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# The Sabbath Recorder. For the Sabbath Recorder.

A GIFT. Respectfully inscribed to Mrs. M. E. Colt. Twas a day when the wealth of Sep

Wreathed with beauty the forest and All nature rejoiced in the splendor Of Autumn's magnificent reign; But my heart and my flesh were aweary

From conflict with sorrow and pain, When lo! like an angel of mercy,
A dear friend appeared at the door,
and O! what a vision of beauty In her hand she so graciously bore. The sweet gift presented so kindly. Made my heart and mine eyes to run

And grapes, too, as good as of Eshcol, She brought with her generous hand, As grateful to me, a weak pilgrim,
As if brought from the Promised Land And so full, too, of life giving nectar, As by breezes of Paradise fanned.

flowers! of the richest and rarest, general importance to the people of this The climate and season afford; So varied in form and in color, regarding as pre-eminent the policy and measures which are designed to secure the

And each with such fragrance was stored; So full of the language of heaven, And perfumed with the breath of the

nal trade and foreign commerce may be Sweet beauties! How could you survive exchanges, which is based upon the So much of your primitive worth— You knew in the home of your birth this end should be sought as d compassed

When the curse once pronounced ppon

Came down on a sin blighted earth? beautiful creatures! why must be so transient your soul cheering stay? by so soon is your sweet mission ended Why so soon must you haste to decay, Your beauty and fragrance departing, Like the soul from these bodies of clay As souls full of truth, love, and friend-

ship, Leave mem'ries which never depart, So your silent, yet eloquent language Will be ever inscribed on my heart With the kindness inspiring the giver, Who knew good Samaritan's art.

Oh, will there be flowers in heaven, Where never the spoiler hath trod? And will they be souls of these beauties Which spring from our own earthly Will their fragrance and bloom be immor

Up there in the garden of God? SEPT. 22d, 1877.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow Citizens of the Scnate and House of mentatively and historically, and should With devout gratitude to the bountiful

tiver of all good, I congratulate you at the beginning of your first regular session. You find our country blessed with health and peace and abundant harvests, and with encouraging prospects of an early return of general prosperity. To complete and make permanent the pacification of the country continues to be, until it is fully accomplished, the most important of all our national interests. The earnest urpose of good citizens generally to unite eir efforts in this endeavor is evident It found decided expression in the resoluonventions of the leading political parties of the country. There was a wide-spread apprehension that the momentous esults in our progress as a nation, marked ov the recent amendments to the Constitution, were in imminent jeopardy, that the good understanding which prompted their adoption in the interest of a loyal devotion to the general welfare might prove barren truce, and that the two sections of the country once engaged in civil strife light be again almost as widely severed and disunited as they were when arrayed in arms against each other. The course to be pursued, which, in my judgment seemed wisest in the presence of this emergency, was plainly indicated in my inaugural address. It pointed to the time, which all our people desire to see, when a genuine love of our whole country, and o all that concerns its true welfare shall supplant the destructive forces of mutual animosity of races and of sectional hostilities. Opinions have differed widely as to the measures best calculated to secure this great end. This was to be expected. measures adopted by the administration have been subjected to severe and varied criticism. Any course whatever which might have been entered upon would certainly have encountered distrust and opposition. These measures were in my judgment, such as were most in my with the Constitution and with the genius of our people, and best adapted, under all circumstances, to attain the end in view. The beneficent results already apparent prove that these endeavors are ot to be regarded as a mere experiment and should sustain and encourage us in our efforts. Already in the brief time which has elapsed the immediate effective ness, no less than the justice of the course

great majority of my fellow-citizens. silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, WITHDRAWAL OF THE ARMY FROM THE and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to The discontinuance of the army for the as full a measure of both metals as their purpose of upholding local governments in relative commercial values will permit, would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, stitutional duty and requirement under the I must ask your indulgence to a brief and ircumstances existing at the time, than it definite statement of certain essential was a much needed measure for the storation of local self-government and features, of such legislative measures the promotion of national harmony. The do not propose to enter the debate represented or both sides by such able dispawithdrawal of the troops from such employment was effected deliberately, tants in Congress and before the people, with solicitous care for the peace and good and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation of any one nation can property, and persons of every right of all ses of citizens. The results that have followed are indeed significant and encour aging. All apprehension of danger from remitting those States to local self-gov ernment is dispelled, and a most salutary change in the minds of the people ha begun and is in progress in every part of that section of country once the theatre of unhappy civil strife, substituting for uspicion, distrust, and aversion, concord riendship, and patriotic attachment to the Union. No unprejudiced mind will deny that the terrible and often fatal collision which for several years have been of frequent occurrence, and have agitated and alarmed the public mind, have almost entirely ceased, and that a spirit of mutual forbearance and hearty national interest has succeeded. There has been a general re-establishment of order and of the orderly administration of justice. Iustances of remaining lawlessness have become of rare occurrence. Political turmoil and turbulence have disappeared, useful in-dustries have been resumed. Public credit in the Southern States has been greatly trengthened, and the encouraging benefits of a revival of commerce between the ections of the country lately embroiled in civil war are fully enjoyed. Such are some of the results already attained upon measure as affecting this relation of the They are of such importance that we may vith confidence patiently await the desired consummation that will surely come with the natural progress of events.

pursued is demonstrated, and I have an

abiding faith that time will furnish its

ample vindication in the minds of the

EX-SLAVEHOLDERS AND NEW CITIZENS. It may not be improper here to say that it should be our fixed and unalterable determination to protect by all available and proper means under the Constitution and the laws, the lately emancipated race in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges and I urge upon those to whom heretofore the colored people have sustained the relation of bondmen, the wisdom, and justice of humane and liberal local legislation with respect to their education and general welfare. A firm adherence to the aws, both national and state, as to the rivil and political rights of the colored people, now advanced to full and equal citizenship, the immediate repression and sure punishment by the national and local authorities within their respective jurislictions of every instance of lawiessness and violence toward them is required for creditors. All the bonds that have been he security alike of both races, and is justly demanded by the public opinion of the country and the age. In this way the gold became the only unlimited legal secures as strong a guaranty of freedom restoration of harmony and good will and tender metalic currency of the country, are restoration of harmony and good will and the complete protection of every citizen in the full enjoyment of every Constituwill surely be attained. Whatever nuthority rests with me to this was received by the government in exempted in the state of the power of Control of the course of the public creditors to take in the state of the public creditors to take in the state of the course o he Union they m confidently he relied | value would be re-

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quired for this purpose, and with these | never to be exercised for the purpose

that the policy of resumption should be, the ratio between the silver and the gold

oursued by every suitable means, and coinage, which now constitutes our specie

that no legislation would be wise that currency, as to accomplish the desired

urpose or unsteadiness in methods so far able, and without it an unlimited legs

ence inseparable from the transition from | both metals would irresistibly

tions in a coin of less value than that

scribing the quality of the legal tende

to be assigned to it, a consideration of the

first importance should be so to adjust

experience to determine how far and by

metals in circulation in their appropriate

equality of commercial value, free from

spheres of common use. An absolute

of a near approach to equality of commer-

your attention these considerations.

of legal tender, there be impressed on the

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

debt of the United States to the amount of established by the fundamental law, and \$702,900,000 bears interest at the rate of 6 to do this with the heartiest co-operation

er cent., and \$708,000,000 at the rate of and most cordial understanding with the

of numerous officers for posts of widel

varying responsibilities and duties are

acknowledged to be very great. No sys

tem can le expected to secure absolute

this respect than at a subsequent period

prove its claim to the great wisdom ac

assistance of the knowledge and experience of the Senate, which when acting

be disinterested and impartial judges, secures as strong a guaranty of freedom

5 per cent., and the only way in which the Senate and House of Representatives. country can be relieved from the payment | The practical difficulties in the selection

moment compared with the p ssible freedom from mistakes, and the beginning reduction of interest one-third by of any attempted change of custom is

equal value. During the time of these I recognize the public advantage of making

issues, the only-dellar that could be or all nominations as nearly as possible

of these high rates of interest is by

advantageously refunding the indebted ness. Whether the debt is ultimately

paid in gold or in silver coin is of but little

refunding it at such reduced rate. If the

United States had the unquestioned right

benefit from that process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of

such payment, if made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public

issued since February 12th, 1873, when

VOLUME XXXIII.--NO. 50.

heart. I shall continue most earnestly to

f the country, and of both races is

nay safely hope to hand down our free

nstitutions of government unimpaired o the generations that will succeed us.

THE CURRENCY-SPECIE PAYMENTS.

country I can not be mistaken. I think, in

estoration of the currency to that normal

and healthful condition in which, by the

esumption of specie payments, our inter

brought into harmony with the system of

recious metals as the intrinsic money of he world. In the public judgment, that

as speedily and as securely as the re-

ources of the people and the wisdom of

much greater degree of unanimity than

found to concur in the specific measures

most anxious and deliberate examina

to the subject, I am but the more con-

irmed in the opinion which I expressed in

ccepting the nomination for the Presi-

ency, and again upon my inauguration,

ceal nor undervalue the considerable

difficulties and even occasional distresses

which may attend the progress of the

nation toward this primary condition to its

I must, however, adhere to my most

earnest conviction, that any wavering in

and prolonged disturbance in values, and

disorder dishonor, and disaster in the

prime importance that their labor should

necessary to its production. This perma

nent quality of the money of the people is

sought for and can only be gained by the

resumption of specie payments. The rich.

the speculative, the operating—the money

dealing classes-may not always feel the

THE SILVER DOLLAR AND LEGAL TENDER.

payments is one of subordinate, but

still of grave importance. I mean the

readjustment of our coinage system by the

renewal of the silver dollar as an element

in our specie currency, endowed by legis-

greater or less extent. As there is no doubt

Constitution to coin money and regulate

the value thereof, and as this power

covers the whole range of authority

applicable to the metal, the rated value

nd the legal tender quality which shall

be adopted for the coinage, the considera-

tions which should induce or discourage

a particular measure connected with the

coinage belong clearly to the province of legislative discretion and of public expedi-

ency. Without intruding upon the prov

ince of legislation in the least. I have vet

thought the subject of such critical

importance in the actual condition of our

affairs as to present an occasion for the exercise of the duty imposed by the Con-

stitution on the President of recommend-

expedient. Holding the opinion as I do.

that neither the interests of the govern-

ment nor of the people of the United

States would be promoted by disparaging

ing to the consideration of Congress such

easures as he shall judge necessary and

the power of Congress under the

lation with the quality of legal tender to a

nancial affairs of the government, and of | cial value

general and permanent prosperity.

on, which I have felt it my duty to give

their government can accomplish, there is

Among the other subjects of great and

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

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 13, 1877.

bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin | better systematizing of such methods and | strive for their attainment. The cordial co-operation of all classes of all sections power of the United States to coin money rules of admission to the public service, and of promotion within it, as may promand to regulate the value thereof ought ise to be most successful in making essings assured, and not otherwise, we enabling the government to pay its obligacharacter the decisive tests in these mat-

contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued. Any attempt to pay the national iadebtedness in a coinage of THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. I ask the renewed attention of Conress to what has already been done less commercial value than the money o y the Civil Service Commission, appointthe world would involve a violation of the d in pursuance of an act of Congress by public faith, and work irreparable injury to the public credit. It was the grea merit of the act of March, 1869, is strengthening the public credit, that is Washington, it may be difficult to organize emoved all doubt as to the purpose of th a better system than that which has thus been provided, and is now being used to a United States to pay their bonded debt is oin. That act was accepted as a pledge of considerable extent under my direction.
The Commission has still a legal exist public faith. The government has derived great benefit from it in the progress ence, although for several years no appropriations have been made for defraying thus far made in refunding the publidebt at a low rate of interest. An adher ence to the wise and just policy of an ts expenses. Believing that this Com-nission has rendered valuable service, exact observance of the public faith will and will be a most useful agency in improving the administration of the civil enable the government rapidly to reduce the burden of interest on the national debt ervice, I respectfully recommend that a to an amount exceeding \$20,000,000 per annum and effect an aggregate saving to the United States of more than \$300,000, itable appropriation to be immediately available be made, to enable it to continue which will bring the country to this desired end, or the rapidity of the steps by which it can be safely reached. Upon sliver in EVERY-DAY TRANSACTIONS s labors. It is my purpose to transmit to Congress, as early as practicable, a report by the Chairman of the Commission SH.VER IN EVERY-DAY TRANSACTIONS. nd to ask your attention to such meas In adapting the new silver coinage ures on this subject as in my opinion will urther promote the improvement of the every day transactions of life, and pre-

ivil service. FOREIGN RELATIONS. During the past year the United States have continued to maintain peaceful relaions with foreign powers. of war between Russia and Turkey should disparage the importance or retard | end of maintaining the circulation of the though at one time attended by grave apprehensions as to its effect upon other the attainment of that result. I have no two metallic currencies, and keeping up disposition, and certainly no right, to the volume of the two precious metals as European nations, has had no tendency to question the sincerity or the intelligence our intrinsic money. It is a mixed questof opposing opinions, and would neither tion for scientific reasoning and historical disturb the amicable relations existing between the United States and each of the two contending powers. An attitude of what method a practical equilibrium can be maintained, which will keep both ust and impartial neutrality has been preserved, and I am gratified to state, in the midst of their hostilities, both the Russian and Turkish governments have shown an earnest desire to adhere to the disturbing fluctuations, is hardly attainobligations of all treaties with the United States, and to give due regard to the rights rom avoiding or reducing the inconventender for private transactions assigned to of American citizens.

By the terms of the treaty defining the

an irredeemable to a redeemable paper drive out of circulation the dearer coinage, rights, immunities, and privileges of consuls, between Italy and the United arrency, would only tend to increased and disappoint the principal object pro-and prolonged disturbance in values, and posed by the legislation in view. I ap-States, ratified in 1868, either government anless relieved, must end in serious prehend, therefore, that the two conditions may, after the lapse of ten years, termin ate the existence of the treaty, by giving financial affairs of the government, and of the people. The mischiefs which I coinage, and of the limitation of the The government of Italy, available of the supprehend and argument of Italy, available of the supprehend argument of Italy available of the Italy avail apprehend and urgently deprecate are amounts for which the silver coinage of of this facility, has now given the required The government of Italy, availing itself confined to no class of the people indeed, the same denomination, and of a limnotice, and the treaty will accordingly end but seem to me most certainly to threaten itation of the amounts for which on the 17th of September, 1878. the industrious masses, whether their the silver coinage is to be a understood, however, that the Italian legal tender, are essential to maingovernment wishes to renew it in its genlabor. To them it seems to me it is of taining both in circulation. If these eral scope, desiring only certain modificaconditions can be successfully observed tions in some of its articles. In this dispo- attention to the question of methods by be compensated in money, which is in itself of a fixed, unchangeable value by would afford material assistance to the ous obstacles may intervene to prevent or being irrevocably measured by the labor community in the transition to redeemable delay the negotiation of a satisfactory paper money, and would facilitate the treaty.

resumption of specie payment and its permanent establishment. Without these Numerous questions in regard to pass conditions, I fear that only mischief and misfortune would flow from a coinage o cases of immigrants from Germany who have returned to their native country. The submitted to the consideration of Consilver dollars with the quality of unlimitmischiefs of or may find casual profits in ed legal tender, even in private transactory provisions of the treaty of Feb. 22d, 1868, tions. Any expectation of temporary ease lowever, have proved to be so ample and of such a currency to those who are paid from an issue of silver coinage, to pass as so judicious that the legation of the United salaries or wages, are inevitable and a legal tender at a rate materially above States at Berlin has been able to adjust its commercial value, is, I am sure, a claims arising under it, not only without delusion, nor can I think that there Closely connected with this general any substantial distinction between an ing between the two governments but it unbiect of the resumption of specie original issue of silver dollars at a nominal is believed without injury or injustice to value materially above their commercial duly naturalized American citizens. It is devalue, and the restoration of the silver sirable that the treaty originally made with dollar at a rate which once was, but has the North German Union in 1867, should sirable that the treaty originally made with ceased to be, its commercial value. Certainly the issue of our gold coinage, reduced in weight materially below its all the States of the German Empire. legal tender value, would not be any the less a present debasement of the coinage, the fine arts, to be held at Paris during by reason of its equalling, or ever exceeding in weight, a gold coinage which at some past time had been commer-cially equal to the legal tender value the coming year, was submitted for your consideration at the Extra Session. It is not doubted that its acceptance by the assigned to the new issue. In recommend United States, and a well selected exhibiing that the regulation of any silver tion of the products of American industry coinage which may be authorized by Congress should observe these conditions international commerce and emigration, of commercial value and limited legal as well as to promote the traditional tender, I am governed by the feeling friendship between the two countries. that every possible increase should be given to the volume of metallic money A question arose some time since as to the proper meaning of the extradition articles of the treaty of 1842, between the which can be kept in circulation, and thereby every possible aid afforded to the United States and Great Britain. Both people in the process of resuming specie payments. It is because of my conviction governments, however, are now in accord in the belief that the question is not one. that a disregard of these conditions would that should be allowed to frustrate the frustrate the good results which are ends of justice, or to disturb the friendship desired from the proposed coinage, and between the two nations. No serious ends of justice, or to disturb the friendship embarrass with new elements of f difficulty has arisen in accomplishing the confusion and uncertainty the busi- extradition of criminals when necessary. ness of the country, that I urge upon It is probable that all roints of disagree

ment will in due time be settled, and it espectfully recommend to Congress that | need be more explict declarations be made in any legislation providing for a silver in a new treaty.

coinage, and imparting to it the quality The Fishery Commission, under articles eighteen to twenty-five of the Treaty of measure a firm provision, exempting the Washington, has concluded its session at Halifax. The results of the deliberations public debt heretofore issued and now outstanding from payment, either of prin- of the Commission, as made public by the

cipal or inverest, in any coinage of less ommissioners, will be communicated to value than the present gold coinage of the A treaty for the protection of trade marks has been negotiated with Great Britain, which has been submitted to the The organization of the civil service of Senate for its consideration. the country has for a number of years

attracted more and more of public atten-THE MEXICAN BORDER tion. So general has become the opinion that the methods of admission to it and The revolution which recently occurred n Mexico was followed by the accession the legislation of any one nation can control this question, even within its own ble conditions of remaining in it are unsound, that both the great political trade or the positive laws of other gov trade or the positive laws of the posi the Presidential office. It has been the custom of the United States, when such changes of government have heretofore occurred in Mexico, to recognize and entire into official relations with the distriction. A tax of ten cents a pound on teat and two cents a pound on coffice, would government, as soon as it should appear to the obligations of treaties and treating and thus enable Congress to repeal a multitude of annoving axes, yielding a too the obligations of treaties and treating and thus enable Congress to repeal a multitude of annoving axes, yielding a revenue not exceeding at sum.

The internal revenue system grew out of the necessities of the war, and most of the legislation imposing taxes upon domestic products under this system, has been repealed. By the substitution of a tax on tea and coffee, all forms of internal shaping any particular law that may be and in the most emphatic demands for it. presented for my approval may wholly I have fully believed these declarations supersede the necessity of my entering and demands to be the expression of a into these considerations, and I willingly sincere conviction of the intelligent sincere conviction of the intelliger wold either vague or intricate inquiries. masses of the people upon the subject, It is only certain, plain, and practical traits and that they should be recognized and of such legislation that I desire to recome followed by earnest and prompt action mend to your attention. In any legislation on the part of the legislative and providing for a silver coinage, regulating executive departments of the government its value and imparting to it the quality of in pursuance of the purpose indicated legal tender, it seems to me of great Before my accession to office, I endeavored importance that Congress should not lose to have my own views distinctly undersight of its action as operating in a two stood, and upon my inauguration my fold capacity, and in two different directions. If the United States government in terms believed to be plain and unamanswer to their respective resolutions of inquiry. Assurances have been received inquiry. Assurances have been received whiskey, spirits, tobacco and beer. were free from a public debt, its legisla- biguous. My experience in the executive Mexican government have both the dispositive dealing with the question of silver duties has strongly confirmed the belief tion and the power to prevent and punish coinage would be purely sovereign and in the great advantage the country governmental, under no restraints but those of constitutional power, and the public good as affected by the proposed legislation. But in the actual circumbility of the selection of those federal countries require the maintenance of countries require the maintenance of attempted fraud by undervaluation and stances of the nation, with a vast public officers who by law are appointed—not debt, distributed widely among our own elected—and which in like manner peace upon the borders, and the develop-ment of commerce between the two Republics. It is gratifying to add that understood. So far as practicable the this temporary interruption of official rates of taxation should be in the form citizens, and held in great amounts also assigns to the Senate the complete right abroad, the nature of the silver coinage to advise and consent to or to reject the this temporary interruption of official relation, has not prevented due attention nominations so made; while the House government to the holders of the public of Representatives stands as the public by the representatives of the United debt, becomes an element in any proposed censor of the performance of official dulegislation of the highest concern. The ties with the prerogative of investigation States in Mexico, to the protection of men to ascertain values, and exposing th obligation of the inglest concern. The obligation of the public faith transscends and prosecution in all cases of derlicction. The blemishes and imperfections in the otherwise. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well of the highest most cases to a practical confusion of the 4th, 1868, and the awards of the joint comexpediency, as of the most necessary duty, duties assigned to the several departments and will ever be carefully guarded by of the government. My purpose in this Congress and people alike. The public respect has been to return to the system

American citizens as far as practicable, nor has it interfered with the prompt payment of the amounts due from Mexico to the United States under the treaty of July mission. While I do not anticipate an interruption of friendly relations with Mexico, yet I can not but look with solicitude upon a continuance of the border disorders, as exposing the two countries to the irretations of popular feeling, and mischances of action, which are naturally unfavorable to complete amity. Firmly determined that nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote a good understanding between the two nations, I must ask the attention of Congress to the actual occurneces on the border, that the lives and property of our citizens may be THE CUBAN REVOLT.

Another year has passed without corded to it. It gives to the executive the bringing to a close the protracted conest between the Spanish government and world. I trust that no act of the governthe insurrectionists in the island of Cuba. upon nominations, as to which they may While the United States have sedulously While the United States have sedulously abstained from any intervention in this contest, it is impossible not to feel that it is attended by incidents affecting the rights of American citizens. Apart from the effects of the hostilities upon trade he justly payable in gold coin, or in coin of sible in human affairs. In addition to this. effects of the hostilities upon trade be-tween the United States and Cuba, their and within three months the aggregate

of annovance, suspicion, and resentment. which are greatly to be deprecated between the respective subjects and citizens of the two friendly powers. THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

Much delay consequent upon cusations of fraud in some of awards, has occurred in respect to the distribution of the limited amounts received from Venezuela, under treaty of April 25, 1866, applicable to the awards of the Joint Commission created by that my predecessor, to prepare and revise the treaty. So long as these matters are pendvil service rules. In regard to much of | ing in Congress, the Executive can not as he departmental service, especially at sume either to pass upon the questions ceived. It is eminently desirable that definite legislative action should be taken either affirming the awards to be final, or providing some method for re-examination

> CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. Our relations with the Republics of Central and South America, and with the empire of Brazil, have continued without serious change, further than the temporary interruption of diplomatic intercourse with Venezuela and with Guatamala. Amicable relation shave already been fully restored with Venezuela, and it is no doubted that all grounds of misunder standing with Guatamala will speedily be removed. From all these countries there are favorable indications of a disposition on the part of their governments and peo ple to reciprocate our efforts in the direc tion of increased commercial intercours

> THE SAMOAN ISLANDS The government of the Samoan Island as sent an envoy in the person of its cretary of State to invite the Govern ment of the United States to encourage id protect their independence, to estab lish commercial relations with their peo ple, and to assist them in their steps towards regular government. The inhabitants of these islands having made coniderable progress in Christian civilization. and the devolopment of trade, are doubt al of their ability to maintain peace and ndependence, without the aid of son tronger power. The subject is deemed worthy of respectful attention, and the claims upon our assistance by this dis tant community, will be carefully con

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES. The long commercial depression in the nited States has directed attention to the subject of the possible increase of our for-eign trade, and the methods for its devel opment, not only with Europe, but with other countries, and especially with the states and sovereignties of the western hemisphere. Instructions from the De partment of State were issued to the various diplomatic and consular officers of the government, asking them to devote which trade between the respectiv countries of their official residence and the United States, could be most judiciously fostered. In obedience to these instructions, examinations and ports, naturalization, and exemption from reports upon this subject have been made military service have continued to arise in by many of these officers, and transmitted

THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the finances, detriment to the amicable relations exist- presents important questions for the action of Congress, upon some of which I have already remarked. The revenues ending June 30, 1877, were \$269,000,586 62. The total expenditures for the same now be extended so as to apply equally to all the States of the German Empire. The invitation of the government of France to participate in the exposition of the products of agriculture, industry, and the fine arts, to be held at Paris during mated expenditures for the same period \$232,430,643 72. If these estimates prove to be correct, there will be a surplus rev. enue of \$33,069,356,28, an amount near sufficient for the sinking fund for that on that occasion, will tend to stimulate international commerce and emigration next fiscal year are \$269,250,000. It appears from the report that during the las fiscal year the revenues of the government, compared with the previous year, amounting to the sum of \$18,481,452 54 was mainly in customs duties, caused part ly by a large falling off of the amount of imported dutiable goods and partly by the general fall of prices in the markets of production of such articles, as pay ac valorem taxes. While this is felt injuri ously in the diminution of the revenue, has been accompanied with a very large increase of exportation. The total exports during the last fiscal year, including corn have been \$658,637,457, and the imports have been \$492,097,540, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States. amounting to \$166.539.917, the beneficia effects of which extend to all branches of business of the estimated revenue for the next fiscal year will impose upon Congress the duty of strictly limiting appropria tions, including the requisite sum for the

the aggregate estimate of receipts, while the aggregate of taxes should not be in-Amendments might be made to the revenue laws that would, without dimin ishing the revenue, relieve the people

of enacting more vigorous laws for the protection of the revenue, and for the punishment of trauds and smugglin. This can best be done by judicious provisions, that will induce the disclosure of

smuggling. All revenue laws should be simple in their provisions, and easily of specific duties, and not ad valorem requiring the judgment of experience revenue to the temptation of fraud. CUSTOM-HOUSE REFORM. My attention has been called, during the recess of Congress, to abuses existing

in the collection of the customs, and strenuous efforts have been made for their correction by Executive orders. The recommendations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by a commission appointed to examine into the collection of customs duties at the port of New York. contain many suggestions for the modification of the customs laws, to which the attention of Congress is invited. THE PUBLIC CREDIT. It is a matter of congratulation that

all creditors has been preserved, and that as the result of this policy, the public credit has continually advanced, and our public securities are regarded with the highest favor in the markets of the ment will cast a shadow upon its credit be Union they may confidently be relied upon to provide and perform, and to the full obligation assumed, existence with American residents, and of unprovided upon to provide and perform, and to the several States, I east at the executive and to the solution of the full obligation assumed, office, should obtain as may induce men of proper qualifications to apply them have a level and the solution of the full obligation assumed, office, should obtain as may induce men of proper qualifications to apply them have at a time when the gold dollar was the position of actual expenditure and commerce. While it is due the government of Spain to say that during the first one with an eleve industrionely to the task of become and uniform the products of the soll as a time when the gold dollar was the position of actual expenditure and commerce. While it is due the government of Spain to say that during the first one and uniform the products of the soll as the most important of all our resources for the revival of the bonds as the coin in which they were and coin in which they were of all our resources for the revival of the soll as the most important of all our resources for the revival of the bonds as the coin in which they were of all our resources for the revival of the soll and the security of the surface of the soll and the security of the surface of the soll and the security of the tenter of of a trail and to the fair reputation of the full obligation assumed, office, should obtain as may induce men of proper qualifications to apply them as a believe and to united the security of the surface of the soll and the security of the surface of unduly and the surface of unduly as a first of the soll and the security of the surface of unduly and unduly and unduly and unduly and unduly and unduly and unduly an

n which small savings may be well secured, and also yield a moderate interest. It is an object of public policy to retain among our own people the securities of the United States. In this way our country is guarded against their sudden'

SHIPPING TRADE. The commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and especially the export of domestic productions, has of late years largely increased, but the greater portion of this trade is conducted in for eign vessels. The importance of enlargng our foreign trade, and especially by direct and speedy interchange with countries on this continent, can not be overestimated, and it is a matter of great moent that our own shipping interest should receive to the utmost practical extent, the benefit of our commerce with other lands. These considerations are forcibly urged by all the large commercial cities of the country, and public ttention is generally and wisely attracted o the solution of the problems they pre sent. It is not doubted that Congress will take them up in the broadest spirit of liberality, and respond to the public de mand by practical legislation upon this

dered very important service in suppress preserving peace and protecting l with final; complete success neir lives. I join with the Secretary the final capture of these Indians, the honor and praise which is so justly their

The very serious riots which occurred considerable portion of the army, to reserve peace and maintain order. ennsylvania, and Illinois, these disturbcourage, and for their services deserve

fully protected.

essary effect of this legislation is to re of War in recommending that authority e given to recruit all companies of infantry to at least fifty men, and all batteries with power in case of emergency to ter to 122 men each. I invite your attention to the following ecommendations of the Secretary of War: First. That provision be made for sup-

Fifth. That Congress provide for an annuity fund for the families of deceased soldiers as recommended by the Paymaster General of the Army. THE NAVY.

engaged in the protection of our foreign commerce, and other duties pertaining to the naval service. The condition and opcaused by the war, the public faith with erations of the Department are also shown. of Congress, by the report of the Secretary. The estimates for the fiscal year committed for new buildings, repairs, and im provements at the several navy yards.

people to easily convert their savings into Department for the fiscal year ending government securities, as the best mode June 30th, 1877, including receipts from the money order business, from official stamps and stamped envelopes, amounted to the sum of \$27,531,585 26. The additional sum of \$7,013,000 was realized from appropriations from the general treasury, for various purposes, making the receipts from all sources, \$34,544,885 26 The total eturn from foreign countries, caused expenditures during the fiscal year, amounted to \$33,486,322 44, leaving an by war or other disturbances beyond our excess of total receipts over total expendi tures of \$1,058,562 82, and an excess of

ter General, for improvements of the mai

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

attention. The pressure of busines

The report of the Attorney General con-

the Supreme Court, and in certain circuit

of increasing the number of judges of the

circuit courts, and by means of this addi-

or whether some other mode can be devised

for obviating the difficulties which now

xist, I leave to your mature consideration

THE INDIANS

The present condition of the Indian

tribes on the territory of the United States.

and our relations with them, are fully set

the Interior and the Commissioner of

t, can not lessen our regret at the occur-

rence, we are now at peace with all the

Whatever may be said of their character

and savage propensities, of the difficulties

and to a couscientious respect on our part.

They were the aboriginal occupants of the

land we now possess. They have been

money paid to them, in some cases, for

what they called ther own, has still left them poor. In many instances when they

had settled upon land assigned to them by

compact, and begun to support themselves by their own labors, they were rudely jos-tled off and thrust, into the wilderness

again. Many if not most, of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice upon our

part; and the advance of the Indians in

treatment they received did not favor its

being faster. We can not expect them to

se keep faith with them in respecting the

improve and follow our guidance, unles

rights they possess, and nnless instead of depriving them of their opportunities, we

end them a helping hand. I cordially

approve the policy regarding the management of Indian affairs, outlined in the

reports of the Secretary of the Interior and

of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The faithful performance of our promises

ing with the Indians. I can not too ur

and liberal provision be made for the con

gently recommend to Congress that prompt

scientious fulfillment of all engagements

entered into by the government with the Indian tribes. To withhold the means

necessary for the performance of a prom-

ise is always false economy, and is apt to

pecial care is recommended to provide for

ndians settled on their reservations, cattle

and agricultural implements, to aid them

support thems lives, and, by the establishment and maintenance of schools, to bring

then under the control of civilized infla

ences. I see no reason why Indians who

can give satisfactory proof of having, by

their own labor, supported their families

their condition, and to elevate themselves

prove disastrous in its consequences.

driven from place to place. The purchase

otal expenditures over ordinary receipts of \$5,954,737 18. Deducing from the total receipts the sum of \$63,281 84, received from international money orders of the preceding fiscal year, and deducting from the total expenditures the sum of \$1,168,838 30, paid on liabilities incurred n the previous fiscal year, the expenditures and receipts appertaining to the business of the last fiscal year were as follows: Expenditures, \$32,322,504 24; receipts (ordinary from money order business and official postage stamps), \$27.468 323 42; excess of expenditures, \$4,854,180 32. The ordinary revenues of the PostOffice epartment for the year ending June 30th 1879, are estimated at an increase of three per cent over those of 1877, making \$29, 034,098 28, and the expenditures for the same year, are estimated at \$36 527 77 year 1879. of \$7.393.672 72. The additions important subject legislation recommended by the Postmas

The report of the Secretary of War service, and to protect the postal revenue shows that the army has been actively from the abuses practiced under existing mployed during the year, and has renlaws, is respectfully commended to the ng hostilities in the Indian country, and d property in the interior, as well as tains several suggestions as to the administration of justice, to which I invite your along the Mexican border. A long and duous campaign has been prosecuted, ortion of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians. full account of this campaign will be ound in the report of the General of the courts of the United States, is now such that serious delays, to the great injury and even oppression of suitors, occur, and a remedy should be sought for this condiarmy. It will be seen that in its course everal battles were fought, in which a number of gallant officers and men lost tion of affairs. Whether it will be found in the plan briefly suggested in the report War and the General of the Army in awarding to the officers and men employed in the long and toilsome pursuit, and in tion to the judirical force, of creating an intermediate court of error and appeals

THE INDIAN WAR.

several of the States in July last, endered necessary the employment of forth in the reports of the Secretary ne States of West Virginia Maryland, Indian Affairs. After a series of most deplorable conflicts, the successful termiaces were so formidable as to defy the ocal and State authorities, and the nation of which, while reflecting honor upon the brave soldiers who accomplished ational Executive was called upon in the mode provided by the constitution and laws, to furnish military aid. I am gratified to be able to state that the coops sent in response to these calls for that peace by a just and humane policy, id in the suppression of domestic vio. will be the object of my earnest endeavors. aid in the suppression of domestic vio-lence, were able by the influence of their resence in the disturbed regions, to preerve the peace and restore order without of introducing among them the habits of civilized life, and the obstacles they have he use of force. In the discharge of this elicate and important duty, both officers offered to the progress of settlement, in certain parts of the country, the Indians and men acted with great prudence and are certainly entitled to our sympathy. for their claims upon our sense of justice.

he thanks of the country. THE MEXICAN RAIDS. The disturbances along the Rio Grande which I have already re. ferred, have rendered necessary the con stant employment of a military force in that vicinity. A full report of all recent military operations in that quarter has been transmitted to the House of Repreentatives, in answer to a resolution of that body, and it will not therefore be necessary to enter into detail. I regret to say that these lawless incursions into our territory, by armed bands from the Mexican side of the line for the purpose of robbery have been of frequent occurence, and in spite of the most vigorous forts of the commander of our force narauders have generally succeeded in scaping into Mexico with their plunder. n May last I gave orders for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids and the punishment of the guilty parties, as well as the recapture of the procerty olen. Gen. Ord, commanding in Texas, vas directed to invite the co-operation of he Mexican authorities in efforts to his end, and to assure them that I was anxious to avoid giving the least offense to Mexico. At the same time he was irected to give notice of my determination to put an end to the invasion of our rritory by lawless bands, intent upon he plunder of our penceful citizens, even f the effectual punishment of the outlaws hould make the crossing of the border y our troops in their pursuit necessary | s believed that this policy has had the ffect to check, somewhat, these depredaions, and that with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier, and the establishment of several additional military posts along the Rio Grande, so as more effectually to guard that extensive border, peace may be preserved lives and property of our citizens in Texas

Prior to the first day of July last, the | ing to detach themselves from their tribal army was in accordance with law, reduced to the maximum of 25,000 enlisted men, relations, should not be admitted to the benefit of the homestead act, and the being a reduction of 2,500 below the force privileges of citizenship, and I recompreviously authorized. This reduction mend the passage of a law to that effect. was made as required by law, entirely from the infantry and artillery branches of the service, without any reduction of the cavalry. Under the law as it now stands, it is necessary that the table of the service, so that every dollar appropriated by It will be an act of justice, as well as a vice, so that every dollar appropriated by Congress shall redound to the benefit of stands, it is necessary that the cavalry regiments be recruited to one hundred the Indians, as intended. Those efforts men in each company, for service on the will have my firm support. With an im-Mexican and Indian frontiers. The nec proved service, and every possible encouragement held out to the Indians to better duce the infantry and artillery arms of their condition, and to elevate themselves the service below the number required for in the scale of civilization, we may hope efficiency, and I concur with the Secretary of artillery to at least seventy five men, crease the former to 100 men and the lat-

olying to the army a more abundant and etter supply of reading matter. Second. That early action be taken by Congress looking to a complete revision and republication of the army regulations. Third. That section 1258 of the revised statutes, limiting the number of officers on the retired list, be repealed. Fourth. That the claims arising under the act of July 4th, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war, be taken from the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission, or some other tribunal having more time and better facilities for their prompt investigation and decision, than are possessed by

for the selling of timber from the public lands, and for the preservation of forests, be embodied in a law, and that, considering the necessity of enabling the people of certain States and Territories to purchase timber from the public lands in a legal manner, which at present they can not do, such a law be passed without unavoidable delay.

IMPROVING DESERT LANDS.

I would also call the attention of Congress to statements made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the disposition that might be made of the desert lands, not irrigated, west of the 100th meridian. These lands are practically unsalable under the existing laws, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration, that a system of leasehold tenure would make them a source of profit to the United States, while at the same time legalizing the business of cattle raising, which is at present carried on upon them.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Success which has an of cord the success which has a nouncement of the success which has a nouncement of the success which has a nouncement of the success which has a second month of the success which has a nouncement of the success which has a cord in the success which has a consideration of the success which has a nouncement of the success which has a nouncement of the success which has a consideration of the purpose of the property of the purpose of the national government. The capital of the national purpose of the national government. The capital of the national government to promote the general intelligence of the people, and in-The report of the Secretary of the Navy | unavoidable delay. shows that we have six squadrons now that might be made of the desert lands, ending June 30th, 1877, were \$16,077,974
There are unpaid claims against the These lands are practically unsalable Department, chargeable to the last year, which are presented to the consideration The estimates for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1878, are \$16.233,234 40, States, while at the same time legalizing exclusive of the sum of \$2,314,231 submitted for new building. rne appropriations for the present fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1877, are \$13.

The report of the Commissioner of 592,932 90. The amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1st to Nov. 1st, 1877.

Is \$5,343,037 40, of which there is estimated the agricultural industry of the conditions most favorable to the success and perpetuity of our institutions. The appropriations for the present fiscal

are crooked, which hinders their going. We have many rickety Christians; they hear much, and their heads swell with empty notions and undigested opinions, but their legs are crooked, their walking s perverse. Every such person is a mocker of God, a deceiver of him-TERMS-\$2 50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. elf, a discourager of ministers, a barren soil, a bad servant, a beholder of his natural face in a glass, a WHOLE NO. 1715. builder of his house upon the sand. -Philip Henry. the advancement of agricultural industry apon which the prosperity of our people so largely depends. Matters of information are included of great interest to all who

seek by the experience of others, to im-

The efforts of the Department to increase

the production of important articles of consumption will, it is hoped, improve the demand for labor, and advance the busi-

ness of the country, and eventually result

are now annually paid to foreign nations

for sugar and other staple products, which

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Congress is empowered by the Constitu

are not able, and ought not to be expected to do. To impose upon them a large propor-tion of the cost required for public im-

provements, which are in a great measure

of the government, and of the many

between the United States and the District.

of relief from the burden of taxation now

The debt of the District is as follows

ne Commissioners, \$1.187.204.52 making

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

A CAPITAL OF LEARNING

expenses.

lanned and executed for the convenience

in saving some of the many milli

domestic every day life.

nformation.

prove their own methods of cultivation

REVERENCE IN THE PULPIT. The pulpit is a sacred place. It

children are subject, called the rickets, wherein their heads swell as

large as two heads, and their legs

s the altar of God. It is the audience-chamber of Jehovah, into which he preacher and man of God enters to deliver solemn messages, and make supplications for the sins of the people and offer praise and thanksgivings. There he stands between the living and the dead in sin. There is no place on earth where numan feet stand so burdened with

abitual use has made necessary to our earful responsibilities to God and THE GOVERNMENT AT THE EXHIBITION. o man, as the pulpit of salvation. The board on behalf of the United States Executive Departments at the International Exhibition of 1876 has concluded its labors. The final report of Put off thy shoes from off thy feet," said God to Moses in the presence of the burning bush, "for the place whereon thou standest is the board was transmitted to Congress by holy ground." "Keep thy foot the President, near the close of the last when thou goest to the house of session. As these papers are understood to contain interesting and valuable in-formation, and will constitute the only God," said Solomon. Invisible angels stand around every pulpit, and the Son of God is there looking on report emanating from the government on the subject of the exhibition, I invite and sees and hears. ittention to the matter, and recommend

that the report be published for general No monarch of earth admits his subjects to his throne-room so heedessly as many enter the pulpit—the throne-room of God. Many pastors tion with the authority of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, and preachers enter the pulpit and everently bend the knee in silent in which the seat of government of the nation is located. The interests of the prayer. Others enter the pulpit as f in haste, and without a pause lay District having no direct representation in Congress, are entitled to special consideration and care at the hands of the hold of the Bible-God's own book -and rudely turn over its sacred general government. The capital of the leaves as if it was a ledger or com-United States belongs to the nation, and it is natural that the American people momplace daybook. It is not suited should take pride in the seat of their to inspire a holy reverence in the national government, and desire it to be hearts and minds of a worshiping an ornament to the country. Much has assembly. It is not done "decently een done to render it beautiful, convenand in order," becoming the house ient, and attractive, but much remains to

be done, which its permanent inhabitants of God. This pulpit fault—or foible, if it be allowable to call it such-was once kindly rebuked by the celebrated Garrick, the accomplished and graceful actor on the English housands of visitors from all parts of the stage, in the case of Dr. Stonehouse, country, who temporarily reside in the capital of the nation, is an evident inof Northampton, who had been the family physician of Dr. Doddridge. ustice. Special attention is asked by the commissioners of the District, in their eport, which is herewith transmitted, to Dr. Stonehouse had come to Northampton an infidel, but on reading the importance of permanent adjustment by Congress of the financial relations 'Christianity Founded on Argument," from the pen of Dr. Dodinvolving the regular annual contribution by the United States, of its just proportion of the expenses of the District Govern-ment, and of the outlay for all needed dridge, his views were revolution-ized. He retracted his published opinions, and at length gave up his edical profession for the Christian public improvements, and such measure ministry in the Church of England. Possessing superiors powers, his resting on the people of the District, as in the wisdom of Congress may be deemed preaching attracted many hearers in his domain of Bath and Bristol. He The report of the Commissioners shows used to tell of two lessons on elocuthe affairs of the District in a condition as satisfactory as could be expected, in view of the heavy debt resting upon it from Garrick at the close of the tion which he had one day received and its very limited means for necessary services.

"What particular business had Old funded debt \$3,379,691 96; 3.65 bonds guaranteed by the United States \$13,743,—250. Total bonded debt \$22,122,941 96, you to day when the duty was over?" asked the actor. " None."

to which should be added certain outstand-"Why," said Garrick, "I thought ing claims, as explained in the report of con mr t have had, from the hur the total debt of the District \$23,310,146 in which you entered the desk Nothing can be more indecent than The Commissioners also ask attention to to see a clergyman set about sacred the importance of the improvement of the Potomac river, and the reclamation of the services as if he were a tradesman, and wanted to get through as soon marshes bordering the city of Washington, and their views upon this subject are as possible. But what books might those be which you had before you in the desk?"

toncurred in by the members of the Board of Health, whose report is herewith transmitted. Both the commercial and sanitary interests of the District will be "Only the Bible and prayer book," replied the preacher.
"Only the Bible and greatly promoted, I doubt not, by this Your attention is invited to the suggesbook?" rejoided the actor. "Why, tion of the Commissioners, and of the you tossed them about and turned Board of Health, for the organization of a over the leaves as carelessly as if Board of Charities, to have supervision and control of the disbursement of all moneys they were a daybook and a ledger." for charitable purposes from the District treasury. I desire also, to ask your And by this reproof of the British Roscius the Doctor greatly profited. especial attention to the need of adding to e efficiency of the public schools of the He was admired for the perfect District, by supplemental aid from the grace and propriety of his pulpit National Treasury. This is especially manners.—Observer. just, since so large a number of those

attending these schools, are children of employees of the government. I carnestly commend to your care the interests of the REFUSING CHRIST A refusal of Christ is a much easier, and yet a people of this District, who are so intimuch more terrible thing than most mately associated with the government establishment, and to whose enterprise the men suppose. A neglect to hear good order and attractiveness of the him is a refusal of him. Christ calls Capital are largely due, and I ask your us every day and every moment; attention to the request of the Commisand when he calls, we either accept sioners for legislation in behalf of the interests intrusted to their care. The or reject him. There is no possible appropriations asked for the care of the way of escape. There is no neutral reservations belonging to the government within the city, by the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, are also ground. Our lives are a continual acceptation or rejection of him. When Christ calls us to be his discommended to your favorable consideraciples, we reach a wonderful crisis THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The report of the joint commission, created by the Act approved August 2d, 1876, entitled "An act repoviding for the completion of the Washington Monument," is also herewith transmitted, with accompanying documents. The Board of Engineer officers detailed to examine the monument, in compliance with the 2d section of the act, have reported that the foundation is insufficient. No authority exists for making the expenditure necessary to secure its stability. I therefore recommend that the Commission be authorized to expend such portion of the sum appropriated by the act, as may be necessary for the purpose. The present unfinished condition of the monument begun so long ago, is a reproach to the nation. It can not be doubted that the patriotic sense of the country will warmly respond to such prompt provision as may be made for its completion at an early day, and I urge upon Congress the propriety and necessity of immediate legislation for this purpose. in our lives. Eternal life or eternal death is suspended on our decision. The question is continually before us, and an answer must be had. It s imperative. A neglect or a failure to decide in the affirmative necessitates a decision in the negative. When our fellow-men present questions of importance, we give them a respectful hearing. Shall we be less respectful to God? What astonishing and daring presumption! Men would not brook many refusals. Christ has borne with us times without number, but he will not always bear thus. There is a point of forbearance beyond which God can not go; and when we consider how often we have already refused him, we do not know how soon that point may

in the scale of civilization, we may hope to accomplish at the same time a good work for them and for ourselves.

DEFREDATIONS ON TIMBER LANDS.

I invite attention of Congress to the importance of the statements and suggestions made by the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the depredations committed upon the timber lands of the United States, and the necessity for the preservation of forests. It is believed that the measures taken in pursuance of existing law, to arrest these depredations, will be entirely successful, if Congrees, by an appropriation for that purpose, renders their continued enforcement possible. The experience of other nations teaches us that a country can not be stripped of its forests with impunity, and we shall expose ourselves to the gravest consequences, unless the wasteful and improvident manner in which the forests in the United States are destroyed, be effectually checked. I earnestly recommend that the measures suggested by the Secretary of the Interior for the suppression of depredations on public timber lands of the United States; for the selling of timber from the public lands, and for the preservation of forests, be embodied in a law, and that, considering the precedity of the people. It is value to hope for the success of the purpose of those who are the source of power. No least than one-seventh of the entire voting population of our country are yet unable to read and write.

It is encouraging to observe in connection with the growth of fraternal feeling in those States and having already invited systems of education in those States, and in all the States; for the selling of timber from the public lands, and for the preservation of forests, be embodied in a law, and that, considering the predections of the preservation of the people. It is value to hope for the success of the preserve of the people. It is value to hope for the success of free government, without the means of insuring the intelligence of the people. It is value to hope for the success of free government, with PLAIN TALKTO A GIRL.—Your every day toilet is a part of your character. A girl who looks like a "fury" or a sloven in the morning, is not to be trusted, however, finely she may look in the evening. No matter how humble your room may be, there are eight things it should contain, viz: a mirror, washstand, soap, towel, comb, hair, nail and tooth brushes. These are just as essential as your breakfast, before which you should make good and free use of them. Parents who fail to provide their children with such appliances not only make a great mistake, but commit a sin of omission. Look tidy in the morning, and after the dinnerwork is over improve your toilet. Make it a rule of your daily life to "dress up" in the afternoon. Your dress may or may not be anything better than calico, but with a ribbon or flower, or some bit of ornament, vou can have an air of self-respect and satisfaction that invariably comes with being well dressed.

be reached. "See that ye refuse

not him that speaketh." Heb. 12:

25.—.Advocate.

Tue conversation of Christ at the able of the Pharisee was doubtless scorned at the time; but it has come down to us clear and distinct, warning us of a great danger-a strong

# The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, Dec. 13. REV. N. V. HULL, D. D. - - - EDITOR.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to "THE SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre Allegany Co., N. Y."

THE SABBATH IN GEN. 2: 1-3. A communication has come to us bearing upon its face, as we think evidences of sincerity, seeking light on the doctrine of the Sabbath, the writer taking the no-Sabbath ground, starting with the statement that there is no Sabbath commandment in Gen. 2: 1-3. After this, an effort is made to show the Sabbath to be peculiarly a Jewish institution, and several passages of Scripture are quoted in favor of this sentiment. Then the writer quotes from Galatians concerning the old and new covenants, the law and the gospel, etc. Under these circumstances. hoping to shed light on the question and to win to the trath one seeming possessed of a candid mind, we proceed to notice these points, beginning this week with Gen. 2: 1-3 which reads, according to Dr. Murphy, "Then were finished the heavens and the earth, and all the host of them. Then finished God on the seventh day his work which he had made; and rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. Then blessed God the seventh day and hallowed it; because it and observed, is a blessing. The it he had rested from all his work. which created had God to make.' Dr. Conant's translation reads "And so were finished the heavens and the earth, and all their hosts. And on the seventh day, God ended his work which he made; and

he rested on the seventh day from

his work which he made. And God

blessed the seventh day, and hal-

lowed it: because on it he rested

from all his work which God creat-

ed in making it." Now the partic-

article, is that the root of the Sab-

bath commandment is contained in

the verses just quoted, and this we

and having done this, we shall have

reached the end of controversy, be-

the beginning of time, and the con-

clusion will be irresistible that it

continues to its end. It will be remembered that the account in Genesis, chapter first, refers to a time when the earth was fitted for an abode for man, and of the sacredness of the seventh every step taken looked to that end. day. chapter belong to the first, completing the narrative. The second chapter to find the root idea of the Sabbath should begin with the fourth verse.

along down, has come the tradition

day in the three verses named in

pecially that part of it which gives

thus, "For in six days the Lord

made heaven and earth, the sea, and

away the passage in Genesis, and

rial, and thus the very foundation

den in darkness. And this brings

objects of the Sabbath, which is its

memorial character. In the very

est event then known to sentient

as there a new subject commences. At this point it is proper to ask, Is a day of rest and worship conducive to the best interests of humanity? and also whether the week- ation, refers the Sabbath to the bely arrangement is a convenience ginning. As an illustration of this, to society? That these questions | take the fourth commandment, eswill be answered in the affirmative by the experienced and thoughtful the reason of the commandment, we do not doubt. All our experience and observation affirm this. Another thing should be noticed, all that in them is, and rested the which is: it is inconceivable that the Author of our being should organize society upon a defective principle. Whatever the natural wants of man may be, for these provision | 1-3, was the occasion of the commust be made. Nowhere in the mandment in Ex. 20: 8-11. Acfuture must God be taken by cording to this reading, had it not should not put himself in some vital and formal connection with the earth by some sign, and this must have in clearly is it stated that the Sabbath well as in a physical sense. Since apprehend the most of God, which Swedes were anxious for the Ameriit both the nature of man and himself, because God and the creature he has made are moral beings. It therefore must have a religious element. Nor, again, could there be a thing more natural than that the on which every thing rests is taken form of this connection should put away—the beginning itself is hid- idea is precluded by the major must be a difference, for we have no long and mature deliberation, it was which the creature pays homage to us to notice one of the important the Creator. Nor should we proceed to the main question until another thing is carefully noted, and nature of things, institutions and that is, that to secure obedience upmatter, a command was not necesharmony with God. His heart went out in adoration to his Maker. How unnatural to suppose that in his thanks or to pray to God was necesthese things were done from himself. His intuition taught him this, and memory by the sabbatic institution.

With these thoughts, let us come to the Scripture at the head of this article. According to the account. God had been six days in bringing of his works was the creation of man, but all that he had made besides was in a certain sense made for man. He seemed creation's lord. On the day succeeding the questions raised by our friend. sixth. God ceased his creative work: but his rest was one of triumph. lished his task, was a victor over sent us in the interest of the to prove that my claim for defining Son. all opposition. His rest was therefore the rest of a victor. But his fairs, the first of which is "Shute's gratuitous, nor without Scriptural by which it is made sacred for all assured by a librarian of eleven nature? now made good. Originally it pos. field St., Boston, Mass.

there was no holding back.

essed the same natural character of now performed, distinct from the well-

other, but one for which the other prepared it—it is now sanctified, that is, set apart. This, beyond a published by, J. J. Bender, Pittsword here. But separated from the amine the work we think will be other days for what? We answer, well rewarded by sending for a copy for a day of rest. The other days to the Publisher. had been days of labor, this was a

NATURE OF MAN.

day of rest; God had worked on the others, on this he had rested. There, I do not purpose to enter into in reason, then, can be no other general and extensive discussion of view of this matter than that God his subject at present, but only to thus made the seventh day a Sabmake some deductions from my pre bath, that is, a day of rest. vious statements on the "Nature of Here, then, we find what day God God." From what has been writmade a Sabbath, when he made it a ten, I shall consider the proposition Sabbath, and how he made it a Sabproven, "that God is a being spiritbath. And now for whom did he ual in his nature, not having body make it a Sabbath? It has been or parts, but omnipresent in his said that he made it for himself, but essence." This is the major premise this is an unnatural view of the of the nature of man. The syllosubject, nor is there anything in the gism may be stated as follows: Ma-Scriptures to support it. On the jor premise, God's nature is spiritother hand, we have the best auual; minor premise, man is made thority for saving that it was made in the image, nature, of God. Confor man. This is the testimony of clusion, therefore, man has a spirit-Jesus, and that should decide the ual nature of the same mode of exmatter. But besides this, all through istence as God. The burden of the Scriptures, we have the fullest proof is in vindication of the major testimony that the Sabbathwas made premise, which, I grant, has been for man, because God gave it to given. Direct testimony in respect him to use and enjoy as a blessing. to the minor premise can be ob-Nor can there be any doubt but that tained only from the Scriptures, the Sabbath, rightly understood supported, perhaps, by reason. Moses's account of the formation of sentiment we often meet that the man reads as follows: "And God Sabbath is a burden, is passing said. We will make man in our imstrange, showing the blinding power of error, and yet these same persons contradict themselves by keeping a Gen. 1: 26, 28. "And Jehovah day of rest. If the no-Sabbath doctrine is true, why keep a day of rest at all? The difficulty with these persons, whatever they may think of it, is not that the Scriptures appoint a day of rest, but it is that the day appointed is one they don't want to observe. But we offer another ular point we wish to make in this thought, which is, that the division of time into weeks of seven days, dates from the beginning, and, in order to this division, the sacred hope to do with perfect clearness; day is essential. It is the established and marked boundary. That this is true of this matter in the cause it will show the Sabbath at | Scriptures, all know, and those who are best informed on the subject by historical research, trace the origin having created all animals with man,' in Eph. 4: 24, where there is their song of devotion. of the division of time into weeks intelligence in different degrees of evident allusion (as appears from to the account given in the first of Genesis, and with this division, all

bodying the highest forms of intel- to what is said here." when this matter is under considerseventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and halhere that the transaction in Gen 2: been for the transaction in the bewould not have been given. Take of the divine nature to man.

have been without meaning. How higher spiritual sense of nature, as have the best spiritual culture can Baptists they had ever seen. The the commandment itself referring it it may as fairly represent one idea sists in our spirituality. back to Genesis. Take away the as the other, either physical form or We are now ready to answer the Lord's Supper together. Their dif-Sabbath, and creation has no memo- spiritual nature. It is used in a question asked above, viz., What is ference in language would make physical sense to denote things, the difference between Christ's immen. and especially idols; but this age of God, and our image? There the same church difficult. After premise, unless the word "image" right to claim equality with God on finally decided that those who were is necessarily used in its physical that account, as he did. It will be ready for church membership should any support in the Bible for its passages speaking of his image or evening agreed to, these assembled, observances are among the most im- sages are cited to prove this use of his creative or redemptive power as periences, a near neighbor, who had of explaining and keeping in memimage of his Son."—Rom. 8: 29. it is the difference between the cre- than twenty years, rose and stated atheistic unbelief. It dates from 3. Instead of "impress," the au- premise, that man was made in the was chosen leader.

conferred honor upon it, but to this claimed. The Sunday School when reference is made to God or leading florists of Rochester, N. Y., in each of these churches, and prom- We have heard ministers tell in but I go that I may awake him out under a sense of weakness, makes The week has been a quiet one in he adds two most significant acts Times says of it: "We are spiritual things, that image means has issued the first number of an ising fields near them. time, and is constituted the world's year's standing that this is the I would ask how can we "be confestival of creation. It was ordained best he has ever employed. The formed to the image of his Son, exfirst number has a beautiful colored the Americans that had always kept church were on a level of common Martha said to Jesus, "Lord, if too much for him, makes his appeal Bill. The House has transacted litmemoral of the grand event now advantages claimed for it seem to cept by partaking of his nature, re-completed. The first of these acts be bourne out by the testimony of ceiving him into our hearts? How and numerous illustrations of rural, could hardly find words to express it. was to bless it—to speak good of it. /those making use of it." Those wish- are "we transformed into the domestic, and floral matters. The lone sister sitting by me at the table profound mystery; and being the her, Thy brother shall rise again." if we wish to keep our standing and its excessive labors of last week, The six preceding days were good, ing to examine it can obtain a copy same image" as the Son, except by table of contents embraces a cor- said, "I am so glad to see an Amer- chief one concerned in the matter." but not in the sense the seventh was by addressing Ben. Shute, 52 Broom- receiving his nature? How can responding range of subjects. Price ican that has always kept the Sab- we asked for light, but were an- that he shall rise again in the resur- keep close to the source of strength. ments. Senator Conkling, in debate Christ be "the image of the invisi- \$1 25 a year.

The same publisher has also is- ble God," if image means physical the other days, but there is now an | sued "Shute's Record for Sunday- form? How could Christ's being of all these passages.

It would be a pertinent question,

the difference between Christ's im- wives in two other families. An age of God, and man's image? Be- American Seventh-day Baptist There would seem to be no difference on the extreme southern border of between the meaning of "image" | Moody county, five miles up the and "likeness," as used in Gen. 1: Big Sioux River from Dell Rap-26. although different prepositions ids. It is in a rich prairie country. are used. This passage reads: "We It may be reached from the east via will make man in our image, after St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad to God made he him."-Gen. 5: 1. to Dell Rapids. "Adam begat a son in his likeness, after his image."-Gen. 5: 3. The Septuagint and the Vulgate use only one preposition before these two words. I would present the following as an explanation of this seeming contrariety: When either word is used alone, it would be used, probably, in a lesser sense than when both are used together; so that isolated exceptions would not particularly affect the rule. Since image has for its root idea, "shadsimilar," the latter would seem to "after" is the weaker preposition, age, after our likeness. . . . And God the expressions, "in his image." created the man in his image," etc. | and "after his likeness," would not God formed the man of dust of the an excellent comment on this quest them with much pleasure. By my ground: and he breathed into his tion: "Image and likeness, two invitation, Eld. Ring accompanied nostrils the breath of life (lives), words of nearly the same import, Bro. Estes and myself to Moody the Lodi Baptist Church. These imply the conscious state of the and the man became a living soul." are used to express the thought county, where he formed the ac- four churches, he organized into a soul after separation from the body. Gen. 2: 7. Before looking at the more fully and strongly than could Biblical use of the words translated | be done by any single term. As "image" and "likeness," we may our likeness is a very probable ren | Seventh day Baptist ministers was reason from the general import of dering of the Hebrew, meaning, in the richest in earnestness and Christhese passages in connection with our image, to be our likeness. It tian love, of any I have witnessed. the major premise as stated above. was the spiritual nature of man that In doctrine and fellowship, they Since God has no physical form, the was made in the image and after were in harmony. The late hours image or likeness of God can not be the likeness of God; for God is a of the night witnessed their continused in respect to the form or body spirit (John 4: 24), and in no other ued talk. In the early dawn one of of man, but must have some other than a spiritual sense could man be them quietly commenced singing signification. Image will be found said to bear his image. How this one of their songs. The other, to mean nature. The statement of is to be understood, we learn from catching the sound, joined in, and

made no intelligences which could simple being; man is a composite increasing the glory of God. But limitedness; he can go but a little in Union county, about seventy created having a nature similar to Our statement will give no license River. God's, if not identical with it. This for saying that we are gods, for the About five years since, E. A. J. termination to make an order of be. and demons are spiritual beings, as | wife was a member of the Seventhings having his nature. The same certainly as that God is a spiritual be- day Baptist Church at Albion. She result would be derived from the ing, and no one would feel warranted, has continued steadfast in her faith. teaching of the second passage. The on this account, in claiming that de- About two years since, on professing symbolism of breathing into man | mons especially are gods. If we are | religion, Mr. Estes commenced Sablowed it." How clearly is it stated the breath of life, etc., must mean not thus constituted, how could we bath keeping. After this, three imparting to him of his own nature, apprehend God and divine things. families also commenced its observwhich would be spirit, and could Has the brute any knowledge of ance. So that at one time nine pernot be used to symbolize any ele- God? Certainly not; because it sons were keeping the Sabbath, and ment which God did not himself has not God's image, likeness, na- met together for worship each possess : hence, this teaches the ture, spirit, for it requires that to Sabbath. After these Americans unlooked for want. And further, it ginning, the fourth commandment same doctrine, the communication apprehend him. It is a literal fact had incidentally learned of the that no being that is not spiritual | Swede Sabbath-keepers, they visited There are manifest instances in can apprehend God, and that of them, and were most joyfully rethe fourth commandment would the Bible where image is used in its those who are spiritual, those who ceived, as the first Seventh-day

management of Sunday-school af- the word image by nature, is not

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION.

A second visit to Dakota has de. down with Abraham and Isaac and matter, and it came back with the meaning of the resurrection, and other given it. It is formally school scholars," in favor of which in the image of God give him any veloped new interests. The Big Jacob." Eld. Ring, in parting with terms, Good faith; but no figures. "said unto her, I am the resurrection and its branches. Without close blessed of God! But another act is also the Sunday School Times speaks | right to think "it not robbery to be | Sioux Church has had one addition. | me, said with repeated pressing and | There are times when a thimble full | and the life. Then when Mary was | union to him we are weakness in equal with God," any more than our Four other persons have signified shaking the hand, "Tell your breth- of figures is worth a barrel of faith. come where Jesus was, and saw him, deed, for he says "Without me, ye Another of these is the "Standard being in the form of Christ would their intention to join soon. One ren pray for me. Tell them I loves Class Book" for Teachers' Minutes, give us the same right, if image be other person wishes to do so, but is them. Tell them I believes as they worship in churches which were so to him, Lord, if thou hadst been standing and maintain a good Chris. form? It is manifest that such an restrained by her husband. The believes." Brethren, shall we neg- destitute of cleanliness and ventila- here, my brother had not died. tian character we must keep close question, is the meaning of this burgh, Pa. Those wishing to ex- interpretation would make nonsense church holds meetings every Sab. lect such a people? I can not. If tion that the deadening influence When Jesus therefore saw her to Christ. Thirdly, we must be es. bath, and Eld. Olson preaches to my brethren see in this mission could not be overcome by sermon weeping, and the Jews also weep- tablished in our knowledge and bethem. There are now five Sabbath- God's hand leading us, and furnish nor singing. Was the religion of ing which came with her, he groaned lief of the great facts of revelation. in this connection, to ask, What is keeping families there, and the aid, they will share with me the joy faith or figures? What fellowship in the spirit and was troubled." He In this age of speculation and has of the harvest. fore answering this question, some moved into the vicinity while I thanks to those whose voluntary congeneral remarks will be necessary. was there. This church is located tributions have aided me in the ex-Eld. Peter Ring. Peter Ring, a native of Sweden,

> I was informed before coming here that a settlement of Swedes were keeping the Sabbath. Until about three months since they were not known to Americans as Sabbath-Ring, pastor of Big Spring Baptist Church, was called to the Sabbath doctrine, by correspondence with led him to keep the Sabbath. Undiffer materially. Mr. Conant has I have spent four Sabbaths with quaintance of Eld. Olson. The intercourse of these two Scandinavian

On Sabbath day, I preached

each be strengthened and enjoy the ton, Rock Co., Wis. worship and church government in

In closing, I express my sincere pense of this mission.

was baptized in 1854, by Mr. Heythe Baptist Church of Wiby was beyond itself? organized with sixteen members. When he left Sweden, the Church new figures, spring up? A. R. C. owing forth," and likeness, "to be der his labors several other Swedes of Wiby had about 150 members. embraced the Sabbath. In March, Seven of them located near him. be the stronger word; and since 1875, he organized a Swede Seventh. Soon after this, he organized the day Baptist church, and ministered Big Spring Baptist Church, and was and intelligent existence as senato them. On my arrival here, the their elder. While occupying this rated from the body? The passages church numbered twelve members. place, he organized the Bloomingdale and Danesville Baptist Churches. and with the assistance of Eld. and the distinct existence of the Freeman, an American, organized | soul after the death of the body, conference for their mutual benefit. But there are direct proofs in the His attention was called to the Scriptures on this subject. When Sabbath doctrine by a Swede young our Lord was met by the Sadducees

lady, and afterward by Eld. Lund- on the subject of the resurrection quist, who baptized his wife. After he said (Luke 20: 37, 38), "Now that a faithful study of the question, he the dead are raised, even Mose embraced the Sabbath, and contin- shewed at the bush, when he calleth ued one year thereafter to preach the Lord the God of Abraham, and to the Big Spring Baptist Church, the God of Isaac, and the God of During all this time, he has la- Jacob, for he is not a God of the borde without salary, working dead, but of the living: for all live his farm. He was promised em unto him." At the time this this passage will be, that, what the apostle says of the 'new from their beds they sang together ployment as a preacher by the Pres- declaration was made to Moses, ident of the Lower Nebraska and Abraham had been dead 330 years Dakota Advent Conference, if he Isaac 225, and Jacob 198 years. intensity, as it appears to me, em. the parellel passage in Col. 3: 10) sermon. After this, Elder Ring would join them. After investigat. Now our Lord's argument for the preached another sermon, and then | ing their doctrines, he decided that | resurrection rests upon the fact that

J. BAILEY. UNION COUNTY, D. T., Nov., 1877.

FIGURES AND FAITH.

Jeremy Taylor tells of a lady whose idea of heaven was a place sense. Let us see whether there is seen, by reading the context of those be organized into a church. On the checkered aprons and sing psalms. on the part of man in a religious portant agencies for the purposes the word: "To be conformed to the the reason of the assertion; hence, not attended meetings for more go to church, sit cross legged, church was worth. An efficient significant words relative to Laza-But we will resume this subject Greek, and clearly indicates the this is so, it gives a dignity to man in Union county. In each of these and he must move a family of seven but for the glory of God, that the way-mark to call the attention of in its support, or that the bill could next week, and attend to other proper meaning of the word. Christ not otherwise accounted for, and af places, they were very anxious that members a hundred miles at his own Son of God might be glorified the pilgrim to his own heart, that command so nearly a two thirds

Jesus, "who, being in the form of fords the only reason why God I should visit them again. Eld. Ring expense. When he stated that he thereby." He did not mean by this he may be on his guard. Self-confi- majority. Friends of the bill claim God, did not account it robbery to should have taken such extraordi- was especially anxious that I should, | could not live at that rate, the com- remark that Lazarus would not die, SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENIENCES. be equal with God." I have thus nary means for man's salvation, as with him, visit other settlements, mittee was a higher end in rance of or rather blindness to our be larger than that cast yesterday. He had overcome, had accomp. Several publications have been fully quoted passages from the Bible the sacrifice of his only begotten where he had labored. I felt that give him time to preach Sabbath view than simple death of the body, liability to sin, will lay us open to But your readers may expect a pro-W. H. Ernst. God was leading this mission. I afternoons at a place six miles away, or separation of soul and body, "the the suggestions of the enemy. When longed debate before a final issue is therefore gave encouragement that and not take from his salary what glory of God," "that the Son of we see ourselves in a right light we reached, as the East is a unit against VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTALY I would come again at the earliest he might receive. It would be dif. God might be glorified thereby." A shall feel our weakness. Secondly, the other sections in opposition to resting upon the seventh day was Time-saving Library Record," for warrant. Do not these passages MAGAZINE.—As announced some season practicable for the labor. ficult to tell whether figures or faith little further on "he saith unto this consciousness of weakness will their claims for remonitization of not all. This would indeed have which several advantages are prove, beyond any doubt, as a rule, time ago, James Vick, one of the There is a good prospect for growth was the ground-work of the plan. them, Our friend Lazarus sleepeth, lead us to a higher power. David, silver. their pulpits of the good prayer of sleep." But they did not under- his appeal to God: "Hold thou me Congress, for nothing has occurred elegant 32 page magazine, for the The joy of the Swedes at seeing meetings of the church, when none stand him. "Then said Jesus unto up, and I shall be safe;" and Paul, to cause a ripple of excitement until

heart. It makes me think of sitting mittee was appointed to aid in the that she did not understand the of our own churches to have benev-We have heard a great deal about

keepers. Their history, as such, is places, and organized the Baptist not a Seventh day Baptist in Amer- had taken so much delight, was not facts as they are given. Paul's as follows: Some four or five years | churches of Lerbeck, Askersund, | ica who can not give \$1 annually to | even now dead, though his body | mighty intellect stood amazed at since, the attention of Eld, Peter and Hardemo. Nearly ten years the Tract Board. There are hun- had been four days in the sleep of the grand and mysterious scheme of ago, he came to America for greater dreds who can give \$5, and scores death. Who will say that the spirit redemption, and he exclaimed, "Oh. religious and civil freedom for him. who can give \$10. Do our pastors of Lazarus was not in a conscious the depths of the wisdom and knowle self and children. He soon after work like men who have a mission? and intelligent state of being, while edge of God." Then, in speaking some Swedes. His investigations located in Union county, Dakota. Can not new life, new faith, and the body was cold and stiff in of the experimental sense of the MATTER AND SPIRIT. Has the soul or spirit a conscious which we have cited in proof of the distinct nature of the soul and body

sakes that he was not there; to the our minds being thoroughly estabintent they might believe. Lazarus lished in the great doctrines of revmust therefore have been in con- elation and salvation, in our own scious and intelligent communica- fallen and helpless condition, in the tion with Jesus.

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER. What is essential to the maintainligence in some animals, which I believe the difference between Eld. Olson administered the Lord's for thousands of dollars he would they are still living in the presence ance of a Christian character and a grace by which we are sanctified in physical life alone is capable of God and man's spirit to be one of Supper, and American, Swede, and not preach their doctrines, as he re- of God, and "living unto God," good standing as a church member? this life, and qualified for glory in developing, among these God had degree, and not of kind. God is a Dane partook of it together, and an garded them as unscriptural. He which implies conscious and intelligible This is a vital question, for it has the next. Geo. R. Wheeler. matter, calling the reader's mind to apprehend him, or worship him, so being. God is pure spirit; man is enti-day Baptist minister shared in Baptist doctrine may be preached upon the cross said to Jesus, "Lord, religion and the prosperity of our the fact that we have been seeking that he had got no honor in their body, soul, and spirit. The spirit the services of the day. An ar- to his countrymen, who are nu remember me when thou comest churches. At the present day, with creation, except as an introductory of man has the same mode of exist. rangement was initiated for a union merous in Dakota. One object of his into thy kingdom. And Jesus said all its advantages for improvement, step to the creation of man. The ence as God. But the difference of meeting of these churches to be visit to Moody county was to see if unto him, Verily I say unto thee, its means of education, its learning Gen. 2, and we ask, Have we not dignity of man is shown by the sal. degree is one of infiniteness. God perfected hereafter, for their frater. done this? The Bible everywhere, vation of Christ, in respect to which has no limit, neither in his essence, nal intercourse. They are located, the Bible frequently speaks of its nor his attributes; man is full of one in Moody county, and the other old, and therefore can not do it. the obvious meaning of this state- are employed professedly for the ry daily proceedings, save the call-From his ability and experience, ment of our Lord, is that the soul clearer understanding of the Bible, ing of the roll. The organization of in order to realize this, man must be way in any direction, with certainty. miles south, and near the Big Sioux Eld. Ring is the most suitable man of the dying thief should be saved, there is in the churches a deplorable the extra session averted all customfor this labor. He will labor all and should be with Christ in the defect in the characters and lives of ary delays attending the election of that he can, with his family to care state of forgiven and glorified spir. professing Christians. We do not Speaker or seating Members. After passage is the statement of his de. Scriptures plainly teach that angels Estes came to this country. His for and his farm to work. He re its. Some writers have regarded wish for the olden times of igno- the roll was called, short adjourn fuses to preach for money. I, how-this promise of our Lord to the rance when the poor scarcely had a ments were made to await the a ever, secured his promise that he thief in a very different light from chance to read; and if they could rival of the President's Message would perform the labor, if means that in which it must have struck read, their library consisted of Bible which was read by the Clerk to were furnished him to hire the work the mind of the imploring thief. He and Hymn book, yet we fear that nearly empty benches, and was folwas manifestly repentant, and was there was a greater proportion of lowed by immediate adjournment. I know the generosity of many of seeking the gracious forgiveness real sterling experimental Chris- Each legislator seemed more deeply my brethren, and let me say to you, and fellowship of the dying Lord. Itianity than at the present day. It interested in the perusal of the whatever you please to give to en- He seemed to anticipate that they may be suggested that there is a printed copy of the message laid on

able this brother to labor for his were about to be separated; that defect from the commencement of a his desk than in listening to the countrymen, will be faithfully used, the Lord was going into his king. Christian profession. We do not monotonous delivery of the Clerk. Until better arrangements can be dom, and the sin-stricken thief be- have the satisfactory experiences The greater number pocketed the made, I will freely be the medium sought the Lord to remember him from those who are received into document and marched to other of communication with him for you. there. The Lord responded in a our churches as used to be expect quarters. The House would not I slso ask that all my brethren pray most emphatic promise. "Verily I ed, though it is possible too much submit to a prolonged strain upon for this man of God, that his labors say unto thee, To-day shalt thou be was demanded. Is it not a fact, its powers of legislative endurance. may be blessed, and that God will with me in paradise." This same however, that converts are hurried hence after a two hours session bring him out of all opposition doctrine of the conscious existence into the church at times of what yesterday it adjourned over till was a memorial of creation, thus the root idea is to "shadow forth," proves that our image of God con- cans to organize so that they might from enemies. Address me at Mil- of the soul after death is clearly are called revivals, without giving Monday, leaving the Senate to distaught by the parable of the rich a clear evidence of conversion? pose of public business as best it man and Lazarus. Luke 16: 19-31. Much as we need and carnestly pray | could. The poor man and the rich man are for a revival, we do know that there both described in their respective have been sad mistakes somehow, for the rules, or rather the day of the states of being subsequent to death, our revivals have more or less left a week usually devoted to discussion Even if the language is to be under- scum behind them, disastrous to the and passage of private bills in the stood as figurative, it most positive. health and prosperity of the churches | House, and as it affords little opporwhere she could rock all day in ly teaches the doctrine of the con- of all denominations. Perhaps if tunity for forensic displays or bunscious state of the soul after death. the churches had taken the oppor- combe speeches the members are The blessings of the Sabbath were Nor is it only a state of simple con tunity, and we may say carried out generally as much inclined to adspiritual use. The following pas- likeness, that reference is made to and during the rehearsal of their ex- warmly commended by a zealous sciousness, but there was the keen- their obligations to instruct, watch journ over Friday as to stay away brother, as a day when one could est moral sense of justice and right. over and care for those thus sudden- from their desks on Saturdays, when eousness and sin; even the lost soul ly brought in, much trouble and this latter day is set aside for and think of nothing. We have is described as deeply anxious for disgrace would have been avoided. speech making. Monday, by the sary. Man was a holy being in ory important events and transac- "And as we bare the image of the ator and creature, between the lim- that he had attended meetings held seen Christians who would pray, the salvation of friends yet in protions. They are made to re-enact earthy, we shall also bear the image itless and the limited. Christ's estable there and had become interested, sing, and spit tobacco juice with bationary life. To ignore and to ought to have an improved member member can introduce a bill without things. They are the most primitive of the heavenly."—1 Cor. 15: 49. sence is the same as God's essence, and had commenced keeping the equal zeal, and apparently get near expunge from this passage the plain ship inknowledge, character, and asking consent of the House, which hieroglyphics. They describe events "We are transformed into the same and, therefore, is God. Our essence Sabbath, and was very happy in it. the golden gates. We have known doctrine taught in it, of the con- usefulness. It is admitted by all on other days must be unanimous, primitive state a command to give by action. They were in time the image from glory to glory."—2 Cor. is the same kind as God's, in the In his early life he was a Baptist. churches to call a pastor on speci-scious and morally intelligent state that a consistent Christian character one objection sufficing to prevent its first of all the efforts to teach by the 3: 19. "Christ, who is the image sense that it has the same mode of He was now satisfied he had found fied terms, and let twenty-five to of the soul in its separation from is essential to the peace, unity, hon- presentation and reference to a comsary. That it was his duty to adore form of object lessons. Before, of God."—2 Cor. 4: 4. The Son of existence. His image is that of a people that took the Bible for their fifty per cent. of his salary "hang the body, is to turn the words of or, stability, and extension of the mittee, and we doubt not that the and worship God, will not be denied, then, any histories were written or God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the invis | God who is the invis | God who is the image of the invis | God who is the imag but to secure its performance no calendars kept, the first, the grand- ible God."—Col. 1: 15. "And have His is the same as God's in degree would be glad to become a member rassments to an extreme, and must But this is not the only passage ing on this subject, for if there is improved by the members in prepaput on the new man, who is being and kind; ours is infinitely less in with them. He was accepted with labor at other matters for dear life; from the lips of our Lord on this sub. much importance in a sound and ration for an immense addition to tenewed unto knowledge after the degree, but the same in kind. In out objection. The Pleasant Val- and have then heard complainings ject. He says (Matt. 10: 28), "And honorable Christian character, we the already large record of bills, image of him who created him." | conclusion we would say, that if ley Seventh-day Baptist Church was that the pastor gave so much of his fear not them which kill the body, are individually concerned. How which is something over 2,000 in To this service, the Maker himself Col. 3: 10. The Son, "who being heretofore we have proven the major then organized, and Bro. Marshall time to other labors that he neg- but are not able to kill the soul." then can we individually keep up number. appointed it. What a testimony the brightness of his glory, and the premise, that God is spirit, etc., and J. Hubbard, who had been a class- lected his church, or that he got as That lives, though the body is our character and standing in the does it bear against all forms of impress of his substance."—Heb. 1: have proven in this article the minor leader among the United Brethren, much pay as his time with the dead. Our Lord utters some very church for its prosperity and the fixing next Tuesday for the consideration. the beginning, and stretches on to thorized version has "express im- image, that is, nature of God, the We now have three Seventh-day minister once told us of a call be rus at the time of his death. See first place we must know and feel and alarms the opposition to the into being the universe. The last the end, for in itself it symbolizes age." From the Greek word, we conclusion follows irresistively, that Baptist churches in Dakota Terri- received from a church on a consid. John 11. When informed of the our weakness and liability to fall. measure by its strength, for not one the world, in its birth, laborious life, derive our English word character, man has a spiritual nature similar to tory, one hundred to be sickness of Lazarus, Jesus said, Man, know thyself, is an old trite of them dreamed that the West and which has the same spelling as the God's, without body and parts. If and one Swede and one American deducted for use of the parsonage, "This sickness is not unto death, adage, presented as a cautionary South would be so nearly unanimous

We have known congregations to she fell down at his feet, saying un- can do nothing." To keep our hath light with darkness, or religion | saw by their weeping and comfort- | man reasoning on the doctrines of with mud? We have known some less lamentation that they did not the Bible, it is very important to be understand the nature of death, and grounded and settled in the truth clent societies to do for themselves to prove to them that their brother It is a cause for lamentation that iust what the individual members of was not dead in the sense that they what some men preach for gospel is the church had covenanted to do supposed, but sleepeth as it were, anything but the gospel of Christ according to their ability, and the he said, "Where have ye laid him?" The whole scheme of redemption as church not to have a dollar on the "They say unto him, Lord, come it is plainly revealed to us in the ledger for tracts or missions. By and see." "Jesus, therefore, again divine Word, is repudiated. It is their fruits ye shall know them. groaning in himself cometh to the true the great facts of revelation our likeness." "In the day that Worthington, and Luverne, Rock tenberg (who had received baptism | Can a church prosper spiritually grave," and said, "Take ye away are above the grasp of human rea-God created man, in the likeness of Co., Minnesota, and thence by stage at the hands of Mr. Oncken, the without a living exercise, and may the stone." "He cried with a loud son, and if they were not they German Baptist). March 29th, 1857, it not be added sacrifice, reaching voice, Lazarus, come forth. And would not be divine. To try to he that was dead came forth." Thus | fathom the depths of infinite wis. was proved to their slow apprehen- dom and love, is as futile as to to, At that time, Peter Ring was or- our mission as a people. The Ad- sion the glorious fact that their lov- to drain the ocean. That is not dained, and became the elder of the ventists say less on that head, and ing brother, that affectionate kindred our province, but ours to receive. church. He also preached in other do a hundred fold more. There is spirit, in whose communion they with a simple and entire faith, the bhysical death? But there was love of Christ, he says: "To know another grand truth brought to the love of Christ which passeth light in this event, that he was sent | knowledge." The great secret of of the Father, though the Father to | Christian living and standing fast. them was invisible, and that he had is a sense of the love of God in the uninterrupted communion with him, glorious provisions and revelations and his prayer was always heard. It of the gospel. To feel that we are is expressed in the words of Jesus bought with a price, even with the to the Father: "And Jesus lifted up costly sacrifice of the Lamb of God. his eyes, and said, Father, I thank to feel the vast debt against us canthee that thou hast heard me. And celed, that now there is no charge knew that thou hearest me against us, that now we by divine always; but because of the people grace are adopted into the divine which stand by I said it, that they family, will be the strongest possimay believe that thou hast sent me." ble motive to live holy lives, and How could he demonstrate this build up by our life and Christian spiritual relation which he sustained activities, the cause for which the to the Father so completely as by Savior shed his blood. On the proving that he was in intercourse whole, our safety lies in a sense of with the invisible spirit of dead our own weakness-in our entire Lazarus. So he was glad for their dependence on divine strength, in

important truth in his comparing

himself and his people to the vine

days will take place before the la

Mr. Blaine is again in his ca

but returns apparently not much

vigorated by his rustication.

ther Time is not dealing gently w

him. But he may be made of th

stern stuff which has kept Alexand

Stephens alive, and which enabl

Parson Brownlow to retain his Se

atorial seat for years, though

flicted more severely than hundre

who succumb to the same disease

As we looked at Mr. Stephens wh

he was listening to the reading

the President's Message, sitting

his wheel chair near the readi

clerk, wrapped in his shawls wi

hat on, seemingly a mere anaton

a veriest pinch of life, we fanci

that we owed his presence alone

the exercise of will, for there

nothing apparently in his physic

appearance to warrant the retention

of his spirit with the body beyon

Our temperance people have to

en a strong stand against the furth

sale of liquors in the House and Se

ate restaurants, and have caus

the introduction of a stringent p

hibitory bill into the House.

Randall took occasion under it

disclaim all responsibility for

condition of affairs, and threw

upon Congress. We will soon

whether a stop can be put to

the Treasury should cease furtile

connection with money printing

More villainous slanders can no

well be conceived than those col

cocted by interested parties again

the moral status of our treasur

women, and the officers over then

cunningly told to Congressmen order to get charge of governmen

fense of these ladies, that there

not a more reputable body of en

ployees in the world than they. Fi

more honest and industrious tha

the male clerks, for not one steals

dabbles in politics to the exclusive

of regular work, and with a rig

care exercised to prevent improp

women from being employed amoi

know scores of the purest and be

of women in this Bureau, whom po

the night

Both Houses of Congress met in

Friday is private bill day under

The vote in the Senate yesterday, honor of God our Savior? In the eration of the Silver Bill, surprises dence is often our ruin, and igno- that the vote upon its passage will

bath. It comes right down into my swered, Faith, good faith. A com- rection at the last day." Jesus saw The Savior taught his disciples this in the Senate vesterday, said it is

pling in the Capitol. Every dev is resorted to by some of the Me bers to get their customary stimu from the lunch rooms. A call fo certain kind of tea means that honorable M. C. desires a drink whisky, and the various dodges which the rules are violated eq those of Boston, which, when und its law of prohibition, managed support over 2,000 liquor stores. A strong effort is being made the New York Bank Note Printi Companies to secure the destructi of the Treasury Bureau of Printin and consequent removal of all pri ing to New York, Horrible ta of crime and seduction are imput to the officials in charge of Bureau, and if we may believe the New York perfectionists, the inte ests of morality alone demand tha

perfection of the work of Christhis vicarious sacrifice-his satisfactory atonement, his effectual mediation, and as the infinite source of

erty has forced there to earn brea for themselves and families. THE COMING MESSIAH. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: salvation, wonder why the Jew the children of our father Abraha do not receive him as their Savie Supposing that our people general are not familiar with the faith the Jews respecting the Messi who they believe will come, I ha taken the liberty to copy from book written and published by Re Mr. Leiser, deceased, for ma years a prominent Jewish minis in the Cherry Street Synagogue

> W. B. GILLETTE What do we Understand by the Ki

Philadelphia.

human being, sent by God, to those acts which he purposes sho be done on earth at the time of redemption. He is to be endou man, with superior intelligence wicked, but peaceful and benevo to the just, no matter how hun or poor they may be. The Mea is to be entirely the servant of which the others are not permit to do, and his duties will be poin and can accordingly have no po to be a mediator between God man farther than Moses and the people were. Ezekiel 37: 24;

2, 3.
The only pure faith, the law mulgated by God, will spread i in its utmost purity, free from admixture which, in process of t may have been mixed up with precepts, over all the earth, and the only governing principle of hearts. All men will then acki edge the only One, the everlas God, as the sole object of their ship, and love each other as fri and brothers. Joel 3: 1, 2; 2

ing of a new covenant between el and the Lord, and through agency the conversion of the people to righteousness will b fected, in consequence of change the Lord will forgive eins, and be no more angry them for their former miscor Isa. 54: 7, 8; 59: 20, 21; Je

We are also promised the people of Israel, now scattered all the earth, are to be asse again into one state in the Palestine, where they are to be erned by the King Messiah, the rule of the divine law, at their fathers in the time oprophet Moses, and at subsepariods. The divisions an

for the arrested liquor dealers.

precious gospel of our Lord Jesus

forever and evermore. On First-

day, the pastor, Elder Babcock, fur-

nished conveyance, and we went

some twelve miles up the beautiful

Mira Creek Valley, made several

in the meeting, and expressed them-

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Dec. 5th, 1877.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, whose death

will be found among the obituary

notices, was among the early and

most honored citizens of this town.

Mr. Russell was born on the 16th

Branford, in this State (Conn.), and

when about fourteen years of age

County, which he successfully pur-

years ago he came to New Haven

with his family, and here he has

of his life. While in Allegany Coun-

ntegrity and faithful discharge o

great reader, even to the close

S. R WHEELER.

ent State Superintendent, has been determined to pursue the Christian

had charge of the Academy at quietly spent the remaining portion

important truth in his comparing himself and his people to the vine and its branches. Without close anion to him we are weakness indeed, for he says "Without me, ye can do nothing." To keep our standing and maintain a good Christian character we must keep close to Christ. Thirdly, we must be established in our knowledge and belief of the great facts of revelation. In this age of speculation and buman reasoning on the doctrines of the Bible, it is very important to be grounded and settled in the truth It is a cause for lamentation that what some men preach for gospel is anything but the gospel of Christ. The whole scheme of redemption as it is plainly revealed to us in the divine Word, is repudiated. It is true the great facts of revelation are above the grasp of human reason, and if they were not they would not be divine. To try to

appearance to warrant the retention fathom the deaths of infinite wislum and love, is as fatile as to tryto drain the ocean. That is not our province, but ours to receive, en a strong stand against the further with a simple and entire faith, the sale of liquors in the House and Senfacts as they are given. Paul's ate restaurants, and have caused mighty intellect stood amazed at the introduction of a stringent prothe grand and mysterious scheme of hibitory bill into the House. Mr. redemption, and he exclaimed, "Oh, Randall took occasion under it to the depths of the wisdom and knowldisclaim all responsibility for this edge of God." Then, in speaking condition of affairs, and threw it of the experimental sense of the upon Congress. We will soon see love of Christ, he says: "To know whether a stop can be put to tipthe love of Christ which passeth knowledge." The great secret of is resorted to by some of the Mem-Christian living and standing fast, bers to get their customary stimulus is a sense of the love of God in the from the lunch rooms. A call for a glorious provisions and revelations of the gospel. To feel that we are bought with a price, even with the whisky, and the various dodges by costly sacrifice of the Lamb of God. which the rules are violated equal those of Boston, which, when under to feel the vast debt against us canceled, that now there is no charge its law of prohibition, managed to against us, that now we by divine support over 2,000 liquor stores. grace are adopted into the divine family, will be the strongest possithe New York Bank Note Printing ble motive to live holy lives, and Companies to secure the destruction build up by our life and Christian of the Treasury Bureau of Printing, activities, the cause for which the and consequent removal of all print-Savior shed his/blood. On the ing to New York. Horrible tales whole, our safety lies in a sense of of crime and seduction are imputed our own weakness—in our entire to the officials in charge of this dependence on divine strength, in Bureau, and if we may believe these our minds being thoroughly estab-New York perfectionists, the interlished in the great doctrines of revests of morality alone demand that

SALEM, N. J. WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7th, 1877. Both Houses of Congress met in regular session on Monday without he slightest departure from ordinary daily proceedings, save the calling of the roll. The organization of the extra session averted all customary delays attending the election of Speaker or seating Members. After the roll was called, short adjournments were made to await the arrival of the President's Message. which was read by the Clerk to nearly empty benches, and was followed by immediate adjournment. Each legislator seemed more deeply interested in the perusal of the printed copy of the message laid on his desk than in listening to the monotonous delivery of the Clerk. The greater number pocketed the document and marched to other quarters. The House would not submit to a prolonged strain upon

elation and salvation, in our own

fallen and helpless condition, in the

perfection of the work of Christ-

his vicarious sacrifice—his satisfac-

tory atonement, his effectual media-

tion, and as the infinite source of

grace by which we are sanctified in

this life, and qualified for glory in

the next. GEO. R. WHEELER.

its powers of legislative endurance. hence after a two hours session vesterday it adjourned over till Monday, leaving the Senate to dispose of public business as best it Friday is private bill day under the rules, or rather the day of the

week usually devoted to discussion and passage of private bills in the House, and as it affords little opportunity for forensic displays or buncombe speeches, the members are generally as much inclined to adjourn over Friday as to stay away from their desks on Saturdays, when this latter day is set aside for speech making. Monday, by the rules, is bill day, that is to say, any member can introduce a bill without asking consent of the House, which on other days must be unanimous, one objection sufficing to prevent its presentation and reference to a committee, and we doubt not that the time intervening will, be faithfully improved by the members in preparation for an immense addition to the already large record of bills, which is something over 2,000 in

The vote in the Senate yesterday, fixing next Tuesday for the consid eration of the Silver Bill, surprises and alarms the opposition to the measure by its strength, for not one of them dreamed that the West and South would be so nearly unanimous in its support, or that the bill could that the vote upon its passage will be larger than that cast yesterday. reached, as the East is a unit against

longress, for nothing has occurred to cause a ripple of excitement until westerday's action upon the Silver Bill. The House has transacted litile business, and the Senate still less, in it has need of recuperation from LE excessive labors of last week, which it has taken through adjourn-mental Senator Conkling, in debate in the Senate vesterday, said it is likely an adjournment over the holilavs will take place before the 15th Mr. Blaine is again in his seat.

Our temperance people have tak-

A strong effort is being made by

the Treasury should cease further

connection with money printing.

More villainous slanders can not

well be conceived than those con-

cocted by interested parties against

the moral status of our treasury

women, and the officers over them.

cunningly told to Congressmen in

order to get charge of government

printing. We venture to say in de-

fense of these ladies, that there is

not a more reputable body of em-

ployees in the world than they. Far

more honest and industrious than

the male clerks, for not one steals or

dabbles in politics to the exclusion

of regular work, and with a rigid

care exercised to prevent improper

women from/being employed among

them, it is a great outrage to charge

the mass with licentiousness. We

know scores of the purest and best

of women in this Bureau, whom pov-

erty has forced there to earn bread

THE COMING MESSIAH.

We who are lovers of our Lord

Jesus Christ, and trust in him for

salvation, wonder why the Jews,

the children of our father Abraham,

do not receive him as their Savior.

Supposing that our people generally

are not familiar with the faith of

the Jews respecting the Messiah,

who they believe will come, I have

taken the diberty to copy from

book written and published by Rev.

Mr. Leiser, deceased, for many

years a prominent Jewish minister

in the Cherry Street Synagogue of

What do we Understand by the King

Messiah?

The Messiah is to be a person,

human being, sent by God, to do

those acts which he purposes should

be done on earth at the time of the

redemption. He is to be endowed

with wisdom more than any other

man, with superior intelligence and

knowledge, more penetrating than

ever was given before; and his gov-

ernment is to be terrible only to the

wicked, but peaceful and benevolent

to the just, no matter how humble

Lord under the law, just as every

other Israelite; he is to do nothing

which the others are not permitted

to do, and his duties will be pointed

out and strictly defined! As such,

therefore, he is himself accountable,

and can accordingly have no power

to be a mediator between God and

man farther than Moses and the oth-

er prophets and pions men of our

The only pure faith, the law pro

mulgated by God, will spread itself

in its utmost purity, free from all

admixture which, in process of time,

may have been mixed up with the

precepts, over all the earth, and be

he only governing principle of all

hearts. All men will then acknowl-

edge the only One, the everlasting

God, as the sole object of their wor-

and brothers. Joel 3: 1, 2; Zeph.

He will be the means of the mak-

ing of a new covenant between Isra-

el and the Lord, and through his

agency the conversion of the whole

people to righteousness will be ef-

change the Lord will forgive their

sius, and be no more angry with

them for their former misconduct.

We are also promised that the

fected, in consequence of which

W. B. GILLETTE

Philadelphia.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

for themselves and families.

the outcasts even of the nation, they who have lost the name of Israel, no matter where scattered, shall be but returns apparently not much invigorated by his rustication. Facountries to the land of Canaan, which ther Time is not dealing gently with shall then be free from the plague with its needs and its management. of ferocious beasts and noxious him. But he may be made of that reptiles, and be blessed with fruitstern stuff which has kept Alexander fulness and plenty, and no one shall Stephene alive, and which enabled make afraid or disturb the people, Parson Brownlow to retain his Senobjects of scorn and contempt to storial seat for years, though aftheir enemies: for he will then no dicted more severely than hundreds knowledge that the children of Iswho succumb to the same diseases. rael are indeed the beloved of the As we looked at Mr. Stephens when | Lord. Dent. 30: 1-5; Isa. 11: 11, he was listening to the reading of 13; Ezek. 37: 21-28. the President's Message, sitting in his wheel chair near the reading clerk, wrapped in his shawls with his law shall be the universal porhat on, seemingly a mere anatomy,

Peace and good will shall prevail over all the earth, because the blessing of God and the knowledge of tion of all mankind. Isa. 11: 9; 65: held by Prof. Searing before his 21-25; Micah 4: 3, 4. a veriest pinch of life, we fancied To judge from probability alone. that we owed his presence alone to we should say, that the law made the exercise of will, for there is known at Sinai would be the law of nothing apparently in his physical

all the world at the time of the divine rule on earth. For in the Lord of his spirit with the body beyond there is no change of purpose, no want of firmness; and what he therefore declares to be right one time, must be so always But the Scriptures actually declare that our religion, at least a part thereof, shall be the sole law and reigion of all men; and it is this, chiefly, which will make of the Mes siah the period of universal blessing and peace. Isa. 2: 3, 4; Zech. 15: 16. The prophets speak of the time as surely coming, but have not given us sufficient means to fix the precise period; the day is known to the Lord aloue; but it is in our pling in the Capitol. Every device power to hasten its coming, through virtue and the fear of the Lord. But if even we should persevere in our wickedness and be undeserving, still God will bring about the fulfillment certain kind of tea means that the of his word, at the time beyond honorable M. C. desires a drink of which the redemption of the world

> 60: 22; Ezek. 36: 22; Zech. 14: 7 Whenever all these signs given by the prophets take place, and all the predictions are accomplished, then, and only then, has the Messiah actually come; and the person who s gifted with the Spirit of God, as aid down by Isaiah, will be known as the true Anointed; for so it was with Moses, whom all the people be-Lord, because he fulfilled the message with which he was sent. But the time of the Messiah will also h further distinguished by the previous coming of Elijah, the prophet, who will prepare the way for the enovation of mankind. Mal. 3: 1

is not to be delayed. Isa. 56: 1, 2

HOME NEWS. Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey

The Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey churches was held with the New Market Church, commencing on Sixth-day morning, Nov. 16th, at 10½ o'clock. The Introductory Sermon was preached by Rev. D. H. Davis, of Shiloh, from Acts 9: 17, "Be filled with the Holy Ghost." The subject was forcibly presented, and seldom have we been in a meeting which was more filled with the Spirit of Christ. The sermon on Sabbath morning by Bro. Davis-'Christ drawing all men to him "son and S. Carpenter administered eemed to be heartily entered into.

nine elements of Christian character, Dependence, Persistence, Impartial, Orthodox, Evangelical, Earnest, Courtesy, Pointed, and Loving.

In the evening, Dr. Maxson spoke upon the Christian graces as found in 2 Peter 1. This sermon will long day, Nov. 20th, and preached the be remembered by all who heard it. same evening. This place is some The sermon of Dr. Maxson on First- thirty miles up the North Loup day morning, from Heb. 1: 1, 2, river from the village of North made a deep and lasting impression. Loup. It is the location of Fort The business of the Yearly Meet-

ing was transacted in the afternoon. Among other items of interest, an essay was read from the pen of Rev. G. R. Wheeler; and a history of Seventh-day Baptist professors of the Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey churches was presented and read by Dr. Geo. Tomlinson. This had been prepared with much care and labor, and was highly interesting to both old and young. From or poor they may be. The Messiah ing was commenced more than one ized. On Sabbath, Nov. 24th, the is to be entirely the servant of the hundred years ago. Among others a letter was read, which was hood assembled in the well-built written from the "Cohansey" school-house, listened to the preached Church (now Shiloh) to the "Piscat | Word, then spent an hour in Sabin the year 1787. Following this, arrangements for weekly Sabbath various remarks, deeply interesting, services of prayer and conference. were made by several of the mem- and also organized themselves into bers present, showing that this people were. Ezekiel 37: 24; 46: Yearly Meeting had done much good, and that it was still needed as ice on the Sabbath in this locality. bond of union between the New May the Lord enable these people Tersey churches.

gathering was preached by the pastor of the New Market Church, Rev. L. E. Livermore, from Heb. 13: 13. ship, and love each other as friends for Christ. Thus closed another my privilege to preach on the evevery enjoyable meeting, and one | nings of Nov. 28th and 29th. These whose influence will be felt in the meetings were blessed by the presdistant future.

J. C. Bowen, Sec.

Milton College.

President Whitford will enter day was very cold, but the house of upon the duties of State Superin- | Brother Newton Davis, built in the tendent of Public Instruction the side of a bluff, afforded a comfort-Isa. 54: 7, 8; 59: 20, 21; Jer. 31: first Monday in January next. This able place for nearly the entire position is one of the most labo- neighborhood to assemble and eat all the earth, are to be assembled responsible in the State, and it will hearts. again into one state in the land of Palestine, where they are to be governed by the King Messiah under periods. The divisions and the Faculty during his term of office. Loup. Good congregations listened pally in the ninth precinct, and oth. December 15th to January 10th.

quarrels of the different sections of | Prof. Albert Whitford has been | with marked attention to the ever | er localities where disreputable he country are to cease forever, and clected the Acting President. The Professor has been connected, most Christ; blessed be his holy name of the time for twenty years, with brought back from the most distant | the College as a teacher, and he is, therefore, thoroughly acquainted He enjoys the undivided confidence of the students, the trustees, and calls, and held an interesting service the community, and he will make in the evening in their school-house. who have so often before been the his administration in every way Most of the congregation took part successful. Prof. Edward Searing, the pres- selves as strengthened and more

> invited to assume the Professorship journey. May the Lord reap a rich harvest of souls from all these fields of the Greek language. While it is quite probable, yet it is not certain of labor. that he will accept the invitation. This position in the College was election by the State, four years since. He has taught in the Institution already ten years, and is de-The following from the New Haven servedly very popular among its Journal and Courier, will interest friends. Rev. O. U. Whitford of the many friends and acquaintances Walworth, has been chosen the of the deceased: Professor of Natural Science, and will begin his work in the College at the opening of the Winter term. the 19th inst. He pursued his Academic studies in this Instituwent to Central New York, and fintion, completed his College course ally engaged in business in Allegany at Alfred University, and subsesued for many years. Eighteen quently graduated at Union Theo-

taught elsewhere. There is a feeling of great satisfaction in the College, and among its supporters, over the engagement of Mr. Whitford.

logical Seminary, New York. He

Shiloh, N. J., for five years, and has

Rev. E. M. Dunn, who was appointed last Summer the Professor of the Greek Language, has been transferred to the Professorship of by the belief that the road would Mental and Moral Science. this, he is eminently qualified.

Prof. John C. Fillmore has been placed in charge of the classes in Vocal and Instrumental Music. He has fitted himself for his profession by careful study in this country lieved to be the prophet of the and in Germany, and has given instruction in the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin College, and at Ripon College. He is one of the most accomplished teachers in his department in the West.

The Fall Term of the Institution is now closing. It has been very prosperous, both in the number of students in attendance, and in the work, done in the classes. The College will not abate a single effort to sustain its high reputation in our denomination, and in the State at large. W. P. C.

MILTON, Wis., Dec. 4th, 1877. Missionary Items—North Loup, Neb. The work done in this frontier and created deep interest in the church more than one year ago was minds of all present. Alarge num- not in vain. The first meeting on ber gathered in the evening for a Sixth-day night, Nov. 9th, showed prayer and conference meeting, a good interest among many of the converts of that occasion. Meetings were held every evening for several days with increasing encouragement. as to make it uncomfortable for the was listened to by a large and at congregation, and difficult to contentive audience, each of the New duct the meeting. A house of wor-Jersey Seventh-day Baptist churches | ship is very much needed. It is a being represented. Drs. D. E. Max- perplexing question. The school house is too small by half, and yet the Lord's Supper. The services the people are not able to build. A Sabbath-school Institute was held The Sabbath-school exercises in on First-day, Nov. 18th. A good the afternoon were of a general na- interest was manifested at each sesure, the lesson of the day being dis- | sion-morning, afternoon, and evenpensed with. A representative from | ing. The Secretary of the Instieach of the four churches delineated tute has furnished a report of this meeting, both to the SABBATH RE-CORDER and also to the Sabbathschool Board of the North-Western

a Sabbath-school. This occasion

will be remembered as the first serv-

to be the light to the community in

from North Loup village. In this

settlement there are about the same

ence of the Holy Spirit of God.

Backsliders were aroused and Chris-

tians strengthened and encouraged

in their pilgrimage. Thanksgiving

States Attorneys immediately after receiving notice from the customs According to previous arrangement, I reached Calamus on Third-The bili further provides that every Chinese subject who enters the United States without paying the tax to be prosecuted in the Unit ed States Courts, and upon conviction, to be punished by imprison-Hartsuff, a one company post, built five years, and no payment of the tax subsequent to arrest, shall be in 1874, at an expense of \$50,000, accepted as a plea in bar, or save for defense from the Indians. In him from liability to punishment. this vicinity there are some twenty The bill was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

religion. Most of them are permanently located, and the propriety of MEXICAN BORDER.—A San Antoorganizing a church has been nio (Texas) dispatch to the New thoughtfully considered. It has, York Herald, says: "Lieutenant however, been deemed best for the Young's detachment of the Eighth present to hold regular Sabbath Cavalry has been heard from. Three it we learned that this Yearly Meet- services without being thus organ- weeks ago, Young started on a ing was commenced more than one ized. On Sabbath, Nov. 24th, the scout into Mexico, with a view of tracing a party of cattle thieves and upon Texans. Some anxiety was felt here lest the intrepid away" Church (now New Market) bath-school session, and then made and had been driven westward. Aft-

had met with an overpowering force er the command had been out ten dricks said: "I know nothing days, they came upon a band of whatever about the statements. Of Mescaleros, or distillers of Mescal. encamped, having their chief Alasti with them. An order was given to to do. So far as I am concerned. attack the camp at once. The cavalry dashed in, and were masters of the situation. After a brief and feeble resistance on the part of the distillers, two of the band were The closing sermon of this yearly which they live. Davis Creek lies killed, three wounded, and the resome eight miles down the valley mainder were then disarmed. All trinkets and clothing were taken from them, and then they were turned adrift. All the tents, with He earnestly impressed us with the number of Seventh day Baptists as contents and stuff taken from the every lover of a good song, and reimportance of living, and working at Calamus. To these people it was men, were then burned, so that not a vestige of the camp was left. It is not stated if the Mescaleros had any stock at the time they were cap- by any music dealer in the United tured. Young returned to Point States, or can be had from the pub-Rock Springs yesterday. He says lisher, F. W. Helmick, 50 West the weather has been very severe in | Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O. that portion of Mexico over which he scouted, and his command suffered much from the cold. One morning, when the men arose, they

found the water in their canteens is reported to have destroyed four ARREST OF NEW YORK WHISKY originated in a whisky house and world is none the worse off for its

places exist. Whole platoons of police were sent out in citizen's dress, and so full were the station houses, that homeless men and women were turned out to make room THE OLD CATHOLICS of Austria according to the Independent, have peengranted legal recognition by the

minister of education and worship. They made application for recognition several years ago; but the government refused to accede to the request unless they would acknowl edge themselves as seceders from the Roman Catholic Church—an admission which they were, of course, loth to make, but which they have finally made, and their congregations which are more numerous than one would expect, have been placed or an independent footing. The German correspondent of the London Guardian says: "In the northern corner of Bohemia, at and about Warnsdorf, there is a very compact Another Marine Disaster .- A body of 25,000 Old Catholics; Vienna and its dependencies number another 7,000; and at Ried and Steier, on the Bavarian border, 3,000 more In Vienna the Salvator church has been given for their use. Very late y two Austrian priests have turned their backs on their home. One has joined the Old Catholics at Breslau THE LAKESIDE LIBRARY, Vol. and the other, a cathedral preacher at Linz, has got married in Breslau. No. 116, contains "A Terrible Temp-But of priests at work in Austria in

ty he was the recipient of public ELECTING A POPE.—The prospect honors at the hands of his fellow ve death of Pope Pius IX. citizens and was requatedly chosen causes an unusual interest in th to the General Assembly, besides being called to other positions of trust question of the election of his sucand honor. While in the Legislacessor. In the early ages the Pope ture he labored earnestly and sucwas elected by the bishops and clercessfully for the passage of the bill gy of the Roman province; but for ncorporating the Erie Railroad several centuries the election has Company, being urged in his efforts been by the College of Cardinals, which consist of three orders: Six prove of great value to the section cardinal bishops, who are the tituof the State it was to pass through. ular bishops of the Roman province As a citizen, Mr. Russell was most and who hold the first rank in the massuming, thoroughly honest and College, and, if it be full, sixty-four conscientious, and by his modesty, cardinal priests and deacons. Every cardinal has a right to a vote for the duties of life, won for himself a Pope; but no symmonses are issued warm place in the affections of those for the conclave. All who are in who knew him, and secured their Rome when the conclave is held. nighest esteem and respect. Being which is ten days after the death of the incumbent, may attend and ife, he became fully conversant take part in the election. The carwith much of history as well as o dinals whe attend the conclave are the current literature of the day, held close prisoners until the new upon politics, finance and govern Pope is chosen. The windows and mental affairs. In his family he was doors of the Vatican are walled up always an even tempered man, and all sources of communication avoiding all harshness, ever gentle frum outside cut off, except for the and fatherly, and as a consequence, surpose of passing in food. In the the relations established between nterim the cardinal chamberlain him and the members of the housedministers the affairs of the Holy hold were most fond and affectionate

the Old Catholic cause there can no

be more than half a dozen."

Down to the closing day of life, his hours were passed in peace and A STRANGE ANIMAL with which a quietness, and he passed away with man in Union County, Ohio, reis family around him as he had cently had a severe conflict in the it is paid for. lived, peacefully and without pain. woods, is causing great excitement in the vicinity, hundreds of persons THE CHINESE QUESTION IN CON-GRESS.-Mr. Shelly of Alabama has having b woods of York and Claibourne townintroduced in the House a bill reguships. The animal having been lating Chinese immigration which seen only in the night, no one has a proposes a per capita tax of two definite idea of the genus or species hundred and fifty dollars, "upon to which his beastship belongs. It every subject of China, immediately has been variously denominated as a upon entering the United States, tiger, a leopard, and a lioness. It after the first of January, 1879, exleaped like a tiger, was spotted like cepting officers or accredited agents | a leopard, and roared when about to make an attack like a lion. At all the Chinese government and events its existence and wonderful their families or servants, coming feats have created the greatest anito the United States in an official mal sensation ever known among capacity. The tax to be collected the citizens of Union county, and by customs officers, under the reguare worthy of extensive publicity. lations prescribed by the Secretary

of the Treasury. It is also made the duty of collectors of customs, to Bro. Bailey's Letter.-We call certify to the United States Attorattention to Bro. Bailey's letter in neys of their respective districts, this week's RECORDER, and second within five days after arrival, the his call for aid in favor of the field number of Chinese passengers arrived in their respective customs districts, who have not paid the tax. that should at once be filled. We and also a designation of the means thank God that he has put it into of conveyance by which they have Bro. Bailey's heart to look up these arrived. Such means of conveyance are also made liable for the truth, and we hope he will not be piecing make eleven. payment of the tax, if not paid diectly by the passengers, and must suffered to go into this work at his be proceeded against by the United own charges. God bless Bro. Bailey, and open the field wider and still wider for him, and give him great success in his work.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S CASE has been decided by Judge Humphreys in a very elaborate opinion, i ment at hard labor not less than which he denied the power of the State of South Carolina to vacate Patterson's commision which must continue till constitutionally revoked in pursuance of organic authority. It could not be said that Senator Patterson was a fugitive from justice, as he was here in discharge of official duties like all other members of Congress, and besides had acted in the capacity of Senator years before the present indictment was brought against him.

WILL NOT CONTEST. An Indianapolis dispatch of Dec. 7th, reports that in an interview with Gov. Hen- the leading journalists of the counmarauders, which had been preying dricks in regard to the reports that try, is expected to live but a short Tilden took the oath of office last year, and would soon begin a contest for the Presidency, course I can not know what Tilden has been doing and what he intends Mr. Wheeler has been sworn into the office of Vice President and he will stay there for four years."

PRETTY LITTLE BLUE EYED STRANGER is the title of a pretty song composed by Bobby Newcomb the celebrated minstral professional The melody is bound to captivate main fresh in the memory a lifetime. Price, 35 cents per copy. For sale

Louisville Fire.—A fire at Lou isville, Ky., on the night of Dec. 8th, thousand barrels of whisky, causing a loss of \$300,000. The fire will send you samples of goods, styles, All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER rious as well as one of the most a bountiful dinner with thankful cial law, issued from the office of | youd it. Such being the case, the IAMS, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

Palestine, where they are to be governed by the King Messiah, under the rule of the divine law, as were the rule of the divine law, as were the rule of the time of the prophet Moses, and at subsequent prophet Moses, and at subseque

SITTING BULL seems to be prone to mischief. He is now in trouble with the Blackfeet Indians arising, the World's Fort Walsh special says, from his intrusion on their have made arrangements to accommodate just such parties as he, and now offer to who had a talk with Sitting Bull and warned him that the police would hold him responsible for any disturbance with the Blackfeet growing out of trespass, reports him as saying that "He did not care for any people who wore breech-

THE EASTERN WAR.—The reports from the Turko-Russian War for the last week are less favorable to the Russians, while the increasing inclemency of the weather, and the fall of snow, which in some places reaches three feet, are rendering active operations much more difficult and it would seem must soon bring the campaign to a close.

ispatch from Coguimbo, Chili, via ondon, Dec. 4th, says the Pacific team Navigation Company's steamship Atlacama has been lost. The crew numbered forty, and passengers probably about fifty. Only ighteen persons saved.

tition," by Charles Reade, complete in one number. Price 10 cents. Donnelly, Loyd & Co., publishers, Chicago. A FIRE in Owego, N, Y., on the

norning of Dec. 3d, destroyed the Congregational church and nearly all the furniture. Loss \$15,000, insurance \$7,500. Two or three other buildings were burned. SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The union proposed between the two Jewish representative church boards in this country, the Board of Delegates and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, is in a fair way to be secured. The Board of Delegates has ratified the basis of union, which contemplates a triennial council for legislation, and an executive committee, representing the four sections of the country, for administration. The consolidation will mark an important era in the history of Judaism in this cours

It is stated by the Freeman's Jour nal that the Roman Catholics have but one consecrated church in the Archdiocese of New York. The church which forms the exception is that of the Holv Redeemer, which has recently observed the 25th anniversay of its consecration. It was built by German Catholics and is free of debt. It is a rule with Catholics not to consecrate a church until

The counsel for Richard B. Connolly, one of the New York Ring, the evening if thought best. after reading in defense of his client, said that Connolly would not subject the people to the burden of a trial, and consented that a verdict be entered for the amount of the claims. This was figured at \$8,537,170 15, and the Judge directed the jury to re-

The Postmaster General decides that the right to forward letters to a second destination, without addi tional postage, applies only to such letters as have not left the custody of postal officials. If a carrier delivers a letter at a hotel, and the proprietor or clerk immediately redirects it, it may be forwarded, but in no case must it be taken from the

carrier's presence. The United States Treasurer learns of constantly increasing athe has visited. This is an opening tempts to cheat the government and innocent parties, by cutting up cur rency notes of a like denomination. and pasting them together to give an increased number. Usually ten strangers, who love God and his notes are cut up and by adroit

The Secretary of the Treasury de clined, with thanks, the offer of a New York city banker to pay for the four per cent. bonds in silver. As Mr. Sherman forcibly points out, to do so would be the biggest kind of a bonanza for the banker, but a very poor speculation for the gov-

The Post Office Department and Canadian office have agreed to return letters between the two counwithin a given time, to the places they were mailed from, without, as formerly, holding them for return through the Dead Letter Office. At the recent session of the North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, fraternal delegates from the Methodist Protestant and Methodis: Episcopal Conferences of that state were present and addressed the Meeting, and a deputation was appointed to return the visit. Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield Republican, and one of

The New Haven (Ct.) Board of Education, by a vote of six to three, has decided to dispense with religious exercises in the public schools. Trouble is anticipated with Sit ting Bull. Sixty lodges of Sioux have joined him. He assumes an air

of supreme defiance.

It is a Decided Fact That Hamilton's Cough Balsam is most effectual medicine ever offered for the Lungs. A certain cure for Consumption, Decline, Bronchitis, Wasting of the Flesh, Night Sweats, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Colds, Coughs, Inflammation, Pain in the Sides, and all diseases of the Throat, Ches and Lungs. Relief guaranteed or money refunded. Three doses of Hamilton's Cough Balsam will prove its wonderful effects. Sample bottle 25 cents. Large bottles 75 cents. For sale by BURDICK & ROSEBUSH, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

sonally acquainted with the manufacturer of these goods, and recommend him and his goods to be all that is claimed for is made), P. L. Berry, O. F. Maxson, A. them. Mr. Williams is filling a good Cornwall, Mrs. O. B. Wardner, W. many orders for his shirts, collars, and Clarke, J. Bailey, J. C. Bowen, T. cuffs for Holiday presents, and judging L. Gardiner, A. E. Stickles. from the beautiful samples exhibited to us, we could think of nothing nicer. He price lists, and rules for self-measurement

A FACE with charming features may b rendered actually repulsive by blotches of E. A. Green, Alfred C pimples. Glenn's Sulphur Soap promptly F. Sherman, "remedies all complexional blemishes as O F. Maxson, Ceres,

NOT A VALID EXCUSE.—The man who Mrs. E. Goddard, Oneonta, 2 25 33 4 hasn't been to New York in twenty years because he couldn't afford the railway fare, but would dearly love to go, and take his wife, can't put that excuse off on her take him and his wife from Alfred to the city and let them stay there ten days if they want to, and then set them down at home again for \$13 45 a piece. Their little folks can go for half price. We make this announcement for the benefit of the wife, who may not see the official offer of the company,

J. Williams, Watson,

h South Brookfield, 500

). Washburn, S. Hamilton, 2 50 34

L. Berry, Westerly, R. I., 250 34

G. Burdick, Milton, Wis., 125

FOR LESSON LEAVES.

dmansee, Rockville, R. I.,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York markets for but

ter, cheese, etc., for the week ending

Dec. 8th, 1877, reported for the RECOR-DER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce

Broad street, New York. Marking plates

BUTTER.-Receipts for the week were

9,840 pkgs. Exports were 1,875 pkgs.

Really fine fragrant butter is in good

emand at full prices, and in that kind

there is some character and standing and

line of price for sound State butter is 20

more desirable, and as the buyer's needs

of purchase press him, 1, 2, and 3 cents

more can be obtained, and in some instan-

ces 27 @ 28 cents has been paid for fancy

ong dairies. Fair lots of Northern Wels

butter are offered here at 17, 18, 19, and

20 cents. There were sales of several

" fair to good 20 @ 22

Venison, short saddles, per lb...10 @ 13

GREEN APPLES.-We quote:

Fall make butter.

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Address letters and mark packages-

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NEW YORK.

Alfred Centre Grocery.

NNOUNCEMENT TO SUN-

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lessons, by Prof. Austin Phelps. Illustra-

Faith Latimer. Illustrations, by the Re-

Terry Cooke will write a serial story, for

the encouragement of Christian workers. All this, in addition to the other varied

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1 67 5 00

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F. Davis.

Mrs. L. Crandall.

than Stillman

Whitford

Randol

E. Brown,

E. Judge, West Edmes Benj. Stillman,"

J. Champlin, "
Mrs LPCrandall, Smith's Mills,

GIVEN AWAY.—A superb pair of 6x8 hromos, worthy to frame and adorn any ome, and a three month's subscrip Leisure Hours, a charming 16 page literary paper, full of the choicest st octry, etc. sent free to all sending fifteen cents (stamps taken) to pay postage. The publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William street, New York, guarantee every one double value of money sent. Newsdeal ers sell Leisure Hours; price seven cents THAT NEW SINGING BOOK .- Will be

B. A. Langworthy, Hopkinton, 1 45 34 W. M. Rogers, Newport, 8 75 33 W.B Davis, LongRun, W.Va., 1 75 34 F. F. Randolph, New Milton, 2 50 34 oublished, about the middle of January, 1878. "GOOD WILL," a collection of new Hymns and Tunes, for Sabbath-schools. R. Godfrey, 'Alburtus Clarke, " Bospel and Praise Meetings, by T. Martin Towne and J. M. Stillman. Size and form the same as "Gospel Hymns." Price, \$3 per dozen: single copies 30 cents. a which price copies for examination will be sent by mail, postpaid, by Towne & STILLMAN, No. 14 South Elizabeth St. Chicago, Ill.

TIME WAS when you could not b blamed for not knowing that Burdick & Rosebuch kept Fresh Oysters, at all times for sale at wholesale or retail, at the low est market rates; but what excuse is there for ignorance of a matter of so much importance to your interest and enjoyment, when a call at their grocery a Alfred Centre will remove every doubt?

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LADIES AND FRIENDS OF THE LA DIES AID SOCIETY AT INDEPENDENCE. stability to the market. After you leave Please accept the heartfelt thanks of the this kind of stock, prices are irregular and undersigned for your kind donations. some lower, and sales difficult. The base N. WARDNER. O. B. WARDNER.

HELP WANTED.-Five good, steady stitchers on Overalls. Apply at once Γ. W. WILLIAMS, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

good, fair Chenango dairies at 20, 21, 22, ONE Quart Solid Oysters, with pail and 23 cents, and one poor one at 17 cents. o carry them in, and 3 pounds of Crackers. Also sales one lot Oneida county butter all for 50 cents at BURDICK & ROSEBUSH'S, at 17 cents, another large lot at 18 cents, and really good dairies at 20 cents. No. tice sale of one long Camden dairy 24 cents, and two fine Remsen dairies 25

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Richburgh, Friendship, Scio, Stannard's Corners, Portville, and West Genesee Churches will be held with the West Genesee Church, commencing on Sixthday evening, Dec. 14th, with the following cents lower on every kind except finest programme: Sixth day evening, at 7 o'clock, prayer

Fine fresh creamery make ..... 33 @ 35 Fine Fall private dairy...........28 @ 30 Fair to good Fall butter........24 @ 26 Entire dairies fine Southern and Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, preaching by Eld. W. B. Gillette. Evening after the Sabbath, preaching by Eld. U. M. Babcock, followed by con Middle Tier Counties.... 25 @ 27 Entire dairies fair to good Southern and Middle Tier Counties....20 @ 23

First-day morning, at 11 o'clock, preach tire dairies Northern Welsh, fine 25 @ 26 ing by Eld. J. Summerbell, followed by Eld. J. Kenyon, if present, and meeting in Western States private dairies...20 @ 23 West Genesee, Nov. 15th, 1877. CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS who are 76,739 boxes. Exports 40,609 boxes. Gold n New York upon the Sabbath, are most 1024. There was fiair export and home cordially invited to meet with their brethtrade at about last week's prices. We ren of the New York Church, in the hall of the New York Historical Society, corner of 2d Avenue and 11th St. Services at 10.45 o'clock A, M.

SABBATH-KEEPERS spending the EGGS.—Fresh laid eggs are in light sup Sabbath in Chicago are invited to spend the hour from 11 A. M. to 12 M., in the of the "fresh" arriving have been held Ladies' Room out of Upper Farwell Hall! cents, "loss off." Limed are quiet at 17

To THE DONORS OF THE SEVENTH- @ 19 cents. DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL FUND.-The Freasurer of the Board is ready to receive principal or interest on notes or pledges our quotations. Soft poultry sold to "waggiven for the benefit of the different Instion boys," at 3 @ 5 cents, and venison sold, tutions and Societies. Also, to receive new when out of condition, at 5 @ 8 cents. We 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.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS IN HOR NRLLSVILLE, N. Y.—Religious services are held in Hornellsville on the Sabbathpreaching at 2 o'clock P. M.; Sabbathschool immediately following. The services are held in the lecture room of the Baptist church. All interested are most 

inal, say 25 @ 26 cents. SABBATH LECTURES.—The friends of the Sabbath cause, in any locality, who desire lectures upon the Sabbath doc trine, are requested to make their wishes known to the Corresponding Secretary of latter price. Sliced, dull, and prices nom tries, bearing the request to do so the Tract Society. Address J. B. CLARKE. inal. West Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y.

> At the home of the bride's father, in Mystic, Conn., Nov. 27th, 1877, by Rev. T. L. Gardiner, Mr. ERNEST U. LEWIS, of Butter on Commission. Sales onick an MAN. of Mystic.

In Locustville (Hopkinton), R. I., Det 4th, 1877, at the residence of S. N. Rick mond, Esq., by Rev. S. S. Griswold, Mr. ALLEN T. MAINE, of North Stonington Conn., and Miss NILETTA M. MITCHEL, o 6 POUNDS OF STARCH FOR Mystic. Conn.

DIED. In New Haven, Conn., Nov. 29th, 1877, 40 cents at BURDICK & ROSEBUSH'S Samuel Russell, aged 79 years and 13

typoid fever, Mrs. HANNAH STICKLES, wife of Hiram Stickles, aged 45 years, 4 months, and 22 days. For over twenty years, sh has kept the seventh day as the Sabbath Also, Dec. 1st., of typhoid fever, ADDIF STICKLES, daughter of Hiram Stickles aged 11 years, 11 months, and 13 days She leaves a father and two brothers to CORRECTION.-In the obituary notice of Mrs. Martha P. Burdick, of Little Gen

see, N. Y., published last week, it should read "she was within a few days of being 56 years old," instead of " 57. I. J. Ordway, A. L. Rose, Mrs. E.

W. W. Newton. Eclectic Commentary, by the Rev. Dr. Willard M. Rice, and Blackboard Outlines, by skilled teachers. . Mr. Charles F. Richardson, so well Shock, J. Chaney, Paul M. Green, C. known for his literary work on the Inde-pendent, will give his constant attention Randolph, J. H. Martindale, West, Miss Lavinia Williams, T. Russel Chase, D. H. Davis, James L. Stevens, T. R. Reed, Charles Woodmansee, Wm. M. R. L. Davis, S. E. Goddard, Stephen Bur Clarke 2, Wm. A. Babcock, J. J. Bender, regular prices are: From 1 to 14 copies a year, \$2 15 each. From 15 to 29 copies

are acknowledged from week to week in

the paper. Persons sending money, the Leaf sent free. Address, JOHN D. WAT Alfred Centre. which will be sold as receipt of which is not duly acknowl:

TLES, Publisher, 610 Chestnut Street, as the LOWEST, in quantities to Pays to Vol. No. E. A. Green, Alfred Centre, \$2 50 33 52

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEATTY PIANO. ORGAN. Best. Look! Startling! See! Organs, 12 stops, \$55. Pianos only \$180, ost. \$650. Circular free. DANIEL F.

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a simple chemical combination which dissolves that Iron. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents a bottle. GEO. A. KELLOGG, Proprietor, 6 Church street, New York, GENTS WANTED .-

For particulars, address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO. 829 Broadway, New York City; Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; or San Francisco, Cal.

TUNS AND REVOLVERS. Tillustrated Price List Free. GREAT VESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsh

() CARDS. 25 STYLES WITH name 10 cts. Outfit 10 cts. Sample 3 cts. J. HUSTED & CO., Nassau, N. Y

DREE MAMMOTH OUTFIT TO EVERYBODY.—Stem winder watch free with first order. Ten dollars a day guaranteed. M. CRONEGH & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., or Milwaukee, Wisconsin. D'ATHER'S REMEDY. FOR

Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Rhenmatism, Fractured Limbs, Frosted Limbs and Parts, Pains in the Muscles and Joints Indolent Ulcers Discharging Sores, Swelled Sore Leg, Erysipelas, and Varicose Veins is SAN-Ask for it. because it is better, stronger, and cheaper than any other, and is warranted WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, 360 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

10,000 Agents Wanted to Sell TRONG DRINK;

THE CURSE, AND THE CURE The most intense and powerful blovever dealt the demon drink, by the vete ran author, T. S Arthur. A book to startle and enlighten the people. Vivid picture society, &c. Unfolds the work of Inebri ate Asylums, Gospel Temperance, Woman's Crusade, francis Murphy, Prohibition, &c., &c. Only \$2. Its sale is marvellous, OUR BIBLES with 2000 illustrations far excell all others. Prices just reduced 2 per cent.!! Send for terms. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 723 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, Winners of Highest Honors at all World's Exhibitions for ten vears. Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santi ago, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876. "I believe that every member of the Jury heartil concurred in assigning to those of you -GEO. F. BRISTOW, of N. Y. (Examin ing Juror at U. S. Centennial). "Musicians generally regard them as unequalled."—THEODORE THOMAS, of cents. Low grade Western mill butter sells at 10 @ 13 cents. Western fresh dairy packed sells readily at 20 @ 25 homas' Orchestra, and New York Philcents. Market closes dull, and is 1 to 2 harmenic Society. "Superb instruments," unrivaled."—FRANZ LISZT. "Thei fine quality of tone is in contrast with that of other reed Organs,"—OLE BULL. SUPERB NEW STYLES ARE NOW

Surpassing previous produc sical capacity and elegance of cases. One of these, style 245, is in a new style of case, of solid Black Walnut, having panels raised surfaces, and some other part finished in highly polis are borders and graceful designs in gold bronze. It is also studded with jet

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Dealers o ten recommend and urge the

ply, and wanted at 24 @ 25 cents. Most larger discounts or commissions for sellin hem.
New Illustrated Catalogues and Refor some time and sell slowly at 20 @ 23 duced Price Lists (November, 1877) sent requested to give us also names of any other parties who might like catalogues. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.. DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME.—There was a good demand for all sound stock, at | 250 Wabash Avenue, Chicago; 25 Union Square, New York : or 154 Tremont Street.

GREAT OFFER FOR HOLA-DAYS!-We will during these Hard Times and the Helidays dispose of 100 New Pianos and Organs, of first-class makers at lower prices for Cash, or Installments, than ever before offered BEST MADE, warranted for 5 years. Il ducements to the trade. PIANOS, 7 octave, \$140; 7½ octave, \$150. ORGANS, 2 stops, Quail, # doz...... 1 00 @1 50 BEANS.—More plentiful this week and \$48; 4 stops, \$59; 7 stops, \$65; 8 stops, \$70; 10 stops, \$85; 12 stops, \$90; in perfect order, not used a year. Sheet Mediums, per bush......\$1 90 @ 2 00 | perfect perfect order, not used a year. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS Breswax.-Nothing doing; prices nom- East 14th Street, New York.

DRIED APPLES .- There are lots new State quarters offering at 7 cents, with no buyers. Old fruit is liberally offered at Price \$3 and Upwards. Nothing in the 5 @ 6 cents, and there were few sales at world would please your boy so much, latter price. Sliced dull, and prices nom ment for your store or office. Our new \$3 press will do the finest kind of card or label work, while our \$10 size will do Choice varieties......\$4 00 @ \$4 50 three-fourths of all the printing required for any business house. for 100-page illustrated instruction book for 100-page illustrated instruction book, called "How to Print," and also a sample copy of handsome new paper, "The Model Printer's Guide." J. W. DAUGHADAY & CO., Inventors and Manufacturers, 723 prompt, and money soon as sold. We Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

> THE NEW BRICK STORE. O. D. SHERMAN. Dealer in PLOWS, and STOVES, RANGES,

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EAVE TROUGHS, and Lvon's Heel Stiffeners, a sure preventive for boots and shoes running over at the heel, sent anywhere, postpaid, for 25 cents per pair. Send height of heel you

SPECIAL. 1st. Our Stock of stoves is choice, and 2d. A few plows left, which will be sold 3d. A lot of stained stovepipe very

A Lesson Framework, giving the outline and connections, by the Rev. George A. Peltz. Notes for Primary Teachers, by Alfred Centre, N. Y., Nov., 1877.

TINE BOOTS.—THE UNDER

SIGNED having opened a shoe shop over Burdick & Rosebush's Grocery, at Alfred Centre, is prepared to do all kinds Special attention will be given to gentlemen's Fine, Sewed work, Invisible Patch-

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ing, and Mending Rubbers.

stantly on hand at BURDICK & ROSEBUSH'S. Alfred Centre, which will be sold as low

DIANOS, ORGANS.—RETAIL

\$\,\frac{82}{2}\,50 \quad \quad \quad \frac{33}{2}\,50 \quad \quad

## command so nearly a two-thirds majority. Friends of the bill claim But your readers may expect a prolonged debate before a final issue is the other sections in opposition to their claims for remonitization of The week has been a quiet one in

FOURTH QUARTER LESSON LI.-PAUL'S LAST WORDS. For Sabbath Day, December 22.

2 TIMOTHY 4: 1-8.

1. I charge thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and his kingand the dead at his appearing and his king dom;

2. Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine.

3. For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears;

4. And they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables.

5. But watch thou in all things, endure affictions, do the work of an evangelist, make full proof of thy ministry.

6. For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand.

7. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith;

8. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.

TOPIC.-The victory Woll.

1. The blessed hope. Titus 2: 6-15.
2. Faithful counsel. Titus 3: 1-15.
3. Not ashamed. 2 Tim. 1: 8-18.
4. Dying charge. 2 Tim. 4: 1-8.
5. Forsaken by all. 2 Tim. 4: 9-22.
6. Faithf's heroes. Heb. 11: 32-40.
7. No more death. Rev. 21: 1-7.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I have fought a good fight, I have fulshed my course, I have kept the faith."-2 Tim. 1: 7.

PLACE.-Rome RULER.-Nero, Emperor of Rome

OUTLINE. I. The faithful ministry. v. 1-5. II. The final reward, v. 6-8. OUESTIONS. In whose presence does Paul charge

Timothy? Who are the quick at Christ's appearing? What does Paul tell Timothy to do What reasons does he give for the charge? What is meant by "itching ears" and "turned to fables?" What does Paul command in verse 5? What is the work of an evangelist? What is meant by " full proof?" II. What does Paul say he is ready for? What does he mean by "offered !" What de- I tion, suffering and expecting death in the the power of God unto salvation." Work parture does he refer to? What does he say same cause to which he had devoted his of an evangelist. Of an itinerant of his life? What does he mean by "fought," What does he mean by "crown of righteousness?" 'Who shall give it, and when? Who

HISTORICAL STATEMENT. At the end of the two years stated as hired house at Rome (Acts 28: 30), he was, it is supposed, set at liberty; it being the prevailing opinion among scholars that he esus and vicinity. Charge. Adjure. quitted. "Of the remaining brief portion | value. "The solemnities of eternity over-

### Miscellaneous:

THE TURKEY'S LAST REQUEST And listen to the Turkey, when His last request he gobbles. The scanty time I have to live Is spent in observation ;

So pray you, gentlemen, forgive The Turkey's dissertation. A selfishness surprising; You're satisfied when others fall; And envious when they're rising This wicked world a barn yard is,

And when a corn shower rattles Each craves a share that is not his, The jaunty fowl with head in air, Ie crows in exultation; The rest a look of meekness wear,

And fawn in adulation. But let misfortune clip his wings, Ye meet him with suspicion. And every friend the whisper flings That wafts him to perdition. O petty race of greedy men. That kill me at Thanksgiving, Does conscience never prick you, when

You see the way you're living? How many of you spend your days.
In honest, cheery labor? Whose head upon his pillow lays, At peace with every neighbor? You're merry when the skies are fair, Your charity is cold and spare,

And left for others' doing. What care you for the poor man's lot, The mournful sound, ye hear it not To day my coat is old and brown My gait an awk ward hobble;

'Mong barn yard fowls I seem a clown,
My voice is but a gobble. But when upon your board I lie In golden yellow glory, With fragrant incense steaming high, Then don't forget my story.

O petty race of greedy men, When I have died for others Pray think upon your duty, then To all your suffering brothers Above your head the skies are fair O'er yonder roof they're murky: And please the martyred Turkey.

— Harper's Weekly.

ELISE LeMONT'S THANKSGIVING.

wildly, scattering dry dead leaves it is nicely cooked and packed, and the houses, as though they were la- here, and Louise too. menting for the dead and gone sum- Mr. Lowell went away with a mer. It was the day before Thanks-

good to them, and that they had tering around him, eager for notice. the Father, and for her jealousy of nothing whatever to thank him for. The mother had shut herself up, to-morrow, Hannah?" said Mr. grief had made her hard, unlovely, course the little girls were commit-Lowell, as he buttoned his overcoat, and selfish. Her pale countenance and drew on his gloves, before go- repelled sympathy, and even her the Mount. ing to his office. "I thought per- best friends came seldom to visit haps you would like to invite Sister | her now. Louise and her boys, and have After her husband was gone, she shall eat, or what ye shall drink; something extra, as we used to in went up stairs to her room, and as nor yet for your body, what ye

the sewing which was in her hands. | thoughts of her little lost darling. | raiment? Behold the fowls of the The expression of her face was sad | She took out shoes and hat and | air, for they sow not, neither do they

when they descend to particulars."-Ripalso among the churches in Asia Minor and Macedonia, preaching the gospel, Three or four years were spent in these evangelical labors, and during that time, he wrote the First Epistle to Timothy, and the Epistle to Titus. He afterwards oner, or was apprehended soon after his arrival, by order of the Emperor Nero, Christians, who were charged with burncalled Aquæ Salvæ, or the Salvian Waters, three miles from Rome, A. D. 67 or the executioner, he penned the last of his duty as an evangelist. Be instant in the labor, the prize for the victorious run. | graph building should be its suc-Epistles, the Second to Timothy, which season, out of season. Improve ning, in fulfillment of his "hope of glo- cessor. As a specimen of grand reveals his fervent piety, and his joy in earnestly every opportunity, convenient ry." "Called a crown of right- commercial architecture this struclooking for the fulfillment of the promises or inconvenient, to instruct, persuade, of his Lord. Why his second imprison- and save men. Reprove. Conment should be so unlike the first, and vince and win by argument. "The word end in martyrdom, is accounted for by the does not imply that there is something fact that the Emperor was engaged in per- evil in the one reproved, but merely that in order to screen himself from the indignation of the people. They were deeply excited over the conflagration which had "with an expression of repugnance." reduced half of Rome to ashes. Nero Exhort. Comfort the weak, the timid himself was accused of the horrible deed and tempted. In all these forms he should of firing the city. So to divert the publie feeling from himself, he charged the with all long-suffering and doccrime upon innocent Christians, a multi- trine, with unceasing patience and gentude of whom he put to death by means tleness, and all proper instruction. too shocking to be described, and which | Sound doctrine. "Teaching that is nflicted, in many instances, a lingering orture. It was in the midst of scenes of gards truth as food to be caten and digest slaughter, that Paul was arraigned and ed, thus building up a healthful spiritual

sentenced, his citizenship as a Roman,

It should be remembered that these

'Last Words" of the Apostle were written when in close confinement at Rome. He knew that he was at the mercy of a cruel and capricious tyrant. He was depressed with the desertion of his friends. Only the steadfast Luke, and, perhaps, Onesiphorus, visited him, and cheered him with their sympathy. In this situalife, he wrote to Timothy, to encourage preacher. Watchful against wrong, pa him to "be strong," and "endure hard- tient and fearless under afflictions, perse ness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ;" vering in duty however difficult; thus he and to exhort him to meet the coming | would make full proof of his minis-' perilous times" with courage and con-

I. The faithful ministry. v. 1-5. Timothy was an evangelist who had been associated with Paul, and, at this time. was probably on his mission field at Ephhad his trial before Nero, and was ac- earnestly urge, as a matter of measureless from early times, which represent him as hands. It is as dear to him as ever, and say." To be offered. Poured out as Teacher.

> Sunday morning. Do you remem-"No! I was not listening. There

> Sundays she has been sitting itist where I can see her sweet dimpled face. It is a sorrowful sort of comfort to gaze at her. Have you ob served the resemblance?" "Yes, dear, it is little Elise Le

Mont; she is in the class just out of the infant school. Her teacher tells me that her mother is very poor, though she has seen better days. But now for the verses." The Bible was never far from

Mr. James Lowell's reach. loved it, and many times a day he truth. Turning quickly to Nehewife stopping her busy needle to attend, for she too honored the

"This day is holy unto the Lord your God; mourn not nor weep. For all the people wept when they heard the words of the law. Then he said unto them, Go your way, send portions unto them for whom holy unto our Lord; neither be ye sorry; for the joy of the Lord is

your strength If any of my little friends want to know why grand old Nehemiah. as brave a hero as ever walked the earth, read the law to the people, then if they want to know where he | were hard, and her pride was hurt, | perintendent." read it, and why the devout Jews | and seldom indeed could she take a book for boys to read, I think ness was a mockery to her. It only boys who like to hear stories of caused anger and discontent to burn great men, and of dangers and in her breast, as she thought of the

them more about it now. When Mr. Lowell had closed the than she had formerly employed: row, dear. I don't think I can enjoy the day, but you may order what

"Do as you please about to-moryou like, and send home chough to other flowers had faded, there were carrying a heavy basket. The lady's most wealthy church in the New make a Thanksgiving feast for that great clumps of white and crimson November winds were blowing child and her mother. I'll see that chrysanthemums blooming cheerily before them, whirling the dust into so we'll keep one part of Nehemiah's heads gaily, as the first snow of the people's faces, and moaning round | counsel. If you wish, I'll have them | brighter smile than usual. There giving. Most families in Hillsdale had been little sunshine in his house her bonnet and shawl, and her over-

were getting ready to keep it merri- since that gloomy day, two years ly; but there were two homes in ago, when the only child had been flowers. which there were no sounds of carried forth and laid to rest in the cheerful preparation, and to which cemetery. Snow was falling theu, the returning holiday brought no and as he stepped off down the joy. One was a stately mansion on street it began to fall now, so that them to look at in here. We haven't and that I have somewhat to praise the square, where the richest and the flying flakes, the gray sky, and much else." finest citizens of the place resided; the fierce wind, all brought the the other a little cabin on the out- time back to his mind. But the skirts, where Mrs. LeMont, a French | father had long been comforted for | widow, took in washing and iron- Jessie's loss. He knew that she was ing. Both Mrs. Lowell in the man- with Jesus, and the thought made them well?" she said. sion and Mrs. LeMont in the cabin him more gentle and tender to all

were fully agreed about one thing, dear little children; so that often, namely, that God had not been as he walked along, they came clus-"What shall I order for dinner and refused to be consoled, and her wondered. No, it was simply in the

usual, when anniversaries ap- shall put on. Is not the life more The lady hardly looked up from proached, gave herself up to than meat, and the body more than small red cloak, and also the dainty reap, nor gather into barns; yet your

"I want nothing more for dinner | muff and tippet which had been Jes- | heavenly Father feedeth them. Are to-morrow than we have every day, sie's. But though bright tears ve not much better than they? Which James; and as for asking Louise, I trickled over her face, and fell on of you, by taking thought, can add can not do it. Since little Jessie the pretty things, needed no more one cubit to his stature? And why |- Is there any joy greater than that | died, I have not felt that there was now, there was a new look in her take ye thought for raiment? Con- which is experienced by one person died. I have not felt that there was an own, there was a new look in her cycs; and before she put the gar ment assume what I do not feel."

"But, my dear, we might at least try to make somebody else happy, if we have little happiness ourselves. I have thought a great deal all this week about that passage in Neheminah which our minister read last to do something kind and right to on, gathering strength as it pro-

ture, and by all the glories of that king- ply that he believed himself about to be- tures. returned to Rome, under arrest as a pris- all the earth, to be faithful in his high of- the enjoyments of heaven, with Christ his fice."-Baptist Teacher. The quick. Those who shall be living when Jesus fight. "An allusion to the Grecian con-

stronger term than the preceding-apply

the truth sharply, admonish, censure, be pressing and urgent in the ministry health-giving. Correctly. Scripture re life."-Prof. Pepper. Heap. "Add 'exempting him from the ignominy of one teacher to another, and run and gad

about after all."-Clark. Faithful, truthful preaching would not always be popu lar. Men would have itching earsbe curious and eager to hear philosophics and speculations, faucies and fables. new, stirring, and pleasing "stuff and heart-searching truth of God. Those who hear merely to be entertained, "tickled in their ears," must hear myths of human invention, instead of that "gospel which is

done from fear or favor." II. The final reward. v. 6-8. I am ready. Very likely Paul knew, Spirit, that the time was near when he

try, i e, fully complete it, and show its

effectiveness, leaving no part of it "un

day, something sweet to remember my Jessie by. Meanwhile in the little bare cab

is a little girl in our church who in where Elise lived there was not things." looks like Jessie, and the last three much pleasure. Elise herself was Her mother was ironing, flating dress she was flating, the evil spirit much information as an ordinary aprons, pressing collars, crimping in her heart going out, exorcised by sentence. This can be effected by that she had to do it. She ought had husbands to live and work for correspondent a vocabulary of words, to have been glad that she knew them, though the few dollars in her each of which has a specific meanhow, and had the opportunity to little worn pocket book would not do ling. The Loudon house may tele-

look at it in that way. of her mother, for though she loved | be amiable and kind and good to | the meaning of "thunder" to be her dearly, she was often stern in | Elise. There was a comfort in that | "the Bank of England has advanced ness, and dipped into its fountain of her manner. To-day, when the assurance, though she was not will. its rate of interest to three per cent." child had spoken to her, to ask a ing to believe that it was fully All this, which at long rate would miah 8: 10, he read these words, his question, she had returned an angry, meant for her: "Your heavenly cost \$9 85, is obtained for a mere Taisez-vous, petite," and since then Father knoweth." Elise had not dared to open her lips. The mother was remembering days, not so long ago, when her husband was living, and when his ample salary supported them in luxury. They had lived in a thought-

less fashion, making no provision er, and both the glass vases, and telegraphy. The London banker is eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and for the future; and when he was killed by the fall of bricks from a them all together in a tin pan. To- when the New York agent is the nothing is prepared, for this day is scaffolding as he passed, their in- wards evening a thought came to first thinking of "getting up." At come ceased. Mrs. LeMont had tried to take care of herself and daughter by sewing, but had failed to make enough, and at last had been driven to take up the one were moved to tears, they must day's rest, or provide anything more

ights. But I have not time to tell good times other people were hav. may; but hasten, it's getting late, "taking time by the forelock." It Bible, his wife said, in a softer tone | not so bad, if there had been heartsease in it. It was clean. It was warm. It was shining. Morning- gate she stopped, for there stood the outside, and even now, when all and beside her a stout Irish girl Tiffany, pastor—is the strongest and

glories had wreathed it for weeks on in the cold air, and tossing their season came sifting down. By and by, Mrs. LeMont began to feel sor ry for having spoken harshly to a sweet daughter just the age Elise, and so she told her to put on

"Cut them all off," she said, " and bring them in. This snow will finish them, and we might as well have

Elise lifted her sweet face from the lesson she had been studying for her Sunday-school teacher. namma, and see whether I know

Had the passage been chosen to reprove her for her want of trust in his way of dealing, Mrs. LeMont ting to memory from the Sermon on

no thought for your life, what ve

having traveled extensively, and, in his the charge he here gives to his own 'son a drink offering, as shown by the original, begrudge bees the honey which travels, visited Spain and Britain. Little in the gospel,' is of the most impressive a figure remarkable for its beauty and sig- they take from their flowers without reliance can be placed on such traditions | character. It is uttered with a vivid con- nificance, to show forth his view of the leaving anything behind, but that sciousness of the presence of 'God and | violent death he was about to suffer. My is doubtless imaginary. A man ley It is supposed that he made a circuit the Lord Jesus Christ,' and Timo- departure. Not only fearless of the whose heart does not respond to an thy is exhorted, by all that is awful in the fatal hour, but speaking of it with pleas act of doing good or giving happipresence of such witnesses, and by all the ure as his departure, or his release from ness is no longer a man. He has trying realities of the judgment which is this world, with its toils and woes passed the line of manhood, and more certain than anything else in the fu- | Phil. 1: 23. His language does not im- | should be ranked among other crea-

TELEGRAPHY.

York and How it is Used

that its cost was two millions shows

women. The best operators receive

\$115 per month, and work entirely

by ear. There is a great surplus of

month, and 5,000 pounds of zinc.

On one of the upper floors a restau

rant is in operation, where the em-

emplied on the European plan. This

system is becoming very general in

all large esiablishments. During

hot weather a ton of ice is consumed

fifty water coolers being in use.

n this establishment daily, nearly

The cable battery contains a doz-

en cells. I need hardly say that the

method used in cable practice differs

from ordinary telegraphy. The term applied to this method is "in-

duction." I have not space for its

cents, and is limited to one word.

Some of our readers may think that

trifle, and the system certainly

shows great ingenuity. The cable

numerous and are in charge of

is getting ahead of him in a prodig-

ODDS AND ENDS.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopa

not most likely to show contempt in

The chief properties of wisdom

are to be mindful of things past,

careful of things present, and provi-

A great secret of education is t

the weakness of a child.

Church of New York-Dr. O. H.

ment are made daily.

dom which shall ultimately be set up over | gin an unconscious state, but removal to The Western Union Building in New ever-reigning Savior. Fought a good who condemned him as a leader of the comes. The dead. Such as shall not tests." His conflict was finished. It had Times thus writes: One of the most then be alive in the body. The coming been a hard struggle, but it was ended, ing the city. He was beheaded at a place of the King in his glory is represented as and victory was gained. The race had interesting places in this city is the followed by the final judgment, when his been long, but the goal was reached telegraph building, corner of Broadkingdom will be fully disclosed and vin- "with joy." Acts 20: 24. Kept the way and Dev streets. Formerly this 68; and "according to Chrysostom at the dicated. Preach the Word. Pro faith. True to his trust, obeying and spot was occupied by the Franklin age of sixty-eight years." He met his claim the message of salvation. Herald preaching the gospel, and thus faithful to House, a very popular inn.. From fate with great serenity and firmness. the truths of God's Word. This was his commission as an embassador of Franklin's connection with electrici-While in daily expectation of the axe of | Timothy's important calling-his first | Christ. A crown. The reward for | ty, it seems proper that the tele-

cousness, not as given in the way of ture has no superior, and the fact justice, as a debt due, but as consisting of God's completed righteousness, in opposition to a laurel crown" given to the foremost runner in the literal contests. secuting Christians with relentless rigor, he is in error."-Barnes. Rebuke. A | The righteous judge. The infinite Lord who watches the race and bestows the prize. In the great day of final awards, all who have "kept the faith" shall receive their "crown," If we love and serve Christ, and wait for his coming we shall at last be welcomed to share hi joy and glory forever and ever.

> LESSON THOUGHTS. Eternal life will richly recompen the Christian for all the hardships and sufferings of his earthly warfare. 2. "His crown shall be none the less bright and precious, because his fellowsaints shall wear theirs also."-S. &

World. 3. Great is the pleasure of reviewing a life spent in the service of God. 4. No cloud darkens the immortal sky of those who can say: "Henceforth there

is laid up for me a crown." 5. "God will glorify not only the gree saints, but the small, likewise, provided they do but continue in the faith."

5. "This life is the time for working for the Lord. All eternity will remain for twenty barrels of blue vitriol every the bliss of knowing, and for fullness of enjoying."-S. S. World. 7. The minister is God's messenger, and

he should, therefore, refuse to cater for 'itching ears," and never seek popularity by "teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." 8. "It is the life of the good man, not his death, that is of most value to the world. Life is the test, and if triumph-

from particular intimations of the Holy ant, it prepares for triumphant dying." 9. "We should pursue our work with should "seal the truth with his blood." | the conviction that God's eye is above us, Undismayed, he declares himself ready as the judgment day beyond us, and beyond of his life there is no certain historical shadow the Apostle. He must leave the a sacrifice for the cause of his Master, "a the judgment, that everlasting kingdom account. There are traditions, however, cause of Christ to be upheld by other grand thing for any man to be able to whose glories we may inherit."-Baptist

> ceeded, till is came to the climax-For your heavenly Father knoweth is the reflection of the needle. The that ye have need of all these cheapest message on the cable is 75

Elise tripped away satisfied that eat ner task beriectiv. ittle New Testament in her hands. Mrs. LeMont finished the baby's properly handled it may convey as ruffles, doing it all beautifully, and the wisdom which was from above. the method called "packing." Let rebelling in her heart against God, She determined that though she us suppose that a New York bankwho had let her become so poor could not rejoice as women did who ing house agranges with its London exercise her skill, but she did not much more than pay the rent, and graph, for instance, the word though there was no song of grati- "thunder," and the New Yorkers, Little Elise was sometime afraid tude in her heart, she would try to by reference to their book, will find

Elise came in loaded with flowers, their aromatic perfume filling the cyphers, as these are called, are very little room with their breath and purity. There were more than she very expert operator. The difference knew what to do with. She filled the in time between New York and big china bowl, and the blue pitch- London is a curious feature in ocean then there were plenty left. She put in the full swell of traffic at a time

noon the London markets are cabled "Mamma," she said, "if you to this city, where they arrive at please, I'd like to take a nice large seven o'clock in the morning of the ouquet of our flowers to that lady same day. The London agent of the who wears the long crape veil, and | New York press telegraphs the most art which she knew perfectly. In who looks as if she had forgotten how important news issued in the Lonthis she succeeded better; yet times to laugh. Her husband is our su- don Times at six o'clock in the morning. It reaches here at one

The last remark was uttered with o'clock the same morning, just in pride, and Elise smiled to herself, | time to be inserted in the New York just read the whole book. It is a than common. The holiday glad- thinking how often the good man journals, whose readers have the brown head. gests with his breakfast. This is you doing a little better than even

"Well," said the mother, and it will be dark early.'

So, her hands full of white and lous manner. red blossoms, the child went down the very lady she was thinking of, face had a new brightness, as of one | York Conference. The membership interested in the world again. She numbers 630, and the Sunday school

came in, kissing Elise, and saying, 321 scholars and teachers. The as she took an offered chair: church property is valued at \$300,-"Pardon me, Mrs. LeMont, if I 000, and the benevolent contribuintrude, but two years ago, I buried tions of the society last year amounted to \$11,787 70. your little girl is now. Jessie was A number of Congressmen and the idol of my heart, and I have others recently witnessed the perbeen, oh, so lonely, so rebellious, formance of a steam press the invent since she went away! But I don't know how or why exactly, to-day or of which claims that it can print there has come a change. I seem to equally well with the hand presses now in use, strike off 5,000 impressions daily, and reduce the employhim for. I have brought some of ees in the Bureau of Engraving and my darling's things to your little Printing 90 per cent. one, and I have decided to have what we have not had in two years, the property of the mind resembles a Thanksgiving dinner. My sister

the property of sea-water, and loses want you and Elise to come too. alli ts deleterious particles when once Meanwhile may I leave you some. it is fairly frozen thing to please Elise?" The incapacity of men to under-Out of the basket the maid stand each other is one of the prin brought tea, sugar, preserves, a cipal causes of their ill-temper toroast chicken, and pumpkin pies ward each other. golden brown. The closet was With love, the heart becomes älled, each empty shelf laden. fair and fertile garden, glowing The lady herself put the red cloak, | with sunshine and warm hues, and the plumed hat, and the shoes on Those who excel in strength are

a strange peaceful pleasure. And on the morrow, as a merry party, after worship in the church, surrounded the dinner-table at Mr. Lowell's, all united in spirit in the words of thanksgiving he uttered, Bless the Lord, O my soul, and for-

make the exercises of the body and THE PLEASURE OF DOING GOOD. recreation to each other.

T EGETINE WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the wellnown druggist and apothecary, of Spring ale, Me., always advises every one troul ed with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE READ HIS STATEMENT: SPRINGVALE, Me., Oct. 12th, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens: Dear Sir,-Fifteen years ago last Fall, I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three ears ago this Fall, I suffered everything vith rheumatism. Sometimes ther÷ would e weeks at a time that. I could not step ne step; these attacks were quite often suffered everything that a man could A correspondent of the Troy Over three years ago last Spring, I com-menced taking VEGETINE, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Ste-ALBERT CROOKER. Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and

VEGETINE HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

how much can be laid out on space BOSTON, Oct., 1876. not exceeding 50x150. The tele-Stevens : Dear Sir,-My daughter, after having a severe attack of graphic operations carried on in this Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend, establishment are of an extent that would perplex an ordinary observer. she tried the VEGETINE, and after using It may, however, be suggested by few bottles, was fully restored to health I have been a great sufferer from rheum-atism. I have taken several bottles of the the fact that the services of 325 capable employees are required be-VEGETINE for this complaint, and am hap ides operators. The room occupied py to say it has entirely cured me. I have by the latter is of vast size, and is on the sixth floor. Here 265 skillful, with the same good results. It is a great persons watch the clicking of the cleanser and purifier of the blood. pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully rec machines. A large proportion of this force is composed of young

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens St. RHEUMATISM is a DISEASE of the BLOOD.

The blood, in this disease, is found to talent in this department, and many contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by conversing the blood from its disineffectual applications for employ-The contrast between the cheap VEGETINE regulates the bowels, which is materials and the immense results very important in this complaint. One bottle of VEGETINE will give relief, but in telegraphy is very striking. The to effect a permanent cure, it must be takpower is obtained simply from sulen regularly, and may take several bothate of copper (blue vitriol), water tles, especially in cases of long standing. and zinc. In the battery room there | VEGETINE is sold by all druggists. Tr are 14,000 cups in use, each containit, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, " ing the necessary elements. The never found so much relief as from the heaviest battery contains 350 cups use of VEGETINE." which is composed ex-(or cells) and is used solely for Chiclusively of Barks, Roots, and Herbs. cago dispatches. They consume

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed. I visited the laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs; each of which is highly ployees have a first class dinner at a reasonable price. They purchase effective, and they are compounded in sucl tickets in advance, and these tickets a manner as to produce astonishing reare currency for dishes which are

VEGETINE. NOTHING EQUAL TO IT. SOUTH SALEM, Mass., Nov. 14th, 1876. Mr. H. R. Stevens: Dear Sir,-I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years; nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGE TINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily ecommend it to everybody. Yours truly explanation, but one of its features | grange St., South Salem, Mass.

> Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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Leonardsville, N. Y., Aug. 22d, 1877. Notice is hereby given, according to aw, to all persons baying claims agains the estate of David Maxson, late of the town of Wirt, county of Allegany, de-ceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at the dwelling of the executor, in the llage of Richburgh, on or before the 14th day of February, 1878.
BYRON D. MAXSON, Executor. Dated, Aug. 16th, 1877.

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New York and Chicago.  EASTWARD.				
STATIONS.	No. 81	No. 12*	No. 4	No.6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05PM 2.52 "		7.05AM 8.48
Cincinnati	11.00AM	9.50рм		
Cleveland	9.35Р м	7.00AM		
Salamanca Olean Cuba Genesee Andover Alfred	5 35AM 6.10 " 6.33 " 7.21 "	3.25PM 4.69 " 4.30 " 5.20 "		9.12AM 10.01 " 10.33 " 11.59 " 12.15PM 12.43 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	8.50AM 10.38 " 12.26PM 4.45 "	8.40 **	12.35AM 2.50 " 4.35 " 9.15 "	1.50PM: 4.30 " 7.30 "

New York 7.55pm 7.25Am 12.25pm ..... ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 4.50 A. M., except Sundays, from Dun kirk, stopping at Sheriden 5.15, Forest-ville 5.39, Smith's Mills 6.03, Perrysburg 6.37, Dayton 7.03, Cattarangus 9.00, Little Valley 8.52, Salamanca 9.55, Great Val ley 10.07, Carrollton 10.30 Vandalia 11.00, dale 12.34. Cuba 1.25. Friendship 2.35. Bel videre 3.05, Phillipsville 3.40, Scio 4.05, Genesee 4.35, Andover 5.40, Alfred 6.26, Almond 6.55, and arriving at Hornellsville

9.30 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheriden 9.37, Forestville 9.50, Smith's Mills 10.03, Perrysburg 10.27, Dayon 10.40, Cattaraugus 11.00, Little Valley 11.17 A. M., Salamanca 11.45, Great Valle gany 12.49, Olean 1.05, Hinsdale 1.30, Cuba 2.22, Friendship 3.07, Belvidere 3.20, Phillipsville 3.35, Scio 3.52, Genesee 4.10, Andover 4.45, Alfred 5.19, Almond 5.34, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.55 P. M. 6.15 P. M., daily, from Salamanca, stopping only for Passengers having Tickets, at Olean 8.05, and Genesee 11.10 P. M., arriving at Hornellsville 1.20 A. M. on 10.28, Cattaraugus 11.00, Little Valle

STATIONS. No. 3\* No. 9\$ 7.00PM 7.00PM . 10.55 " 11.35 " .

Hornellsville 8.15AM 12.20PM .. ... 8,55РМ 11 20 " 3.42 " Cleveland 7.20PH ... Cincinnati 5.30AM Little Valley | 11.57Am | 4.15Pm | 1.30PM 5.45 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 2.50 A. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stop. ping at Genesee 5.02, Olean 8.25, and a riving at Salamanca at 9.55 A. M. nellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.25, Andover 6.12, Genesee 7.21, Scio 7.43. Phillipsville 8.07, Belvidere 8.80, Friendship 8.58, Cuba 9.50, Hinsdale 10.45, Olean 11.20, Allegany 11.45 A. M., Van dalia 12.27, Carrollton 1.10, Great Valley 1.30, Salamanca 1.55, Little Valley 2.52 Cattaraugus 3.35, Dayton 4.35, Perrysburg 5.02, Smith's Mills 5.42, Forestville 6.08

Sheriden 6.27, and arriving at Dunkirk at A ORIENTAL WORLD. IT CONtains full descriptions of Southern Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, The Holy Land, &c. Illustrated with 250 fine fred 12.45, Andover 1.05, Genesee 1.24, Sciolard Contains and Arriving at Dunkirk and 12.33, All fred 12.45, Andover 1.05, Genesee 1.24, Sciolard Contains and Arriving at Dunkirk and 12.33, All fred 12.45, Andover 1.05, Genesee 1.24, Sciolard Contains and Arriving at Dunkirk and Arriving at Dunkirk and 12.30 p.m. Engravings. This is the *only* complete 1.32, Phillipsville 1.41, Belvidere 1.50 History published of the countries in Friendship 2.00, Cuba 2.22, Hinsdale 2.37 manca 3.57, Little Valley 4.15, Cattaraugus 4.32, Dayton 4.53, Perrysburg 5.00, Smith's Mills 5.17, Forestville 5.25, Sheriden 5.35,

\*Daily.

† Daily between Salamanca and New York.

† Daily between Port Jervis and Dunkirk.

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ADDRESS.

The Sabbath Record I sighed because I was weary,
Weary with all of my care,
Yet my home was full of subshin
No shadow had fallen there;

The children were full of frolic-I heard their voices so sweet. And a merry face oft followed The patter of little feet.

And yet I sighed and was weary;
The sunlight served only to show
Defects in all things around me,
Wherever I happened to go,
While my troop of merry children Littered the floor in their play, As careless as wind scatters The apple blossoms in May. And I thought of the endless stitch

Stitches that never were done.

Of the round of household duties,
From the rise to the set of sun. So thus as I sighed and felt weary. Nor counted my blessings o'er, I looked across to my neighbor's, And then I knew death had entered That circle across the way
Had taken a mother's darling
While mine were merry at play
I pictured the darkened chamber

The form so silent and fair, And my heart was touched with pit As I thought of the mourner the How changed to me in a moment. Seemed this happy home of mine I looked with newlove on my treasur And welcomed the bright sunshin I knew that instead, of sighing

A THANKSGIVING SERMON Delivered at the Seventh-day Bapt Church at Milton Junction, William

If there is anything concerning

which there is a great and unifor

prayers.

Over my petty cares, My heart for untold blessings

Should be moved with gratef

tion in the SABBATH RECORDER by quest of the congregation. BY REV. N. WARDNER, D. D. "And we know that all things wo together for good to them that love Go to them who are the called according the promise."—Rom. 8: 28.

skepticism, it is that there is a proidence that governs according merit, truth, and justice. It we here that David was so far le away by appearances that his fe had well nigh slipped. "For," says, "I was envious at the foolis when I saw the prosperity of the wicked. For there are no bands their death; but their strength firm. They are not in trouble other men; neither are they plague like other men. Therefore pri compasseth them about as a cha violence covereth them as a garmer Their eyes stand out with fatner they have more than heart con wish. They are corrupt and spe wickedly concerning oppression they speak loftily. They set the mouth against the heavens, an their tongue walketh through earth. . . . And they say, Ho doth God know? and is ther knowledge in the Most High? Be hold these are the ungodly wh prosper in the world; they increas in riches. Verily, I have cleanse my heart in vain, and washed m hands in innocency. For all th day long have I been plagued, an chastened every morning. When thought to know this, it was to much for me; until I went into th sanctuary of God; then understoo I their end. Surely thou didst s them in slippery places: thou cas edst them down into destruction How are they brought into desol tion as in a moment! they are n terly consumed with terrors. As

dream when one awaketh; so, O Lor

when thou awakest thou shall d

spise their image. Thus my hea

was grieved, and I was pricked

my reins. So foolish was I, ar

ignoraut; I was as a beast b

fore thee. Nevertheless I am co

tinually with thee: thou hast hold

me by my right hand. Thou sha

guide with thy counsel, and after

wards receive me to glory. Who have I in heaven but thee; a

there is none upon earth besides the

My flesh and my heart faileth: I

God is the strength of my hea

and my portion forever. For

they that are far from thee sh

perish. But it is good for me

draw near to God; I have put

trust in the Lord God, that I in

Many suppose that the events

this world happen by an unreas

ing fate, which takes no cogniza

of human wants or character; that it is governed as the result uccident; or, by inevitable and fi laws. But it would be far in difficult, and more taxing to cre ture, and the history of nations individuals, with all the wise ada tions of means to ends, and of plies to wants, everywhere ap telligent cause, than to attribut to an omnipotent, alwise Cre general fixed laws, he rules also particular events; since a who necessarily made up of the of all its parts, so that the parts as necessary to the whole as whole is to its parts. A ger government, established with r secure the end sought; and if established and controled by in wisdom, then we can come other conclusion than tha things under it must be so arr as to work together for the a ment of that end. And if the be the final good and salvat those who love God, then all 1

must work together for their Paul says, "We know th things do thus work togeth good to them that love G them who are the called acc to the promise." How did he He knew by the revelation God had made of his purp provide redemption for men, save those who accept, in lo faith, the conditions of that tion; and that this purpos matured before he created th ens and the earth; hence, the ens and earth were create reference to that ultimat That being the end simed