in the grove below evening. He then took up his appointment to preach on the Sabbath | ceeded thither, and were shocked to question, for four weeks. This ex- amiliarly known to all in the vicini traordinary proceeding—taking up ty as Capt. Bill. John J. Babcock, his appointment, which had been Esq., Justice of the Peace, summonstanding two weeks, after I had come ed the following men as a jury, viz.: fifty miles to hear him was well calculated to awaken in the minds of people distrust of both his courage and the views he held. First-day after an examination returned a people, members even of his own church, freely charged him with cowardice, and with knowing that the Bible did not sustain his Sunday Sabbath. More feeling over his ago, he married Esther Burdick failure to fill his appointment was

manifest by First-day than by Seventh-day people. Our meeting were held according by which he was familiarly called. to appointment. The First day Thirty-two years ago, his brother people invited me to preach on Sunday, the hour vacated by Mr. Cooper, and I did so, having a full house. I also baptized a little girl, who had been the longest time of absence being in waiting to be baptized by a Seventhday Baptist minister, for some time. I returned home satisfied that here was a field ripe for labor on this Sabbath question, for the people

seemed very anxious to hear. A week before starting for the Anniversaries, I received a letter from Bro. Geer stating that Mr. Cooper had preached upon the Sab- should thus leave the world. bath question, and inviting me to come and present the other side. As I could not then go before the Anniversaries, I wrote that I would immediately after I returned from them. Meanwhile, the Adventists artist in what we say, but do not say shall feel that my point is fully susof our place, having learned through | too much when we recommend him | me, of the interest and what I had | to the public as doing work in the | in reviewing your second response, done and was going to do, went into very best style of the art. His work that field, in my absence, and worked it up to the extent of organizing with that done by the most popular an Advent Church with nine mem- artists in our cities. His gallery is bers. Thus I found, on my return to Pitcairn, that two families had lient access to the public, and his embraced the Sabbath, that two congregations assembled on the ders is also gentlemanly in his man-Sabbath, viz., Advent and Seventh, ner, and accommodating in his habday Baptist, and that the Sabbath its. If you wish work done in his cause, in the minds of some, had line, we unhesitatingly recommend been not a little prejudiced by being connected with the peculiar views age. of the Advent people. Still there was a good deal of interest to hear on this subject. Accordingly, on the subject. The day before, I saw present. He blustered a good deal about having been called a coward.

duplicate:

JOHN E. POTTER & Co., Philadelphia, have in press and will shortly publish "Potter's Complete Bible Sabbath, Nov. 2d, I preached upon Encyclopedia;" a Universal Dictionspectively, Nov. 25th and 27th, 1872, Mr. Cooper and invited him to be Historical Information, from the ear-circumcision is that of the heart, in the letter. Said he was not afraid to meet the "biggest divine in the United States on that subject," &c. But he did uable contributions by other eminent nances; for to make in himself of not come hear me. On Sunday divines. Comprized in about 2,000 twain one new man, so making night, he came to the meeting we Brevier pages, quarto, with nearly peace. And that he might reconcile 3,000 illustrative engravings, were holding, and offered to discuss with me the following resolution,

which he had already prepared in columns of the RECORDER. We to establish Judaism. His word is know the house of John E. Potter onward, and not backward. To say that the offering of Judah and Jeru-"Resolved. That the Seventh-day

connection with the above notice. is not only faithfully written and excellently arranged, but is executed in the best style of the art. We wish the Company abundant success day, Nov. 22d, was agreed upon as n their noble undertaking.

APPLICATION OF MAL 4: 1 By request of the editor of the Adven and Sabbath Advocate, published at Marion Iowa, we copy from that paper the follow ing article from the pen of Bro, V. Hull. with Bro. Carver's remarks.

utes. This programme was strictly H. E. CARVER: and harmoniously carried out before Dear Brother,-Your "remarks" a good audience. His position was on my second paper under the above 'No Sabbath under the Gospel." caption are fatal to your cause, if I Some of his arguments were a curiunderstand you. You admit that osity. I give one specimen. He the prophet was not only speaking quoted Paul, where, after enumeratto, but of "Israel." It is not im. ing certain commandments of the portant whether you do or not, the second table of the law, he says, "If prophecy is addressed to "Israel," there be any other commandment and you admit that the prophet is it is briefly comprehended in this speaking "of the people" who were saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy addressed. neighbor as thyself." This, he

"Israel" was the name by which claimed, comprehends every law the Jewish nation was known, See binding upon Christians. And in or-Encyclopedia of Religious Knowl. der to explain how it covers our duedge, on the word "Israel." Also ties to God, he proved that God is Smith's Dictionary of the Bible: our neighbor! This was the process: and 1 Kings 20: 21-" We heard In the parable of the good Samarithat the kings of Israel are merciful tan, the answer to the question kings:" ch. 16: 38-"Ahab provok. "which was neighbor unto him that ed the Lord more than all the kings fell among thieves," was, "He that of Israel;" 2 Kings 8: 18-"Jehoram showed mercy unto him." Now God walked in the ways of the kings of shows mercy above all others. There Israel." The words "kings of Israel." are used some forty-three times in After the discussion closed. Rev. the Bible. Many other places show Mr. Dike, a Baptist minister, who this to be its common use. Now if was present, rose and expressed dis the word Israel is taken to represent satisfaction with the way the questhe Jewish nationality, as I have tion was left, and proposed that he positively shown by authors and hy and I should consider the question Bible testimony, then the prophet is the next day, for the sake, not of arpeaking to and of the nation. "The gument, but of the truth, expressing ourden of the word of the Lord to a desire to obtain light upon this Israel by Malachi." It will be very subject. The congregation appear difficult for you to make the reader ing eager to hear, it was accordingly of Malachi believe that the prophet arranged that Mr. Dike and myself was addressing the individuals of should continue the discussion the the Jewish nationality as such. We are to understand the word as refergovern the discussion, but in an enring to the Jewish nation, unless tirely informal manner, we argued there is a special reason why we should not. For this is the common use of the word in the Bible. Inasbest of feeling. Mr. Dike manifest much as there is no such reason in ed the utmost candor and fairness, chap. 1: 1, 5; chap. 2: 11, 16, we are to understand the word in its comman Biblical use. Please not only "consider" this fact, but show my mistake. Now if Malachi is speaking "to, and of" Israel, then the burning up mentioned in chap. 4: 2. was the destruction of Israel and is, therefore, national. We might rest this question here, but we will make certainty doubly sure. Malachi speaks of those addressed as in "covenant" relation with God. May God open the eyes of the Chap. 2: 14. As God did not make a covenant with the individuals of the nation as such, but with the na-A. B. PRENTICE. tion in their organized capacity, he is, therefore, addressing them in that We clip the following from the capacity, and not as individuals.

Hence it appears again that God is The people of Ashaway were speaking to the people in their colective, or national capacity. Again, Malachi speaks of their marriage to God. God was not married to the individuals as such, but to the nation. Jer. 31: 31, 32-Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah; not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers, in the day that I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt; which my covenant they brake, although I was a husband unto them, saith the Lord." I quote this passage, because both the covenant and marriage relation is introduced. verdict to the effect that the said tion as such, then he is speaking to year of his age. About 33 years

them, and of them, in their marriage or national relation. Then chap. 4 , addresses them in that relation. Again, the word "nation" occurs Chap. 3: 9-"Ye have robbed me, even this whole nation." Here you have it, Malachi is talking "to and of" the "nation." Now if he was talking to and of the nation, then the burning was a national burning. When the revolt took place under Rehoboam, the house of Judah folterwards other parts of Israel, which formed a government or nationality known as the kingdom of Judah. ed in a shipyard at Mystic, Ct. The This branch of the Jewish people is mentioned as such, which also shows that the nationality is addressed. charge of starting and stopping the Once more, and we will dismiss this part of the subject. Chap. 4:5,6-Behold I send you Elijah the proohet, before the great and dreadful day of the Lord; and he shall turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the hearts of the children to the fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." Dr. Adam Clark says the Hebrew should be rendered "this very land." So that the threatened ruin is confined to

heir nationality again. would not do injustice to any other Until these points are answered, I tained. I do not care to spend time or "remarks," farther than to say: Your whole criticism is based on an would not suffer by a comparison overstatement of what you call my "hypothesis," and my "abandoned principles of interpretation," when I have laid down none. So that your 'extended effort" to make it appear that I had "abandoned" my principles of interpretation,' labor wasted so far as we are concerned." It might be well for me to say, I do not think that the Jewish nation or people will ever return to Palestine, or ever sustain a na him to your confidence and patrontional character; and much less will the nationality of Judah be known or recognized as a distinct people That government was a revolt that God would not tolerate. Nor will "Judah and Jerusalem" make their offerings" unto the Lord, in any Jewish sense of those terms. liest times to the present day. By the spirit, and not in the letter Rev. William Blackwood, D. D., whose praise is not of men, but of LL.D., author of "Blackwood's God." Christ "having abolished in Comprehensive Aids to the Study of his flesh the enmity, even the law of the Holy Bible," etc., etc., with val- commandments contained in ordiboth unto God, having slain the We take pleasure in giving the enmity thereby." I do not believe above a conspicuous place in the that God will go back in any form of an individual shown. It should ticed that the terr passage and its col refer to the party or ed, or spoken of, a and not in the sing of a day that shall it is declared that a all that do wickedly and that the day o burn them up. Not is altogether inapp destruction threaten ed on a single off that offender be an nation. According view the passage sl "The day cometh th an oven; and all the of Israell and all Israell that do wid stubble." . . . It wo necessary that Bro. that a singular ter plural should have passage; or that a tions of that name addressed, or else a to be so plain upor prophecy itself, i. e cation is individual tive or national.

Judaism is again to

gay that it is not, is

remarks on this poin

Bro. Hull express

his mistake, if he

giving Mal. 4: 1, a

It is true that the ed to the people kno eral name Israel and whole tenor of the show that at the tir given a large port of Israel had becom ers of "wickednes thereby incurring t ure and threatened God. The means b been done is clearly address to the Pries in chapters I and as the ministers of tuary and service, l sanctuary and corru just as the great r Christian ministers dispensation. The bread upon the alta and sick animals i God had demande they had. These n trines the comman such as Sunday sprinkling, eternal tality independent

Word of God. T

now was to cause

unfaithful teacher

selves "departed o

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they held their plac

priests of both d

tended to corrupt

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ship and service of

The false teachin

15: 9. The Jews open gross idolatr into an equally ido eous, self-glorying duceism, which rej God at his first ad of Christians at t have been so begui teaching of the pro ministry handed d the great "mother the pure doctrines nearly lost sight of bish of Pagan and As an instance of ble fact should be Christian ministry majority of them. truth the first gre that man does not. he cannot, as God really, or "surely of sin; but mus either in happine laid the foundati monstrosities which estant Christianity element is a denial second personal ad Jesus Christ, and throne of his fath Israel's darkest hou the lonely prophet worshiper of the t informed that ther sand who had not Baal (the symbol so now there are the "commandme testimony of Jest and as the judgme then pronounced a and " wicked" do fessed people of G of righteousness" healing in his win really "feared the upon his name," professed Christia of our Lord: Ma tian ministers wil

> ed in thy name, cast out devils. done many wonde will do this to v I never knew y tant, then, it is th heed the instruc Preach the Wo sophistries and s man wisdom, or of ancient or mod ism. Bro. Hull us for this seemi the precise poin analogy is so st resist the impulse sides. Bro. H. ha ample by volun as to the future which is not strice question at issue

'Lord, Lord, hav

Bro. Hull says that God will lish Judāism; ne Bro. H. will look far as divine re

him to look, he some form, ins salem; and we not refuse to e hat account.

In the House, Ms. Harris, of Vir-

them interred at the expense of the

from the flames. The fire originated

bottling apparatus, insured for \$1600.

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST A BANK.

lading and sent on to defendant's

SENSATION AT ITHACA.—The El-

mira Advertiser says that at Ithaca,

been sent to the Utica Asylum, from

which place he was discharged as

cured, about a year ago. He had a

sented as being an honest, intelli-

gent man, and a member of the

about a year ago.

Baptist church. His wife died

adjourned till Monday.

ection with the above notice. ot only faithfully written and exently arranged, but is executed the best style of the art. We the Company abundant success heir noble undertaking.

APPLICATION OF MAIL 4.1 request of the editor of the Advent Subpath Advocate, published at Marion, we copy from that paper the followarticle from the pen of Bro. V. Hull. Bro. Carver's remarks: L CARVER:

Dear Brother, -Your "remarks my second paper under the above tion are fatal to your cause, if I erstand you. You admit that prophet was not only speaking but of "Israel." It is not imtant whether you do or not, the phecy is addressed to "Israel" you admit that the prophet is king "of the people" who were

that offender be an individual or a nation. According to Bro. Hull's Israel" was the name by which view the passage should read thus: Jewish nation was known. See yclopedia of Religious Knowlan oven; and all the proud, [nations e on the word "Israel." Also of Israel] and all [the nations of | th's Dictionary of the Bible. Israel] that do wickedly, shall be 1 Kings 20: 21-" We heard stubble." . . . It would seem to be t the kings of Israel are merciful necessary that Bro. H. should show gs;" ch. 16: 38—"Ahab provokthat a singular term instead of a the Lord more than all the kines plural should have been used in the srael;" 2 Kings 8: 18—"Jehoram passage; or that a plurality of naked in the ways of the kings of tions of that name existed and were el." The words "kings of Israel." addressed, or else admit what seems cused some forty-three times in to be so plain upon the face of the Bible. Many other places show. prophecy itself, i. e., that its applito becits common use. Now if cation is individual and not collecword Israel is taken to represent tive or national. Jewish nationality, as I have It is true that the book is addressitively shown by authors and by

ed to the people known by the genle testimony, then the prophet is eral name Israel and Judah; and the aking to and of the nation. "The den of the word of the Lord to show that at the time when it was iel by Malachi." It will be very given a large portion of the people icult for you to make the readers Malachi believe that the prophet ers of "wickedness," (Ch. 3-15,) addressing the individuals of thereby incurring the just displeas-Jewish nationality as such. We to understand the word as referto the Jewish nation, unless been done is clearly indicated in the re is a special reason why we address to the Priests of that people to be understood. uld not. For this is the common in chapters 1 and 2. The sons of of the word in the Bible. Inasch as there is no such reason in ip: 1: 1, 5; chap. 2: 11, 16, we to understand the word in its nman Biblical use. Please not y "consider" this fact, but show mistake. Now if Malachi is aking "to, and of" Israel, then burning up mentioned in chap. 2. was the destruction of Israel. is, therefore, national. We such as Sunday Sabbath, infant in the presence of God. ght rest this question here, but we sprinkling, eternal life and immortality independent of Christ, etc., I make certainty doubly sure. pure teachings of the Word of God. The result then as

in "covenant" relation with God. ap. 2: 14. As God did not make ovenant with the individuals of nation as such, but with the nan in their organized capacity, he therefore, addressing them in that pacity, and not as individuals. nce it appears again that God is eaking to the people in their coltive, or national capacity. Again, Malachi speaks of their rriage to God. rried to the individuals as such. to the nation. Jer. 31: 31.32-Behold, the days come, saith the rd, that I will make a new covent with the house of Israel. and th the house of Judah; not acrding to the covenant that I made

th their fathers, in the day that I ok them by the hand to bring em out of the land of Egypt; hich my covenant they brake, alough I was a husband unto them, ith the Lord." I quote this pasge, because both the covenant and arriage relation is introduced: wif God was married to the nan as such, then he is speaking to em, and of them, in their marriage national relation. Then chap. 4: addresses them in that relation. Again, the word "nation" occurs. liap. 3: 9—"Ye have robbed me, ren this whole nation." Here you ve it, Malachi is talking "to and "the "nation." Now if he was iking to and of the nation. then ie burning was a national burning. cheboam, the house of Judah folwed the house of David; and af-

wards other parts of Israel, which rmed a government or nationality nown as the kingdom of Judah. his branch of the Jewish people is entioned as such, which also shows at the nationality is addressed. nce more, and we will dismiss this irt of the subject. Chap. 4: 5, 6— Schold I send you Elijah the proet, before the great and dreadful of the Lord; and he shall turn hearts of the fathers to the chilthe fathers, lest I come and smiteearth with a curse." Dr. Adam ark says the Hebrew should be ndered "this very land." So that threatened ruin is confined to

eir nationality again. Until these points are answered, I all feel that my point is fully susned. I do not care to spend time reviewing your second response, "remarks," farther than to say: urwhole criticism is based on an erstatement of what you call my ypothesis," and my "abandoned nciples of interpretation." when I e laid down none. So that your xtended effort" to make it apar that I had "abandoned" my rinciples of interpretation," is ned." It might be well for me say, I do not think that the Jewnation or people will ever return Palestine, or ever sustain a nanal character; and much less will nationality of Judah be known recognized as a distinct people. t government was a revolt that d would not tolerate. Nor will idah and Jerusalem" make their rish sense of those terms. "He Jew which is one inwardly; and umcision is that of the heart, in

e spirit, and not in the letter; nose praise is not of men, but of od." Christ "having abolished in seeth the enmity, even the law of mandments contained in ordinary nces; for to make in himself of sin, one new man, so making: ice. And that he might reconcile see And that he might reconcile the unto God, having slain the unty thereby." I do not believe at God will go back in any form stablish Judaism. His word is used not backward. To set the offering of Judah and Jurish Go be again established in the contraction of the contraction o that account.

acriticism; but we can barely mention | There were also Postmaster General two of them now. He claims that the names Israel and Judah, as used by Malachi, mean the organized na
There were also rostmaster General ing prrayer, occsededing dividing prayer, occsededing dividing prrayer, occsededing dividing prayer, occsededing dividing divid

Judaism is again to be set up. To yet he points us to the early Chrissay that it is not, is to say that your tian church as proof of the fulfillremarks on this point are a failure. | ment of Mal. 3: 4—"Then shall the offering of Judah and Jerusalem be pleasant unto the Lord." It the Christian church was the lineal suc-Bro. Hull expresses the wish that cessor to the national name and his mistake, if he has made one, in kingdom of Judah, then national giving Mal. 4: 1, a national, instead Judah was not destroyed at Jerusaof an individual application, be lem's overthrow; or the Christian shown. It should be carefully nochurch was.

V Hull.

REMARKS.

ed, or spoken of, are in the plural

"I that do wickedly shall be stubble.

unfaithful teachers having them-

selves "departed out of the way,"

they held their places. Ch. 2: 8.

The false teachings of the corrupt

priests of both dispensations has

tended to corrupt and debauch the

ship and service of God. See Matt.

15: 9. The Jews were led first into

of Christians at the present day have been so beguiled by the false

nearly lost sight of among the rub-

bish of Pagan and Papal tradition.

truth the first great Satanic fraud

of sin; but must "live forever"

element is a denial or rejection of the

only of all the nation remained a

so now there are a few who prefer

the "commandments of God and the

testimony of Jesus" to the com-

mandments and doctrines of men;

then pronounced against the "proud"

upon his name," so it will be with

professed Christians at the coming

of our Lord. Many professed Chris-

Lord, Lord, have we not prophesi-

ed in thy name, and in thy name

cast out devils, and in thy name

done many wonderful works?" Many

will do this to whom he will say,

"Preach the Word," instead of the

sophistries and speculations of hu-

man wisdom, or the false doctrines

worshiper of the true God, and was

Again Bro. H. claims that the ticed that the terms used in that covenant alluded to in Mal. 2. is napassage and its connections, which tional and not individual in its narefer to the party or parties address- ture; and refers to Jer. 31: 32 in proof. Now, according to the Proand not in the singular. Speaking phet Jeremiah, it is no more true that the old, or first covenant was of a day that shall burn as an oven, made with the house of Judah and it is declared that all the proud and Israel, than it is that the new or second one is; and if the old one was and that the day cometh that shall | purely a national one then by parity of reasoning the new one is. And burn them up. Now such language vet according to Bro. Hull's applicais altogether inappropriate if the tion of Mal. 4, the very people with destruction threatened is to be visit | whom the new covenant was to be ed on a single offender; whether made, lost, and lost forever their national name and character, eighteen centuries ago.

In conclusion we call attention as briefly as possible to the fact that "The day cometh that shall burn as | Mal. 4: 1 is a continuation of a subject introduced in the preceding chapter. In verse 17, ch. 3, we learn that there is to be a day when the Lord of Hosts will "make up his jewels" (special treasures). preceding verse informs us that these "jewels" are men who fear the Lord and think upon his name. When this "special treasure" is all collected-these jewels all made up. we are informed (verse 18) that they shall return and discern between the righteous and the wicked; and the means by which this discernment is effected is brought to light in ch. 4. as already noticed. Now those who study the Bible carefully in order to learn what is truth, may understand very clearly and conclusively that the special treasure or "jewels" of the Lord of Hosts (his people) is to whole tenor of the prophecy goes to be made up in connection with the second personal coming of Jesus. With this application of Mal. 3: 17. of Israel had become "proud" work- and the decision and development of character and its legitimate rewards and punishment, attending the second advent of our Lord as pre and threatened punishment of brought to view in the four follow-God. The means by which this had | ing verses, and the prophecy though fearfully and awfully significant to the ungodly, is very simple and easy

This prophecy was given about Levi. who had been chosen of God four hundred years before Christ as the ministers of His Holy sanc- and the end of the Mosaic economy. tuary and service, had polluted that Hence the prophet very appropri sanctuary and corrupted that service ately exhorts the people to "rememiust as the great mass of professed | ber the law of Moses," as the divine-Christian ministers have done in this ly appointed means during that disdispensation. They offered polluted pensation of averting the threatened bread upon the altar, and blind, lame | wrath of God in the great day of and sick animals in sacrifice, when accounts. May God help us to heed God had demanded the very best the instructions and warnings of the they had. These now teach for doc- gospel, that we too, may escape the trines the commandments of men; coming wrath and stand accepted

FUNERAL OF MR. GREELEY. place at the Church of the Divine by the side of his beloved wife. As or in new ones. After some discus-Paternity, (Dr. Chapin's,) on Fifth pastor and personal friend, I cannot The following bills were also introat the law in consequence of these Avenue, corner of Forty-fifth Street. New York, on Wednesday, Dec.4th, and corrupted the covenant by which with imposing ceremonies.

were rich in design and appropriminds and consciences of men, and ateness. The principal ones among lead them away from the true wor- them were the following: "I know that my Redeemer liveth," in red, on true nature of their character. A white ground and green body. At career of honest purpose and benefiinto an equally idolatrous self-right the rear of the pulpit was a sheaf of cent tenderness proclaims itself eous, self-glorying Pharisee and Sad- wheat from Chappaqua in the form duceism, which rejected the Son of of a crown, and suspended over ten in the homes and throughout the God at his first advent. The mass head. Upon and around the pulpit length and breadth of the land. were innumerable offerings of flowhave been so beguiled by the false teaching of the professed Christian ers and wreaths. In front was a consider here what it was that consider here where ministry handed down to them by beautiful design in flowers, with the brought forth so much love for this the great "mother of Harlots," that words in the centre: "It is done." man. It was not his official position. white ground, purple letters and He held none. It was not even his introduced. Among them one by where he had been employed. He the Bure doctrines of the Bible are green border. On a tablet to the unquestionable genius. It was the Mr.Dounan to provide for the speedy was about forty years of age and a As an instance of this the remarka- left of the pulpit was a floral wreath ness. The hundreds of toil-women ble fact should be noticed that the bearing the letters "H. G." Then who vesterday waited for hours to Christian ministry, or a very large there were, in flowers, a plow from look upon the face of the dead, were thenwent into committee of the whole the Tribune office, a quill from the not drawn there by any mere curios-German Greeley Club, a basket of ity. They went there to cast their practiced upon our race by teaching that man does not, and indeed that flowers, with a crown and cross from had been their consistent and untirhe cannot as God has threatened, the Lincoln Club, and floral offerings ing friend. really, or "surely die" on account from the Lotus, Arcadian and other clubs. The pulpit, was heavily drapeither in happiness or woe; have laid the foundation for religious ed in crape, and long lines of crape

monstrosities which now deface Prot- were suspended from every pillar ketable, that there are no incorruptiestant Christianity, whose leading and arch of the beautiful gothic in- ble souls, then I say, it is far preferable terior. Folds of crape were supsend- to have a full, if often deceived, trust ed from the center of the roof to the in humanity. This, I believe, was throne of his father David. As in pillars, and formed beautiful fes-Israel's darkest hour, however, when toons, in admirable keeping with the the lonely prophet thought that he style of the architecture. Gov. Hoffman and staff arrived at for fellow beings. We all aspire to informed that there were seven thou- half-past ten o'clock. At a quarter Baal (the symbol of sun worship), Senator Conkling entered, and im- lies dead upon the field.

mediately following them were Viceand as the judgments of God were War Belknap. They took seats on the right of the pulpit. There were stimulated to wholesome energy? Sumner, of Massachusetts, said that and "wicked" doers among the pro- also present Carl Schurz, Lyman Tre- How many great interests of educa- as the Senate was about to reorganof righteousness" should "arise with maine and Vice-President Colfax. tion and science and progress, mourn ize its committees, he was compelled healing in his wings" to those who The latter took a seat with the Presireally "feared the Lord and thought dent.

Sinclair's house in Forty-fifth Street. tian ministers will say to him then, promptly at eleven o'clock. The corpse was borne by ten men. Next "Herald Club." Then followed in "I never knew you." How impor- succession the military and civil oftant, then, it is that ministers should ficers of the United States, located heed the instruction of Paul, to in the adjoining cities; the State officers of this and other States now in New York; the Mayor and members of ancient or modern infidel pagan- of the Common Council the Mayors ism. Bro. Hull will please excuse and member of the Common Counus for this seeming digression from cil of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hud- world to the peace of the grave, analogy is so striking, we can not son City, Newark, Paterson and where the wicked cease from troubresist the impulse to present it. Be- Elizabeth; representatives from ling, and the weary are at rest.

lish Judaism; neither do we; but if nity of the scene was of the most Bro. H. will look "onward," even as him to look, he will see Judaism, in was such that it seemed as though some form, inscribed upon every the people scarcely breathed. Promiavenue leading into the New Jeru- nently among those who slowly There are some points wherein Evarts, Erastus Brooks, Gen. Coch-Bro. Hull's views are subject to rane, Hon. James Brooks and others.

twenty from the Union League Club, headed by Mr. Hopkins. Dr. Cha- the country and on the people. pin opened the funeral ceremonies by reading selections from the Scrip- quarter o'clock. The procession then tures, many of the allusions being moved en route from the church to peculiarly appropriate to the charac- Greenwood Cemetery.

ter of the distinguished dead. The funeral services were listened to in tice Chase, ex-Attorney General Evimpressive silence, Dr. Chapin's ren- arts, Senator Lyman Trumbull, Senise Kellogg next sang, very touch- Edward Bright, Robert Bonner, stance of which we clip from the El- gory, Charles S. Storrs, A. J. Johnmira Advertiser:

"He said: 'No one dies whose death is not momentous. Of all who great men of the nation. have passed away, not one has gone, or for a long time will go, who bore with him so much reverence, so much honor, so much devotion. Who is this man who gets all these civic honors? Who is this man? Was he one of the world's great princes of wealth? Was he one of great here are men from every walk in life. Here is our Chief Magistrate. Here are our most prominent citizens from no more. Here we see that criticism s disarmed. A little time ago, men's political passions were all aroused, and we differ as much in politics as

a great leader in the land, and why do men of all parties gather here in reverence round his remains? It is two oceans, there is scarcely a man | ed. The Senate then adjourned. or child who has not felt the beneficent influence of the character of Horace Greeley. Horace Greeley to the poor, who could little help themselves. He had a great heart that longed for sympathy. Though he may not be remembered by those qualities of mind and heart which make his character commensurate. as it were, with the genius of this

great Republie. His influence has gone out to teach a nobler manhood to the mechanic, the laborer and the farmer. What more can we say in eulogy of the character of the illustrious dead? How blessed are the dead that die in the Lord! May at the bar and was sworn in. Bills ot that when we die, angels shall glory of the Lord."

After singing by the quartette of spoke substantially as follows:

The funeral of Mr. Greeley took great sorrow, Horace Greeley is laid gal tender notes heretofore retired Tenn., vs. the National Bank of Comhere and now attempt to depict the worth and greatness of the departed journalist. I trust the time will soon stamp duty on matches; for the recome when his worth will receive in The floral offerings in the church a large edifice, and by better hands than mine, the eulogy that is due him; and yet no encomium is in one way necessary. Few men have been more thoroughly appreciated for the

> "Horace Greeley's epitaph is writ-Where are now all our party and reattraction of pure and simple good-

"The doctrine of large trust in a man, however qualified by experience, is the origin of all noble effort. If we believe that all honesty is marthe moving principle of Horace Greeley's life. Goodness is better than

was more given to practical purpos- taken by Great Britain and other es than he. How many lives has he governments for its suppression. Mr. ners of applause.

"Let me take occasion to urge Mr. weary head and weary heart and consolation. Weary with the tur- a week. moil of life, I know that my Redeemer liveth.

"In Horace Greeley I recognize the proof of immortality. He is taken from the troubles of a surging sides. Bro. H. has himself set the ex- Philadelphia, Baltimore and other thank God, from my heart and soul, ample by volunteering his opinion cities. Then came the Judges from from his eyes, he remembered: which is not strictly included in the all the Courts, and a line of citizens know that my Reedeemer liveth.' It Bro. Hull says he does not believe utes past eleven o'clock, the proceshat God will "go back" to establish Judaism: poither do wer but is far as divine revelation will enable impressive character. The stillness know that our Redeemer 'liveth.' some debate, the bill was unanimouschampion! 'We know that our Redeemer liveth,' and God grant that our eyes."

Dr. Chapin next offered up a touching prrayer, beeseeching God to izes the appointment of three comtions known by those names; and New Jersey, and a committee of prayed for the blessing of God on the secretary at a salary of three thous. ber 7th, at 113 @ 118 ...

members of Mr. Greeley's family, on and dollars, to hear and decide all claims for losses by the acts of the The services closed at one and a The pall bearers were Chief Jus-

dering of the Scriptural passages be- ator Fenton, Thurlow Weed, J. E. of the loss of property, except that ing very touching. Miss Clara Lou- Williams, Erastus Brooks, Rev. Dr. no interest is to be paid until the claims are decided, when if the fund is sufficient, interest will be paid in ingly, "I know that my Redeemer | Wm. Orton, R. M. Hoe, David W. | Is sumcient, interest with the money liveth," followed by an oration by Bruce, Peter C. Baker, Sinclair Tou- when received from England is to be Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the sub- sey, J. G. Lightbody, Dudley S. Gre- set apart as a fund for the payment of the claims. son and R. Stuart. ginia, introduced a bill for the pay-Thus has passed away one of the ment of claimants for property destroyed during the war by authorty

CONGRESS. The third session of the Fortysecond Congress convened on Monday, Dec. 2d, at noon.

In the Senate, the Chaplain, in the opening prayer, alluded to the death military renown? No! And yet of Mr. Greeley, as that of one whose pen has given direction to public thought, and had been a benefactor all parts of the country, gathered to mankind. One hundred and foraround the bier of this man who is ty-nine members answered to their ed directing that arrangements names. After a recess, a message received from the House announcing House, his wife and child, back to the adoption of a concurrent resolu- Princeton, Wisconsin, and have ever. But here lies before us the tion in regard to the death of Horman who, but a brief time ago, was ace Greelev. It was immediately considered and unanimously agreed to. The President's message was because the man is greater than his then brought in and read, and three politics. Here, to-day, between the thousand extra copies ordered print-

Iu the House of Representatives, after the calling of the House to orgave the strength of his life to edu- der by Speaker Blaine, prayer by cation, to humanity and especially the Chaplain, and calling of the roll of the members, Mr. Banks offered his resignation as chairman of the committee on Foreign Affiairs, but memorials which carry other men's the House by a vote of 76 to 59, renames down, he will be remembered fused to accept it. Mr. Dawes offerthroughout this land for the great ed resolutions of respect to the menory of Mr. Greeley, and after Mr. Cox spoke on them, they were unanimously adopted.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3. The Senate met and adjourned until to-morrow at noon. In the House, Mr. Boardman, mem-

ter elect from Louisiana, appeared

God grant that in the solemnity of these thoughts, in which we have act so as to admit ship building \$10,000. Only \$2,000 insurance. gathered here, it may be our happy | materials free of duty; to repeal the stamp tax on bank checks and notes, open the gates and receive us into the | which were referred. A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what law authorizes him to make an in-"Sleep thy last sleep," Dr. Chapin creased issue of legal tender notes, as was done in October last, and Dec. 6th, says: The case of the Merer such issue was made in le- chant's National Bank of Memphis, duced and referred: To repeal the lief of the State of Tennessee: to

reduce the postage rates; for the construction of a bridge across the the act of February, 1871, giving pensions to the soldiers and sailors In the Senate, nothing was done bank for collection. but the election of Mr. Anthony President pro tem., when the Senate

adjourned In the House, a resolution was adopted instructing the District of on Sunday, Dec. 1st, a man by the tress, who was for ten years a mem-Columbia Committee to report the the name of James E. Hugman was work in progress. Several bills were dead in the cellar of a furniture store what sum is required to finish the capacity around the Falls of Niagara | months. His mind had been deon the American side. The House | ranged some time since and he had and distributed the President's annual message among the approprilast look at the features of one who ate committees. The question of a family of four children and is reprepostal telegraph, after much discussion, was referred to the committee on appropriations. The centennial eelebretion was, after some discussion, referred to a select committee

THE INDIAN MASSACRE IN OREof nine. The committee then rose and the House adjourned. gon.—A dispatch from San Francis-THURSDAY, Dec. 5. In the Senate, several petitions were presented, and a bill was introor sale of liquors in the District of Brotherton, N. K. Brotherton, Ru- the waters of the river Po have greatness. It brings us nearer to God. All religion consists in love resolution was adopted asking the for fellow beings. We all again overwhelmed its embank- live Geese Feathers.....

Brotherton, Nr. p. Brotherton, Wm. Baddy, Wm. again overwhelmed its embank- ments and inundated the adjacent Cider Vinegar, # gallon....

County At less advises the good Honey. Secretary of War to flurnish a list mus, Robert Alexander, John Soper country. At last advices the flood greatness. Horace Greeley struck for of the officers retired or applying to Collins and Henry Miller. This list was spreading. what he believed to be right, until be retired under the laws on the sub- does not include those killed in bat- Lucas Lent, a married man residsand who had not bowed the knee to before eleven President Grant and the mind and heart gave way. He ject. A resolution was adopted ask-tle. Mrs. Brotherton defended her ing in Buffalo, aged 38 years, was ing the President to communicate house for three hours. The Indians sentenced to twenty years imprison-"Let me remind you that Horace any information in his possession fled and she was rescued by the sol- ment in Auburn State prison, for a President elect, Henry Wilson, Min- Greeley's life was a remarkably prac- about the existence of slave trade on diers. The troops are on their way rape on a little girl, aged eight.

ister Washburne, and Secretary of tical one. No man, it seems to me, the coast of Africa, and the measure to etxerminate the savages. road, about fifty miles west of Harhim now? All these tributes to-day by the instruction of his physician risburg, on the evening of Dec, 5th. testify to the recognition of the mo- to ask to be excused from service on The second section of the Cincinnati tives of this great, good man. The any committee. He regretted to Express, bound east, ran into the rear The procession started from Mr. President of the nation joins in this have to make this request. Mr. of the first section, and telescoped tribute to the patriotic man. [Mur- Morrill, of Vermont, called up the two Pullman cars. Five dead bodies bill to provide for the further en- have been removed from the debris, dowment and support of colleges for whose names are as follows: Mat-Greeley's views of Christianity. He the benefit of agriculture and the thew Knowles and J. W. Bacon, came the chief mourners; then the lived in the essential truths of Chris- mechanic arts and the liberal and both of Cincinnati; and W. W. "Tribune Association;" next the tianity. He leaned on them his practical education of the industrial Dantz, wife and child, of Green classes, &c. He read a long address | Lake, Wisconsin. Five persons died. 'The longer I live, the more in support of the bill; at the con- were injured, but none seriously. I am convinced," said he, 'that in clusion of which the further consid- Every person in the second train es-Every person in the second train es-Christianity is only real solace and eration of the bill was postponed for caped uninjured.

In the House, Mr. Wheeler, of ANOTHER SURVIVOR OF THE MIS-Sourt.—Richard Smith, another sur-New York, introduced a bill to incorporate a banking association, with vivor of the burned steamer Missoua capital of one hundred million dollars, under the style of the "Gov- ri, has arrived at Nassau. Smith ernor and Manager of the Exchequ- | was on the bottom of a boat with Albert Seward three days, when the er of the United States of America." Mr. Dawes, of Mass., from the Com- | boat righted. On the seventh day mittee of Ways and Means, reported they landed on Abaco island. Here a bill for the relief of the sufferers Steward died from fever produced by the late fire in Boston, allowing by exhaustion. Smith subsisted on a drawback on all materials import- prickly pears, &c., and rain water of immense length. At twenty min- was the triumph of his life and death, ed into the port and district of Bos- until the 17th day, when he was resoften, but which will know him no tion of buildings erected on the site Indian War in Oregon.—A dis-

the field.

often, but which will know him ho of the buildings destroyed. After patch from San Francisco, of Dec. 3d, ion of dollars. Farewell, dear friend! Farewell, ly passed. A bill providing for six Farewell, dear friend! Farewell, 19 Passed. A bill providing for six uprising of the Modoc Indians, in stock yard were run over and killed noble associate! Farewell, great sloops of war to be built, with "not uprising of the Modoc Indians, in stock yard were run over and killed exceeding ten guns," was passed. on Link river have been massacred, Dec. 3d. FRIDAY, Dec. 6. salem; and we really hope he will not refuse to enter those gates on that account.

| Continuous among those who slowly wound their way up the central aisle like him we may know it when the that account. | Continuous among those who slowly deemer liveth,' and God grant that | In the Senate, the standing and that eighty warriors are in the like him we may know it when the light of this world is fading from select committees were elected. | A field with only thirty-five soldiers | In the Senate, the standing and that eighty warriors are in the select committees were elected. | A field with only thirty-five soldiers | In the Senate, the standing and that eighty warriors are in the select committees were elected. | A field with only thirty-five soldiers | In the Senate, the standing and that eighty warriors are in the select committees were elected. | A field with only thirty-five soldiers | In the Senate, the standing and that eighty warriors are in the select committees were elected. | A field with only thirty-five soldiers | In the Senate, the standing and that eighty warriors are in the select committees were elected. | A field with only thirty-five soldiers | In the Senate, the standing and that eighty warriors are in the select committees were elected. | A field with only thirty-five soldiers | In the Senate, the standing and the select committees were elected. | A field with only thirty-five soldiers | In the Senate, the standing and the select committees were elected. | A field with only thirty-five soldiers | In the Senate, the standing and the select committees were elected. | A field with only the select committees were elected. | A field with only the select committees were elected. | A field with only the select committees were elected. | A field with only the select committees were elected. | A field with only the select committees were elected. | A field with only the select committees were elected. | A field with only the select committees were elected. | A field with only the select committees were resolution was introduced creating a from Fort Klamath to fight them. commission to adjust the claims un- Companies are organizing in the der the Geneva award. It author- northern part of the State to take

Gold closed in New York, Decem-

A dispatch from Milwaukee, Dec. rebel cruisers, for whose escape the 6th, says: One of the tanks for try-Geneva Tribunal held Great Britain ing out lard at Plankton & Arresponsible. The commission is to mour's packing house, exploded this organize in Washington, but may morning, scattering the boiling lard hold sessions in other cities, and is in all directions and carrying the limited to two years. The awards top of the tank two hundred feet. are to be paid in sixty days from the Fortunately it happened at an early day of finding, with interest at six hour when no workmen were on per cent. per annum from the date duty, and no one was injured. Damage \$2,000.

·The Herald proposes raising press fund for the benefit of Mi Greeley's children, the subscription to which shall be twenty-five dollars from each daily paper and ten dollars for each weekly paper in the United States. The Herald itself heads the list with one thousand dollars. [We learn that the family have declined the generous pro-

of the United Staics. A resolution William Moffat Graham, president was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Wallkill National Bank, of of War for information as to the Middletown, N. Y., was held in \$20,probable cost of a ship canal from 000 bail last week, to answer the the Mississippi river near its mouth charge of having jointly with Chas. to deep water in the Gulf of Mexico. H. Horton, cashier, defrauded the Mr. Dawes, of Mass., from the combank, by means of false entries, of mittee of Ways and Means, reported some \$100,000. Horton, it is alleged, a bill abolishing the offices of Asseshas absconded, and Graham claims sor and Assistant Assessors of Interto have been ignorant of his peculanal Revenue and trausferring their duties to Collectors and Deputy Editors of newspapers throughout Collectors. A resolution was adopt the country are requested to mail to Ezra Cornell, at Cornell University, made to transport the bodies of Ithaca, N. Y., copies of their paper W. W. Dantz, an employee of the

House. They were killed at the which deceased was one of the Trusaccident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, last night. The House Ex-President Finney, of Oberlin Ohio, has just passed his eightieth birthday. His health, which was FIRE IN WATKINS .- The Elmira so much impaired, is improving. A Advertiser says that the Seneca correspondent says he was able to House, owned and occupied by Mrs. preach September 8th with his usual James Barrett, on the west side of earnestness and effectiveness. He said to a friend at the close of the Franklin street, in the village of service, "If I can't preach I must

containing eulogies or other articles

upon the death of Horace Greeley, to

for the Library of the University, of

Watkins, was totally destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning, De-An intelligent jury in England has Mrs. M. B. Thorp, cember 3d. Most of the furniture just acquitted the perpetrator of an Mrs. Ida Kenyon, AlfredCen was saved, but in a sadly damaged atrocious murder because he commit-E. A. Stillman, condition, and some of the inmates ted the crime while under the influnarrowly escaped with their lives in ence of delirium tremens. It ap- L. H. Babcock, attempting to wrest their property pears that in modern practice when- Luke Burdick, ever a criminal is doubly deserving in a small wooden building in close of punishment he is almost certain D proximity to the south end of the hoof acquittal.

el—formerly used as a bakery and The passenger and freight depots, express office, hotel and other buildgrocery, but of late unoccupiedand is supposed to have been the ngs at the Richmond and Lexington E. M. Tomlinson, Prussia, work of an incendiary. The Seneca unction of the St. Louis, Kansas House was a large wooden structure, and its burning, for a time, greatly burned on Thursday, Dec. 2d. Loss endangered the whole business porabout \$30,000. A young man named Gordon was burned to death. It is reported that on Tuesday No insurance on the bakery building night of last week, at Williamstown, contents, among which was a soda

Grant county, Ky., Gen. Leslie Coombs was shot through the head and killed by a desperado named Geo. Merrill, but not before he had -A dispatch from Boston, dated got a pistol ball in his own thigh. The remains of two more human State factory, com. to prime bodies have been found in the ruins Ordin was burned in the great fire at Bosmerce, of Boston, which has occu- ton. This makes six bodies recov-

for several days, has resulted in a laborers are digging for more. verdict for the plaintiffs for \$34,- The windows in the magnificent 594 23. The suit was brought to re- new Catholic church in Binghamton, cover damages for negligence on the will cost about \$5,000. The one in the rear of the altar will cost over to the consignees the bills of lading, \$1,400, and, if the design is carried out, will be one of the grandest in days' draft drawn against the ship-Joseph Hardin, the most reckless ment, and attached to the bills of

> of a Methodist minister, and is only twenty-one years old. He is credited with the murder of twenty-eight Miss Alexander, a California ac-

ber of Brigham Young's family, will be the next to tell on the lecture platform what she knows about Mor-Sixteen out of a row of twenty new houses in Baltimore, were un-

last week. The houses had just been completed and only three were occupied. Loss \$10,000. Two insane women from New Britain, Conn., have just been taken | Crop of 1872... to Concord, N. H., it being impossi-

Mutton, Prime..... A cattle drover named Lynch had Hogs, City dressed.....

have been killed by the Modoc Indi- omnibus. ans thus far. Their names are: Wm. A dispatch from Turin states that

Domestic Fleece...... 60 @ 68 3d, 1872, by Rev. S. Burdick, Mr. GEORGE

Donahue, in New York, was hung A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred in that city on last Friday. Gov. on the Pennsylvania Central Rail- Hoffman had declined to make any

> tary public, the first woman so appointed in the State. In Iowa a man advertised his wife as leaving his bed and board, and then applied to her for the loan

The Green Tree tavern and five small frame buildings at East St. Louis were burned Dec. 4th. Loss

his public life, than would shingle a A Buffalo Irishwoman has started o walk to Memphis with four children, ranging from four and a half

o eleven vears. A young man in Canandiagua reeived 25 cents for serving on a jury tions of friends, is peculiarly afflicting to thirty hours, and was fined \$5 for

A conflagration in Auckland, New Zealand, destroyed buildings and Two drunken employes of the

Syracuse are stated by the Standard at about three hundred and forty.

Sing prison last week. Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the The combined fortunes of Mr. Greeley's daughters is stated at one hundred thousand dollars or more. A negro woman preaches regu-

A young lady of 21 years, died in Trov the other day, who had never walked or spoken.

Mrs. John Cleveland, a sister of Horace Greeley, is lying dangerously ill at her residence in New York.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ring worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNI-PER TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many worthless imitations made with common

THE Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by s absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

H. P. Burdick, D. H. Davis, S. Carpenter be comprised in a memorial volume (all right,) J. L. Shaw, E. C. Rogers, E. M. for the Library of the University, of Tomlinson (thank you,) H. Stillman, R. G. Stillman, J. B. Clarke, J. R. Irish, S. Burick. W. Donnell, A. E. Main, H. Hull, O. Whitford, A. B. Prentice, Geo. E. Tom-

> RECEIPTS. All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER 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 omission. No receipt under this head hereafter, will be understood to extend back of Vol. 28, No. 27. Pays to Vol. No.

\$2 50 29 52 1 25 **2**8 52 Artemas Coon, DeRuyter, 1 25 28 1 25 28 52 W. B. Clarke, Andover. 1 25 28 52 R. Ball, Frankfort, Mich. . H. Davis, QuietDell, W, Va. 2 50 29 31 . Shaw, Vivian, Minn., W. Donnell, Reynoldsburg, 2 50 K. B. Sunderland, Wickford, 2 50 M. Crandall, Rockville,

City and Northern Railroad, were NEW YORK MARKETS-DEC. 9, 1872.

State, Orange Co. and creamery, pails..... pails.....half tubs, fine..... Western, firkins, prime..... ow to good middlings..... FLOUR AND MEAL Flour, superfine...... 5 85 @6 State, extra..... 7 10 @7 25 " fancy ...... 7 45 @7 80 Western shipping ... 6 85 @7 20

St. Louis extras..... 7 75@12 50 Southern, choice to best

GRAIN.

No. 1 Spring. ... 1 61 @1 63 Winter, red Western 1 63 @1 70

Amber Western.... 1 72 @1 78

New....

State....

State....

shipping.....

Com. to Fair.....

WOOL.

MARRIED.

At the residence of J. G. Sisson, the

bride's father, in Brookfield, N. Y., Nov.

H. HALL and Miss ALICE L. Sisson, all of

In Jackson Centre, Ohio, Nov. 6th. 1872.

f Round Head, Logan county, and Miss

In Jackson, Ohio, Nov. 14th, 1872, at

he residence of the bride's father, by Eld. H. Hull, Mr. ALBERT BABCOCK and Miss

In Cussewago, Crawford Co., Pa., Dec. 1st, 1872, by Eld. E. C. Rogers, of Edinboro, Mr. Daniel C. Waldo, of Cussewago,

and Miss LUCINDA P. WIARD, of Spring,

DIED.

In Ashaway, R. I., Nov. 19th, 1872, little

HATTIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles

Budlong, aged 4 years. "Of such is the

In Friendship, N. Y., Nov. 29th, 1872,

of his death a member of the Independ-

trusting in Jesus as a Saviour. B. F. R.

In Buffalo, N. Y., of small pox, GILBERT

S. Maxson, eldest son of Daniel S. Max-

ambitious and hopeful for the future

when stricken down thus suddenly. His

death, under the circumstances, confined

hospital, beyond the reach of the ministra-

J. B. C.

NANCY E. LIPPINCOTT.

kingdom of heaven."

a member.

LOURENA LIPPINCOTT, of Jackson Centre

Eld. H. Hull, Mr. GILFORD COLRIDGE

ness......12 00@14 25

Oat straw....

Rye, Western.....

White Western.... 1 78 @2 05

Corn Meal, Jersey....... 3 75 @3 90 Wheat, No. 2 Spring..... 1 51 @1 59 of Mexican desperadoes, is the son

roofed by a terriffic gale of wind,

ble to obtain accommodations for them at either of the asylums in the

his pocket picked of eighteen hundred dollars in Chicago on Wednesday night of last week, while going Beef, salt, # bbl, plain to exco, of Dec. 5th, says: "Eleven men from his hotel to the depot in an

Rogers, the murderer of Officer

Luda Showalter, a resident of Terre Haute, is commissioned a no-

\$1 50 to pay for the advertisement. Garvin & Howe's team stable on Albany street, Boston, was burned Dec. 5th, and eighteen horses perished in the flames.

Mr. NATHANIEL PERKINS, in the 52d year of his age. The deceased was at the time \$18,000. Insured for \$7,000. ence Seventh-day Baptist Church. He left Beecher says that more lies have been told about him, every year of son, of West Edmeston, aged 21 years. He was attending Commercial College,

Three hundred and eighty-five

The deaths by the horse disease in Randolph was baptized by Eld. Wm. B. Maxson, in July, 1836, and united with the Piscataway Church, N. J. When he moved to the West, he transferred hi Two convicts, John Riety and consin, of which he was a worthy member when he died. He fell asleep in Jesus. Robert Hapgood, escaped from Sing

Spirit, that they may rest from their la ors, and their works do follow them." Nov. 22d, 1872, VIOLA L. RANDOLPH, daughter of G. F. and R. Randolph, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 6 days. larly at a church, near Goldsb

Our little babe has gone to sleep, She leaves her parents here to weep; She's sleeping on her Saviour's breast, Where all is peace and joy and rest. H. 1

TTHE ALFRED CENTRE

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ALFRED CENTRE PHOTO, GALLERY NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agency for taking subscriptions to HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Great LITERARY, FAMILY NEWSPAPER, with which is given away the largest and

new and exquisite \$12 FRENCH OLEOGRAPH called "PET's PARADISE," (Oleographs are the choicest class of French Art-printing n oils-the perfection of Oil chromo)-W also give the superb \$10 pair of Genuine French Oil Chromos, "WIDE AWAKE" and etc. New and brilliant contributors. Il. lustrated Holiday Number and back nummost taking "Combination!" The largest commissions paid! One Agent made \$800 choice..... 7 40 @9 00

> one day, and many others from \$5 and \$10 to \$40 per day. This year our offers are even more profitable. Subscriber gets them when he pays his GOOD AGENTS WANTED Intelligent men and women wanted verywhere. To get good territory, exclu-

other \$94 40 in one week; one \$37 60 in

Bostou, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; San Fran-500 AGENTS WANTED!

Just out! A splendid new
Christ Blessing Little Chil wanted for our large Map of the "United M., Perrysburg 12. States" with immense "World" Map on kirk at 1.50 A M.

like wild-fire. HAASIS & LUBRECHT Empire Map and Chart Establishment, 10 Liberty Street, New York. MADE DEC. 3D, BY One Agent selling HORACE GREELEY & FAMILY.

A fine engraving, 22x28 in., sent by mail for \$1. We also mail Button-Hole and Sewing Machine Thread Cutters, and Needle Threading Thimble, price 25 cts, each Sirculars of various other Novelties mailed frequently to all old and new agents, address AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 302

GENTS! NOW IS YOUR LIVINGSTONE LOST AND FOUND. whole story. Don't be humbugged with any other. This has nearly 800 pages. 70 full page Engravings and Maps. Price \$3 50. The Prospectus will sell it Pork. # bbl. new mess......15 00@16 00: at sight. For first choice of territory, ad

> GENTS WANTED FOR THE Foot-Prints of SATAN OR THE DEVIL Read. A. M., anthor of "GOD IN HISTORY. llustrated from designs by Dore, Nast of larper's Weekly, and others. Nothing like it ever before seen or heard of and sells at sight. E. B. TREAT, Publisher;

UTFITS FREE! AGENTS
Wanted Everywhere for
THE MOTHERS' GUIDE. This is the best opportunity now offered agents to canvass for a live book. Evrapidly. Experienced canvassers proounce it the best selling book in the mar tet. Send for circulars and see our extra PUBLISHING CO., 4 Bond-St., N. Y. City DAIN, PAIN, PAIN, CAM-

PHORINE! The great discovery for the relief of pain and a sure and immedi ate cure for Rheumatism-Chronic and Acute—Sprains, Sore Throat, Bruises, Chilblains. Pain in Chest, Back or Limbs. Croup, Stiff Joints, Strains, Inflammation, Neuralgia, Burns and Scalds, Bunions Frosted Feet, Catarrh, &c. It has a pleas ant and refreshing odor and will not grease or stain the most delicate fabric, which makes it a Luxury in every Family. Price 25 cents per Bottle. For sale by all druggists. REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor, 203 Greenwich St., New York.

A GENTS WANTED. ACT AT ONCE. There is a PILE of money in it. The people everywhere are EAGER. to buy the authentic history of. LIVINGSTONE'S years in AFRICA, with account of the STANLEY EXPEDITION as he was, with loathsome disease, in a STANLEY EXPEDITION. Over 690 pages, only \$2 50. Is selling beyond par allel. CAUTION.—Beware of inferior a large circle of relatives as well as to the church of West Edmeston, where he was RELIABLE work. Send for circulars, and see PROOF and great success agents At Vesper, N. Y., Nov. 20th, 1872, Mrs. | are having. Address HUBBARD BROS.,

SABRINA ROBINSON, widow of the late Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. Pliny Robinson, M. D., aged 70 years. She was a firm and constant believer in Christ, and a worthy member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield. The A GENTS WANTED.—\$75 to N. B.—Pamphlet on "Wall Street and \$250 PER MONTH everywhere, its Operations," free on application. male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This
machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt,
cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most
superior manner. Price only \$15. Fully
licensed and warranted for five years. We
will nay \$1.000 for any mechine that will
conv. of the prescription used from the large circle of friends who mourn her de-parture are left with the comforting as-surance that she realizes in death infinite

Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Il., or St. Louis THEAP FARMS!

On the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. 12,000,000 acres of the best arming and Mineral Lands in America. 8,500,000 acres in Nebraska, in the Platte Valley, now for sale.
MILD CLIMATE, FERTILE SOIL, for Grain growing and Stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market then can be found elsewhere. REE HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS The best location for Colonies-Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet with new maps, published in English, German Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land. Com'r U. P. R. R. CO., Omaha, Neb.

ERIE RAILWAY. ABSTRACT OF TIME TABLE, Adopted Nov. 4th, 1872.

Pullman's Best Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches, combining all Modern Improvements are run through on all Trains between Salamanca, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge,

Cleveland, (	Incinna	ti and N	ew Tor	Ι.
	EAST	WARD	•	
	No. 12*	No. 8	No. 6	No. a
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley	12.55 РМ 2.30 "	10.00PM 11.38	7.00AM 8.48	
Cincinnati	9.45 "	6.45AM		1. 1.
Cleveland	7.25AM	3.45PM	* 747	
Salamanca Olean Cuba Genesee Andover Horn'llsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	7.58 **	12.08AM 12.45 " 2.02 " 3.15 " 5.08 " 7.13 " 11.55 "	9.15 XM 10.05 " 10.85 " 11.52 " 12.18 " 1.50 PM 4.30 " 7.30 "	12.40pg 1.50 2.84 4.03 4.35
Now Vork	1 7 00 46	1 · 2 20 pag		1

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD 4.45 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk: Stopping at Sheriden 5.10, Forest-ville 5.32, Smith's Mills 6.00, Perrysburg 6.40, Dayton 7.10, Cattaraugus 8.30, Little Valley 9.10, and arriving at Salamanca 9.45 A. M. 5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Sala-

manca. Stopping at Great Valley 5.20, Carrollton 5.53, Vandalia 6.18, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.27, Hinsdale 8.00, Cuba 8.50, Friendship 9.41, Belvidere 10.18, Phillips ville 10.45, Scio 11.20, Genesee 12.00 M., Andover 1.19, Alfred 2.15, Almond 3.02 and arriving at Hornellsville at 3.25 P. M. WESTWARD. STATIONS. | No. 1 | No. 5 | No. 3\* | No. 29

9.00AM 11.00AM 7.00PM 7.00PM 12.10PM 3.40PM 10.40 11.35 Horn'lisville | 8.53 " | 8.00AM | 8.00AM | 2.40 fc Arrive at Buffalo 12.05AM 8.10 7.55PM 12.05AM Niagara Falls 12.55 9.50 8.45 12.55 ... Cuba 11.06 " 5.23 " 10.82 " 7.45 " Great Valley 11.40 " 6.15 " 11.88 " 9.00 " Arrive at | 7.00AM Leave Little Valley 12.02 AM 6:32 " 11.46 "-Arrive at | 1.50 " | 8.00 " | 1.15 PM

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Hor-"FAST ASLEEP," subjects LIFE-SIZE—
charming fac similes of original Oil Paintings. This paper has the largost circulation in the world. It will next year be
tion in the world. It will next year be
better than ever. Serial tales by

12.45 P. M., Olean 1.50, Allegany 2.30, Van-4.30, and arriving at Salamanca 4.40 P. M manca. Stopping at Little Valley 12.15 P. M., Cattaraugus 1.15, Dayton 2.25, Perrysburg 2.50, Smith's Mills 8.35, Forestville 4.00, Sheriden 4.20, and arriving at in 3 months; another \$537 in 35 days; an-

12.38 P. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville. Stopping at Almond-12.51, Alfred 1.02, Andover 1.19, Genesee 1.40, Scio 1.48, Phillipsville 1.58, Belvidere 2.07, Friendship 2.17, Cuba 2.37, Hinsdale 2.55, Olean 3.12, Allegany 3.28, Vandalia 3.40, Carrollton 3.50, Great Valley 4.00 Salamanca 4.04, Little Valley 4.28, Cattaraugi 4.46, Dayton 5.07, Perrysburg 5.15, Smith's Mills 5.32, Forestville 5.42, Sheriden 5.50, and arriving at Dunkirk 6.00 P. M.
4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville.
Stopping at Almond 4.27, Alfred 5.27, An sively assigned, send early for circular and terms! J. B. FORD & CO., New York, dover 6.05, Genesee 6.50, Scio 7.07, Phil-lipsville 7.26, Belvidere 7.43, Friendship 8.05, Cuba 8.47, Hinsdale 9.20, Olean 9.47,

Allegany 10.05, Vandalia 10.80, Carrollton 10.50. Great Valley 11.10. Salamanca 11.18. Little Valley 12.02, Cattaraugus 12.23 A. 1., Perrysburg 12.57, and arriving at Dun-+ Daily between Hornellsville and Sala

Baggage will be checked only on Tick ets purchased at the Company's office.

JNO. N. ABBOTT,

TATURE'S REMEDY THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected Barks, Roots and Herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofu-

Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood. For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGE

lous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancero

TINE has never failed to effect a permanent For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammat cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.
For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Head ache, Piles, Nervousness and General prostration of the Nervous System, no nedicine has ever given such perfect satis faction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the plood, cleanses all of the organs, and pos

sesses a controlling power over the Net vous system. The remarkable cures effected by Vman. TIME have induced many physicians and anothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families. In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet disco ered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before

Prepared by H. R. STEVFNS. Boston Price \$1 25. Sold by all Drugists. ( ). FASHIONABLE BARBER,

THE TREMONT HOUSE ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., Vill attend promptly to all calls in his line, at reasonable prices.

Ladies' and Children's hair cut, curled

and dressed in the Sitting Room of Razors concaved and honed.

Members of Stock Ex. and Gold Board. REFERENCES.—Jay Cooke & Co., Meing House or Commercial Agency in New-

Three hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds of grapes were shipped from Pen Yann during the month of October.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Mountain Boy has died of the horse disease.

The Union Bank of Mariette, Ohio, has suspended payment.

Three hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds of grapes were shipped from Pen Yann during the month of October.

In Saginaw City, Mich., Oct. 5th, 1872, Mrs. Lucy R. Greene, and daughter of Daniel and Lucy Hardin, aged about 30 vears. Her death came suddenly, after a very brief illness. She leaves a husband and little daughter, parents and relatives to mourn her early departure.

S. B.

In Saginaw City, Mich., Oct. 5th, 1872, Isleened and warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any machine that will seve of will pay \$1,000 for any machine that will seve as stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second as sure Cure for Consumption Asthmated that the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from \$75 to \$350 per WARD A. WILSON, 194 Peak Street.

We pay agents from \$75 to \$350 per month and expenses, or a commission from Williamsburgh, N. Y.

And the cold winds sung a strain, A long and mournful din : It mattered not to us. For all was calm within For a vase hung over the hearth The green leaves twined above A sweet and beautiful flower. And the name of it was—Love I called at a mansion one night A high and princely one;

But the fire on the hearth was dim No light through the window shone. The folded curtain down; And the stately form was clad In a rich and costly gown. There was carpet upon the floor,

And pictures upon the wall, A bell-knob on the door, A light/hung in the hall. But the circle that gathered there Discoursed on the evening ball, On the newest mode for hair. Bereit of a waterfall. No sweet contentment reigned

From sire to daughter and son The mother was proud and stern To each and every one. And the wind a sad strain sung The same it had sung before Round the humble cabin home, That sheltered me in the yore. While peace and comfort stole To the poor and humble home, The dark clouds lingered o'er The rich, palatial one.

For a vase hung over the hearth, The leaves droop'd o'er the side in their midst a thorn had grown, And the name of it was--Mollie Bailey

MY FIRST NEWSPAPER.

My father had built a log hut near huts, cold, damp, and unfit for human habitation; but it was better gland year.

about nine years old. A flurry of snow had fallen, just enough to remind us that Winter was setting in. | what I wanted. Father always puts things off till the last minute, and then he would drive all before him, and be as cross as a bear when her cubs are in danger. We had been at work since daylight, and my feet were almost frozen. Ugh! I can feel them ache now They were cut, and sore, and would to be waiting for something, too. have been bleeding, but they were as numb as icicles. Late in the afternoon father sent me to the house. and mother went out and took my place in the field. My feet were over the most of their aching, and I had piled the green wood in the fireplace, and laid down on the floor with my hands under my head, to watch the sap sizzle, and splutter, and fire off miniature cannons, when there came a rap at the door, and, without waiting for an answer, in came a stranger, well bundled up in

"Can I warm up here?" "Guess so," said I, hitching along to give him half of the fireplace. The man came up eagerly, like one who had traveled long, and was weary and chilled, and spread out his hands before the fire, as if heat "Where's your folks?" he asked. glancing down at me, for I hadn't the civility to rise.

"Are they round?" "Digging taters." "Rather late for that, isn't it?" "Do you think I could get a bite

"Guess so." "Could I stay here to-night?" "Guess so. The man unbuttoned his coat and seated himself, letting his boots at my naked feet. steam before the coals. After a while he rallied again, as

if unaccustomed to be quiet. "Where's your mother, my boy?" "Digging taters." "And you taking your comfort before the fire?" he asked, in a sur-

I explained to him that I was seemed to notice that they were na-"Have you no shoes?"

"No, sir.

"Have you anything to read here?" was the next question. There's part of a Testament on the high shelf. "Anything else?"

"Anything else?"
"There's some almanacs, somewhere, but they're pretty much

Now I actually had never seen nor | in advertising is practically wasted. neard of a newspaper in my life, so | Even such will concede that if a hun-I said, sheepishly, "Guess not." The man gave me a sharp glance | speech and ready wit, were to call from his keen, black eve. ruess not? Don't you know? My dred others and get the ears of each lad, if you are to go guessing through long enough to say Jno. Smith, or the world at this rate, you will have Jones, or Thompson, of such a place, a bad time of it." "I don't know what a newspaper

The man looked at me with an ex- et-book, or would loan money, ression of pity that I could not un- etc., we say such men will conevercoat pocket and produced one, hundred men would be of great val- share of the advantage. He saves which he handed me, with the re- ue to Smith or Jones, and in some as much money as some men make, mark, "The next best thing to the measure advantageous to the party by care and economy in purchasing Bible is a good newspaper.'

I was on my feet in an instant. I The hundred men could not be em- and machines; and his business habspread the sheet on the bed, and ployed to go from door to door and never shall I forget the delight with make this statement to ten thousand occasions, give him reasonable sewhich it was examined. I could not people, at less than a cost of several curity against the effects of adverse read a word, did not know my let- hundred dollars a trip. All this is ters, even; but there came, with look- done by the newspapers at a cost of prepared, he is never too late, and ing at that paper, such a longing to read it, that I absolutely plunged most, and the visits are made week thus "taking time by the forelock," both knuckles into my eyes and ut- after week, day after day. The mes- he has the stern old tyrant at his tered such a lubberly howl as brought senger who travels, addresses himself command, and turns him at his will. the strauger to my side. What's the matter?" asked "I can't read it," said I.
"Don't you know your letters?".

Then he took a pin from the lap him.

pel of his coat, and bade me pay strict attention: "I am one of nature's school-masters," said he, "and I can teach you are not read. They can be easily low mangolds a friend said: your letters in an hour." By this time I was wide awake, vou may be sure.

"Do you see that letter? It is A, Now, sir, do you take that paper and prick a dot over all the A's you see." I did it. In this way he taught all the vowels and consonants. field I had pricked the whole alphabet into my memory in a way never to be forgotten. During the evening the man conversed with my father in regard to his spiritual and worldly condition. My parents readily confessed their need of religion, but as to education, my father said his parents were not edicated, and they got through the world. "But," said the stranger, "if they

had been educated, do you think should have found you in this log hut, digging potatoes after the snow had fallen, and that too, aided by your wife. No, sir; you would have made a steam engine out of your head first." The stranger was an itinerant

minister. We had prayers that night, and as it was the first time in my life I had heard a prayer, the man's fervor impressed me very sensibly, as you may suppose. As we were close pressed for quarters, the stranger had to share my

straw bunk, and he dld not neglect the additional opportunity to urge me to try to make a man of myself. "If you will learn to read," said he, "and you can, now that you know your letters, I will send you a newspaper every week." This generosity won my heart.

The next morning he obtained my father's permission for me to go to the post-office every Saturday, in consideration of my general good conduct. As the post-office was several miles distant, and I should be obliged to go on fort, it may seem strange that I regarded this permission as a very kind condescension on the part of my father; but, indeed, I the Canada line. It was, like all | never felt so grateful to him for any act of his life.

I can never recall without a smile than no shelter at all, and we were the excitement attendant upon my used to it. I was a barefooted boy first post-office trip. If I did not run during most of the year. Bare feet | every step of the way, it was because may do well enough for pictures and | my breath did not hold out. I don't word-painting, out they are quite suppose there were a dozen houses in another sort of thing to the little the village where the office was shivering wretch who drags them located; but I remember how im- to the very utmost point in the slavabout during the cold weather that | pressed I was with the bustle of the makes three-fourths of the New Eng- little country hamlet. It couldn't be supposed that I asked for that paper I was helping father dig potatoes, as I would ask for anything else. My one day, late in the fall, when I was | very heart stopped beating when the post-master looked out with a pen stuck behind his ear, and asked me "Is there a paper here for me?"

said I. "Who for?" he asked " For me."

"Well, who is me?" "Tell him your name," said a pleasant-looking woman, who seemed

My name! I was not sure I had any, I was always called Tim at home, So I called out. " Tim!" Well, you ought to have heard the oungers in the place laugh, then. Even the nice lady joined in it. "Tell him your father's name,

"He's old Tim, and I'm little Tim, said I, feeling as if I must begin to

"It's Timothy somebody," said the lady. "Please look for a Timothy, and perhaps you will find it." Then she put her hand kindly on my shoulder, and patted it a little. "Here's a Timothy Scraggin," said the postman, holding up a paper, and peeping into the wrapper. Then I remembered hearing a man that got mad at father, call him "Old Scraggin!" "That's it!" said I, and I darted

off like a pickerel. afraid I never shall. After I had | that I deprecate so strongly. ead it-Master Timothy Scraggin! inform you that she delights in one To think of my being addressed as of the happiest homes the sun ever

"A boy that takes a paper," thought I. "ought to wear shoes." sold potatoes, and bought me the first a happy home, where experience pair of new shoes I ever wore.

er, who knew something about read- | riage, - Country Gentleman. ing, helped me to spell out the shortest words, and every night during obliged to come in on account of my | the week, I devoted all my time to feet, and then, for the first time, he learning to read it. Before the winter was over I could read tolerably

us again, and I stood up by his side, The man raised his head and gave and read some verses which he had a sharp look around the room, his himself written for the paper. When eyes wandering over the shelves, as I had finished, I saw the tears creepif missing something. Thinks I to | ing down his gray beard, and mother was leaning on the table, with her face in her apron. "Hem!" said father, "I'll sell 'taters, and take a paper for myself." And he did.

DO PEOPLE READ ADVERTISE.

There is now and then a person so stupid as to believe that advertisements in newspapers are not generally read, and that money expended dred men of polite address, of fluent "You daily or weekly each upon an hunhas such and such goods at such prices, or would sell a farm, or house and lot, or had lost a horse or pock-Then he rummaged in his cede that the services of this one

to the ear, and takes the party addressed when he may have his steady.—Nashville Union. thoughts absorbed in business or

as an objection that advertisements purchase some article that is tolerably plenty in the market, and they will the ink of the advertisement is dry. sand copies, is in a position to do the exclusive family visitor, a privilege the daily seldom has.—Rochester Union.

RURAL. FARMER'S WIVES.

From the north and from the

south, from the east and from the west, comes the never ceasing piteous wail of over-worked farmers wives. I have listened to its appeal until I can no longer keep silence. This matter has been lightly hinted at and commented upon by delicate lady writers, through fear of wounding the feelings of those equally concerned, viz., the farmers themselves, until now, dear friends, it needs to be thundered into your ears trom a trumpet. Why, men alive, what can you be dreaming of You surely do not wish to become widowers, placing your little ones at the merciless care of a stepmother! And yet you seem entirely oblivious to the necessity of prevention. I would respectfully suggest to each farmer who may read this article, (would to heaven it could meet the eve of every married one in our land.) that he seriously inquire if his be not one of the numerous instances calling loudly for reformation; and if so, face about at once. Humanity, Christianity, and all the combined rights of civilization and enlightenment solemnly demand this. It sounds beautiful to lecture our wives on the propriety of "playing the agreeable," and having an everready smile for any and all emer gencies, but let me assure you, in this instance at least, it is far easier to preach than to practice; for when mind, heart, soul and body are taxed ing drudgery of the household, none

smile to meet the burdensome exigencies. Ye husbands in general (editors also please notice) who complain of your wives as you are for yourselves, and also see that the requisite convour present cloud-like sorrow will be turned to sunshine and joy.

other than an angel could call up a

From those farmers as a classwho fancy that a wife is given them as merely a household drudge, and the more work she accomplishes in a year the more money in their own pocket—from such, I say, we have but little to hope. It is to you, my dear brother farmers, who from want of thought, rather than want of heart, permit the deplorable evil, that we appeal in the confident hope

You may plead that there is no available girl-help in your vicinity. Ah, but there are boys in plenty, and it is high time that they were taught to consider it an honor rather than disgrace to aid in the household it, my dear boys, each of you—it will be the saddest day of your life to see your mother laid in the silent. None other in this wide

immortal crown—with a husband too who is a second "Fred"—a real. live, flesh and blood one at that (no Two weeks from that day, father insinuation, my dear Daisy!) Yes, has taught the wholesome truth The next day being Sunday, moth- that courtship endeth not in mar-

MAKING MONEY BY FARMING

Much labor is done on farms, says a contemporary, that is not farming in its true sense. By such labor no money is ever made. A man may support himself and his family, keep out of debt, and have a few dollars in his pocket by practicing the most stringent economy. If he is otherwise than industrious and sober, he is on the down grade with loose brakes, and the end is soon reached But farming, in its true sense, is a profession equal in dignity to that of law or medicine, and needs equal study, mental capacity and intelligently directed labor to command

The principle which underlies the practice of the true farmer, must be well understood; and a steady, constant course of operations must be followed. Having thoroughly learned the nature and capacity of the soil he possesses, and chosen the rotation most suitable, and the stock to be most profitably kept upon it, he does not swerve from his chosen course, but in good markets and bad, raises his regular crops, and keeps his land in regular increasing fertil-

ity. No special cry tempts or fright-He does not talk dairy talk this season and crops the next, but doubtless if any particular product be in demand and brings a good price, he has some of it to sell, and reaps his to whom this statement was made. and preserving tools, seeds, manure seasons and bad weather. Always He has no losses, and his gains are

SAVING BEETS FOR SEED. other matters; but the newspaper To secure beet seed which we reaches the party sought through know to be fresh and true to name nothing, and regret nothing, in which say condition we will leave you thoughts fixed on the paper before the secure beet seed which we raymes with neiter; you will know to be fresh and true to name nothing, and regret nothing, in which happy condition we will leave you thoughts fixed on the paper before It is vexations to find, too late, that now!—Rev. E. Hale, in Old and infirm. His eyes are failing, and he the seed is old and comes up poorly, New.

But these who effect to believe that | and when it does come gives a mix- | DR. WARREN ON THE USE OF TOthere is little use in advertising, urge | ed and undesirable product. Calling our attention to a large field of ye village merchant great good, and for It is an easy matter when gathering snug sum at the outset.

> We cannot vouch for the truth of the following, which we find in an old agricultural magazine, but think | the practice has been followed by t worthy of a trial: "Lobsters being thrown on wheat infested with easily destroyed. The smell of de- | relish for food, lessens the appetite. their appearance in a barn."

HOW TO GO TO SLEEP. Distrust and do not use, those rules for introspection which bid you, af- body. The lining membrane of ter you have retired to rest, review these cells has a wonderful absorbthe day which has passed, and examine your failure or your success. It the air designed to vivify the blood. is a question, at the best, how fre- If this air is, even in a weak degree, quent such egamination should be: probably, at the most, not often- bacco, the great extent of surface in er than three times a year. How- which the absorbent action takes ever this is to be, such an examination is never to be made after you whole blood with the deleterious have gone to bed. When I come to properties. The noxious fluid, enshow you the methods of sleep, I will tangled in the innumerable spongy show why. Distrust, again, all old air cells, has time to exert its influsaws about "Six hours' sleep for a ence on the blood, which, instead of maid, and seven hours' sleep for a being vivified by the air that is man," and the like, which seek to breathed, is thus vitiated by it. The regulate for you, as by some vermil- effects of this narcotic action are ion edict of a Chinese emperor, your eruptions on the skin, weakness of performance of this absolute duty. the stomach, heart and lungs, dizzi-You can find out for yourself, at ness, headache and confusion of least with the assistance of your phy- thought. When there is any tensician, how many hours of sleep you dency to phthisis in the lungs, the require; and, as we live, it is much | debility thus caused in these organs | more likely that you require nine must favor the deposit of tuberculhours of each twenty-four than that ous matter, and thus sow the seeds you can make six answer. The rule of consumption. for the decision as to this duty for the night comes in the rule for the enters the cavities opening from duty of the arrangement for the day. them, and makes a snuff box of the That rule is this, as well stated by olfactory apparatus; the voice is

unamiable wives, see that the fault | Thomas Drew, that no man has any | consequently impaired, sometimes to does not lie at your own door. Be right in a single day to incur more a remarkable degree. I knew a lawas ready to procure efficient help for fatigue than the sleep of the ensuing yer who, by the occasional use of night will recover him from. No man | snuff, lost - the power of audibly has any right to draw on the capital speaking in court. Moreover, porveniences of the kitchen department of his life; that is, more simply put, tions of the powder are conveyed are not wanting, and my word for it, no man has any right to commit su- into the lungs and stomach, upon in ninety cases out of a hundred, icide by inches. Determine for your- which they exert the most deleteriyou need. Remember that the bedstead is built, the mattress laid, the in which tobacco can be used. A sheets and blankets spread, that you more certain means of reducing the may fulfil this duty, and for ne oth- physical powers could not be adopt er purpose. The bed is not a confested. The more limited and local efsional, in which you are to tell the fects are indigestion, fixed pains story of your sins to that exacting about the region of the stomach, and and morbid priest, yourself. The in some cases torpor and looseness bed is not a little cabinet, set off from of the bowels; to these consequences your counting-room, in which you may be added vertigo and cancerous

go to bed to sleep, and for nothing the lips, and not unfrequently re-For similar reasons, distrust all the lower lip." opening choruses of "Somnambula," and all the other sentimental poetry. which teach you that early rising is, | wrong in our modes of living; and of itself, a virtue and a praise, when | this hint of Dr. Warren has led me work of the farm; for oh, think of it is not based upon the legitimate to think it may be attributable, in a conditions. The rising of the sun is, | large measure, to the universal conindeed, one of the spectacles which sumption of tobacco. In reply to never disappoints one, and the fresh- this suggestion, it is urged that womness of morning has a glory which is | en. who are seldom smokers or chewworld can ever fill her place. Then all its own. The instincts of life are ers, are quite as much afflicted with When I got away from the village, delay not to offer assistance, where then at their truest; and in the open cancers as men. That is true. But I sat down on the ground and took a other cannot be had. We have no | air, beneath that blushing sky, the | it must be remembered that nine good look at my treasure. I hope I desire to be exempt from labor; it is man, new-born, does know the victo- children out of ten, male and female, may be as happy again, but I am the excess beyond human endurance ry of life as nowhere else, and at no derive life from fathers whose blood other time. But he must not think has been vitiated more or less by tocarefully examined every part of the You will perhaps have curiosity to enjoy the spectacle unless he have bacco; often with the accumulated paper, I studied the wrapper. It was to know what kind of home your earned it. If this banquet is not malignity derived from similar habmy name, for the postmaster had present oracle possesses. Let me spread for him, he must not taste; its in ancestors. In the next place, nay, nor even look on. Let him a large proportion of women habitunever dare, by any spasm of early- ally breathe the atmosphere which master, and that my name was writ- shone upon, the inevitable cross be- rising, to usurp a throne which is fathers, brothers, husbands and sons ten out in full! Just then, I looked ing yet to come that will win the intended for other princes. His first have infected with the poison of toduty is to fill out the hours of sleep | bacco. Inhaling such polluted air

which he knows he needs, before he | corrupts their own blood, and thus attempts the duties of that day. renders unhealthy the sustenance When he has done so, let him arise of their babes, both before birth from his bed with the majesty and and while they are fed from the promptness of a child of God, who is breast. In fact, it is impossible to

lord of his own movements. Till he | measure, or even to imagine, the exhas done so, let him never think to tent of this evil in all its ramificashare the glories or the luxuries tions. You are a fool if you cannot find out, by a simple experiment, how this matter is with you individually. Do

not ask even the doctor for a rule. It is to be remembered that people often lie awake from hunger. Hunger will keep you awake, Matilda, as horoughly as that indigestible lobster-salad did. It is to be remembered also, as Dr. Hammond says, that most American women, at least of the cities, are under-fed. In large towns, they often live on slops instead of food; and they do not have opportunities for healthy appetite. Remembering these two things, so often forgotten, I advise for sleepers don't let your angry passions rise who have not tried, to start carefully | fix a place for 'em to lay. on "a slight collation," as the Roman rubric says, before going to bed, say destroyed four or five of the largest a soda-biscuit, that you can put in the | business houses in the place. Loss saucer in your candlestick as you go | estimated at \$40,000. un stairs.: something of easy digestion, that you can make sure that you are not kept awake by hunger. You fering from pneumonia for some will very soon be able to say how far time, died Nov. 19th, aged forty. this "slight collation" may be car-

The best night-cap of all is a fresh walk of a mile or two, with a lively companion, in the open air. Come home from it in a glow, with the feet and legs warm with the exercise. take your candle and your cracker, bid the rest good-night, and vour chances are good, if you have not worked the brain since five o'clock, of knowing nothing and regretting by fire, Nov. 17th. Loss, \$50,000; nothing till morning. This is on the | partly insured. supposition that you have a window | A registered letter containing out | TALUABLE PROPERTY open in your bedroom, or some equal- stones to the value of \$31,000 was ly efficient ventilation. For people seized last week, at the New York who prefer the asphyxia of carbonic post office. acid to the sweet sleep of nature, I have nothing to say. But grant these not difficult conditions of well-these not difficult condit considered laziness for the last five July. hours of a day; a brisk walk under the stars with a near friend; food, not too much, nor too little, and that easy of digetison; and before Ella has read you the third stanza of that sweet manuscript poem of hers, you will not even know that "zephyr" rhymes with "heifer;" you will know Nov. 23d. Loss, \$15,000; insured,

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Dr. Warren, who for more than thirty years was a very distinguishconvinced of their error in this re- bought the seed for White Sugar, ed physician in Boston, published spect by making inquiry. Let them | and you see what the crop is." Even | the following statement; which I insert an advertisement offering to responsible and careful seedsmen somewhat abridge: "Many persons, cannot always guard us against such and some of them wise and valuable consequences. They are dependent men, impair their health and shorten be flooded with offers to sell before more or less upon the growers from their lives by this poison, the effects whom they purchase. Clearly the of which are visible in their palid An enterprising weekly, that has a farmer must take the matter into his countenances, relaxed muscles, yel-When my parents came in from the circulation of one, two, or three thou- own hands. Especially is this wise low lips, and languid, listless poswhere roots are grown by the acre. tures. We hear them complaining of lost appetites, pains in the chest, which, as a rule, the publisher does | the crop to select and throw one side | occasional palpitations, and daily innot get one-fourth of what he justly a few bushels of the best shaped and digestion, till finally some irremedial deserves. In its sphere the weekly finest specimens. These may be disease carries them to their graves. is of quite as much service to the ad- kept in a corner of the cellar, or in The number of persons of intellectvertiser as the daily, and oftentimes a pit by themselves out of doors, and ual pursuits in this country who it enjoys the privilege of being the in the Spring be set out in rows for voluntarily place themselves on this seed. Beside insuring the advan- suicidal list is too great to be countfree to all who may write. Address GARSIDE, Paterson, N. J. tages named this will save quite a ed. Within my own experience, a great number of cases of diseased lungs and stomachs have been explained by the habit of chewing tobacco; and the relinquishment of

restoration to health. "The habit of smoking, which weevils, will cause the insects to has insinuated itself more extensiveleave the grain and crawl upon the ly than other modes of using tobacdress FRED. M. SMITH, Auburn, N. Y. sides of the bins, where they can be | co, impairs the natural taste and caying lobsters always proves fatal and weakens the powers of the stomto these insects and will not affect | ach. Tobacco being thus drawn in the grain. This remedy should be with the vital breath, conveys its used as soon as the weevils make poisonous influence into every part ing nearly 500 fine scripture illustrations, and Dr. Smith's complete Dictionary of the Bible. Send for Prospectus and Cirof the lungs. These organs, by reason of the countless number of cells which form their internal structure, say of this, the best and cheapest Family Bible. and how fast they are selling it have a surface greatly exceeding that of the whole exterior of the ent action, by which they suck in

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ous effects.

are to finish the calculations which affections of the mouth. The acrid-

were interrupted by the bores who ness of tobacco, even when used in

came in at your office hours. You the form of pipe or cigar, irritates

sults in cancer, especially on the

must be owing to something very

ODDS AND ENDS.

has written a letter of advice to her

sex, in which she says: "I would

say to young girls not to marry

young, and when you are married,

live at least fifty miles from your

Twenty-eight hundred and nine-

ty-five people depend on the poor

master of the City of Buffalo for

If your neighbor's hens are troub-

A fire at Lebanon, Ind., Nov. 19th,

Dr. George Cochrane, Health Offi-

The loss by the burning of the to-

bacco warehouse in Jersey City, or

Wednesday night of last week is half

ed what he would have for dinner,

replied: "An appetite, good compa-

ny, something to eat and a napkin."

of Abbeyville, S. C., was destroyed

One hundred and thirty-two car-

The Oregon Woolen-mills in Ore-

Etter, Carmony & Liplis' saw-mill,

at Middletown, Penn., was burned

gon City, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$125,000; insur-

ance, \$30,000.

will write no more.

A queer old gentleman being ask-

The business portion of the town

cer of Brooklyn, who has been suf-

lesome and steal across the way,

support and sustenance at the pre-

husband's relatives."

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The alarming prevalence of cancer

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Tield not to streams Ripple like songs Lies the steel track That plunges like i While mountain a And the breath of lattice the ky. Hidden beneath the Warmed by the sun

Snug homes are nes at play Frolic and carol the Up from the meador Gleaming out in the Peal their glad voice Keenly evading their Out from his fellow Dips his pink feet i Wandering listlessly. Climbs up the bank to joys, Sits down on the rail With clatter and clar With furious speed t The on-coming train And the wee hands laugh of deligh Down brakes!! screan

call is obeyed, But too short the dist Then the innocent fling His rattle and whip at Down, down came the To hope for success, The hearts of the dari And the bravest has te Then out on the engine To the outermost edg creeps; When firmly, but quid self there, Then reaching far out Rescued! Ah, well may word,
For nothing more noble

From the Advent Review THE COMING OF C BY S. S. GR We now come to of Acts 1: 11, a pa by Adventists to be proving the pers Christ to this earth reads, commencin "And when poken these things, held, he was taken received him out of the while they looked ste

up from you into h him go into heaven. It is assumed that sage incontestibly pro Christ in his ma this earth; and to c veracity of the text.

by Joseph of Arin grave-clothes were le ther, they were not Christ at his resurred then, did he obtain hat he wore after hi Did Christ borrow. create them out of not veritable garments of or mixed? and is he those material fabric Mary did not recogni was risen? See John

epulcher, and that r tone from its mou resurrection? also of of the heavenly hosts natal song of the Re Again, if Christ same veritable bod blood that he posses earth life, must not h and continuance in, continued miracle. he law of gravitation have held him to t lso, must there not miracle, to sustain h s respects food? F ife be continued wit f his body is materi nust necessarily inv ing series of miracl ets aside the whole o ind resolves the v diraculous. It may the s lace either earlier day, the line of a

Nothing shall glow on With more brilliant lu name. Write it in letters of u Let it gleam outlike the Then when eternity's mat the roll-call of hero's first.

heaven as he went men stood by them i why stand ye gazing

ov the Adventists the al body was raised f that it was this resur body that was seen rection, and that flesh, bones, muscles &c.. that ascended in That there are seri attending this view n ted even by its advo resurrected body of J ess clothed, Christ to his 'disciples' nake may be asked, Where grave-clothes, fine li

Emmaus. Luke 14: and why were witnes whom Christ appear being seen by peop Again, why was no all the time after h until his ascension, material body? and material body pass in out the door being op es of those men tha postles at Christ's: of those angels tha

ave been either in rection in the heav ungles with the direct

10 question, there is a second of the second