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ADDRESS.

re, Allegany Co., N. Y."

The Subbath Recorder. For the Sabbath Recorder. A MEMENTO

Of our late Civil War. ma, what makes dear papa stay So long, so very long away?
Say, will he not come home to-day?
Mamma, I've watched and watched for him
Until my head begins to swim,
And daylight now is growing dim,
And in the street I could not see And in the street I could not see One person that I thought was he, Though men were passing constantly.

dreamed that he came home last night n soldier clothes, with buttons bright nd jaunty cap. With what delight Ve welcomed him! I gave a shout— , at the window looking out, I, at the window looking out,
Had seen him first—then what a rout
Wo made, Nannette and Tom and II
While you for very joy did cry.
So, all day long, ma, constantly
I've looked for him, and yet, mamma,
He has not come. I'm sure papa
Must love that frightful, wicked war
Better than home and us, or he
Would want so very much to see
Nannette and Tom, and you and me
That he would come to-night, and stay
From home no longer. Mother, say,
Why does not papa come to-day?

HARRIET WARD-STULMA

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WESTERLY, R. I.

HARRIET WARD STILLMAN.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The year that has passed since the submission of my last message to Congress has, especially during the latter part of it been an eventful one to the country. In the midst of great national prosperity, a financial crisis has occurred that has brought lew fortunes of gigantic proporceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions, and, finally, the capture, upon the high seas, of a vessel bearing our flag, has for a time threatened the most serior consequences, and has agitated the public mind from one end of the country to the other, but this, happily now, is in the course of satisfactory adjustment, honorable to both nations concerned. The relations of the United States, however, with most of the other powers, continue to be friendly and cordial. With France Gar many, Russia, Italy, and the minor European powers, with Brazil and most of the South American Republics, and with Japan, nothing has occurred during the year to demand especial notice.

The correspondence between the department of State and various diplomatic representatives, in or for those countries, is transmitted herewith. In executing the will of Congress, as expressed in its joint resolution of 14th of February last, and in accordance with the provisions of the resolution a number of practical artisans of scientific men and of honorary commissions were authorized to attend the Exposition at Vienna as commissioners on the part of

t passed the joint resolution, in order to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of an international exhibition of the products of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts, to be held at Vienna. I take pleasure in adding that the American exhibitors have received a gratifying number of diplomas, and of medals. During the exposition, a conference was held at Vienna for the purpose of consultation on the systems preailing in different countries for the perfection of inventions. I authorized a representative from the Patent Office to 1 present at Vienna at the time when this onference was to take place, in order to aid as far as he might, in securing any possible additional protection to American i ventors in Europe. The report of this agent will be laid before Congress. It is my pleasant duty to announce t Congress that the Emperor of China on attaining his majority, received the diplo matic representatives of the Western pow ers in person. An account of these ceregnies, and of the interesting discussions which preceded them, will be found in the cuments transmitted herewith. The accompanying papers show that some advance, although slight, has been made dur-

to the future disposition of Congress. the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, and

nic Majesty, the determination of such of the boundary line between the territory of the commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of August 11th, 1856. Under many. A protocol and copy of the map upon which the line was thus marked are

ern boundary between the United States and the British possessions west of the Lake of the Woods, and of the operations of the Commission. During the past season, about 350 miles to be surveyed, the field work of which can be completed next seaunder the provisions of the Treaty of Washington for settling and determining against the other, arising out of acts committed against their persons or property 1861, and April 9th, 1865, made its final award on the 25th day of Sept. last. It United States should pay to the Govern twelve months from the date of the award the sum of \$1,929,819 in gold. The Com-

lisallowed or dismissed, is understood to Britain, which were referred to it. I rec ommend the early passage of an act aphanks of this government for the eminent third Commissioner of this Commission With dignity, learning and impartiality

cial court, to consist of three judges, who all claims of aliens upon the United States arising out of the acts committed against



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

TERMS-82 50 A YEAR, IN ADVA NOE

WHOLE NO. 1506.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 11, 1873.

sume the arduous and responsible duties of give nobility of character to a republic, umpire in this commission, and to lend the weight of his character and name to such ons as may not receive the acquiescence of both the arbitrators appointed by their respective governments. The commissioners appointed, pursuant to the authority of Congress, to examine into the nature and extent of the forays by trespassers from that country upon the erders of Texas, have made a report which will be submitted for your consider-

VOLUME XXIX.--NO. 50.

apprised of the sense of Congress in regard to the award of the joint commission under the convention of the 25th of April, 1866 as expressed in the act of the 25th of Feb ruary last. It is apprehended that that its obligations under that Convention s there is reason to believe, that its hes tancy to recognizing them springs, in part t least, from the real difficulty in dis harging them in connection with its obligations to other governments, the expediency of further forbearance on our part, is believed to be worthy of your considera-

The Ottoman government and that of Egypt have latterly shown a disposition to relieve foreign consuls of the judicial powrs which heretofore they have exercised n the Turkish dominions, by the organization, of other tribunals. As Congress, lowever, has by law, provided for the discharge of judicial functions by the consuls f the United States in that quarter, under the treaty of 1830, I have not felt at liberty formally to accept the proposed change without the assent of Congress, whose de cision upon the subject at as early a period, is may be convenient is earnestly request-I transmit herewith for the consideraion and determination of Congress an ap-

go to this government to exercise a proectorate over that Republic Since the adjournment of Congress the following treaties with foreign powers have been proclaimed: A naturalization convention with Mexico for renewing the claims commission; a convention of friendhip, commerce and extradition with the Orange Free State, and a naturalization onvention with Ecuador. I renew a recommendation made in my

lication of the Republic of Santo Domin

nessage of December, 1870, that Congress authorize the Postmaster General to issue all commissions to officials appointed hrough his department. I invite the earnest attention of Conress, to the existing laws of the United States respecting expatriation and the election of nationality by individuals. Many citizens of the United States reside ermanently abroad with their families nder the provisions of the act of Februry 10th, 1855, the children of such persons re to be deemed and taken to be citizen f the United States, but the rights of itizenship are not to descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United states. It thus happens that persons who

ave never resided within the United States have been enabled to put forward a pre ension to the protection of the United tates against the claim of military service of the government, under whose protec tion they were born and have been reared In some cases even naturalized citizens of the United States have returned to the land of their birth with intent to remain marriage contracted there after their return and who have never been in the United States, have laid claim to our prohave imposed upon them the duty of mil itary service to the only government Until the year 1868, it was left embar rassed by the conflicting opinions of the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, derived Great Britain, was applicable to Americans Congress then wisely swent these doubts away by enacting, that any declaration, ernment, which denies, restricts, impairs or questions the right of expatriation, as nconsistent with the fundamental princioles of the government. But Congress

the work of expatriation. For my own guidance in determining such questions, I required, under the provisions of the constitution, the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon certain questions relating to this subject. The recipal officers of the excutive departments,

since done so, what acts are to be deemed

the overthrow of the feudal doctrine of perpetual allegiance, are among the last submitted herewith indicate what is netent. I invite Congress now to mark out and waste of public moneys which creep and define when and how expatriation can | into appropriation bills and other import-

rents residing more or less permanently such other kindred points as may seem best to Congress.

In compliance with the request of Conpeople, the congratulations of Congress upon the efforts to consolidate in Spain Republican form of government. The existence of this new Republic was inaugurated by striking the fetters from the slaves in Porto Rico. This beneficent meas-

thousand persons illegally held as slaves in Cuba. Next the Captain-General of that aside the orders of his superiors at Madrid, which had pertained to the office since

liberal steps were taken in the face of vioendom, Cuba only excepted. Unhappily, however, this baneful influence has thus

In the interests of humanity, of civilization and progress, it is to be hoped that this evil influence may be soon averted. The steamer Virginius was, on the 26th the principal port of the commercial ma-rine of the United States. On the 4th of October, 1870, having received the certificate of her register in the usual legal form, she sailed from the port of New York and has not since been within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. On the 31st day of October last, while sailing under the flag of the United States, on the high seas, she was forcibly seized by the Spanish gun-boat Tornado, and was carried into the port of Santiago de Cuba, where many of her passengers and crew were inhumanly, and so far, at least, as relates to those who were citizens of the United States, were, without due process of law. put to death. It is a well-established priniple, asserted by the United States from the beginning of their national independence, recognized by Great Britain and other maritime powers, and stated by the Senate in a resolution passed unanimously on the 16th of June, 1858, that American vessels on the high seas, in the time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessel by force, or by the exhibition force, on the part of a foreign power is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. In accordance with this princi-

sengers and crew, and a due reparation the flag and the punishment of the authorities who had been guilty of the ille gal acts of violence, were demanded. The Spanish government has recognized the stice of the demand, and has arranged or the immediate delivery of the vesse for the surrender of the survivors of the passengers and crew, and for a salute to the flag, and for proceedings looking to the punishment of those who may be proved to have been guilty of illegal acts of violence toward citizens of the United State and also toward indemnifying those who may be shown to be entitled to indemnity A copy of the protocol of a conferen between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister, in which the terms of this arrangement were agreed to will be transmitted herewith. The correspondence on this subject with the legation of the United States, was in cypher and by cable, and needs the verification of the actual text of the correspondence. It has seemed to me to be due to the importance of the case not to submit this correspondence until the accurate text can be received by mail. It is expected shortly, and will be submitted when received. In taking leave of this subject, for the

can slavery in Cuba is the principal cause of the lamentable condition of the island. do not doubt that Congress shares with system, therefore, is the object to be attain me the hope that it will soon be made to disappear, and that peace and prosperity ble, a prevention of the use of other peomay follow its abolition. The embargoing ple's money in stock and other species of of American estates in Cuba, the cruelty to American citizens detected in no act of tome that one great step would be taken murdering of prisoners taken with arms in interest on deposits, by requiring them to their hands; and, finally, the capture upon hold their reserves in their own vaults, and the high sea of a vessel sailing under the by forcing them into resumption, though it States registry, has culminated in an out-burst of indignation, that has seemed for capture, I have authorized the Secretary of the Navy to put our Navy on a war

Assuming from the action of the last Congress, in appointing a committee on Privileges and Elections, to prepare and report to this Congress a constitutional amendment to provide a better method of of the United States, and also from the necessity of such an amendment, that latures for ratification such an improvement in our Constitution, I suggest two First—To authorize the Executive to approve of so much of any measure passing the two houses of Congress as his judgment may dictate without approving the bills for cancellation to an amount equal whole, the disapproved portion or portions to the face of the bonds withdrawn. ult satisfies me that further legislation to be subject to the same rules as now, to- would further suggest for your considerahas become necessary. I therefore commend the subject to the careful consideration which the measure or measures originated, with the measure or measures originated, which the measure or measures originated, the propriety of authorizing the national banks to diminish their standing istion of Congress; and I transmit herewith and if passed by a two-thirds vote of the sue at pleasure, by returning for cancella copies of the several opinions of the principal officers of the excutive departments, the approval of the President. I would many United States bonds as are pledged together with other correspondence and add to this a provision that there should for the bills returned. prominent information on the same sub- | be no legislation by Congress during the last twenty-four hours of its sitting, except

an opportunity to examine and approve or disapprove bills understandingly. Second—To provide by amendment that leading nations in liberality of legislation confined to such subjects as the Executive on this international question. We have may bring before it from time to time in writing.
The advantages to be gained by these ed in laws intended to accomplish such re- two amendments are obvious. One session sults. We have agreed that citizens of in each year is provided for by the consti-the United States may cease to be citizens tution, in which there is no restriction as and may voluntarily render allegiance to to the subjects of legislation by Congress. idence in a foreign land, without intent to power of Congress, during their term of return, shall of itself work expatriation. office, to provide for sessions at any time.

the length of time necessary for such in- | tect the public against the many abuses be accomplished, to regulate by law the ant measures passing during the expiration which God has appointed for them. foreigners, to fix the status of children | due consideration cannot be given. The receipts of the government from all doing a fine thing by leaving unconsources for the last fiscal year were \$333, genial parents or disagreeing sisters, 738,204, and the expenditures on all accounting out for themselves as counts, \$290,345,245, thus showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$43, 392,959. But it is not probable that this gress I transmitted to the American Minister at Madrid with instructions to present fiscal year. Indeed, it is very oubtful whether, except with great econ-

omy on the part of Congress in making appropriations, and the same economy in administering the various departments of the the principles of universal liberty in a cluding the interest on the public debt. and point out two sources where it seems to me it might commence, to wit, in the many cities where work has not been commenced, in the appropriations for river and harbor improvement in those localities where the improvements are of but little lent opposition, directed by the reactionary ornamental buildings, by the government, slaveholders of Havana, who are vainly wherever such buildings are needed. In country, and hope the day is not far distant when it will not only possess them, but far succeeded in defeating the efforts of | will erect in the capital suitable residences struggle for political supremacy continues. | an example to the States, which may in-The pro-slavery and aristocracy in Cuba is | duce them to erect buildings for their Sen-British subjects arising during the period named in the treaty, but it is understood the hostility of the home government, ducted at a time when the revenues of the

ions, and so nearly so, as to leave an appreciable accumulation of the precious met als in the country. From the products of our mines, the development of the mines f precious metals during the past year, for years to come, are gratifying in their Could one-half of the gold extracted

The exact medium is specie, the recogized medium of exchange the world over That obtained, we shall have a currency of an exact degree of elasticity. If there be t much of it for the legitimate purposes of trade and commerce, it will flow out of the country; if too little, the reverse will result. To hold what we have, and to appre problem deserving of the most serious consideration of Congress. The experience of the present panic has proven that the currency of the country based as it is upon the credit of the coun

been anxious to dispose of it on any mer experiences of a like nature

and disasters would ever be recurring with the autumn. Elasticity in our monetary speculation. To prevent the latter, it seems this purpose I would suggest the establish-To secure the former, many plans have government of Spain on the subject of this been suggested, most if not all of which fruit-market hard by is still litered look to me more like inflation on the one

[Concluded on the second page.] DUTY AND HEROISM.

fited by me," and in the name of | Yankee, sir," as he proudly calls mother.

ducted at a time when the revenues of the springs from self—is by its very es-

you have felt the same yourself? that the seventh day was the Sab-Undertake nothing without first bath they ought to keep, if they seeking direction from the Lord; would obey the Fourth Commandand when anything offers that is ment. For more than a hundred with me." plausible and inviting, beg of God vears they were known as Sabbatato disappoint you, if it be not ac lrians. One Mistress Trask was imcording to His mind. You cannot safely rely on your own judgment, the beginning of the seventeenth King had marched out of Daventry after God has told you, "He that century for holding their views: "In for Harborough, how, "after three safely rely on your own judgment, trusteth inhis own heart is a fool." his advice relates to all important changes in life.

BE FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH. Oh, ye young and vallant soldiers, Who the Saviour's cross uphold, Loud proclaim the gospel message, In reproving sin be boid.

Seek not fame, or wealth, or honor, To your solemn vows be true; Well improve your time and talents, Keep the end of life in view. You, perhaps, can do but little In o'erthrowing Satan's throne, But by prayer and self-denial, You your zeal for truth have shown,

All your preaching and your praying Shall not be entirely vain, You, by long and patient walting, Will a rich reward obtain. Spend more time in humbly praying For assistance from above. Then you'll be far more successful When inspired by faith and love.

Let no selfish motive tempt you Your high calling to give o'er, When by failures most discouraged, Labor harder than before. If one sinner from his wandering To the Saviour's arms you bring,
O'er your triumph heaven's high temple
Will with sweetest music ring. Like a star that shines forever In the clear, unclouded sky; You may claim a post of honor 'Mid the shining ranks on high. —Christian Observer.

From the Day of Rest, London. THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS IN

MILL-YARD. BY THE AUTHOR OF "TOILING AND MOILING."

Whenever I take my walks abroad n Aldgate and Whitechapel on a Saturday before sunset I cannot help fancying that the English churches must feel like foreigners. look down on a Shuttered Jewish city. In Houndsditch the sponge and "swag" shops are fast closed:

the Old Clothes Exchange is given up to Gentile traffickers; foreign Jews, in semi-Oriental costume, patrol the pavements with a leisurey tread which shows that for once in a way time has ceased to be money to them; and gaily-dressed English Jews and Jewesses, a good many of the younger of the latter bareheaded, flout the dingy brick of the buildings with their brilliant hues. The great tailor's shop at the corner of the Minories is a sartorial sepulchre. The second-hand Henacs, &c., piebald with Hebrew into Newgate, where he died.

orange-boxes, fast turning into mire, but the unglazed fruit stores are shut, or only give a glimpse of dark one shutter down. Adult Jews and Jewesses, of portly proportions and in Saturday best, loll outlated arm chairs, and young Jews

rape mart.

was tried for treason, and sentenced ing no new matter against me, they might to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. do it ad infinitum, and I could not in concrowded, but nevertheless reminds His wife in vain protested his inno-science do it. But however in a few sesone of a wind-stripped bough. Its cence and petitioned for his pardon. densely dangling garments have all He preached upon the scaffold, and vanished. Here, too, obese Jews prayed for those who had borne frightful sentence had not my God restrainways, enjoying their rare dolce far the executioner.

niente—the plump fond mothers "The Lord re-

re was finished. them "coshar," meat slain according his quarters were set up on the city But when she was near her end, by the to the injunctions of the Jewish law, gates, and his head on a pole at the means of his lady's midwife, he ordered me so much liberty in the year 1665, that

English, and to quote Hebrew, Arab. Joseph, Senr., writes, "many of the best preachers being silenc'd, I was | Mr. John Belcher. ligious hobbies of their own. It is street on the east side with a bar- frequently, with others, to go to all means she used proved ineffectual; so ill to take the children's bread and ber's pole at the corner, and a Ger- hear those that were accounted the having some scruple in her conscience conwhom he has married, and to the enth-day Baptists. The library of inclined to take the Parliament's promise or vow to the Lord, that she would children whom she has brought into the late pastor or elder, the learned side, and so was forced to leave his for ever after observe and keep it. It hap slaveholders of Havans, who are vainly wherever such buildings are needed. In striving to stay the march of the idea fact, I approve of the government owning which has terminated slavery in Christic transfer and long the darks of the most of the late Mr. Robert which has terminated slavery in Christic and to neglect them is antiquary, Mr. W. H. Black (a librashout eleven vers old by her she heard about eleven vers old by her she heard about eleven vers old by her she heard Almighty God, that God will actually allow him to do wrong, if he

| Cox s work on Successary to was largely indebted), weighed 15 | ford. The King's soldiers broke in three times, Wash your eyes in nothing to the shop at midnight and took | but water. Unto which she answered all interal minded men in spain to abound a persons who now receive commutations in Cuba, and in preventing the slavery in Cuba, and in preventing the promised reforms in that island. The expense, and for the Cabinet—thus setting provided for political approximate particular and the struggle for political approximate e springs from self—is by its very esbut, although still not exactly the sence unheroic, let it look as gaudy or as beneficent as it may.—Charles on some or its innabitants; they put a pistol to his breast. He daughter to bring her some water, which was apprenticed to a Coventry merbut, she did, and washing her eyes therewith, she went out of her door, which looked to some or its innabitants; they put a pistol to his breast. He daughter to bring her some water, which she did, and washing her eyes therewith, she went out of her door, which looked to some or its innabitants; they put a pistol to his breast. He daughter to bring her some water, which she did, and washing her eyes therewith, she went out of her door, which looked to count of the "noise of the nightin- wards kept a shop for him at Hales churches, which stand together; and could gales and litter of the rose leaves," Owen. He returned to Coventry, also after see very well to read in a Bible;

prisoned more than fifteen years in well how, ten years before, the King had marched out of Daventry hours' fight very doubtful," relief from anybody . . . neither armyhad been entirely routed at Naseby and chased "even to the sight of Leicester."\* Joseph, Senr., had been is, till a little before her death, was | married but a few years when "the bread and water, roots and herbs. Sins and Divisions among the Congregations, and Professing Party, made way for what followed; the Correspondence and Confederacy or churchyard, but in the fields only; generally of those called Presbyte rians with those that carried on the interest of King Charles the Sec-

mo:

troop of horse, and some companies

"I have a warrant from Christ

summoned by death to the great Tribunal, dancing to the music of a grinning and taken with a number of his condancing to the music of a grinning Gentile organ grinder on pavement strewn with the husk and peel and sawdust which form the rotting rubbish of the costers' orange, nut, and bish or nut and the costers' orange, nut, and bish orange or nut. is the loss of all my goods and chattles, and imprisonment during the King's pleasure; a

top of Bull Steak Alley. The Mill | me so much liberty in the year 1665,† tnat top of Bull Steak Alley. The Mill | I had the opportunity to see her last end, and dispose of my house and shop goods, Jews, chiefly of a class whose fea-tures grotesquely caricature the noble typical Jewish physiognomy— in the Whitehanel Road Wherup have they afflicted me," &c.
"But, reader, behold in this year 1706, I ever the names above the shop doors material circumstances of his life and pro-temind one of an old Testament fession. Presented to his dear friends and live, and his grace has been sufficient for

folk, who saw and spake with the widow woman, the subject of the following relamouth, within this two years, he having before heard it from his own father, and

"A certain sincere Christian woman. Cambridge, had been many years afflicted with a rheume in her eyes, against which about eleven years old, by her, she heard as she thought an articulate voice, saying mand I will wash my eyes in nothing but Whereupon in the morning she bid her

Mistress Davis would remember

I may as well quote a little more

"My second imprisonment was after evening to our town, and Mr, Hoard, one

who when he had vented his mulitiou no matters being alledged against us, we were privately released by the Lord lieu-

"in January, the year following, one Worge, a constable, as he said, had verbal order from Lord Faulkland, to take me up again, and carry me to Oxford; which he was detained till the Lent Assizes, and obtained to be called.

"The next Spring I was committed to prison by Sir Thomas Pennison, Deputy Lieutenant, upon the same account; where I remained in prison about two years, and I appearing in court, where he was present, told him before the Judge of the Ses sions, that the English laws were tender of men's liberty, not to keep them always, nor

"The proud waves had then gone over my soul; for thereby my dear wife, who had the encumbrance of my shop, and three-children lying upon her hands, now despair'd of my liberty, and of her enjoying the assistance and comfort of a husband she entirely loved, and that which highten ed my affliction, she fell into a deep conforced to carry her up stairs in my arms.

It was in prison that Davis be-

1. London, printed in the year 1707.

He was born at Chipping Norton,

The information following I received from John Rutland, a Christian of good credit, now living at Woodbridge in Suf-

later in this message. I refer to the easy method of manufacturing claims for losses incurred in suppressing the later rebellion. I would not be understood here as opposing the erection of good, substantial, and even ornamental buildings, by the government.

| Out expenditure, which I shall point out later in this message. I refer to the easy make God presents before we have incurred in suppressing the later rebellion. I would not be understood here as opposing the erection of good, substantial, and even ornamental buildings, by the government.

| Out expenditure, which I shall point out later in this message. I refer to the easy who at the beginning of the Civil who at the beg nomination in England has gone "Quite underground; as flowers depart said to her daughter, I see Sopham's two | To see their mother-root, when they have | my dear brother, your busines blown;

y hath appeared to withstand them as he "A relation of this I can give of my own knowledge, and known to many others now living. In the case of Mrs. Mary Bailey, who after the decease of her hus-

band, took a shop in the house of a certain person, who made less account of religion than interest, who very industriously prest her to forgo the observation of the Sevi-enth-day Sabbath, which she had for many years religiously and knowingly observed. These solicitations coming at a time of great affliction, being immediately after he death of her husband, and a from a plentiful provision, to take charge if herself and two children, and no doubt back'd by the great adversary of man-kind, so far prevailed upon her, she being of a sufficiency of family provision, if she shut up her shop on the Seventh-day Sabbath, and presumed upon this text, That God required mercy rather than sacrifice, bid her elder son to open the shop on the Sabbath day; which although he was then

but young, being about ten years of age, he refused, and desired her to forbear with ears. But her landlord still urged her to proceed, she notwithstanding, but with great reluctancy, either opened herself or got it opened by some body else; and kept t open one whole day, and about evening vas taken very ill, went home ill in body and troubled in her mind for her presump tuous acting against her conscience, and distrust of God's good providence; and told those about her, and several very worthy persons, and also myself, that she should certainty die that time, for her of fence; and being asked how she knew, she answered, the great God had told her so. And accordingly after an illness of of each class is by ballot. The provabout five or six days, during several of incial councillors are more numerwhich she was speechless, yet sensible to the last; she expir'd contritely penitent, yet quiet and serene, giving signs, tho' speechless, to the standers by, that she was very well satisfied that God had pardoned to the will of God, her death; leaving be hind two sons, to the conduct of that providence alone when she was dead, which she could not be content to trust to providence and her own care while alive: both

vhich are now living."

with John Bunyan (spelt in the Royal Pardon "Bunnion") and rianism. Davis, after his release, set up in London as a linendraper, first in a garret, afterwards in a middle room, and, finally, in a shop in the Little Minories, and married a second wife. He is buried in Mill Yard graveyard—a green place in the midst of grime, behind the chap-, which would have taken Nathan-

" Here lies The body of Mrs. Jane Neish, Mariner, who departed this Life, A. D. 1778. Aged 28 years. At Venice I ly'd when my dear Jane dy'd hastened me home and raised her thi

That we here may be when Jesus takes When I visited that green damp old graveyard littered with yellow leaves, it seemed to me one of the quaintest things I had seen for a over the railway arches that straddle past hard by, with nerve-jarring shrick and jumble. The whole place, indeed, was quaint; not the members cannot be said, as a rule least odd part of the matter being to rejoice in the possession of thi the fact that my guide was a "'cute | world's goods. Its total receipt Yankee," buried there in the very from churches and stations for th core of bustle; like a clipper in the last year were unequal to the sur center of a cyclone. He has quite port of them all. It requires Eng his share of the nervous energy of lish assistance, it appeals to Englis his race. He has prevailed upon hearts and hands. I am sure th his trustees to pull down the old money given them is well spen carved pulpit and sounding board, Brussels is a city of refuge, and Be and to raise for him instead a railed gium is an industrial home from

platform, because he could not bear whence the Gospel may be spread to be "boxed up." In the gallery of | many lands. Belgium won over his chapel he showed me a pile of Protestantism would be a great gai copies of a Samaritan MS. lithograph- | for the word. - Nonconformist ed by a Syrian convert of his; at his hospitable tea-table he helped me to American quinces. Caroline and Victorian times—America, Asia, and Whitechapel, New England, (I presume, since he calls himself a Yankee)—the West Indies—the Holy Land-Old England, in the shape of a stranded church in Goodman's Field's-his has been a diversified career. I cannot help wishing him a wider final sphere of labor for so good and kind and able a man. He has tried a Sunday service for outsiders, but it does not take. The Seventh-day afternoon service. I assist-

ed at was this: In an oblong, white-pewed chapel, with quite empty galleries, there was gathered on the ground-floor a congregation of fourteen, including the minister, the minister's pleasant wife,\* who played the harmonium, their-bright-faced Yankee boy, the clerk, the pew-opener, and myself.
There were only three bonnets in the congregation. The sermon was an interesting expository lecture on the Lord's Prayer. The worshipers as that goes; but still it was a stood up to sing (from notes), and poor sermon." as they do at a great many other it was a poor sermon."

Dissenting chapels, and churches "Because," said he forcibly in illustration of one of the "lessons," in which "I adjure thee, by the living God," occurred. At Jaffa he heard an accused Jew so ad- know, young man, that from e jured by a Mohammedan judge. The Jew writhed, and seemed to try to shrink from view as the judge went on repeating the holy names, and finally confessed his crime. But although the preacher's de-

Where they together All the hard weather

day Baptists, together with a millenarian subsidiary sect, called the it. If I should, I would make Seventh-day Adventists, form an important body, above even the American average, I am told, in respect of regard for general intellectual culture.

"Cast in thy lot among

It is believed that we have obtained the object which Congress had in view, when

ing the past year toward the suppression of the infamous Chinese Coolie trade. I recommend Congress to inquire whether States by the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva was paid by Her Majesty's government a few days in advance of the time when it would have become payable according to the terms of the treaty. In compliance with the provisions of the act the Treasury and used to redeem so far as it might the public debt of the United States, and the amount so redeemed was invested in a five per cent. registered bond of the United States for fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars which is now held by the Secretary of State subject

renew my recommendation made at the opening of the last session of Congress, that a commission be created for the purpose of auditing and determining the amounts of the several direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the Alabama, the Florida , or the Shenandoah after leaving Melbourne, equivalent or compensatory, of ascertain ing the names of persons entitled to rethe computations on the basis indicated by

born in a foreign country of American pa-

mission disallowed or dismissed all other claims of British subjects against the United States. The amount of the claims

I have caused to be communicated to the government of the King of Italy the discharged the duties requiring great la por and constant patience, to the satisfac

Washington has kindly consented, with are at variance with those principles of exclusive of gold, pay for our imports, in can you tell what others feel unless eigners had thought before them, ed from me by death, but my son the approval of this government, to as justice, of liberality and of right, which terest due abroad and other specie obligaday of September, 1870, duly registered at and the prospective development of them

from the mines be retained at home, our advance toward specie payments would be assured, and help to increase our exports. Sufficient currency is required to keep all the industries of the country employed Without this, national as well as individua bankruptcy must ensue. Undue inflation on the other hand, while it might give temporary relief, would only lead to inflation of prices, the impossibility of competing in our own markets for the products of home skill and labor, and repeated renew als of the present experience. Elasticity to our circulating medium, therefore, and ust enough of it to transact the legitimate business of the country and to keep all industries employed, is what is most to be

ciate our currency to that standard, is a ple the restoration of the Virginius and the surrender of the survivors of her pastry, is the best that has ever been devised Isually in times of such trials, currency has become worthless, or so much depreci ated in value as to inflate the values of all the necessaries of life as compared with the currency, and every one holding it has Now we witness the reverse. Holders of currency hoard it as they did gold in for-

It is patent to the most casual observer that much more currency or money is required to transact the legitimate trade of the country during the fall and winter months. when the vast crops are being removed than during the balance of the year. With our present system, the amount in the country remains the same throughout the entire year, resulting in an accumulation of all the surplus capital of the country in a few centers, when not employed in the moving of crops, tempted thereby by offers of interest on call loans. Interest being paid, this surplus capital must earn the interest paid with a profit. Being subject to all, it cannot be loaned only in part, at best, to the merchant or manufacturer for a fixed term. Hence, no matter how much currency there might be in the country, it present, I wish to renew the expression of would be absorbed, prices keeping pace with its volume, and panics, stringency my conviction that the existence of Afrinostility to the Spanish government, the by prohibiting the national banks allowing

of the Navy to put our Navy on a war hand, or compelling the government, on the footing, to the extent at least of the entire other hand, to pay interest without correannual appropriation for that branch of sponding benefits, upon the surplus funds the service, trusting to Congress and the public opinion of the American people to otherwise unemployed. I submit for your notes, below a fixed percentage of their is- side in lazily tilted and lazily oscilment, say four per cent., of the interest acury as security for the increased circula ble to the banks at their pleasure, either in whole or in part, by returning their own

The young and enthusiastic should when an extra session of Congress is convened by Executive proclamation; the legislation during such extra sessiou shall be confined to such subjects as the Executive If it is your duty to go to London go thither; you may go as much further as you choose after that. But you must go to London first. Do your duty first; it will be time after that to talk of being heroic. And therefore one must seriously warn the young, lest they mistake for heroism and self-sacrifice what is

merely pride and self-will, discontent with the relations by which God has bound them, and the circumstances I have known girls think they were and cutting out for themselves, as elevated life than that of mere home duties; while, after all, poor things, they were only saying with the Pharisees of old, "Corban, it is a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be pro-

short of meeting the actual expenses in God to honor their father and French in Hayti, and in Arabic in was a burgess, a magistrate, and a There are men, too, who will neglect their households and leave their ic, and Greek in his sermons, in an

suckling hook-nosed infants-fantes

in inarticulate Syriac, the plump, fond fathers puffing at their clouded meerschaums and aromatic "weeds." Here, too, gaily dressed Jewkins flash, screaming merrily, athwart the view like flocks of lories in the Australian bush. In Butchers' Row, theshops where Hebrew marked leaden seals upon the joints proclaim are closed. There is a throng of pleasure-taking black and red-haired tures grotesquely caricature the noble typical Jewish physiognomy—in the Whitechapel Road. Wherever the names above the shop doors

courteous American-"a native Palestine, has come to preach in Puritan. "In Bishop Laud's time,"

all which time she would receive no would she borrow. Her diet for the

most part of her imprisonment, that No flesh, nor wine, nor brewed drink, . . She charged the keeper of the prison not to bury her in church which accordingly was so done." Her husband was sentenced to be 'set upon the pillory in Westminster, and from thence to be whipped to the Fleet, there to remain prisoner." Less constant than his wife, he of a very rare "dumpy duodecirecanted, and was released from gaol. Mr. Francis Bampfield, at one time minister of Sherborne, held Sabbatarian views, and was impris-

oned for eight years at Dorchester. He preached to his fellow-prisoners, and formed a church inside the gaol. When released, he became an itinerant preacher, and was again imprisoned at Salisbury. Once more set at liberty, he came to London, and gathered together a Baptist Church. at Pinners' Hall. On a February day, in 1682, a constable, with posse of halberdiers, burst into the hall, and ordered Mr. Bampfield, in

the King's name, to come down from "I discharge my office in the name of the King of kings," answered Mr. Bampfield. "I have a warrant from the Lord Mayor," quoth the constable.

who is Lord Maximus," answered piously punning Mr. Bampfield, and vent on with his discourse. But the officer pulled him down and dragged him and six of his hearers before the Lord Mayor. He fined several of them £10, and bade Mr. Bampfield go about his business. He did so by preaching again in the afternoon at the same place. Once more he was led out into the street, but there, the constable having no warrant to arrest him, let him go, and he finished the service at his own house. Later in the month, he was a third time haled from his Pinners' Hall pulpit, and marched, Bible in hand, before the

others likening him to the martyrs tomes and advertisements of alma- of old time. Finally, he was thrown runt-market nard by is still litered were first organized in England in with the padding of pot-bellied in 1650. Of these, in the 17th orange-boxes fast turning into wire century there were eleven - in London and the eastern, western til the Summer Assizes (in doing which and midland counties. Besides the he acted contrary to his commission and emptiness as they gape with one in Mill Yard, there is, I believe, one shutter down. Adult Jews only another in England—at Tewkesbury, endowed by the son of the

The founder of the Mill Yard church is said to have been John and Jewesses, arrayed, like their James, who gathered a congregaparents, in all their Sabbath glory, tion in Bull Steak Alley, Whiteare playing at leap-frog beneath the chapel. Shortly after the Restoravery eyes of the synagogue, or tion he was dragged from his pulpit,

> "The Lord receive your soul,' said the executioner, when the pray-

"I thank thee," answered James. "This is a happy day," said a

chapter full of -els and -iahs, there is acquaintance, to be read and perused for holiday. But in a part of Goodman's Fields, swarming with German's Fields, swarming with German Jews, the Seventh-day Sabbath is also observed by a tiny congregation of British Protestants, under the pastoral charge of an intelligent. the pastoral charge of an intelligent, 31. London, printed in the year 1707. God, neglecting the command of himself—who, after preaching in in Oxfordshire, in 1627. His father

children unprovided for, and even East End of London slum. Turn drawn forth to thirst after their uneducated, while they are spending out of Leman Street, just before ministry; and upon the first day in their money on philanthropic or re- you come to the railway, into a the afternoon (called Sunday) I used conceit that a man is so necessary to Cox's work on Sabbath Literature made a garrisson of the city of Oxevery motive which comes not from eign sailor lodgers, and the shame- Senr., prayed them to be merciful, named in the treaty, but it is understood that there are other British claims of a sim. that there are other British claims of a sim. like nature, arising after the 9th of April, 1865, and it is known that other claims of a like nature are advanced by citizens or advanced by citize

Joseph, whom the Lord hath made a staff to me in my old age, and who is in the same Christian communion The marriage took place in 1655.

"About the time he entered London, I was illegally seized by the Country Troops, and carried a prisioner seven miles from my habitation and calling to Burford, and there detained two days, being oftentime tempted to drink the King's health; but 1,

out of conscience, refused so vain an action, though it began to be very much the Venner's unlawful insurruction; when the Militia of the County, horse and foot, were raised for suppressing an insurrec tion of less than forty men; which when they had, by their unequal force, overpow-ered; and those that were left alive of this small party, being in their custody, a Militia, came on the seventh day in the of the captains of the county troops, came to my shop, asking my name, and demanding arms, and rudely made me prisoner for nothing; put me into the custody of a soldier, who presently carried me to the

Inn: my house was rifled; his soldiers took away my goods feloniously; and all night I was kept there from my wife and children, and till Sunday towards evening; until the Lord Lieutenant Faulkland came words against me, for my discovering of his being formerly in Booth's Plot, againstthe then government; he tendered the oath of Allegiance to me, which I did not refuse; and then demanded the good behavior (which they interpreted going to any separate Assembly, for the sake of religious worship, would be the breach of) which arbitrary demand I refused, and was kept all night; until Monday, when I was sent to Oxford Castle, with others of my honest neighbors, until the Lent Assizes, when

brew bookshops in Duke Street no Lord Mayor. A great throng ac did accordingly, and that with such a guard tombstones with inscriptions obliter. been so in Belgium. Yet Belgium longer invite a curious lounger to companied him, some reviling him, as if I had been a criminal, although with ated or rendered half illegible by has a free constitution, and all religious run his eye over their dim, dusty others likening him to the marters out any warrant of commitment, and deliving and weather and the moltan lions are equal in the eye of the law. fere with the Lord Lieutenant's power; and so I was remanded back to prison unoath.) But then the Judge released me;

ions they præmunir'd me, which in severity

false witness against him, and for ed the execution, and fortify'd me by his He then thanked the sheriff for his courtesy, committed his spirit into the hands of God and met his doom carri'd her sometimes beyond her ability,

Dead to the world, keep house unknown, \_\_\_\_\_ then preach a sermon, running in the United States, the Seventh-

\*Daughter of the former pastor, copyist us all have one purse."

Liege, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur. All Belgians are equal before the law, and the liberty of each is guaranteed. The domicile is inviolable. All death punishments are abolished. Every one is free to worship as he or she pleases. The press is free. The right to hold public meetings is permitted. The supreme power is placed in the hands of the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The Chamber of Representatives is elected from citizens having a certain pecuniary qualification.). No elector can exerercise his rights till he be twenty-five years of age. At present the Romanist party in Belgium are anxious for universal suffrage, feeling that if that be granted they will obtain a majority at the polling-booth. There is a deputy appointed to every 40,-000 inhabitants. Country deputies or deputies from the provinces are paid 200 floring monthly during the sitting of the Chamber. The senators are elected by the same bodies as elect the representatives. A senator is elected for eight years. It is essential that he be fifty years of age, and that he pays 1,000 floring direct taxation. Beside the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, there are the provincial and commercial assemblies, the number of senators and representatives of the former is 58, of the latter 124. The voting of each class is by ballot. The provous. The province of Antwerp has 56: Brabant, 69: West Flanders, 68: East Flanders, 70; Hainaut, 72; Liege, 63; Limbourg, 40; Luxembourg, 41; Namur, 52. In every commercial assembly the ruling pow-When Davis had been in prison ten years, he was released, together

WHAT AND WHO ARE THE BELGIAMS They make a great mistake who,

from a superficial glance at the Bel-

gians, imagine their principal occu-

pations are making cigars, selling

cigars, and snicking cigars. (Id 1830, the Congress National declared the

independence of the Belgian people, and decreed as a form of govern-

ment a constitutional monarchy re-

presented by a hereditary chief. Belgium is divided into provinces:

They are Antwerp, Brabant, West

Flanders, East Flanders, Hainaut,

er consists of the councillors, the burgomasters, and the aldermen; the council are chosen by the electors of the commune. Every elector pays at least ten francs of direct taxation. The burgomaster is a very important man; for the time being he is the head of everything, and is many others. Bunyan, by the way every inch a king. If the Pope be wrote against Seventh-day Sabbata- | Antichrist, then is Belgium the most Antichristian country in Europe, and deserving of the sympathy of all who hold popery to be the sum and substance of all religious error. You see in every step you take where the martyrs and confessors of the Reformation had to die. Left to itself. Belgium would have become Protestant, like Holland. It was the el Hawthorne's heart by sap. It sword of the Spaniard that gained has ancient tree-namesakes of his, the victory for the Pope. The protwo cottages belonging to the char- cess was easy, and required very litty giving on the God's acre, with the learning, or piety, or logic. If aughing toddlers to intensify, by you kill off the Protestants in a councontrast, its look of forgotten age, try, why then Protestantism is dead an old empty school house, and old | and done with-for a time. It has predecessor of the present old chapel in Belgium are chiefly infidels-men was burnt. The Elder has been who laugh at all religion, and believe ness. And it is little more, yet it has influenced for good, many parts of the country. Its pastors are men of learning and piety, and its mem-This church depends exclusively on the voluntary principle, and is Pres-Grivegnee, Cheene, Houduy la Lou-vriere, Jumet, Liege, Lize, Seraing Namur, Roubaix, Sprimont, Street Beaumont, Taintegnies, Verviers and Wasmes. It has schools at Charle roi, Farmeries, Jumet, Nessonvaux colporteurs and Bible-readers. It

> PREACHING CHRIST. Dr. South declared that the tex

application of a sermon should Christ. The following will illustra the meaning: A young man had been preachi in the presence of a venerable divi and after he was done, he went the old minister and said:

"What do you think of my "A very poor sermon, indeed." "Poor sermon!" said the you man; "it took me a long tim "Aye, no doubt of it." "Why did you not think my planation of the text a very

"Oh! yes," said the old preach "very good indeed."
"Well, then, why do you say "Yes, they were very good, as "Will you tell me why you t

"Because," said he, "there no Christ in it!"
"Well," said the young "Christ was not in the text; we not to be preaching Christ alw we must preach what is in the to So the old man said: "Don't town and village, and every hamlet in England wherever it be, there is a road to London?

so from every text in the Scrip there is a road to the metropo when you get a text, to say, "1 the road to the great metro Christ. And I have not yet for text that has not a road to Chi

"Yes," said the young man.

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

a nae maure are accanced by citizens or subjects of other powers. It is desirable to have these claims, also, examined and the direction of oppression or of them of the general panie now prevailing of the contents of the c nunications, whether on bust-publication, abould be address. IE SABBATH RECORDER,

situated as ours is, should maintain in a

responsibilites have at the same time de

nanded that all the effective force we real-

y have shall be put in immediate readi-

ness for warlike service. This has been

The Secretary of the Navy has during

finds us in a much better condition for ser-

vice than we could possibly have been

A complete exhibit is presented in the

accompanying report of the Postmaster

Office Department during the year. The

ordinary revenues for the fiscal year, end-

ing June 30, 1873, amounted to \$22,996,741 75 and the expenditures of all kinds to

in 1872 was \$1.081,245 20, and the increase

in expenditures \$245.573 36. Independ

ent of the payments made from the special

appropriations for the mail steamship

ines, the amount drawn from the general

reasury to meet the deficiency was \$5,

265,475. The constant and rapid exten-

sion of our postal service, particularly up

and delivery of the mails, which are con-

stantly being provided, account for the in-

creased expenditures of this popular branch of the public service.

The total number of post offices in oper-

ation on the 30th of June, 1873, was 33,244.a

net increase of 1.381 over the number re-

of Preisdential offices was 13.639, an in

crease of 163 during the year. The total

of letters exchanged with foreign coun-

685 over the previous year, and the postage thereon amounted to \$2,021,310 86. The

changed in the mails with European coun-

The total cost of the United States

conventions have been concluded

vice of 34.925 miles daily

on railways, and the improved facilities for

operations of the Post

The increase in revenues

without his action.

and is being done promptly and effectually

## ness or for publications, whether on bu. ness or for publication, should be addresse to "THE SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centraling Co., N. Y."

CONDEMNING ONE'S SELF. On Sunday morning, October 5th, Mr. Spurgeon preached an eloquent discourse which in its published form should be circulated widel among our churches. Taking as hi text Luke 12: 54-57, the preacher after a stirring exordium, said he had taken the text hoping that, peradventure, God might bless it to this crooked and perverse generation. which scorns the voke of Christ, but willingly bows its neck to the thraldom of a loathsome priestcraft. In considering the religious aspects of our own age, Mr. Spurgeon said it was evident to every Christian man that the times are sadly darkened with superstition. Popery, which we thought to be dead and buried as far as England was concerned has displayed wonderful signs of vitality, and has come back to us, not as a foreign plant, but as a home-grown upas tree, nurtured upon the fattest soil of our country, in Church. The clouds of sacramentarianism, priestcraft, and idolatry are

hanging over our nation like a pall the heavens are darkened by their shadow. When clouds cover the may rest assured that the almost men toward Popery forbodes evil. Idolatry in a nation always brings down upon it the judgments of God This he illustrated by the history of Spain, and France, and with vehement power denounced the Anglican superstition; bringing in its train that bestial, or rather devilish thing, the confessional, with all the shameless vice and infamous uncleanness of which it is both mother and nurse? The duty of all Protestants was to while the Papist's was largely a huwalk constantly in separation from everything which savors of the abominations of Rome. I do not see this among my fellow Christians, said the preacher, and therefore am ashamed and grieved at heart I observe among many evangelical churchmen an increased leaning to ritualistic practices—even they are tinctured with this gall, and show it | vantage all can see, for the Protest- | that the commandment only reby evident tokens. I see, also, among those who claim to be furthest apart from , sacerdotalism. namely, nonconformists, many leanings in the direction we have indicated. Their buildings are growing more ornate, and are pitiful mimic ries of the ecclesiastical architecture most congenial to popery. More and more are they studying to attract by music, and chanting, and sham liturgies. The meeting-house is now a church, and in the church the simplicity of Scriptural worship is overlaid with the inventions of house as in a cathedral, and rather more; but I see many of my breth-

shall give great offense if I now go further and say, as in the sight of God, that I am persuaded that so ong as infant baptism is practiced will have a door set wide open for its return. It is one of those nests which must come down, or the foul birds will build again in it. We must come to the law and to the lestimony, and any ordinance which is not plainly taught in Scripture must be put away. As long as you give baptism to an unregenerate child, people will imagine that i must do the child good; for they will ask, if it does not do it any good, why is it bantized? The statement that it puts children into the covenant, or renders them members of the visible church, is only a always have men superstitionsly believing that some good cometh to

veiled form of the fundamental error of baptismal regeneration. If keep up the ordinance, you will the babe thereby, and what is this cannot understand what is done, any good which it receives must come to it after the occult manner stitions; is it a wonder that popish beliefs grow out of it? And no only as to infant baptism, but as to every other doctrine, ordinance, or precept; we must each seek to get back to this Book, and follow close ly the Word of God. The Wesleyan, the Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Independent, the Episcopalian, must each be eager to put away everything, however esteemed among them, which is founded upon denominational tradition, and not upon inspired authority. To the law and to the testimony must church of God return if she would escape future outbreaks of the anti-Christian evil. Great errors spring from lesser errors. To favor false hood is to injure truth. God give to his people to feel that the utmost care becomes them in obeying the Lord and walking after his commands, lest evil come of negligence. eye can see that a parching wind of unbelief is sweeping over the churches. Where superstition does not rule, there scepticism has fixed its seat. Alas, in how many of our pulpits are the great truths of the gospel kept back, and regarded as mere platitudes, unfit for men of These truths may be believed in by the preacher. but he treats them as wornout truisms. Gradually the churches have come to look upon clever preachers, intellectual gentlemen, men thought, great thinkers, and the like, as the necessity of the times. and they have idolized them. And, now, what have these intellectual To what have the "men of thought rought their brethren? churches under men who preached Jesus Christ and nothing else were

the bulwarks of Protestantism, and

ut under the care of these wonder-

ful thinkers the rich among noncon-

formists see their families hurrying

the times—an evident withdrawal of the Holy Ghost from the land. The spots where God is blessing the Word are few and far between; a man may count them on his hand. Where is the pouring forth of the Holv Spirit as in days gone by Take the bulk of the churches all ound, and where is the Spirit of God at this time? Where are the converts that fly as a cloud? The earth has her harvest, but where is the harvest of the church? Where are revivals now? The Spirit is grieved, and is gone from the church; and, brethren, why is it: There was need for more holiness less worldliness, more faith, and the preaching, with simplicity of speech, ne gospel of Christ.

We take the above from the Freeman of Oct. 17th, and to it all we respond a hearty Amen! It is to be hoped that the heart of Mr. Spurgeon will always have the bravery to prompt his eloquent tongue to speak out boldly in the interest of truth. Such words as these are really refreshing, and may they be multiplied in number and increased in power a thousand fold! But we have found that it was

easier to denounce wrong abroad than to expose and abandon error at home. We believe with Mr. Spurgeon that the practice of infant baptism and the various customs which sky we look for showers, and we ly denounces, are steps in the direction of Rome. They are children of universal tendency of our country- the apostasy, and long to dwell with their mother from whom they never should have been separated. They one. are strangers in the Protestant household, and ought to be returned to their kindred. How often have Protestants boasted over Papists. saving that their own religion as to the purest and simplest words can formula of faith and form of ordinance was of divine authority. man invention. And also how often has the Papist proved to the Protestant that his boasting was vain by asking for the Scriptures requiring the baptism of infants and the the day of the Sabbath has been observance of Sunday. That the Papist has here decidedly the adant can find the Scripture for neither | quires the observance of one day of these, and it is humiliating to see how readily he will, rather than correct his walk, eat his own words!

But it is precisely here where the Baptist charges the Pedobaptist with symbolizing with Rome, contradicting his Protestant profession of conforming his faith and practice to the baptism of unbelieving infants. mandment as it plainly stands in the subject is one worthy of your serious human wisdom. I hate sensuous Nor can the Pedobaptist successfully the decalogue. It is easier to fall consideration. defend himself against this charge. If he flies for relief to the Abrahamic covenant he is reminded that he troducing it, as the people will bear is under a new covenant in which it. Again may it be said, "And so the ordinance of baptism only is · · · I found, and that there it is indisputably believers baptism that is enjoined. And now the scene changes, the Pedobaptist find ing himself closely pressed by the Baptist, turns upon him and shows him that they who inhabit houses of glass ought not to throw stones. for says he, "You are in the same condemnation with myself, you have ing no more Scripture authority for the observance of the first day of the week than have I for infant baptism." If the Baptist attempts to defend himself against this assault he at once finds that he is pursuing the same line of argument essentially that he condemns in the Pedo

And now we call attention to a few of Mr. Spurgeon's pungent and true sayings, and turn them upon himself: "We must come to the but sheer popery? Since the child law and to the testimony, and any ordinance which is not plainly taught in Scripture must be put away." Such is his reasonable demand especially directed against inupon him, and ask, does the "law and testimony" anywhere direct the keeping of the first day of the week? That there is no such Scripture requirement, Mr. Spurgeon must very well know. Why then does he not "put it away?" Now we demand of Mr. Spurgeon that he keep his own word and stand by his own Again he says, "And not only as

to infant baptism, but as to every other doctrine, ordinance, or preback to this Book, and follow closely the Word of God. The Wesleyan, the Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Independent, the Episcopalian, must each be eager to put away everything, however esteemed among them, which is founded upon denominational tradition, and not upon inspired authority," to all of which we respond a hearty Amen. But declaration? If so, we demand penses. that he immediately abandon the observance of Sunday, and keep holy the seventh day, "according to the commandment." Mr. Spurgeon says, "We must get back to this Book and follow closely the Word of God," Would that we might, and that we might at once set ourselves about the work. But he continues: "To the law and to the testimony must the church of God return if she would escape future outbreaks of the anti-christian evil." But where does the law and testifirst day? Of all the apostasies, according to his request. off to the superstitions which their among what are called evangelical fathers abhorred. It has come to churches, there is none more flagrant structed to labor in behalf of the than this, for its observance there is Sabbath cause at New Auburn, Minn.,

criminating philosopher and of this ardent divine, and one that should be burned into the soul of every true Christian.

We humbly and sincerely join in the prayer, "God give His people to feel that the utmost care becomes them in obeying the Lord and walkng after His commands, lest evil already penetrated the churches. Indifferentism and no-lawism bear rule. The pulpit has power to 'tickle the ears;" but for all this, who leaves his sins and penitently confessing them turns to the Anointed One for salvation?

We repeat our rejoicing at the eloquent and truth-telling words of this London divine, and pray that they may sink into the hearts of Christians of every sect, and like the seed sown in good ground, produce an abundant harvest. It is certainly time that the whole church should discuss over again the question of the true character of the Scriptures. They have been trifled with long enough even by the clergy. It would seem sometimes as if these holy men only used them to abuse them! They show but too clearly that they do he so unsparingly and yet deserved | not draw their inspiration from its pure and self-denying doctrines. Often they show a dexterous use of

words in covering up their true

meaning and in giving them a false

Take for illustration the Sabbath law, than which there is not a simpler one in the Bible. The language of the commandment is as plain as make it, and yet how many sermons have been preached and essays and volumes written to confuse it! To make it appear that it does not mean what it says has been the task of many a learned prelate and divine. Sometimes they tell us that changed by divine authority from the seventh to the first day. Then,

in seven, leaving us to select in accordance with our own convenience or pleasure. And still again, that the Sabbath was only a Jewish law and was never designed for Christians-that it is a yoke of bondage to be cast off. And so every new man has a new Scriptures, because confessedly there is no passage in them requiring the they don't like to keep the comin with the current and float along with the world than to breast it and suffer the inconvenience of obeying God's Word. They don't "take joyfully the spoiling of their goods."

MINUTES OF THE TRACT BOARD MEETING. The Board of the American Sal bath Tract Society met, as per call of the President, at Leonardsville,

Present-A. B. Spaulding, J. B. Clarke, J. M. Todd, R. T. Stillman, M. W. St. John, R. P. Dowse, C. V Hibbard, C. M. Whitford, E. Whitford, G. B. Clarke, Stephen Burdick. The President in the Chair. Prayr was offered by Stephen Burdick.

On motion it was voted that visitng brethren be invited to participate n the deliberations of the meeting. The correspondence since the last neeting was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

1. A letter from B. D. Townsend relating to the loan of money to the Tract Society.

2. From the church of Cassewago, suggesting the appointment of an agent to labor in Pennsylvania, in the interest of the Sabbath cause, and in the effort to secure for Sabfant baptism. But now we turn it | bath-keepers equal rights before the laws of that State.

3. Letter from D. E. Maxson, in answer to a letter of inquiry from the Corresponding Secretary, as directed by the Business Committee. 4. Letter from Joel Greene, relat-

ing to the Sabbath question in Penn-5. Letter from W. M. Jones, giv ng items of interest in relation to

6. Letter from James Bailey, re lating to the proposed topical series cept; we must each seek to get of Sabbath tracts, and also to labor in the general work.

Voted, that the Board, in behalf of the Society, thankfully accept the proposition of B. D. Townsend upon the terms proposed by him. Voted, that we invite Eld. Joe

Greene to labor in Pennsylvania in behalf of the Sabbath cause for three or four months, on a salary at the rate of six hundred dollars per will Mr. Spurgeon stand by his own | year, and the necessary traveling ex

Particularly is this necessity felt in the Voted, that the Board invite N medical and ordnance departments. At this time it is necessary to employ con-V. Hull to serve the Society, for the tract surgeons, to supply the necssary medical attention required by the army. time which may be deemed necessary With the present force of the pay depart to secure, if possible, through the ment it is now difficult to make the pay action of the Pennsylvania Legislaments to the troops provided for by law Long delays in payment are productive of ture, equal rights before the laws, lesertions and demoralization for our brethren residing in that law prohibits the payment of troops by other than regular army paymasters There are now sixteen vac

Voted, that in case Eld. Hull cannot serve the Society in the matter officers to conduct the business of the difabove indicated, the Business Comferent arsenals on a large scale, if ever remittee be authorized to provide for

Voted, that the tracts asked for onger fit for naval purposes and by the mony teach the observance of the by Eld. Wm. M. Jones be forwarded however, has been more than compensated

for by the repair of six of the old wooden ships and by the building of the eight new Voted, that Eld. J. Bailey be ingress. The building of the latter has oc-curred at a doubly fortunate time. They are being completed when they will possi-bly be much needed, and the work upon than this, for its observance there is about to be held, there is a paper to be read upon the "Infrequency of Conversions in the Churches," a paper grievously needed. The Lord grant that the words spoken showing in the clearest manner that the cl them has not only given direct employ ment to thousands of men, but has no doubt been the means of keeping open establishments for other work at a time of great financial distress.

on the subject may burn like flames of fire. Who could expect conversions to be wrought under many of cessity. "To favor falsehood is to seventy-five copies of the Biography the sermons which are now preach injure truth," says Mr. Spurgeon of Eld. Eli S. Bailey, which were by ed? There was another sad sign of a saying worthy of the most dis- vote thankfully accepted.

The minutes were read and approv ed, and the meeting adjourned. STEPHEN BURDICK, Rec. Sec.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. [Continued from first page.]

and I am assured that all the available ships and every authorized man of the In view of the great actual contraction American Navy, will be ready for what ever action is required for the safety of the comparative contraction continually going on due to the increase of population our cities or the maintenauce of our hon or. This, of course, will render the ex penditure, in a short time, of some of th some of negligence." Indeed, has dustries, I do not believe that there is too appropriations which were calculated to not evil enough already come? The | much of it now for the dullest period of extend through the fiscal year; but Conleaven of worldliness and pride has should be established, thus forcing a regresswill,I doubt not,understand and appre ciate the emergency, and will provide ade demption, it is a question for your consid quately, not only for the present prepara-tions, but for the future maintenance of eration whether banking should not be made free, retaining all the safe guards now required to secure bill holders, in any modification of the present laws regulatthe past year, been quietly putting some ng national banks of our most extensive monitors in condidition for service, and thus the exigency

As a further step toward preparing for a resumption of specie payments, I invite ropricty of exacting from them the re ention, as a part of the reserve, either the ng on the bonds pledged as security for heir issue. I have not reflected enough on the bearing this might have in produc ng a scarcity of coin with which to pay uties on imports, to give it my positive ited to the subject.

as been contracted directly by the withdrawal of the three per cent, certificates bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, all of which took the place of legal \$63,000,000. During the same period here has been a much larger comparative ontraction of the currency; the populaion of the country has largely increased nore than twenty-five thousand miles of ailroad have been built, requiring the acive use of capital to operate them; mill-ons of acres of land have been opened to roducts: manufactories have multiplied peyond all precedent in the same period of me, requiring capital weekly for the paynaterial; and probably the largest of all omparative concentration is that arising rom the organizing of free labor in the South. Now every laborer there receives

These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration, without any recomendation that they shall be adopted literally, but hoping that the best method may arrived at to secure such an elasticity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country, and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinite ly the resumption of specie payments, an object devoutly to be wished for by all of people most directly interested, those who earn their bread by the sweat of their ows. The decision of Congress on this

his wages, and for want of savings banks

ie greater part of such wages is carried

n the pocket or hoarded till required for

ubject will have the hearty support of the da, New Foundland and Japan, reducing changed with those countries, and further ention to the decline in American ship fforts have been made to conclude a satuilding, and recommended such legislaof the carrying trade. Stimulated by high abundance of freight the progress for the last year in ship-building has nendations of the Postmaster General peen very satisfactory. There has been or an extension of the free delivery sysem in all cities having a population of not less than 10,000, for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other printed over the amount of last year. With the educed cost of material which has taken postage and limit of weight on miscellanous matter, for adjusting the compensa-However, as we pay about \$8.000.000 per annum to foreign vessels President by the old method of commissions on the actual receipts of the office. nstead of the present mode of fixing the ance of trade against us to this amount, salary in advance upon special returns; and specially do I urge favorable action half. tion of the Postmaster General for the has attracted the attention of both produc-

Your attention is also again called to a the direct cause of the recent panic and asideration of the question of postal telegraphs and the arguments adduced in gate this whole subject during the vacation upport thereof, in the hope that you may ke such action in connection therewith as and report at this session. I have nothing he best interests of the country. Affairs in Utah require your early and th. are equally interested, to which vs. Englebrecht, decided that the United your attention. The State of states Marshal of that Territory could not has a canal connecting Lake

one of great value to the producers

by foreign demands. The ad-

he seaboard and a market, and to the con-

cheaper food, particularly those articles of

food which do not find a foreign market,

vantages of such a work are too obvious

u. therefore, without further comment.

for argument. I submit the subject t

merce and carrying trade. I have heret

us, offering a field where much might b

accomplished. To further this object

aggest that a small appropriation

Secretary of the Navy to fit out a naval

vessel to ascend the Amazon River to the

mouth of the Madeira, thence to explore

that river and its tributaries into Bolivia

and to report to Congress at its next ses-

bility of the country by water, its resources

and the population so reached. Such an

o harm, and may result in establishing a

In further connection with the Treasury

o pening of more mints for coining, with

The attention of Congress is invited to

the recommendations in the report of the

The apparent great cost of supporting the Academy is fully explained in the report,

nd it will receive your attention. While

f preparing for war in time of a

tions. The latter can be supplied very

speedily for temporary purposes, when

The second is the necessity of reopening

During the past year our navy has been

nantling of others not disposed of. This

Since the commencment of last month,

however, the distressing occurrences which

omotion in the staff corps of the army

rtment, thus leaving that

cretary of War herewith accompanying.

exploration will cost but little.

trade of value to both natio

of vastly more importance

ion, or as soon as practicable, the accessi-

fore called attention to the States south of

Courts and those Courts hold that the The State of Illinois has a similar canal Cerritorial Marshal cannot faithfully pernnecting Lake Michigan with the navigable waters on the Illinois River, thus form that duty, because he is elected by the Legislative Assembly and not appointed as provided for in the act organizing the naking a water connection inland between the east and the west and south. These great artificial water courses are the prop-All proceedings at law are practically erty of the States through which they bolished by these decisions, ane there and pay tolls to these States have been but few or no jury trials in the ledge these States, that if they will open District Courts of that Territory since the hese canals for the passage of large vesast session of Congress. Property is left without protection by the courts and crimes go unpunished. To prevent anseep in navigable condition the great pubhighway with which they connect, toarchy there, it is absolutely necessary that wit, the overslaugh on the Hudson, the Congress provide the courts with some St. Clair flats and the Illinois and Missisnode of obtaining jurors, and I recommend sippi Rivers. This would be a national legislation to that end, and also that the

> nabeas corous and to try criminal case and questions as to land titles, be denied by courts of that description. I have become impressed with the belief at the act approved March 2d, 1867, enti tled an act to establish a uniform system of roductive of more evil than good at this for its total repeal, but this is not consid red advisable. I think it will not be sesaid act providing for what is called invol intary bankruptcy, operate to increase the ome involved in debt in the transaction of sess ample property, if it could be wailable for that purpose, to meet all their liabilities, yet on account of the extraord

probate courts of the Territory, which now

nary scarcity of money they may be light meet all their pecuniary obligations as hey become due, in consequence of whi business by proceedings in bank uptcy at the instance of unrelenting cred ionetary matters that the mere filing o etition in bankruptcy by an unfriendl ftentimes accomplish the financial ruin

otherwise might make lawful and just arrangementsto relieve themselves from dif iculties produced by the present stringency in money, are prevented by their constant exposure to attack and disappointment be law is made use of in many cases by creditors to frighten or force debtors into of injustice to other creditors and to them selves. I recommend that so much of said act as provides for involuntary bankruptcy, Your careful attention is invited to the

bject of claims against the governmen and the facilities afforded by existing laws artments of State, Treasury and War have demands for many millions of dollars upon their files, and they are rapidly accumulating. To these may be added those now pending before Congress, the Court of Claims and the Southern Claims Commission, making in the aggregate an immens

and are intended to indemnify persons or both sides for their losses during the war and not a few of them are fabricated are on foot, it is believed, to induce Con ress to provide for new classes of claims and to revive old ones through the repea tion, by which they are now barred. presume the schemes, if proposed, will b eceived with little favor by Congress and I recommend that persons having claims against the United States, recognizable by any tribunal or department thereof, be required to present them at an early day, and that legislation be directed, as for any and I would suggest as a means of pre-venting fraud, that witnesses be called upon to appear in person to testify before these tribunals having said claims before them for adjudication. Probably the largest saving to the national treasury can be secured by timely legislation on these subjects of any of the economic measures that will be proposed.

You will be advised of operations of the

the expenses of that Department and the Department of the Interior The policy inaugurated toward the Indians at the beginning of the last adminis ontinued with only such modifications a ization upon the Indian reservations and unting grounds, disturbances have taken that the other has rights which must be

The policy has been to collect the Indi

ans as rapidly as possible within what is

known as the Indian Territory, and to teach them the arts of civilization and self support. When found off their reserve ions, and endangering the peace and safeand will continue to be for like offenses. The Indian Territory south of Kansas the Indians of the Rocky Mountains. who may elect to make their hon white people, will be collected there. A a preparatory step for this consummation of government should be given them which will secure by treaty the rights o the original settlers and protect their home steads from alienation for a period of twenty years.

The operations of the Patent Office are rowing to such magnitude and the ac cumulation of material is becoming s great, that the necessity for more room i ecoming obvious day by day. I respect fully invite your attention to the report f the Secretary of the Interior and Com nissioner of Patents on this subject. The business of the general Land Office exhibits a material increase in all its branches during the last fiscal year. ing that time there was disposed of out of he public lands 13,039,606 acres more than was disposed of the preceding year. Of the amount disposed of 1,626,266 acres were sold for cash, 214,940 acres were lo

cated with military land warrants, 3.793.

446 acres were located with agricultura

college scrip, 6.083,536 acres were certified close of the year was 63,457 miles, an increase of 5.546 miles over the year 1872. Fifty-nine railway post office lines were in operation on the 30th of June, 1873, exvagon roads, 238,548 acres were approved o States as swamp lands, 138,681 acre tending over 14,866 miles of railroad common schools, universities and semina ries, 190,775 acres were approved to State ries was 27,459,185, an increase of 3,096,were located with Indian scrip. The cash receipts during the same time cess of the receipts of During the year 30,488,132 acres of public ries exceeded 912 tons, an increase of 92 ands were surveyed, an increase of the amount surveyed the previous year of 1,

ocean mail steamship service, including \$735,000 paid from special appropriations to the subsidized lines of mail steamers was acres which have b 1,218,443,505 acres of the public land still \$1,047,271 55. New and additional postal insurveyed. The increased and steadily increasing failities for reaching our unoccupied public weden, Norway, Belgium, Germany, Canplus products, enlarge the available field for desirable homestead localities, thus stimulating settlement and extending year by year, in a gradually increasing ratio, the rea of occupation and cultivation

037,193 acres, and added to the area pr

riously surveyed, aggregates 616,554,895

tives of a large colony of citizens of Rus sia to emigrate to this country, as is under ment. if certain concessions can be to enable them to settle in a compact col ony, is of great interest, as going to sho d class; for a uniform the light in which our instituti garded by an industrious, intelligent and wealthy people, desirous of enjoying civil and religious liberty, and the acquisition o citizens of a superior class, would without doubt be of substantial benefit to the coun try. I invite attention to the suggestions of the Secretary of the Interior in this be-

year for pensions, including the expenses establishment of United States postal savamount less by \$984,050 98 than was ex nended for the same purpose the preceding year. Although this statement of expend itures would indicate a natural redu in amount compared with the preceding nension laws at the last session of Con gress will absorb that amount the current

At the close of the last fiscal year ther were on the pension rolls 99,804 invalid orphans and dependent widows of deceased 892: 18.226 survivors of the war of 1812 inder the act of Congress of February 14 871, making a total of that class of 23 19: 1,430 invalid navy pensioners, and .770 widows and orphans and dependent elatives of deceased officers, sailers and narines of the navy, making a total of na al pensioners of 3,200, and a grand total pensioners of all classes of 238,411. owing a net increase during the last fis cal year of 6,218. During the last fiscal ear the names of 16.405 pensioners were

dropped therefrom for various causes The system adopted for the detection of frauds against the government in the mat er of pensions, has been productive of sasfactory results, but legislation is needed o provide, if possible, against the perp tration of such frauds in future. The evidently increasing interest in the cause of education is a most economizin eature in the general progress and pro erity of the country, and the Bureau of Education is in earnest in its efforts to giv proper direction to the new applicants and

ed to aid the education of the country. The ninth census has been complete and the report thereof published and dis tributed, and the working force of the l reau disbanded. The Secretary of the In terior renews his recommendation for a census to be taken in 1875, to which so ect the attention of Congress is invited The original suggestion in that behalf ha met with the general approval of risable at the present to provide for a reglar quinquennial census a census take leted and published before the one hunredth anniversary of our independence would be especially interesting and valua de as showing the progress of the country during the first century of our national ex

It is believed, however, that a regular ensus every five years would be of substantial benefit to the country, inasmuc s our growth hitherto has been so rapid hat the results of the decennial censu are necessarily unreliable as a basis of es imates for the later years of a decennic

Under the very efficient management he Governor and the Board of Public Works of this District, the city of Washington is rapidly assuming the appearance a capital of which the nation may well place three years ago, disagreeable to pas through in summer, in consequence of the dust arising from unpaved streets, and al most impassable in the winter from t mud, it is now one of the most sightly cities in the country, and can boast of being the est paved. The work has been done sys tematically, the plans, grades, location o sewers, water and gas mains being determ ed upon before the work was com thus securing permanency when complet-

question whether so much has eve een accomplished before in any American city for the same expenditures. The govrnment having large reservations in city and the nation at large having an ir rest in their capital. I recommend ral policy toward the District of Colum bia, and that the government should bear its just share of the expense of these imvements. Every citizen visiting the apital feels a pride in its growing beauty, and that he too is part owner in the investments made here.

I would suggest to Congress the proprie of promoting the establishment District of an institution of learning or university of the highest class, by the do nation of lands. There is no place better situated for such an institution than the national capital, and there is no other place in which every citizen is so directly

sent them at an early day, and on be directed, as far as prac. I have called attention to the subject of ships and by the building of the last Conticable, to the defeat of unfounded and civil service reform. Action has been takliving in obedience to the precepts fering of love to the dear Sabbathof a board to devise rules governing the methods of making appointments and promotions, but there never has been any ac-tion making these rules or any rules bind-ing, or even entitled to observance, where persons desire the appointment of a friend or the removal of an official who may be disagreeable to them. To have any rules effective they must have the acquiescence

session, for the purpose of divising such will secure the services of honest and capa ble officials, and which will also protect tration, has been steadily pursued, and I them in a degree of independence while office. Proper rules will protect Congress as well as the Executive from much need time and experience may demonstrate as less precaution, and will prove of gree value to the public at large.

I would recommend for your favorable onsideration the passage of an enabling act for the admission of Colorado as State in the Union. It possesses all the elements of a prosperous State, agricultural and mineral, and I believe has a popu ation to justify such an admission. I would also recommend the encourage ment of a canal for the purpose of irrigation, from the eastern step of the Rocky
Mountains to the Missouri River. As rule. I am opposed to the donation of pu lic lands for internal improvements to b owned and controlled by private corporations, but in this instance I would make a

Between the Missouri River and th Rocky Mountains there is an arid belt public land from 300 to 500 miles in width man, for want of sufficient rain to strengt en the growth of any products. An irr belt as wide as the supply of water coul be made to spread over across this entir country, and would secure a cordon of set tion of the mountain and mining with that of the older States, and all the land reclaimed would be clear gain. If al ternate sections were retained by the gov ernment, I would suggest that the retaine sections be thrown open to entry under the omestead laws or sold to actual settler for a very low price.

I renew my previous recommendation to Congress for a general amnesty. The number engaged in the late rebellion and lately laboring under disabilities, is very small, but enough to keep up a constant irritation, and no possible danger can ac crue to the government by restoring them o eligilibity to hold office I suggest for your consideration, the en actment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, bu

has not effectually secured to the enfran EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 1, 1873. OUESTIONS FOR ELD. GRISWOLD. Our good brother Griswold seems

anxious and troubled about many things, and especially because a people known to him as "The Sabbatarians," and some other peoples not favored with a nickname, do not adopt the views upon the communion question, which have, from time to time, been promulgated from the Metropolitan Parsonage; but on the contrary, persist in that conservatism which refuses to see progress in the change proposed.

In this uncertain world, wise men are liable to be disappointed, even though they see nothing so real as the world's need of their infallible panacea for all the moral and religious evils with which it is afflicted. It doubtless should not be regarded as a matter of surprise, if men do now and then betray a little impatience, in view of the fact that men ingly slow toward the good time coming.

go back of mere sentimentalism, and reach the moral and primary principles involved in the question, I wish to ask Brother Griswold some

1. Is Christianity so far made up of Christian sympathies and sentiments, that these may become a sufficient law or rule of Christian conduct, and their presence be taken as the evidence of an acceptable Christian character?

2. Does the moral law hold any such relation to Christianity, that the fact, that one, professing faith in Christ, is living in open and constant violation of one or more of its precepts should be regarded as sufficient to impair his Christian character and disqualify him for the privilege of the Lord's THAT SABBATH SCHOOL JOURNAL Supper? If so, which of the prewhich may he not habitually violate, partake, with all other Christians,

the Lord's Supper? 3. Must one, after the fact of gensaving faith, accept and supply certain outward signs, as given forms dom or church, before he is entitled to the Lord's Supper? If so, is he any more the Christian just after his formal initiation than just before? And is he, on the ground of a genuine Christianity, any less entitled to the Lord's Supper before, than after the given service or sign has

been supplied? 4. Is it possible for those apparently possessing a genuine Christian experience, to live in manifest error and so far misrepresent and dishonor the Christian religion, as to make t the duty of other believers to dissent and separate themselves from their errors? And, if so, how can they separate themselves from their errors while they habitually fellowship them at the Lord's Supper?

5. Was the Lord's Supper originally given to believers of "one heart and one soul," whose bond of union and communicn was concurrent belief in the "One Lord, one faith, one baptism, One God and Father of all, who is above all, and in all?" and if given to such, by what right or authority can the Lord's Supper be administered to be shared n common by those who have no paptism, and those who have some other than the one given, as well as those who have the "one baptism" divinely authorized? or how can it be given to those who professedly accept Christ, the one Lord, while they reject and put below all other authority the "One God and Father of all," by ignoring and setting aside His law as a rule of duty, under the

given to all Christians irrespective change places. This editorial work, of God's holy law, or, the first ordi- school work, no pecuniary considernance of the gospel, by what stand- ation being expected, or wished. ard or authority will you determine Most, sincerely do we ask from night and Thursday of last week the fact that they are Christians?

gospel dispensation?

ments and views of Christian duty | will help us to build our work upon | and doing great amount of damage. to be made your standard of the broadest and deepest founda- to property on land and water.

to your fellow-men, in the exercise of your Christian fellowship. Yoursfor the fellowship born of

complete reconciliation to the will STEPHEN BURDICK. LEONARDSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 3d, 1873.

THE SEVENTH-PART-OF-TIME THE-

inconsistent in the history of the fall | send your subscriptions to Rev. L of manna in the wilderness. Ex. 16. A. Platts, New Market, N. J. In this narration, the word Sabbath s used four times, "seventh day" is used four times, and "sixth day" three times. Their use here will do much to settle the seventh-part-oftime theory. In verse 26 we find 'but on the seventh day, which is the Sabbath." It is suggested this may mean any seventh day, from any point of reckoning. In verses 5, 22, 29, we have the expression the sixth day." This, by the same interpretation may mean any sixth day or portion of time from any point of reckoning, once in six days. This interpretation is as true as the other, and as logical. Let us see where this would lead us. "And it | piety, that we, as a people have so shall come to pass on the sixth day | much needed, through these many they shall prepare that which they oring in." V. 5. "And it came to pass that in the sixth day they gatheerd twice as much bread, two omers for one man." V. 22. "See for that the Lord hath given you the

Sabbath, therefore he giveth you on

days." V. 29.

The sixth day was thus fixed as the day for a double quantity of | bred in the souls of our children, is manna. Following the interpretat'on given us, this must occur every sixth day, or sixth part of time, or once in six days. But the Sabbath | that furnish the most culture within there would be a double portion of manna. On the seventh day there the no portion once in seven days. of the Sabbath School Board is an This would do well for the first time. Each succeeding "once in six days," and "once in seven days," would separate these days farther Let then all of our Sabbath Schools from each other. Six days twice told would be twelve days. Seven days twice told would be fourteen | kind and generous words, by careful days, making the sixth and seventh | study of the Journal, and by prayer, days two days apart. Each repetiwill persist in marching so provok- tion would increase the number of intervening days, till the seventh, when they would assume their first times out of seven, there would be nothing for the people to eat on the seventh day, the Sabbath; and just as often one day's manna and its preparation would be lost. It would spoil if kept over, except for the seventh day. There was no extra manna furnished. Five days had enough for each day. One day had twice as much, and one day had none. There was enough for all days; but the interpretation given us, makes the people fast six Sabbaths, out of seven, and makes a waste of manna just as often.

This case of the manna must set tle beyond a cavil, the seventh-part of-time theory, as illogical, absurd unscriptural.

The study for the Sabbath Schools cepts of the moral law may he, and for the coming year, is to be of the very first importance, and most and yet be entitled as a Christian to | thrilling interest. The first two quarters will cover the life and work of Moses, and will center in the law of God. The last two quarters will line repentance, and the exercise of cover the life and work of Christ, and center in the cross of Christ. Law and Gospel are all of religion. of initiation into the Lord's king- all of God's revealed will to man. For the first quarter, (January February, March), our lessons wil be as follows:

> The House of Bondage, Ex. 1: 7–14.. The Birth of Moses, Ex. 2: 1-10. Doubts Removed, Ex. 4: 1-9; 27-31 Jehovah's Promise, Ex. 6: 1–8.

FEBRUARY. The First Plague, Ex. 7: 14-22. Jehovah's Passover, Ex. 12: 21-30, 51. The Red Sea, Ex. 14: 19-31.

Bitter Waters Sweetened, Ex. 15: 22-27 Defeat of Amalek, Ex. 17: 8-16. The Lord's Sabbath day:

No more thrilling themes were ever presented for study, and it is most devoutly hoped that our people will do such a year's study of the Bible as they have never done before. Come one, come all, and let us study the Book of books, the very Word of God.

The lessons for January are near ly through the press, those for Feb. ruary are complete in manuscript, and those for March nearly so. No pains or expense is being spared to make these lessons as complete and thorough as they can be made. We most confidently expect them to be equal to the best, while we hope to fill our literary department with well-studied, short, spicy articles from the pens of our best writers, and covering the whole field of Sabbath-school literature.

For the first quarter the lesson department will be edited by Rev. D. E. Maxson, and the literary department by Rev. L. A. Platts, and 6. If the Lord's Supper is to be for the second quarter they will ex- not so long but that all may read it,

any earnest Sabbath-school worker, seems to have been very extensive, 7. Is another's Christian senti- suggestions and criticisms, such as reaching north, south, east and west, however, the distressing occurrences which have taken place in the waters of the have taken place in the waters of the Carribean Sea, almost on our very sea board, while they illustrate most forcibly the necessity always existing that a nation, the necessity always existing the necessity al

bring it. And now remains the sin gle question. Are our Sabbath Schools going to send us their subscriptions, and send them at once so that we can take our numbers from the printers and pay the bills? Certainly, if we gratuitously do the work of editing, you must expect to do the rest, and do it so promptly The idea of indefiniteness, as in that we can look our publishers in one day in seven," or "one seventh the face, and demand of them a part of time," for the weekly Sabbath handsome thing. It is to be pub is clearly seen to be erroneous and lished at Alfred Centre, N. Y. Pleas

THE SABBATH SCHOOL JOURNAL The Beginning of a Good Work, The publishing of a Journal for teachers and older pupils of our Sabbath Schools, as inaugurated by the Sabbath School Board, and an. proved by the General Conference. marks an era in our denominational history, and is a prophesy of better days to come. Nothing gives char. acter and growth either to individu. als or peoples, like self-help. To modify an old adage a little-God helps ever those that help them. selves. There has been nothing save years, as internal growth, as faith in ourselves, in our work, our mission. and an earnest effort to work our

work from our own resources. The Sabbath School is a good place in which to inaugurate this new era. With the young is our chief hope, the sixth day the bread of two and our main dependence. A sincere and earnest love for the truths that distinguish us as a people, inour strongest safeguard, and surest sign of future growth. Those denominations show the healthiest growth occurs on the seventh day, or once themselves. Hitherto this has been in seven days. On the sixth day our weakness. Our internal decay and desertion has far exceeded our external accretions. This can only would be none. We have then the be changed by a change in the prodouble portion once in six days, and cesses of our training. This effort effort in this direction. Because it is such an effort it should be heartily welcomed and generously supported. second this beneficent work of the Board by prompt subscriptions, by

THE COVENANT.

The covenant by which Christians are adopted as children into the famv of God, includes the discipline needful to the proper development of their spiritual character. The wise chastening of a parent is a blessing to the child, though regarded by the latter, at the time, as hard and uncalled for. Paul says, "No chastening, for the present, seemeth to be joyous, but rather grievous; but afterwards it yieldeth the peaceable

fruits of righteousness." It is mistaken kindness in a parent to withhold proper discipline from his child. But is it revenge that prompts him to chastise? Some would-be reformers contend that it represents God as malicious and revengeful to suppose that He punishes men for their sins, while at the same time they admit that we live ander a divine administration of law and order. As though law and order could exist without penalties falling upon transgressors, should

there be anv. To say that just penalties are maicious, is to say that just laws are malicious, of which the penalty is a necessary part. If so, then all established order and harmony, and all the good resulting therefrom, are the products of a malicious spirit in Him who established them, since they imply laws and could not exist without. If so, then to protect the innocent and punish the guilty, is unjust and malicious under all circumstances! and Judge Davis and the jury who convicted and sentenced William M. Tweed were a revengeful and malicious set of men, and should be

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for December, the last of the volume, is just received, and is fully equal to any previous number, which is praise enough for any paper. In our judgment, it is the best agricultural monthly published, and should be read by every person having a farm, garden, poultry yard, fish-pond, beehive, flower bed, or house plant to care for. On the plan of "Universal panaceas," it will do good to all and hurt none. Published at 245 Broadway, New York, by the Orange Judd Company. Single subscriptions \$1 50 a year, with chromo.

execrated by all!

THE ELMIRA ADVERTISER announce es an enlargement, on the 1st of January, 1874, of an additional column on each page, and such increased length as will make the whole symmetrical. It will appear also in an entire new dress. The Advertiser is one of the best dailies in the State, and well deserves the success it has

THE MESSAGE.—We print this week the Annual Message of the President entire, which will be found and thus procure a general and concise view of the situation in all the departments of the government.

THE WIND STORM of Wednesday

Gold closed in New York, Dec.

ing. The pas thing for which ly grateful. 11 part, speaking point. The fol jects mention of a very fe \_\_too low or too derstood: For Salvat For the influe For the confer thanksgiving is in store. and disappoin the loving Sav

Prais

The Sixth-d

the Pawcatuc

28th, took the

every one of fluences. For For an abiding For understand of God and cal the privilege God's especial God's love and free that he no invites, us to That I was led youth. For th That by the have been kep For the blessi That God ha For the privile witness for Ch is free to all. same yesterda For God's lo blessings I en not wholly for ever ready a my many sins. meeting with led me throug speak for his That I am stil this prayer me led me in the and given me the covenant I joy I feel in th For what Jes That each one much of God's the Bible. T and willing to

is ready and v Spirit upon us withheld the Spirit from me the world that that whosoev perish but h That I live in try where I ca the true God, as I think is a ing kindness a restoring the That God has that my entire ready to rece saints. For th That though 1 there is streng For all he has goodness tows worthy I, am pecial love ar tinued mercies

health. That who come to heard my pray in believing. faithful Chris the "old, old *my* Saviour a WESTERLY, R

Our prayer and apparentl est. Bro. Le preaching; at nestly does truths of Go man's duty h hereafter, Be work is helped meetings,mee inquiry meet

comed into th ing after bapt ion of Christia by letter. After the and while th and sang, al among them cent converts tended the har and it was for pily combined ASHAWAY, R.

Last eveni

Thanksgiv Instead of ing, we had the time being older brethre the evening again. Colle of the poor w vice, amounti in money, an provisions. ASHAWAY, R

To the Editor of Since writi Kentucky, i guest at the half sister, v evening of cheerfully re the journey first time I: try since I e you may rig were the qu conversation so-called nev and equally

ent position the wall in

TONOCH MORGAN'S SONS!

BAPOLIO

is a substitute for Soap for all Household

for Windows is better that whiting or

cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the en-

for Scouring Knives is better and leaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

D. E. MAXSON.

SABBATH SCHOOL JOURNAL The Beginning of a Good Work. he publishing of a Journal for ters and older pupils of our eath Schools, as inaugurated by Sabbath School Board, and aped by the General Conference, ks an era in our denominational bry, and is a prophesy of better to come. Nothing gives charr and growth either to individuor peoples, like self-help. To lify an old adage a little-God s ever those that help thems. There has been nothing save that we, as a people have so needed, through these many as internal growth, as faith in lves, in our work, our mission, in earnest effort to work our le Sabbath School is a good place ich to inaugurate this new era. the young is our chief hope.

from our own resources. ur main dependence. A sinand earnest love for the truths distinguish us as a people, inin the souls of our children, is trongest safeguard, and surest of future growth. Those denomons show the liealthiest growth furnish the most culture within selves. Hitherto this has been reakness. Our internal decay desertion has far exceeded our nal accretions. This can only anged by a change in the proof our training. This effort Sabbath School Board is an in this direction. Because it h an effort it should be heartily med and generously supported. m all of our Sabbath Schools this beneficent work of the by prompt subscriptions, by ind generous words, by careful

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ber, the last of the volume, is ceived, and is fully equal to evious number, which is praise i for any paper. In our judgit is the best agricultural ly published, and should be every person having a farm. poultry yard, fish-pond, beeower bed, or house plant to On the plan of "Univeraceas," it will do good to all rt none. Published at 245 vay, New York, by the Orange Company. Single subscrib-50,a year, with chromo.

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MESSAGE. - We print this he Annual Message of the

nt entire, which will be found first and second pages. It is ong but that all may read it. s procure a general and conwof the situation in all the nents of the government. WIND STORM of Wednesday

nd Thursday of last week have been very extensive, north, south, east and west, ig great amount of damage erty on land and water.

HOME NEWS. Praise Meeting.

who shoke to mention some one church relations that existed, but thing for which they were especial- there was none to pursue the interpart, speaking briefly and to the All the people, however, were quite point. The following is a list of sub- anxious that I should remain and of a very few which were uttered not do so at the present, but promis-

is in store. That under all sorrow question of the Sabbath, stating and disappointment we have Jesus that, if it were not not for division, the loving Saviour, and that he loves he could as readily keep the sevevery one of us. For religious in- enth day as the first, taking the sev- tually mustered into the service of fluences. For forgiveness of sins. enth part of time theory, which to the United States before August 6. For an abiding faith. For health, my mind show the want of thorough 1861, and accepted by the War De-For understanding, that I may know investigation. My father is his partment under said proclamation, ple; to reduce postage; providing in New England, New York, and they were fired upon from an am of God and call upon his name. For deacon, and one of long standing in shall be paid the full bounty of \$100 for an outfit and yearly allowance of the privilege of being here. For the First-day Baptist Church. On promised in said proclamation. God's especial care of me. That leaving home, I took two numbers God's love and grace are so full and of the SABBATH RECORDER, viz.. free that he not only allows us, but Nov. 13 and Nov. 20, which were invites, us to come nearer to him. examined with considerable interest That I was led to the Saviour in my | by a number of persons, particularyouth. For the plan of salvation. ly my father, who expressed a desire That by the grace of God my feet | to read it. You will please forward have been kept from slippery paths. it to him as soon as you receive this. For the blessings of the past week. Address, William Threlkeld, Carrs- H. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire; That God has not forsaken me. ville, Livingston Co., Ky. I think for Door Keeper, O. S. Buxton, o For the privilege of hearing so many it will be the means of getting a New York; for Postmaster, H. J. witness for Christ. That salvation number of readers of the RECORDER lain, Rev. J. G. Butler, of District is free to all. That Christ is the in that country. He is going to pay of Columbia. The resolution was same yesterday, to-day and forever. me a visit soon, I will then send you adopted and the officers sworn in. For God's love to me. For the the money for his paper, hoping to get Mr. Starkweather presented a petiblessings I enjoy. That Christ has the names of others from there by tion for pensions to all soldiers of not wholly forsaken me. That he is that time. I hope also to be able to lever ready and willing to forgive go there on a preaching tour during my many sins. For the privilege of the winter. I wish you to send back meeting with you. That God has numbers to father, to Nov. 27, as he minutes, receiving a notification of led me through all the past year, to has the two numbers preceding. I the organization of the House, and speak for his name whenever and feel thankful that, upon the whole, wherever I had opportunity, the cause of truth is on the upward That I am still permitted to attend | move, and I am looking forward | ate bill No 1, supplementary to the this prayer meeting. That God has with sweet anticipation to a bright-civil rights bill. After considerable led me in the path of the righteous, er and better day. The Lord speed and given me strength to live up to the day when the RECORDER shall the covenant I have made. For the | be found in all the families of my joy I feel in the discharge of duty. old accquaintance in the old Ken-For what Jesus has done for me. tucky home. Pray for us down That each one of us can enjoy just so here, that we may be faithful. much of God's love as we desire. For the Bible. That Jesus is ever ready and willing to forgive. That God is ready and willing to pour out his

C. W. THRELKELD.

CONGRESS. Spirit upon us. That God has not The first session of the Fortywithheld the gentle influences of his third Congress opened at noon on government for public improvements that whosoever would might not Wilson. The Chaplain in the openperish but have everlasting life. ing prayer returned thanks to Di- message. The reading of the mes-That I live in an age and in a coun- vine Providence that this day we sage was concluded at six minutes try where I can have a knowledge of are free from the horrors of war, past two o'clock, and Mr. Conkling, the true Gad, and can worship him and free from its pains and penalas I think is right. For God's lov- ties. He invoked the Divine blessing kindness and tender mercy. For ing on the President of the United restoring the sick of my family. States, his Cabinet, both Houses of the Committee of the Whole, and That God has called after me and the National Congress, and all our ordered printed. that my entire life has been strewn rulers at home and abroad. It was with his blessings. That God stands ordered that the Secretary of the ready to receive sinners and bless Senate notify the House that a quosaints. For the plan of salvation. rum of the Senate had assembled, That though I am weak, in Christ | and that body was ready to proceed For all he has done for me. For his | following bills were presented: A goodness toward me. That I, unbill supplementary to the bill to proworthy I, am an object of God's especial love and care. For his continued mercies to me. For life and health. That God still receives all who come to him. That God has heard my prayer and given me peace in believing. For the prayers of a

tect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights: a bill to establish equal rights in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown; to authorize the issue of compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tenders: to protect persons cie payment, January 1st, 1875. against inveigling from abroad, or kidnapping, forcible restraint or involuntary servitude, designed to hibiting the manufacture of spiritu- of the Ville du Havre at the time cover the case of the five thousand ous liquors in the territories of the kidnapped Italian children; to provide for the adjustment of the French spoliation claims; joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of the President of the United States by a direct vote of the people and abolishing the office of Vice President; a joint resolution propos-

ing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, so as to extend the presidential term to six years, and making the occupant ineligible for re-election: a bill relating to certain moneys appropriated for members of Congress, which provides that all moneys appropriated as compensation to the members of the Forty-second Congress, in

excess of mileage and allowances fixed by law at the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by the members of said Congress respectively, or which have been returned in any form to the United States are hereby covered into the treasury of the United States absolutely the same as if they had never been appropriated as aforesaid; a bill fixing the salary of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress at \$5,000 lowance of members, and one to per annum, which shall be in lieu of the evening were religious services all existing provisions of law for their compensation, except actual

individual traveling expenses from ceeded to a call of States for bills, their homes to the seat of govern- and a number of public and private ment and return, and \$200 per an- ones were introduced and referred; num for postage, stationery and building at Brooklyn; to repeal the week that Tweed was in the Hospinewspapers. It authorizes the dis- bankruptcy law; to repeal the ironbursing officers of the Senate and clad oath bill; to authorize the pay-House to retain one-third each ment of half the important duties month from the compensation of in legal tenders or national bank Senators, Members and Delegates ities imposed under the Fourteenth November, he was asked the usual that she sunk soon afterwards. All of the present Congress, amounting, Amendment; to authorize the Sec- questions by the recording clerk, to her passengers, officers and crew Kentucky, requesting me to be a by the 4th of March, 1875, to the retary of the Treasury to loan legal which he answered that he was aged were rescued by the Belleraphon and guest at the marriage supper of my half sister, who was married on the evening of Nov. 26th, to which I der the act of March 3, 1873, the cheerfully responded, and set about 1875 and authorizing free banking, with practical redemption; by Mr. Cox, weighed 223 pounds. He was taken the marriage supper of my excess above the rate of \$5,000, to the fine answered that he was aged brought to St. Vincent.

SteamBoat Disaster which he has been heretofore paid under the act of March 3, 1873, the cheerfully responded, and set about 1875 and authorizing free banking, with practical redemption; by Mr. Cox, weighed 223 pounds. He was taken to be returned to the result of the rescued by the Belli brought to St. Vincent. were the questions asked, and the by the Geneva tribunal; to repeal prohibit the payment of interest by examination by the penitentiary phy- wounded. The wreck took fire.

the residue of the \$44,000,000 reserve, by purchasing government bonds therewith; to regulate commerce among the several States by railroads; to promote immigration to the United States; to secure to actual settlers the public lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated or reserved; to repeal certain laws relating thereto, and to free the national domain from spec ulative use, on and after the 4th of July, 1876; also, to assume the transa canal around Niagara Falls and in other directions; to repeal the bankruptcy act; with reference to the Finance Committee to consider and pers; in regard to pensions and bounties; relating to Indian affairs; relatfinancial derangement; a bill in re- for the just and equitable distribu ing to public education, to provide

In the House, bills were introduced and referred as follows: To establish an educational fund, and to clothing to enlisted men in the navy; for the improvement of the Dismal ment for quartermaster's and commissary's stores; to strengthen the credit of the reconstructed States, and afford them financial relief: relative to the circulation of newspapers and periodicals through the mails; to require national banking their legal reserve the coin interest on bonds deposited as security for their circulation; to aid in the establishment of free schools throughtransmission by mail of newspapers in counties where published and their exchanges; to abolish the tax on cigars, tobacco and snuff; to effithe war of 1812, and the House adten thousand inhabitants; to com-

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

currency. After the Speaker announced the Standing Committees, the House adjourned. SINKING OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE. Another terrible catastrophe at sea appals the nation. The splendid steamer Ville du Havre, of the French line, outward bound, third only in size to the Great Eastern, and with magnificent appointments, expressly for first-class passenger traffic, was sunk in mid-ocean by a col-Spirit from me. That God so loved the world that he gave his only Son third Congress opened at noon on government for public improvements both Earl, the sinp which came in each state and territory. Passed. collision, saved as many passengers wan and Fishkill Landing arrived in the Congress opened at noon on government for public improvements both Earl, the sinp which came in condition.

Spirit from me. That God so loved Monday, Dec. 1st. The Senate was an and territory. Passed. collision, saved as many passengers wan and Fishkill Landing arrived in the condition.

The Barbour Flax Company, at the world that he gave his only Son, called to order by Vice President At five minutes past one o'clock as she could, and in a sinking condition time to save the remaining portion General Babcock, private secretary to the President, appeared with the ship Tri-Mountain, which she met on of New York, moved that it be print- freight and the terrible news to Car-

plete the James River and Kanaw-

the wav. The latter brought her diff, a port in Wales. By this terrible disaster, over two hundred people found a watery grave. The incidents and separations of families and friends in that fearful contest between life and death, exceed the most thrilling romance. The following particulars of the loss of the Ville de Havre, have been gathered from the officers and passengers at

The Ville du Havre experienced a thick fog until the 20th. At the the laws in Utah; to construct a fire time of the collision the weather was clear and a little wind was blowing, but there was a heavy sea. The captain had just retired, and the second officer was in charge. The lights nance to consider the expediency of on the steamer were all right. The reporting a bill providing for free collision was wholly unexpected. The Loch Earn struck the steamer amidships, and made a chasm twelve Mr. Stevenson presented a petition | feet deep and from twenty-five to asking for the passage of a law pro- thirty feet wide. The exact position was lat. 47 deg. and 21 min., and long. 35 deg. and 31 min.

A panic took possession of the to all credentials were referred to passengers. Five minutes after the collision the main and mizzen masts were filled with people and ready for launching. The boats were crushed eral courts. Mr. Storms gave notice to pieces and many of their occupants killed and injured. In the brief interval between the collision weekly newspapers from passing and the sinking of the steamer, the orew were able to launch only the whale-boat and captain's gig. Loch Earn went a mile before stopping. She then got out four boats to pick up the people struggling in the water. Meanwhile the whaleboat, under command of the second lieutenant of the Ville du Havre, picked up one load of those who were clinging to the planks, spars, etc., and took them to the Loch Earn. She returned to the scene and rescued another load. Captain Surmont, who remained on the deck to the last, was rescued by this boat, three-quarters of an hour after the collision. One of his officers swam the Standing Committees, the Senate a mile to the Loch Earn, and was hauled on board with a rope. The boats continued to search the waters in the vicinity of the disaster. until there was no hope of saving more ives. The cold was intense. Many of the survivors were immersed two

hours, and were almost lifeless when The ship Tri-Mountain sighted the Loch Earn at 8 A. M., six hours after the sinking of the steamer, and received the passengers. The saved speak in the highest terms of the kindness of Captain Urquhardt, her commander. There were six stow-aways on the Ville du Havre.

bills; for the removal of the disabil- taken to the Island on the 30th of the latter was so badly damaged conversations engaged in on the so the act of March 3, 1873, increasing the national banks; to amend the sicians, he was remanded to a comso-called new theory of the Sabbath, and equally numerous were the dif-

move the dirt, &c., in a bucket.

oline explosion in Arkell & Smith's sock factory at Canajoharie, N. Y. Dec. 1st, the building became fired and was completely destroyed. Peter McCabe perished in the flames. Wm. J. Arkell, son of one of the proprietors was seriously burned. H. X. Devendorf, clerk, Benjamin Smith, (one of the firm), George H. Meeker, and several other employees, were slightly injured at the time of at work in the factory, and many very narrowly escaped by gaining egress through the windows. The sixty-five thousand dollars in all, and spread so rapidly, that it was impos- to the correspondent that the same sible to save any of the machinery | amount expended inlegitimate newsor stock.

were burned, causing a loss of \$3,000. apply the proceeds of the public The loss on the factory and stock is the White River, in Arkansas, Novands to the education of the peo- about \$100,000; insurance \$50,000, tan of New York.

> tain Barrett, of the barge Guiding ernoon of December 6th, in a boat, with their feet frozen. They left the barge nine miles out in a diswith 24,000 bushels of wheat, from Milwaukee for Sarnia, and was in tow of the propellor City of Detroit, being of rolling weight. The gale of that morning struck them, when o'clock the City of Detroit sank in other boat. It is feared that the rest of the crew went down with the

lision with a passing ship on the cendiary. The flames had everyvillage is not provided with water.

> THE PITTSBURG DEFALCATION. Herald special from Pittsburg, Pa., says that John Ross, acting as secretary of the Water Commission, has been arrested, charged with conspiracy and also with embezzlement, Pittsburg in his own name, and in an institution with which the city Loss over \$50,000. transacted no business. Bailed in

Robert Dickson, President of the vere also arrested on the charge of \$5,000 each.

ter, and about half of the arch stones are laid. There are 51 feet yet to

THE MURDERED PASSENGERS OF riel to come out and bury them. Burriel left immediately for Havana.

ous disturbances have occurred at Tezontlan. The Catholics made an attack on the Protestants with shouts of "Hurrah for our religion!" have been sent to arrest the rioters and prevent further trouble. The Revista newspaper says that the rioters burned alive the Alcalde

of Augauguo. The revolution in Yucatan still

river Platte steamer Hamsted, and

STEAMBOAT DISASTER IN LOUISI-ANA.—The boiler of the steamer cheerfully responded, and set about sums so retained to be returned to to recognize Cuban belligerency; to a bath, thoroughly cleansed, and the journey on horse-back. It is the the treasury of the United States; relative to the free transmission by then had his head shaved and was Royal George exploded on the night first time I have been in that coun- a bill creating a commission to ad- mail of newspapers and periodicals; arrayed in full striped uniform. He of Dec. 6th, at Albany, between first time I have been in that country since I embraced the Sabbath, so
you may rightly suppose that many
tions by the rebel cruisers, awarded

CHIEF JUSTICE.—Attorney Gener al. George II. Williams, has been apent positions taken when driven to an act to establish a uniform system privilege; supplementary to the civil larceny jacket. He was subjected pointed by the President as Chief the wall in Bible argument, by con- of bankruptcy throughout the Unit- rights bill; authorizing the Secretary to exactly the same treatment as the Justice.

SITMMARY OF NEWS

Four persons were burned to exactly like the others, and to re- death at Warrensburg, Mo., on Saturday night. Nov. 29th: M. E. Mulville, proprietor of the Meigs-Hotel, in which the fire originated: W. Poland, an artist of Kansas City; J. L. Prouty, of Clintonville, Mo., and Louis Roister, of Sedalia, Mo. Several others were badly burned, and a number saved their lives only by jumping from the second and third story windows. The fire originated by the explosion of a coal oil

The New York correspondent o the Minneapolis Tribune says that the Lorillards' method of advertising money in the packages, has not prov ed effective; that the firm expended xplosion was so sudden and the fire one of the proprietors acknowledged paper advertising would have paid Six desperadoes made a raid along

foreign companies, among which bush by the citizens. Fortingson, are the Franklin, of Philadelphia; their leader, and two others were Commerce of Albany, Etna of Hart- killed, another mortally wounded, Swamp Canal; relative to the pay- ford, North British and Queens of and the remaining two slightly. The England, Westchester and Manhat- citizens made preparations to hang the two latter, but finally concluded to allow the law to take its course. DISASTER IN SAGINAW BAY.—Cap-Right Rev. D. B. Smith, D.-D. Bishop of Kentucky, has issued paper announcing that Dr. Cummins will be tried for a violation of section canon 9, title 2, and saying that any Episcopal act of his, pending this trial, will be null and void. All members of the church are enjoined to give no countenance to the movement in which Dr. Cummins is en-

> George W. Peckham, an old and esteemed but retired lawyer of Milwaukee, Wis., and brother of Judge Peckham, of Albany, who was lost on the Ville du Havre, jumped from a bridge into the river on the night of Dec. 2d, and was drowned. Mr Peckham was about eighty years of age, and it is thought the death of his brother caused temporary insan-

It is estimated that the city of propeller. They had about twenty | Rahway, N. J., is in debt one mill, ions of dollars. The value of the real estate of the place is \$3.500.000. in six weeks, because it is claimed that there is not money enough in the treasury to pay the bills that will Jacob Mechalla, sentenced to be

hanged at Jersey City, Dec. 5th, for the murder of Deputy United States Marshal Stevenson, has been reprieved until January 9th, because of doubts of his sanity. The New Jersey Court of Pardons will be called together to consider his men-

other on three-quarters time, has started both mills on full time, and have been idle for months. An engine jumped the track in

down one of the iron pillars supporting the roof. A portion of the latdepositing the water bonds of ter fell in, damaging a number of cars, killing one boy, and injuring slightly a number of passengers. Ann Shay, a respectable employ

ee in Ball's paper mill at North Hoosick, in the northern part of Rensse laer county, was robbed, outraged, and murdered on Monday night. Dec. 1st, near the Vermont State line. Chas. Green, a disreputable fellow, has been arrested on suspicion. A dispatch from Fort Sill, Indian

Territory, says that there is no prospect that the Comanche Indians will give up the murderers, and that the military will endeavor to arrest the marauders on the Texas border. The settlers and the government surreyors will probably suffer heavily. George J. Wolfe & Levi, of Cininnati, O., have brought suit for \$100,000 damages against McKellop, Sprague & Co., for making false rep-

esentations regarding Wolfe, and evi, for the purpose of injuring their credit. A destructive fire occurred at Greece City, Pa., Dec. 2d, destroying thirty stores and dwellings, three notels and the Producers' Bank. The loss is estimated at \$90,000. Partly

dry goods store. A Salt Lake dispatch says several parties of Mormon converts, who emigrated from the old country last weeks returned, disappointed and

Lindsley Brown and Levi Clapp, mulattoes, were hanged Dec. 5th, at Blendville, Ballard county, Ky., for an outrage on a white married lady, ast summer. They died protesting A destructive fire occurred a Fort Garry, Manitoba, on Thursday

night, Dec. 4th. The Parliamen buildings were totally consumed. All the books and official documents In a fight between John Robin son's circus company and a gang of roughs at Jacksonville, Texas, on the 23d of November, three Texans were

There were fifty-two members of the present Congress who were oblig-ed to take the "modified oath" in consequence of their connection, in a

Rev. H. H. Holland, pastor of St John's Church, Lockport, N. Y., fell down stairs on Saturday night, Nov. 29th, fracturing his skull, and remained insensible until the next It is now believed that the defalca-

tions of Achilles Woodward, the absconding trustee of Tennessee, will L. WYMER, of the former place. reach \$100,000. He was last heard from in New York. Hon. Rnfus W. Peckham, of New York, lost on the Ville du Havre, Enhraim Emerson, all of Hebron.

was in Congress from 1853 to 1855. and was one of the best men that Rev. J. Clarke Mr. ALENZO COOK and Miss ever sat in the House. The late Hon. John P. Hale left \$20,000 to his wife and two daugh-

DOES the storm keep you from the lec-

Lee. Worcester, Mass.

Kind Words.

The Associated Reformed Presbyterian says: For years Perry Davis' Pain-Killer aothing so good as the Pain-Killer. For many internal diseases it is equally good.
We speak from experience, and testify to
what we know. No family ought to be
without a bottle of Davis' Pain-Killer. MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Prov., R

I.: Gents,—Although a stranger to you I am not to your invaluable medicine, Pain-Killer. I formed its acquaintance in 1847. and I am on most intimate terms with it still; my experience in its use confirms my belief that there is no medicine equal Pain-Killer for the quick and sure cure of summer complaints, soar throat, croup and found a speedy cure in every case.
Yours truly, T. J. GARDINER, M. D.

Judging by our own experience whoever Killer, will not fail to recommend it widely as an unequalled liniment, and value able internal remedy for colds and various other complains.—Every Month. The efficacy of Perry Davis' world-re bowles, even in that terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholera, has been amply attested by the most convincing authority. Missionaries in China and India have written home in commendation of this remedy in terms that should carry conviction to the ember 26th. On their return trip most skeptical, while its popularity communities nearer home is ample proof that the virtues claimed for it are real and tangible. Among family medicines i stands unrivaled .- Boston Courier.

The Saturday Evening Gazette of Bos ton says:

It is impossible to find a place on this road land where Perry Davis' PAIN-KILL-R is not known as a most valuable remedy for physical pain. In the country, miles from physicians or apothecary, the Pain-Killer is cherished as the exclusive andcea, and it never deceives. "RERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is really

valuable medicament, and, unlike mos of the articles of the day, is used by many physicians. It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near and, by keeping it at hand, families wil often save the necessity of sending out at midnight for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house."—Boston Traveler. "We have tested the PAIN-KILLER, and assure our readers that it not only possesse all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known."—Herald of Gospel Lib

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pim oles, ringworm, salt rheum, and other cu aneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juni per Tur Soap, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worth

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Donors of the Seventi DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL FUND .- The Freasurer of the Board is ready to receive | Maple Sugar,..... principal or interest on notes or pledges given for the benefit of the different Institutions and Societies. Also, to receive new subscriptions for the same. Please be prompt in paying, as the funds are needed Any information cheerfully given. E. R. Pope, Treasurer.

Plainfield, Union Co., N. J.

TO SABBATH SCHOOL SUPERIN TENDENTS.—Forms for subscriptions to the Sabbath School Journal and Lesson Leaves Paterson, N. J., employing nearly Superintendents are known to the Secretawith but one or two exceptions. The | panic, and has since been running the | ry. Will those who have received these forms, please insert in the appropriate blank the number of copies of the Journal given employment to 100 hands who desired to supply the teachers of their gress of the world; Descriptions, with baye hear idle for mouths. school; then if six Lesson Leaves with each copy of the Journal will not supply the pupils, please insert in a blank for that purpose the number of extra Lesson

Leaves desired.

**\$1** 25. Extra Leaves, per hundred, per month 60 cents. Having filled the blanks as above, please return them with the money or money or der on the Plainfield P. O., to Rev. L. A. Platts, New Market, Middlesex Co., N. J To all persons inclosing a postage stamp

the bill will be returned as a receipt, properly signed by the agent. THE CLUSTER," a book for Sing ing Schools, Choirs and Musical Convenions, by S. Wesley Martin, J. M. Stillman, and T. Martin Towne, may be had of the publisher, J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New York, J. G. BURDICK, Alfred Centre. N. Y., or of Hamilton & Green, Milton. Rock Co., Wis. Price \$13 50 per dozen.

Specimen copies sent postpaid on receipt THOSE desiring the services of J Wis. Terms \$75 for four days, until Jan. 1 1874 thenceforward \$100. Traveling 1, 1874, thenceforward \$100. Traveling Patents, and have the largest establishexpenses charged for long distances. Apment in the world. More than fifty thou plications should be sent in a month or six | sand applications have been made for pat-

weeks before time set for the Convention.

J. B. Clarke, C. H. Phalen, S. Burdick insured. The fire originated in a keld, J. Bailey, W. B. Gillette, A. H. Lewis J. Clarke, A. B. Brant, Benj. Maxson, L W. Lewis, E. Lanphear, T. R. Reed, G. Davis, W. A. Rogers, W. S. Menter, E. W. Whitford, D. E. Maxson, S. S. Gris-

tend back of Vol. 28, No. 27.

RECEIPTS. All payments for the SABBATH RECORDED are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the edged, should give us early notice of the omission. No receipt under this head hereafter, will be understood to ex-

I. B. Crandall, "
I. Burdick, West Edmeston, Mrs. E. Baker, " 2 50 36 A. Arnold, Sackett's Harbor, 1 50 36 Barrett & Randolph, Shiloh, P. B. Davis, C.H. Phalen, Amherst, Mass, 400 31 killed, seven wounded and five cir-Wm. A. Rogers, Westerly, R.I., 5 00 30 Miss F. E. Lewis Cameron Pa., 75 30 26 W.S.Menter, Fon-du-Lac, Wis. 2 50 30 S. Crandall, Sioux City, Ia. 5 00 30 G. W. Drake, McKinney, Tex., 250 30 49

In Livingston county, Kentucky, on Fourth-day, Nov. 26th, 1873, by Rev. James dence of the bride's father, all of the above At the house of the bride's father, in

Roulette, Potter Co., Pa., Nov. 1st, 1873, At the house of Wm. H. Hydorn, Nov. 17th, 1873, in Hebron, Potter Co., Pa., by

In DeRuyter, N. Y., Nov. 6th, 1873, by MARY KINNEY, both of Otselic. DIED.

AYARS and Miss HATTIE E., daughter of

In Shiloh, N. J., Nov. 26th, 1873, of con-

the 22d year of her age. She was a member ture? Do the winter evenings seem long?
Have the old games become worn and lost their freshness? Get now Avilude or Game of Birds. No game has so happy a ence she was consistent and unwavering. combination of keen enjoyment in its play, under prolonged suffering she was cheerwith so much useful information conveyed ful and patient. In view of death she was by the beautiful pictures of birds and their calm and triumphant, saying, "I am so fine and correct descriptions, Sent postsure that it is going home." Blessed mempaid, for seventy-five cents, by West & ories linger in the hearts of her friendsthe memories of the "just." A. H. L.

In Cazenova, N. Y., Nov. 12th, 1873, after a brief illness, Mr. Henry C. Bur-DICK, in his 77th year. Bro. Burdick was born in Rhode Island, and moved with his parents to DeRuyter, where he early professed Christ and united with the Sev enth-day Baptist Church. Locating sub-sequently in Lincklean he became a mem-ber of our church in that place. His trust

S A P O L I O for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial. water. No removing curtains and carpet Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No Slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be with-BUTTER, NEW. State, half tubs,.... Vestern..... CHEESE, NEW. State factory, com. to prime "farm disry..... Western factory, prime.... FLOUR AND MEAL Flour, superfine....... 6 00 @6 State, extra..... 6 90 ( fancy ..... Western shipping... 6 90 @ choice.... 7 40 @ St. Louis extras..... Southern, choice to best extra..... 7 00@10 Flour, Western..... State and Penn. 4 20 @6 Corn Meal, Jersey...... 3 65 @3 Western 3 60 @8

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White Western....

White.....

yellow.....white

short.....

HOPS.

1872.....

Com. to Fair.....

SUNDRIES.

blood.....

Common ...

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Rye, Western.....

Oat straw.....

Crop of 1873...

Old .....

Calves, Hog dressed, Milk... Beef, salt, # bbl , plain to ex-

Eggs, ∰ dozen...... Live Geese Feathers.....

Cider Vinegar, # gallon....

Domestic Fleece, Saxony.... Merino, ‡ to full blood

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day of December, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

to serve as Petit Jurors, at the County Court to be held at the Court House in the

illage of Angelica, N. Y., on Monday, the

In witness whereof I have hereunto se

my hand this 28th day of November, 1873 W. H. H. RUSSELL, County Clerk,

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the Scientific American useful to them. Dated the 27th day of October, 1873. OR SALE AT THIS OFFICE Library, Study, Office, and Counting room; in every Reading room, College, Academy, -THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENI A year's numbers contain 832 pages and THE CHANGE AND RESTITUTION. A Dis Several Hundred Engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and cussion between W. H. Littlejohn, Seventh-day Adventist, and the Editor of the eference. The practical recipes are well

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of the Journal, and by prayer. covenant by which Christians God, includes the discipline I to the proper development eir spiritual character. The

for the present, seemeth to ous, but rather grievous; but eards it yieldeth the peaceable of righteousness."

-be reformers contend that it a divine administration of law upon transgressors, should

ous, of which the penalty is a ood resulting therefrom, are the established them, since they nd punish the guilty, is unjust onvicted and sentenced Will-

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for

Thanksgiving Day in Ashaway. Instead of a sermon in the morn ing, we had a conference meeting, the time being given mostly to the older brethren and sisters; and in again. Collections for the benefit of the poor were taken at each service, amounting altogether to \$1830

ASHAWAY, R. I., Nov. 30, 1873.

pily combined.

faithful Christian mother. To hear

the "old, old story." That God is

GENEVA.

my Saviour and my comforter.

WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 30th, 1873.

First Hopkinton Church.

and apparently with unabated inter-

est. Bro. Lewis does most of the

preaching; and faithfully and ear-

nestly does he present the eternal

truths of God, as they pertain to

man's duty here and their destiny

hereafter, Beside the preaching, the

work is helped forward by conference

meetings, meetings for special prayer,

inquiry meetings, and family visit-

Last evening, sixteen were wel-

comed into the church: eleven join-

ing after baptism, two upon profess-

ion of Christian experience, and three

After the welcome of the pastor,

and while the congregation stood

and sang, about 75 persons, and

among them very many of the re-

cent converts, came forward and ex-

tended the hand of Christian welcome,

and it was form and spirit most hap-

A. E. Main.

A. E. MAIN.

Nov. 30th, 1873.

Our prayer meetings here continue

ASHAWAY, R. I., Dec. 1st, 1873. Harrisburg, Ill.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

in money, and \$5 25 in cloth and

Since writing to you last I have received a letter from my old home in

stantly demanding a "thus it is ed States; to establish a branch mint of the Treasury to put in circulation other convicts, being compelled to written" for their luuscriptural po- at Chicago; repealing such sections The Sixth-day evening meeting of sitions. There are no Sabbath-keep- of the bankrupt act of 1867, as prothe Pawcatuck Church, held Nov. ers in that section. There was some | vide for involuntary bankruptcy; to 28th, took the form of a praise meet- | sensation when I turned to keep the | revise the customs laws of the Uniting. The pastor requested each one | Sabbath, because of the family and | ed States; a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing ly grateful. More than fifty took est so it never amounted to much. for the election of the United States Senators by the people; a resolution instructing the Finance Committee jects mentioned, with the exception | preach for them awhile, but I could | to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for free too low or too indistinctly to be un- ed to return as sonn as I could. I banking and a resumption of specie feel that a meeting there could be payments, to take effect January 1, For Salvation through Christ. made interesting indeed. The pastor 1875; a resolution instructing the free circulation of weekly newspa-For the influences of God's Spirit. is a devoted, good man, with whom

For the conference meeting and for I had much talk; he was very free report remedies for the present thanksgiving seasons. That mercy to talk and express himself on the lation to bounties, providing that all | fion of the Geneva award. volunteers under the President's proclamation of May 3d, 1861, ac-The House was called to order at ioon. The Clerk called the roll of members by States, after which

James G. Blaine, of Maine, was elected Speaker. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, offered a resolution covering all the elective offices of the For Clerk, Edward McPherson, o Pennsylvania; for Sergeant-at-Arms.

prove the condition of the national wait on the President. Mr. Sumner moved the consideration of the Sendiscussion the Senate refused to take up the bill. A number of bills were ntroduced, by unanimous consent. to be referred to the proper committees hereafter. Mr. Buckingham in troduced a bill to provide for free banking, to secure an elastic currency, to appreciate the national obligations, and to reach specie payment without commercial embarrassment. Mr. Windom introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the amounts expended by the general

In the Senate, after reading the

TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

ed and laid on the table. In the House, the President's Message was received, read, referred to

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3. In the Senate, the following bills were introduced: To provide for the better protection of the northern and north-western frontier, and to facilitate commerce between the States; there is strength. For Jesus' love. to the transaction of business. The to organize the Territory of Pembina; to authorize the construction of | Cardiff: custom house, &c., at Portland, Oregon; to aid in the execution of proof building in Nebraska City, dressed the Senate on the resolution banking and the resumption of spe-

> United States. In the House, resolutions referring the Election committee. Mr. Schumaker gave notice of a bill to erect in the city of Brooklyn a suitable building for the post office and fedof a bill to repeal so much of the act of March 3d, 1873, as prohibits

> through the mails free of postage. In the Senate, after the presentation of a number of petitions, the following bills were introduced and water highway from James River to the Ohio at the mouth of the Kanahwa: to remove political disabilities; to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah. Mr. Sumner presented the petition of ten thousand citizens asking the enactment of the civil rights bill presented by him. The bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858, introduced yesterday, was passed. After the election

adjourned till Monday. In the House, Mr. Hale, of Maine, introduced a resolution to refer to a select committee the subject of the repeal of the salary bill. The resolution was adopted. A large numtroduced and referred. Two bills proposed to abolish the pay and alprohibit all allowances for expenses of the President's household in consideration of the increased pay of the President. The House then pro-

tal on Blackwell's Island, sick with inflammation of the brain, and was not expected to live. After being

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION. -By a gas-

amp in the hotel. the explosion. Seventy persons were their chewing tobacco by putting

Three dwellings near the factory

Star, with a crew of seven men, arassociations to retain as part of rived at Port Elgin, Ont., on the aftout the United States; for the free abled condition. She was laden ploy letter carriers in every place of of wheat, the balance of her cargo a Canal; to afford cheap transpor- they cut the barge floose, and about tation by water from the interior to the Atlantic by way of the Great | Saginaw Bay. Capt. Barrett saw Lakes; to renew, protect and im-

FIRE AT FISHKILL .- An incendiary fire occurred at Fishkill on the morning of December 1st, at three o'clock. The entire business portion of the village was destroyed. The losses are estimated at \$118,000. Insurance, \$52,000. A man named Edward Jones was arrested at Poughkeepsie on suspicion of being the inmorning of November 22d. The thing their own way, there being but Loch Earn, the ship which came in one engine in the village, and that tion, made for the port of Queens of the village from destruction. All 400 hands, which closed one town, transferring the saved to the the buildings destroyed were frame, its mills at the beginning of the

National Trust Company, Thomas . Blair and Frank Ardary, directors, complicity to rob the city. Bailed

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.-Work on the Brooklyn Bridge has been suspended for the winter. All of the men employed except a few carpenters engaged in building the arch centers have been discharged. The company employed between three season. The New York tower is 128 feet above tide water-8 feet Twelve thousand cubic yards of masonry have been laid during the season. On the Brooklyn tower the masonry is 284 feet above tide wa-

THE VIRGINIUS AVENGED.—Private letters have been received in New York showing that the Cubans have partly avenged the murder of the summer, have within the last few patriots taken on the Virginius. On learning of their execution, Maximo domez attacked and captured a number of Spanish fortified camps in the icinity of Santiago. He made over 200 prisioners, and marching them close up to Santiago, shot them in full view of the Spanish fortifications, and then sent in word to Bur-

MEXICAN advices state that religand "Death to Protestants!" Troops

sea, but without loss of life. The British armor-plated man-of-war Bellerophon collided with the Brazil and

was in the Lord, his death peaceful and happy. His numerous kindred and friends NEW YORK MARKETS-DEO. 8.1873

State and Orange county, Pails 38

S A P O L I O is better than Soap and Sand for pol-OIJOTAC Polishes Brass and Copper utensils CAPOLIO for Washing Dishes and Glassware invaluable. Cheaper than Soap. removes Stains from Marble Mantles.

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do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it. HANDSAPOLIO Toilet Soap, having no equal in the

TTANDSAPOLIO New, retail...... 1 10 @1 40 shipping...... 50 @1 00

TTANDSAPOLIO Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invalnable. For making the skin white and soft, and giving to it a " bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Pork, # bbl., new mess.....14 00 @15 00

costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and every body should have it. You will like it.

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ents through their agency.

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tion, from the FERROTYPE to the fines until it is too late. For sale by J. C. BURDICK, JEWELER, Alfred, N. Y. LIARK, NOW !- UNTIL JAN. 1 1st, 1874. I will send for \$2 to an part of the United States, postage paid, a pair of ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES

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GREATLY REDUCED RATES. J. C. POTTER, Optician, PROPRIETOR.

closed in New York, Dec.

TOO LA

To-morrow is not thine
No promise of to-day
Even this hour may be
In this thy home of t

Inactive soul! what? Wretch! from thy

Wretch I from thy sid Unfold thy waiting, ca Unclose thy drowsy

Life's labor waits. Sti Of morrows fair and Time onward speeds. O, canst thou yet de

Up! grasp this momen Time, time, is thine

Thou wakest, soul, to Death comes. Thy

Copied for the Sabh

Remember to

THE SABBAT

WESTERLY, R. I.

"The Son of Man is Sabbath."—Jesus Chr

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Romans 6: 16-"Kn

HARRIE

## Misgellaneous.

DO NOT SLAM THE GATE. Now, Henry, pray don't laugh at me, But when you go so late, I wish you would be careful, dear, To never slam the gate. For Bessie listens every night, And so does teasing Kate, To tell me next day what o'clock She heard you slam the gate. 'Twas nearly ten, last night you know, But now 'tis very late-(We've talked about so many things,) O, do not slam the gate. For all the neighbors hearing it, Will say our future fate We've been discussing, so I beg You will not slam the gate!

For though it is all very true I wish that they would wait, To canvass our affairs—until— Well, pray don't slam the gate. At least, not now, but by-and-by, When in "our home" I wait Your coming, I shall always like To hear you slam the gate.

For whether you go out or in,
At early hours or late,
The world will never tense me then,
About that horrid gate.

A WIFE'S EFFORT. A STORY FOUNDED ON FACT. Depend on Him; thou canst not fail; Make all thy wants and wishes known Fear not; His merits must prevail;
Ask but in faith, it shall be done." "Does your arm give you more

pain than usual to-day, dear?" asked a young wife of her husband, as he lay upon a lounge, wearily trying to be patient under his confinement indoor, when he well knew how fearfully their means were being rapidly gan. The stove set out from the consumed by his protracted illness. "No," replied he, "it is not my physical trouble over which I grieve. but the fear that I may be in bed all of you and Christine? No money, no friends, and I an invalid," and poor Henry Howard sighed deject-

"It is very discouraging, I know, Henry, but we will not despair. God will provide a way, and that right soon. He never forsakes those who trust Him. Now my morning's work prospects," said his wife. "Christine, be a good girl, now, and mind papa nicely."

Six months before this, Henry Howard had removed his family from a small, unprofitable farm near house, he began to feel encouraged. and had begun arrangements to take his wife and little daughter away from the tenement they now occu pied, to a comfortable cottage in a

nice location. Returning home one cold night from the store, the pavements were like glass, and the wind and snow very fierce, when suddenly a strong blast carried his hat far out upon the slippery street; running to recover weeks he had lain upon his couch, unable to exert himself in any way. Very sorrowfully had he drawn the

looked so hard, and he began to feel | we never before were so comfortably verv wretched. Mrs. Howard after buying only a very limited supply at market, had words must have got lost in the found to her dismay, that only ten dollars stood between them and starvation point. Henry was helpless; she must try to get something to do. All was so dark, had the "human-hearted Saviour" forgotten to intercede for her? She had praved-only God knew how long and faithfully—for even a ray of light to guide her, but still she only stumbled along on her sad way. No hope to cheer her. She had tried sewing, but being unknown, could not secure any work. Was there, in all that busy city, no employment for willing hands, nothing she could do to earn ever so small a sum for her sick husband and innocent baby? Would other people commenced to whisper, the God whom she had loved so long desert her now at the saddest hour? Guided by a new impulse, Mrs. Howard turned and retraced her steps for a few squares, stopping at the door of the office of the Tract Society; here she paused, almost suffocated by the violent beating of up, and kept on smiling to show our her oppressed heart, and fearing a calmness. Suddenly, when in the refusal or coldness, but the urgency midst of what was probably a most of her case gave her courage, and maniacal sneer, the collar parted at she entered. A quiet, benevolent the back, and one side dropped gentleman alone occupied the room, down to the floor, and the other and he, seeing her hesitation, gently swung around to the front. A asked if he could assist her. His manner did much to reassure her, and simply explaining her situation, -Danbury News. she asked for work-copying, if they could give it out; but so earnestly did she press her desire to secure employment at once, that Mr. Moss determined to do all in his power to trol our expenditure, is a sore need assist one whom he at once decided in all classes. The influences which to have been well educated, piously surround us, the habits which we fall she would brace herself and stop the trained, but, most unfortunately, en- into as a second nature, all sway us | team, and then in unclerical lantirely without friends in a large city. in the same direction. Every family | guage he would be seech her to go

him an opportunity to aid her, and bor on the right spends on carriages, to secure for his varied requirements or their neighbor on the left in upa fresh, and as he believed, an intel- holstery, they will find themselves about it?" asked Red Shirt. ligent writer. Few men would have rich for all good purposes. From Thanking him, she promised to re-pleasant to our friends, and so we myself." turn as soon as the story was completed, and withdrew.

buy ice-creams. And this most need-Not until Christine had fallen which every soul of us can carry through for himself or herself. asleep, and Henry had succumbed to an opiate did Mrs. Howard begin her writing. Returning grateful streets. No doubt. But every one thanks to God for sending this much of us can sweep our own door-step, of success, and praying for guid- and if he will do it quietly and regance in her new effort, she wrote ularly, anon his right and left hand ed with countenance as placid as if down her subject: "Trust God in neighbors follow, and before long Mr. Moss had selected the whole street is swept. And in it as a beginning, believing it would | this way, and by this means, can be an inspiring theme for her pen. almost all those social tangles which little story was completed, she felt diculous and the most harrassing of encouraged to hope it would be resocial troubles, will in the end yield, cooked in, straining it, if necessary, James G. Clark, the noet of the cooked in the cooked in

Starting quite early next mornall winter, and when Henry proposto to her are not patience, sober-mind-vinegar, at a cost of six or seven of the eight thousand jewelers in Newark, N. J., are now idle.

honesty; but self-assertion, disconing to him, she declined, saying that tent, hatred of superiority of all if it had not been for their trouble kinds, and eagerness of physical enand Mr. Moss' generous assistance, she might never have known of this I fear, with singular force to us isltalent, and it would have always remained neglected. Many beautiful stories have come to the little reading time which he goes on to draw ers of the child's paper in B---, but few know how they came to be may prove true for us also. "When- end but for the intelligent driver, there. Few efforts of this kind are ever the sound of the new gospel who pulled hard on the gee rein and encouraged by editors; they cannot always remember the time when the ancient and noble ways is heard hook that he bounded right forward their "tall tree" was only an acorn. in the land, it is fair to expect that like a slung-shot. Then he bounded

MY FIRST PAPER COLLAR. Paper collars are well enough un-

derstood now, and the addition of cloth-lining has worked a wonderful improvement in the article. The boy who tries his first collar in this day has none of the trials or apprehensions of the boy of ten or fifteen years ago. We remember with unpleasant distinctness the first paper collar we ever wore. It was a surprise party. A half hour after the advent of ourself and the other surprisers we were located in the parlor on a mohair chair. And they were very fresh and vigorous mohairs, too. It was our intention to have got in a corner, but we missed the aim, and got located within eighteen inches of the stove. It was a large stove, with a complicated mass of perpendicular sheet-iron pipes, like an organ, only it was warmer than an or-

wall, and our location gave us a eth itself into three contingent parprominence that would have been ticulars; whereof the first argueth very grateful had we been back of a from analogy; the second declareth a usage; and the third, by way of store looking for lemons, but being winter, and then what will become a diffident person, and having a interpellate interrogation, denieth strong desire to crawl under the carthat the pronunciation i-ther, ni-ther pet and be out of sight, the promiis a British affectation. Now as to nence put a blight on our spirits the first, it is the finest exhibition of that we found impossible to shake what has been called brazen-facedoff. It was quite cold out doors, but ness, then brass, then face, and then, the room being full of people, and by refinement and particularity of some thoughtful person having closmetaphor, cheeks that I, in the ed the door, the temperature comcourse of no small experience of menced to densify with extraordithat quality, ever confronted. For is done, and if you can keep Christine out of mischief while I run to around the sides of the room, and in of these three words cited as the ground or an argument from analomarket, you will have no time to such a way as to take in the stove gy for the pronunciation of ei, the dwell upon, and worry over your and ourself. A dreadful silence sat first is a foreign word as much as upon all, disturbed only occasionally sheik, or chomois, or uylghan; and by a brief whisper of one friend to the second and third are anomalous another, which undoubtedly referred exceptions, which have their pronunto our proximity to the stove and ciation from their connection with high and sly. And these three the wierd solemnity of our expression, which we desperately but vainwords, thus in the very nature of -, to the city. Having obtained a situation as head clerk in a good once or twice to look into the faces very many in our language containof the company, but thought better of it, and picking out a place in the wall where the paper had been torn other. off, fell to studying it with all-absorbing interest. The perspiration stood out on our forehead in great drops, and, having stood there till with what degree of candor he deals. they got tired, the drops silently To the direct contrary of his asserrolled down our face. We would tion, there are but two analogical

have got out a handkerchief, but we cherished the hope that some one in the party was not looking at us, and the other ay, (name-sound of a.) room for him in their pews.—Obsupporty street, running to recover dreated to make any movement for the other uy, (name-sound of all room for him in their per it, he had fallen, and a broken arm dreated to make any movement for There is besides, however, a colloserver and Commonwealth. resulted. This had been followed fear of attracting his attention. quial abbreviation of these sounds. acute rheumatism, and for six Then the bergamot and sweet oil Of the first, like deceive, ceiling, &c., and of the second, like eight, freight, with which we had generously fed our locks, with a view to intoxicatheir, obeisance, &c., examples will ing the senses of the females in atoccur to every reader. Of the third nest egg from the bank, and that tendance, commenced to ooze forth, are counterfeit, foreign, leisure, &c. now was almost gone, and then and start down the back of our neck There being thus positively and abwhat! Must he see those he loved for fresh pastures. It was at this solutely no analogical support what-ever in the English language for better than life suffer for the actual juncture, the heat of the stove havnecessities of life, while he lay there ing become unbearable, that the lathe pronunciation of either and neitried by sickness-what could he dy of the house inquired if the stove ther with the i vowel sound, what do? Just when he had begun to was not too warm for the gentlemen. shall be said other than what I have hope to make them so happy, too, it It was our purpose to protest that said of Dr. Hall's "bluffing" pretensions in that respect. situated, but the roof of our mouth Next as to usage. Dr. Hall as having dried and cracked open, the crevices. But we smiled—such a smile, perhaps, as a sick man would exchange with an undertaker who had called in to ask after his health.

SIMPLICITY IN LIVING.

ed of all reforms is just the one

We cannot sweep our whole

serts that "so [with the i sound] either and neither are, perhaps most frequently sounded by cultivated Englishmen and Eglishwomen. Valeat quantum. The "perhaps shows some doubt and a not unwise It was at this point that we became cautionary provision. On the other conscious of our paper collar. It hand, I have said, not exactly to the was pressing against the back of our contrary of Dr. Hall's assertion, but neck with the ardor of a mustard that persons of the best education draft, and one end had broke from and highest social position in Engthe button and was soaring majesticland generally say eether and neether. ally heavenward. We could feel it I let the assertion stand by the side of Dr. Hall's. As to orthoepical yaller dog." crumble and fall down on both sides, and every time we put our hands authority, which is of value no less up, which we began to do quite oftas a record of the best usage than en on account of the cold thrill it for its weighing of analogy, it is argave us, we found it spotted with rayed in a solid mass against Dr. the vitality of that collar. The Hall's position as to i-ther and nither. For on the side of eether and and look up at the ceiling, and put neether, without alternative, are, with three exceptions, all the orthotheir handkerchiefs in their mouths. We thought of killing every one of epists in the language.—Richard | away. them on the spot, and hiding their Grant White, in Galaxy. bleeding remains in the cellar; but we lacked the coolness necessary for HOW TO LEAD A COW. such an undertaking, on account of that infernal stove, and so gave it

Every woman will tell you that a man can be led easier by putting an arm around his neck than by pulling his hair, but we never knew till recently that the reason you can't lead a cow behind a wagon is because she objects to having her horns pulled. The other day a red-shirted emigrant passed through here on shriek of laughter burst from the company, and we bolted for home. family and household possessions were in a covered wagon, to the hind end of which was fastened a cow. Behind her, with a sharp stick, walked the emigrant, giving her a To live simply, to master and consmart welt occasionally when she hung back. Every now and then a short story for a child's paper, and hold of the skirts of the one above with a prod of the sharp stick. The

if it will answer, I will pay you for it, and to be desperately holding on. poor cow rolled her eyes and rolled all you can bring me. Can you un- Well, as Mr. Goldwin Smith says, her tongue. The poor emigrant, dertake this?" asked he, smiling the best thing they can do is to log too, was dusty and tired, but his Her fine flow of language had congo the only thing, indeed, which will voice and stick didn't fail him. She could write easy stories, and at the make their lives of real use in their same time introduce much of her generation. The moment they will shaking her head in reply to his for you, sir." earnest faith and gentle trust in her do so, and begin resolutely to live earnest entreaties, when a man call-Redeemer into them, thus giving without regard to what their neigh- ed out to Red Shirt that he didn't understand cows worth a cent."

"Why, just take that rope off her attempted this experiment, but Mr. that moment it can no longer be said horns, and put it around her neck, Moss never refused to assist any of us with truth, that we dare not and she'll lead as quiet as a lamb. who were willing to help themselves. trust our wits to make our houses If she don't, I'll follow her a mile

The rope was changed to her neck and the team started. The cow gave a look of surprise and walked along 'Well, that beats all," said Red Shirt: and without a word of thanks he mounted his wagon. The procession moved slowly on toward Carroll county, and the cow followshe were walking home at milking time.—Ames (Iowa) Intelligencer.

Weaving into it many incidents in we have been glancing at casually, ty of common Irish potatoes, wash mouth. the lives of those who have "cast all this evening, be set right. Simple them until they are thoroughly clean, care on Jesus," she soon found her living! To it even the great house- place them in a large vessel, and dispersed by a man taking off his interest increasing, and when the hold question, at once the most ri- boil them until done. Drain off hat and announcing that he was will begin at once to look not wholly in order to remove every particle of insoluble and hopeless. Speaking of the potato. Then put this potato ing, she soon found herself before this sore question in the Nation, the water into a jug or keg, which set her-new friend. After reading the other day, one of the wittiest of near the stove, or in some place article, he pronounced it decidedly American essayists took up the cud-where it will be kept warm, and add reditable, and gave her a small sum as payment. He advised her to keep en, and week after week he received one of her stories. She succeeded in supporting the loved ones American life and manners preach weeks, and you will have excellent

THE MULE OF LOUISVILLE. He Arises in His Might.

An untutored mule, attached to joyment;" and the words come home, one of the East End and Broadway cars, turned around to look back as anders also in those days. Let us it was going in from Second on to hope that picture of the good com- | Jefferson. The car stopped, and the mule would have walked to the rear LISHED.—The cheapest and best-sell which is to win the nations back to gave him such a whack with the carit will not find her ears wholly closed; | back like a return ball, just in time and that when the altar of duty is to get the other end of the hook, again set up by her employers, she and renewed the forward movement

will lay on it attractive beefsteaks, with such force that the rebound potatoes done to a turn, make liba- | brought him up in a collapsed contions of soup, display remarkable dition agrinst the breastwork of the fertility in sweets, an extreme fond- car. The driver looked shaky, the ness for washing, and learn to grow mule seemed anxious to go someold in one family."—Thos. Hughes. where, and just then two more cars came up too, and a young man in nice clothes, who looked as if he might be an agent of the Humane Society, patted the creature gently on the neck, took him gently by the

PRONUNCIATION OF EITHER AND

Referring to what is said in

Words and their Uses" as to the

"On the contrary the analopy,

pronunciation ither and nither and

so either and neither are, perhaps

most frequently sounded by culti-

vated Englishmen and Englishwom-

en. And in what sense are the pro-

nunciations a 'British affectation?"

This complex dijudication divid-

eider, heigy, and sleight favors the

NEITHER.

laws:

pronunciation of those words (either bit, and told him to "come." and neither), Dr. Hall lays down the only asked once, and the mule went. G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. When they picked the young gentleman up and put his hat on again, and wanted to know if he was much hurt, he said he thought it wouldn't be more than two ribs and a collar bone, and then fainted away. He was carried to the nearest drug store just as three more cars came up, and the number of spectators increased to 900. The six drivers then formed a hollow square, with the mule in

the centre, and for about three minutes the gentle creature went forward and backward with a velocity that seemed marvellous; but something broke, and he skimmed out of his harness and disappeared around the corner of Second and Market strects like a shot from a mountain howitzer. Then the six intelligent drivers put their shoulders to the car and pushed it over the grade. When this was done the repentant mule was brought back, hitched up and trotted away with his load, and everybody wanted to know of everybody else why they didn't do that in the first place ?- Louisville Her-

Shaking Hands,—There are two small churches in a little village. All the new people who come to live in the village go to one of these things out of court, are among the churches and not the other. Both are neat, both are pretty, both have ing the sylable ei, all that have the the pure gospel preached in them, sound of long i. There is not one both have good pastors, both have good members. Now what draws strangers and outsiders to one church es, having produced these three, we more than the other? Can you nestly to correct blood and system, which may, from that manoeuvre, judge think? Because the people in the are always at fault, also to act specifically

> ODDS AND ENDS. A Western journal, probably wishng to do the handsome thing by the local doctor, recently announced that "Dr. Crawford was called in, and under his prompt and skillful treatment, the young man died on Wednesday afternoon." This the Detroit Free Press calls the puff oblique, and says: "We don't know

Crawford." A toper got so much on his stomach the other day that said organ repelled the load. As he leaned against a lamp post vomiting, a little dog happened to stop by him, whereupon he indulged in this soliloguy: "Well, now here's a conundrum. I know where I ate the baked beans, I remember where I ate that lobster, I recollect where I got that rum, but I'm hanged if I can recall where I ate that little

An absent-minded man entered a Troy shoe store the other day and wanted his boy measured for a pair of shoes. "But where's the boy?" asked the dealer. "Thunder!" said the man, "I've left the boy at home. I'll go and get him;" and off he started for his house, six blocks

Dean Stanley does not believe in apostolic succession. In a sermon recently preached by him in Edinburgh, he showed that as a matter of history there are no successors to the apostles. These died and appointed no one in their stead. At a juvenile party, one little fellow, rejoicing in the splendor of his

new clothes, went up to another with the triumphant remark: "You ain't dressed as well as I am.' his way to Carroll county. His "Well," retorted the other, "I can lick you anyhow."

"Mother, you mustn't whip me for running away from school any more." "Why not?" "Cos my school book says that ants are the most industrious beings in the world; and ain't I a truant?"

Dr. Parker, the London delegate to the Alliance, said, in his farewell address to the people of New York, that he knew not the meaning of the word hospitality before he came to America.

A gentleman late one evening met his servant. "Hallo! where are you vinced his practiced ear that she give themselves any comfort, or had suddenly halted the procession going at this time of night ?- for no

Arthur W. West, provision dealer of West Amesbury, Mass., was found dead on Thursday morning, Nov. 27, "Well, what are you going to do in the streets of that village, it is supposed from apoplexy. A convicted murderer under sentence of death in Georgia has sold

his body to a medical gentleman for \$10, which he has expended in toilet A tanner's shop was recently excavated at Pompeii, with many of the tools used by the workmen, which

are almost the same as those used at the present time. The almshouse in Wareham, Mass. was burned on Monday night, Nov. 24th. All the inmates escaped unharmed. The loss is \$1,000.

While witnessing a game of base ball out West, a boy was struck on CHEAP VINEGAR.—Take a quanti- ball out West, a boy was struck on the head, the bawl coming out of his by giving relief and health to the child, Saws, Files, Planes, Steel Squares, &c. A disorderly crowd in Utica was

James G. Clark, the poet and singer, has become interested in the Syracuse Herald. He is to edit it. Dacud Pasha, the eminent Turkish statesman, died at Biarritz on Sat-

urday, Nov. 8th. There were quite severe shocks of earthquakein Austin, Nevada, Nov. 6th. No damage was done. It is estimated that six thousand

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5000 AGENTS WANTED. Samples sent free by mail, with terms, to clear from \$5 to \$10 per day. New York, about three-quarters of a mile ddress N. H. WHITE, Newark, N. J. THE LATEST BIBLE PUB-

Agents' Bibles in the market. For cir culars address A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 Arch street, Philadelphia. COME THINGS WORTH KNOWING .- A large book, full of good things, valuable secrets, and important information; mailed for two stamps Address LEE & CO., 524 Sixth Avenue

GENTS WANTED :-- A I profitable and respectable business or men or women who have or can make leisure time and wish to convert it into money. For circulars address STAR LA-MINA WARE, 80 Beekman St., N. Y.

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THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST Co., 185 Bleecker St., New York. CHARTERED BY UNITED STATES ASSETS OVER \$4,000,000. W ALVORD President

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashie Send for Circular. PIUM EATING CURED.—A
PAINLESS CURE for this terrible nabit is now offered to all and at such rates as will enable those addicted to this KING OF ALL HABITS to avail themselves of the

LOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS. AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, USE WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. Sold by Druggists.

TO HEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. D-FACTS SWORN TO DR. J. B. FITLER.—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penn'a, in 1833, and after 30 years' experience, perfected Dr. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEU MATIC SYRUP. I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic dis-Sworn to this 26th April, 1871. F. A. OSBOURN, Notary Public, Phil. WE CLERGYMEN were cured by it, and will satisfy any one writing us. Rev. Thos. Murphy, D. D., Frankford, Phila.; Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pa.; Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa; Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa; Rev. G. G. Smith, Pitts-ford, N. Y.; Rev. Jos. Beggs, Falls Church, Phila.; &c. Afflicted should write Dr. Fitler, Phila., for explanatory pamphlet and guarantee, gratis. \$50 Reward for an incurable case. No cure, no charge, a reality

Sold by druggists. PR. SAGE'S CATARRH REM-EDY cures by its mild, healing properties, to which the DISEASE YIELDS when the system has been put in perfect order with DR, PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, which should be taken ear think? Because the people in the one shake hands with them, and are glad to see them. When a stranger comes to town, they take pains to DOUCHE, with which the medicine can be pronunciations of the ei in either one hunt him up, and ask him to come carried high up and perfectly applied to all parts of passages and chambers in which ee, the common and regular sound; to church with them, and make sores and ulcers exist, and from which dissores are under the common and regular sound; charge proceeds. So successful has this course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers \$500 REWARD for a case of The two medicines with instr

> ment, for \$2, by all druggists. BRINGS YOU FREE BY mail the very best "ELASTIC TRUSS." Write at once to POMEROY &

CO., 744 Broadway, New York. THE MAGIC COMB—SENT by mail to any one for \$1. Will change any colored hair to a permanent black or brown, and contains no poison. what the doctor says to this, but if Trade supplied at low rates. Addr the editor of that newspaper is taken MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. sick, we advise him not to call in

OIVEN AWAY!! I For only 35 cents, free by mail, an ELEGANTLY PERFUMED SACHET. Odor delightful, sure to please. Agents Wanted. Make big pay. FLETCHER, Perfumer, 141 Chambers-st, New York.

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tion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood removes vesicle obstructions and acts di rectly on the Liver and Spleen. Price \$ a bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St.

NEW THING UNDER THE SUN."

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s a series of narrative-sketches,drawn from Scriptural, historical, and legendary source es. Illustrated with Sixteen Choice Oil Chromos, after paintings by the most cele-brated artists of the world, giving a rich and magnificent variety of Oriental costume and beauty. Mrs. Stowe in her charming style has written a book full of interes and without a dull page in it, which even if not illustrated would sell rapidly; but the BRILLIANT OIL PICTURES make it one published separately, would readily sell for \$2 each—or \$32, while the entire book, with the sixteen pictures, together with sumptuons bindings of the volume, can be had for one fifth of that amount. The ook is making a tremendous Sensation Among Agents, and salesmen, because it i absolutely new and "has money in it." To get pleasant work and good pay, send for terms, circulars, &c., to J. B. FORD & CO.,

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EASTWARD.				
STATIONS.	No. 12*	No. 8	No. 6	No. 2
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley	1.05PM 2.45 "		7.00AM 8.45 "	3.25AM 4.55 "
Cincinnati	1			<u> </u>
Cleveland	l'			<u> </u>
Salamanca Olean Cuba Genesee Andover Alfred	3.15 " 3.58 " 4.23 " 5.17 "		9.12 " 10.08 " 10.50 " 12.07PM 12.33 " 1.02 "	5.22AN 6.07 " 6.33 " 7.29 " 8.03 "
Arrive at Buffalo NiagaraFalis	3.20 " 2.15 "		9.30AM 8.10 "	6.00 " 4.55 "
Leave Horn'llsville Arrive at	6.35 "	1.20AM	1.50рм	9.00 "

Elmira 8.38 3.22 4.30 10.51 Elmira Binghamton 10.53 5.32 7.30 12.49PM Port Jervis 3.48AM 10.15 11.55AM 5.25 New York | 7.40 " | 1.55PM | ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheriden 5.25, Forestville 5.45, Smith's Mills 6.10, Perrysburg 6.50, Dayton 7.32, Cattaraugus 8.30, Little Valley 9.10, Salamanca 9.52, Great Val ley 10.25, Carrollton 10.48, Vandalia 11.15 Allegany 12.17 P. M., Olean 12.45, Hinsdale 1.16, Cuba 1.57, Friendship 3.10, Belvidere 3.38, Phillipsville 4.00, Scio 4.27, Genesee 5.00, Andover 6.10, Alfred 6.55,

Almond 7.25, and arriving at Hornellsville at 7.50 P.M.

9.30 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheriden 9.45, Forestville 9.55, Smith's Mills 10.08, Perrysburg 10.30, Dayton 10.39, Cattaraugus 11.08, Little Valley 12.17, Carrollton 12.34, Vandalia 12.48, Alle gany 1.07, Olean 1.23, Hinsdale 1.43, Cuba 3.12, Friendship 2.53, Belvidere 3.12, Phil-lipsville 3.28, Scio 3.46, Genesee 4.04, Andover 4.40. Alfred 5.15, Almond 5.30, ar-

iving at Hornellsville at 5.50 P. M.

WESTWARD. STATIONE. | No. 1 | No. 5 | No. 3\* | No. 2 Leave New York Port Jervis Horn'llsville 9.00am 11.45am Cincinnati

Leave Little Valley 6.35 " 12.00 M 4.30PM Arrive at Dunkirk 8.00 " 1.30PM 6.00 " ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. The 3.10 A.M., except Sundays, from Ho nellsville, also stops at Belvidere 4.32 Friendship 4.43, Allegany 5.38, Vandalia 5.50. Carrollton 6.00, Little Valley 6.35, Cattaraugus 6.53, Dayton 7.13, Perrysburg,

1.19, Smith's Mills 7.34, Forestville 7.42,

Sheriden 7.50, arriving at Dunkirk at 8.00

nellsville, stopping at Almond 5.12, All and tastes of all classes of readers will be fred 5.37, Andover 6.25, Genesee 7.40, Scio consulted. Friendship 9.25, Cuba 10.47, Hinsdale 11.22, Olean 11.58, Allegany 12.17 P. M., Vandalia 12.48, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 1.56, Salamanca 2.25, Little Valley 3.20, Cattaraugus 4.07, Dayton 5.10, Perrysburg 5.30, Smith's Mills 6.10, Forestville 6.35, heriden 6.55, and arriving at Dunkirk at

7.20 P. M. 12.35 P. M., daily, from Hornells ville, stopping at Almond 12.48, Alfred 1.02, Andover 1.23, Genesee 1.40, Scio 1.55. Phillipsville 2.04. Belvidere 2.14. Friendship 2.25, Cuba 2.47, Hinsdale 3.03, quent insertion. Special contracts

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MATALOGUE OF BOOKS AND TRACTS

PUBLISHED BY THE ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

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mentatively and historically, and should

be in the hands of every one desiring

light on the subject.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE PERUSAL OF GILFILLAN AND OTHER AUTHORS ON THE SABBATH. By Rev. Thos. B. Brown, Pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Little Genesee, N. Y. Second Edition, 125 pp. Fine Cloth, 50 cents. Paper.

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NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A Series of Four Sermons on the subject of the Sabbath. By Rev. Nathan Wardner, late Missionary at Shanghai, China. 1. Teachings of the Old Testament, applied in answering the Objections and Arguments of Advocates for the First Day. 2. The Theory of a Change of the Sab-3. The No-Sabbath Theory Examined.
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A DEFENCE OF THE SABBATH, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment, By Geo. Carlow. Third Edition—Revis This work was first published in London, in 1724. It is valuable as showing the state

of the Sabbath argument at that time. VINDICATION OF THE TRUE SABBATH, in 2 parts. Part First, Narrative of Recent Events. Part Second, Divine appoint ment of the Seventh Day, by Rev. J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 60 pp. Paper, 10 cents. This work is one of decided value, not only as regards the argument adduced, but

as showing the extreme want of liberality

and fairness which characterized the trial

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the Presbyterian Church. THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp. Paper, 10 cents.

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awful solemn t should be found one of these contempt. Of, said "one jot or shall never Da and earth pass commands we force all the du or man. We every duty is joined in just that they are them, and are in all ages, as drew Fuller. iour to be a j of the ten com Lord with all and strength, ourselves, and obedience that creature. If our heart, we with every par he has enjoined moral or positi All the rites Mosaic ritual, ceptable mann virtue of, and

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