

THE AMERICAN LUTHERAN.

REVS. P. ANSTADT & C. LEPPY, EDITORS.
Sellinggrove, Pa., October 3, 1867.

We send this number of our paper to a number of friends who are not yet subscribers, but who we hope, will become such when they see the American Lutheran. Those who positively do not wish to have the paper, will please notify us immediately. Those who do not thus notify us, will be regarded as subscribers.

Ministers who will act as agents in their congregation and secure three or four subscribers receive their paper gratis.

READING, Pa.—Rev. B. M. Schumacher, of Easton, Pa., has received a call from the St. James' Lutheran church, formerly served by Rev. Lampe. He expects to take charge about the first of November. We understand that Rev. R. Hill will become his successor.

REV. C. LEPPY.—The post office address of Rev. C. Leppy, will hereafter be Pittsburg, Pa., care of Mr. J. S. Newmeyer.

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—The address of Rev. G. N. Roth, late of Peru Mills, Pa., is P. O. Box 537, Davenport, Iowa.

WOMELSDORF, Pa.—Rev. Martz of Harrisburg, having resigned his charge, has accepted a call from congregations in and about Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pa., and expects to take charge of them about the first of November.

GETTYSBURG.—We have received a very interesting communication from Dr. Baugher, in relation to Pennsylvania College, which we will publish next week.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL; An Impartial Effort to Ascertain the Truth.—We have received a circular with this title, from Rev. J. A. Earnest, pastor of the Lutheran church in Kittanning, in which the reasons are given why the pastor cannot go with the Pittsburgh Synod to the General Council. We will publish it next week.

The Synod of East Pennsylvania.

We had the pleasure of attending some of the sessions of the East Pennsylvania Synod, which met in Pottsville, Pa. on the 25th of September. Arriving there on Friday evening we immediately repaired to the English Lutheran Church but found it dark and closed. We soon learned, however, that in consequence of extensive enlargements which are being made to the Church the sessions of Synod were held in the Presbyterian Church and the public services were held in the Court House. In the spacious Court House we found a large assemblage celebrating the anniversary of the Education Society. A sermon was preached by Rev. M. H. Richards, and voluntary addresses by Rev. Dr. Stark, Rev. Fink, Rev. Graves and Rev. Dr. Conrad. About four hundred dollars were raised for the Education cause. The following resolution offered by Rev. G. F. Stelling was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we as a Synod will turn away no young man that may apply for aid, who is properly qualified.

On Saturday evening the anniversary of the Missionary Society was held, and about three hundred dollars were raised for missionary purposes.

The following brethren were elected officers of Synod: Rev. M. Valentine, President; Rev. H. C. Shindle, Secretary; Rev. M. Rhodes, Treasurer.

The attendance of both clerical and laymen here was unusually large, and quite a number of accessions of new members were received. Four of them, Revs. Martz, Pocht, Harpel, and Prof. L. W. Heydenreich were received from the Synod of Pennsylvania, and the following brethren having moved into the bounds of this Synod were received from various other Synods: Revs. Conrad, Rizer, Hamma, Halderman, Alleman, Shapp, Breininger, Ruthrauff Berlin, Hemperly.

Four young men were also licensed to preach the Gospel.

Much important business was transacted but we have not the time or space to enter into minute detail. We will refer to some of the most important transactions.

LOYSVILLE ORPHAN SCHOOL.

The benevolent contributions of the General Synod congregations have hitherto flown into the Orphan Schools at Zellenople and Germantown. But since the Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh Synods, who had control of those schools, have seceded from the General Synod, our people will need another institution of this kind as a channel through which their benevolence can flow. This is providentially presented to the Church by the Treasurers of Rev. Willard, this valuable property has been secured to the church for \$5,000, and the Synods of Central Pa., Allegheny, West Pa., and East Pa., have united in its purchase. It will be an Orphan School connected with the Churches of the General Synod.

THE DENVER MISSION.

A very interesting discussion took place in reference to the Denver Mission. It was, however, very amicably and satisfactorily arranged by Rev. L. M. Koons taking the whole responsibility of carrying on the mission upon himself. He intends to secure a missionary and guarantee his support himself. This is highly commendable and we hope it will be imitated by others whom the Lord has blessed with the means. It is a matter of the utmost importance that we should have a Lutheran Church in Denver City, the centre of a territory that will soon be filled with a dense population.

THE SUSQUEHANNA SYNOD.

The subject of most absorbing interest was the request of the Susquehanna Conference for a dismission from the Synod with the view of forming themselves into a new Synod.—This application proceeded not from any want of sympathy with the doctrinal basis or general spirit of the East Penna. Synod or from any dissatisfaction or personal ill will toward any of the brethren in the eastern part of the

Synod, but the sole object of the movement was their conscientious belief, that the new Synod would conduce largely to the glory of God and the prosperity of the Gen. Synod churches in Northern Pennsylvania. There was strong opposition to this separation on the part of the eastern part of the Synod. This opposition was naturally to be expected it would have been a bad omen if there had been no opposition to their separation. It was contended that this was not the proper time for a separation, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the condition of things at present existing on the territory occupied by this Synod, and the general interests of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, represented in the General Synod, the members of the Susquehanna Conference presenting the application for dismission, with the view of forming a new Synod in our bounds, be most affectionately, yet most earnestly, requested to withdraw their application for the present.

But the Susquehanna brethren did not see the subject in this light, and insisted on their application being granted. A protracted discussion took place, all, however, carried on in good humor and a fraternal spirit.—Drs. Conrad, Stark, and Rev. Hollman, speaking against the separation, and Revs. Born, Donner and Evans, speaking in favor of the movement. The latter brethren presented such powerful arguments, with such natural and irresistible eloquence that at length nearly the whole Synod was converted to their views, and at last the Susquehanna brethren were dismissioned with almost a unanimous vote of the East Pa. Synod.

In five weeks the Conference is to meet in Montoursville, for the purpose of reorganizing itself into the *Susquehanna Synod*. We hope and believe that much good will result from this new Synod.

THE WHEELING MISSION.

was taken under the care of this Synod.—Money was contributed to the support of the missionary, Rev. Barnitz, and an effort was also made to raise funds for the erection of a chapel for the mission congregation. They will lose nothing, but gain much, by not permitting themselves to be wheeled into the 'General Council.'

Rev. U. Graves, the pastor of the English Lutheran Church in Pottsville, has been very successful in his ministry in this place. He appears to be universally beloved not only by his congregation, but also by those who are without. The church edifice has become too small to hold the crowds that attend his preaching, it is now being considerably enlarged, so that it will be one of the finest and largest churches in Pottsville. On Sunday evening we preached in a little church in Port Carbon, where brother Graves preaches on Sunday afternoons, and the people made up a club of 23 subscribers for the AMERICAN LUTHERAN. Very well done.

For the American Lutheran.

THE MELANCTHON SYNOD.

According to adjournment and previous announcement, the Melancthon Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Maryland, convened in the Ev. Lutheran church near Lovettsville, Loudon county, Va., on the morning of Sept. 12. As some of the brethren were wearied from their journey, and scattered around among the members in the country, it was deemed advisable to defer the preaching of the Synodical sermon until Friday evening. Bro. J. Martin preached an excellent sermon on Thursday evening, from Phil. 2, 15, 16.

After having spent half an hour in devotional exercises, the first session of Synod was regularly opened on Friday morning at 8 1/2 o'clock. The following brethren were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Rev. J. N. Urrall, President,
" W. W. Owen, Secretary,
" W. C. Wire, Treasurer.

The circumstances under which Synod was held on this occasion, were of the most pleasant character, and we trust will repay the brethren for the little inconveniences, attending their being located in the country. The congregation near Lovettsville, is one of the oldest, and is we suppose, decidedly the largest Lutheran congregation in Virginia. The associations were of the most pleasant character, for we were in the midst of a people, who in connection with their pastor, had remained loyal to the government of the United States, in the darkest hours of the war, and have also remained loyal to the General Synod in the United States. The meeting was one of great harmony and much business was transacted during its sessions. The President, Rev. A. Buhrman, preached quite an earnest and interesting Synodical sermon, on Friday night, from Ezek. 37, 4. A very large congregation assembled on Sabbath morning and listened attentively to an instructive discourse by Rev. R. Weiser, on "The Victory of the Christian Church." The speaker dwelt in a touching manner on the origin of the Lutheran church, and brought up vividly before the minds of his hearers, some of the thrilling scenes of the Reformation of the 16th century. But as this sermon is to be published in connection with the celebration of the semi-centennial jubilee, we refrain from saying more about it.

The communion on Monday, was quite large, notwithstanding the funeral services of one of the oldest members of the congregation were being conducted at the same time, only a few miles from the church. This congregation has been compelled to hold their communion services on Monday, in consequence of not being able to hold these services with any degree of comfort, on the Sabbath, on account of the largeness of the congregation and crowded condition of the church, and we may well ask the question, might not a similar state of things be found, also, in other localities, had they cherished as this congregation has done, the spirit of revivals, and been blessed with the same kind of pastors. During the sessions of Synod, Rev. J. H. Steek was received as a delegate from the Synod of East Pa., and the Rev. D. J. Haur, D. D., of the West Pa. Synod as an advisory member. Resolutions were passed approving the removal of the Missionary Institute at this time, from Sellinggrove, and proposing the endowment of an additional professorship.—

Resolutions were also passed against dancing and intemperance. A plan was adopted for the celebration of the Semi Centennial Jubilee of the Reformation, embracing in its details particular days for preaching on the different subjects associated with the Reformation; the appointment of committees the exchange of pulpits where deemed expedient, and the circulation of documents relative to it.

Two young men, S. A. Hedges and M. W. Fair, were licensed to preach the gospel and administer the ordinances of the church, and bro. David A. Kuhn, of the Jefferson county mission, was ordained to the ministry. Two young brethren were also received on the educational funds of Synod. Revs. R. Weiser and A. Buhrman were appointed clerical delegates to the General Synod to convene in Harrisburg, in May next, and Mr. Daniel Culler and ———, appointed lay representatives.

Rev. X. J. Richardson and Dr. Bush were appointed Directors to the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and Rev. R. Weiser, Trustee of the Missionary Institute at Sellinggrove.

The Trustee of the Female Seminary at Burkettville, reported favorably as regards its condition and prospects, and we have been informed by the Principal, Rev. W. C. Wire, that there have been connected with the Institution during the past year, 28 boarders and 28 day scholars. Burkettville is quite a pleasant, healthy and moral village, surrounded by a most beautiful and fertile country, and having now railroad connection within two miles, holds out strong inducements for parents desiring to send their daughters from home to be educated.

On Monday evening, the anniversary of the Education, Home and Foreign Missionary Societies was celebrated, and the sum of \$150 raised for these benevolent objects.

All the brethren with whom we conversed on the subject, seemed much pleased with their sojourn on the other side of the Potomac, and we trust will have reason long to remember the pleasant days which they spent with the kind hearted friends of Loudon.—Synod adjourned on Tuesday evening to meet again in August next, in Mechanicstown, Frederick county, Md.

N.

For the American Lutheran.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALLEGHENY EV. LUTHERAN SYNOD.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Allegheny Synod, assembled in the enterprising borough of Johnstown, in the beautiful church edifice, built by the devoted self-denying people, of whom Rev. R. A. Fink, the live preacher, is pastor. On Wednesday morning, Sept. 4, Synod was called to order by the President, Rev. J. Winecoff, and opened with the usual devotional exercises.

The roll was then called, when 36 out of 45 responded to their names. 27 lay delegates presented their credentials, and also 5 commissioners from vacant charges and congregations.

The President read his annual report expressing devout thanksgiving to God, for his preserving and prospering mercies during the year, and detailing according to the Constitutional requirements, the usual dismissions, receptions, pastoral changes, newly organized congregations, correspondence, &c. Under the head of "Special blessings upon the Church," he read this paragraph, "Several brethren have informed me that the Lord had especially blessed their people and that a goodly number have been added to the church." Suffice it to say, that we as a Synod, have at least enjoyed our usual measures of success. After the reading of the report, an election for officers was held, with the following result:

Rev. J. Winecoff, President,
" C. L. Streamer, Secretary,
" Mr. J. B. Hileman, Treasurer.

The prebatical reports of the different pastors were handed in, which exhibited a very encouraging state of affairs among the churches generally, and an increasing liberality in contributing to the aid of the mission and education work of the Synod. The Directors of the Theological Seminary through the chairman, Rev. S. A. Holman, presented their report in which they state that Dr. Brown reported that the endowment of the "Howard Professorship" was almost completed. The Board returned thanks to Dr. Brown for his labors, and requested him to prosecute the work to completion. Dr. Conrad made a final report of his efforts in behalf of the endowment. Through his instrumentality over \$53,000 have been secured in cash and pledges. The Board took action in regard to the Seventieth Semi Centennial of the Reformation, requesting the President of the General Synod to invite the Presidents of District Synods to bring the matter before their respective Synods; also urging the Synods to adopt such plans as will secure unity of action, and universal interest in the church, &c.

The Treasurer presented his report for last year, which we condense as follows:

Cash for Education	\$1328.22
" paid out on account	\$1192
Balance on hand	\$136.22
Cash for Home Missions	\$1930.13
" paid out on account	\$2,265.13
Balance due Treasurer	\$334.95

Committee No. 1 reported on the President's report, and also upon a letter, proposing to sell on easy terms, the Soldier's orphan home, building and lot, at Loysville, Perry county, Pa., to the Ev. Lutheran church, to be and continue a home for orphans, under the ownership and management of the Synods of Pennsylvania, in connection with the General Synod.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee relative thereto, the Synod decided to unite with the others, as above specified, in the purchase of said property from the heirs of Col. Tressler, deceased.

Revs. S. A. Holman, F. Benedict, H. W. Kuhns, and Messrs. John H. Snyder, and Dr. Roedel, were appointed a standing committee, to report a plan to celebrate the Seventieth Semi Centennial of the Reformation, at this convention of Synod, and authorized to co-operate with committees appointed by other bodies in carrying out the above project.

A report was made on a circular signed by Rev. L. E. Albert, Corresponding Secretary of Publication Society, proposing a new plan for securing funds in behalf of the Society, which reference to which they recommended said plan to the favorable consideration of the congregations within our Synodical bounds, and say they "We further recommend that this Synod request the Publication Society, to amend its Constitution, that each Synod within the General Synod, be represented by at least one member, in its Board of Directors.

The chairman of the Mission committee, Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld, read the annual report on missions, setting forth that our missions have made encouraging progress during the past year. Four, of the ten, might be transferred to the list of pastorates, were it not that they are engaged in building churches, and procuring pastorates, and therefore feel themselves unable to raise the full salary of their pastors. Our missions in the new State of Nebraska, have been eminently successful, and are very promising. Two of them, Fontenelle and Dakota city, will hereafter, be self sustaining, if a man can be sent to Ponka, so that bro. Aughey can restrict his labors to Dakota county. Thus in three years, two self sustaining charges have been established, and the way prepared for the formation of at least three others; if we had it in our power to supply them with men and a partial support.

As extracts from the reports of our faithful missionaries in that State, Revs. Kuhlman, Aughey, Cutter and Huber, have been published in the church papers, this abstract of the Mission report shall suffice.

After listening to an interesting presentation of the prospects and wants of the church in Nebraska, by Rev. H. W. Kuhns, of Omaha, the following appropriations were voted to the different missions: To the Tyrone and Clearfield, each, \$209; to the Glasgow mission, \$100; to the Nebraska city and Plattsmouth missions, each, \$400.

A new mission was established at Hemmish Landing, Holt county, Mo., and Rev. J. G. Groenmiller recommended to that field. One hundred dollars was appropriated to the Ponka mission. The remainder of the session, and that of Monday morning were occupied with missionary business.

In view of the Fontenelle mission becoming self sustaining, the following was unanimously adopted: That we hereby express our fervent gratitude to the great Head of the church, for the success with which He has crowned the faithful and abundant labors of our beloved missionary, Rev. J. H. Kuhlman in his mission field in Nebraska.

The committee on Education reported as follows: Your committee would respectfully report: Synod at its last convention received upon its funds six beneficiaries. Three others in whose behalf application was made were directed to meet the educational committee to be received or not at the discretion of the committee. The amount they were to receive was determined by Synod. These applicants were admitted making nine on the funds of Synod. The amount appropriated to our beneficiaries was \$1,234. It was also left discretionary with the committee to add \$50 to the appropriation of one man if needed, but it was not called for. The character of our beneficiaries are generally good. Synod has reason to be satisfied with its students for the ministry.

The young men were continued upon the funds of the society, and from \$150 to \$200 appropriated to each. One additional young brother was recommended for aid.

The committee on the State of Religion, presented the following: Your committee on the State of Religion would report as follows: The attendance on public worship is very generally increasing. Considerable additions to the membership have been made during the year. Large losses by removal have been reported of some of the charges, but they have not, to any extent, been losses to this Synod.

Prayer meetings in several cases are represented as decreasing, in most cases as about of usual interest, while several report them as very well attended.

The Sunday schools are still and with enlarging power doing their glorious work.—There is this danger known to be noted in regard to the Sabbath schools, namely, that parents committing their children into the hands of the Sunday school teachers, forget, or neglect their own duties towards them in religious instruction.

The contributions to benevolent objects are largely on the increase; in some cases, they have been more than doubled.

Several of the brethren have had difficulties to contend with in the way of discipline. A number have had to be cast out of the church, but even this work is encouraging.—It has done good, has been the salvation of some congregations. The testing from of the gospel in righteous discipline, is itself remarkably awakening. It is sometimes the thing to be done in order to a better day, and indeed what the churches need in all denominations, is an uplifting of the standard of christian character, in order to church membership. As it has been and still is, church membership has been no certain guarantee that one could be relied on in questions of temperance; and purity, and other points of christian morality. If the church would "arise and shine" she must cleanse her garments.

The instruction of the young in catechetical classes, already largely cared for, is increasing, though in several instances the brethren complain of difficulty in getting their young people to attend. This will be so sometimes, but in most instances can be overcome.

Some few report special revivals of religion, which many were led to the Saviour, and are now faithfully walking in the truth. It is to be hoped the coming Synodical year may furnish a more glorious record, that large classes of the young and of the old may be led forward under a faithful ministrations of the gospel, and pointed to the Lamb of God, till the attraction of earthly things shall be lost in the vision and glory of heavenly things, and vast multitudes are sealed by the spirit into everlasting life.

The following brethren were elected Directors to the Seminary, Revs. Fink and Baker, and Mr. J. G. Herbst.

The following as delegates to the General Synod: Revs. Fink, Sheeder, Winecoff, Crist, and Hunt, and Messrs. Patton, Dr. Roedel, Lutz, Hileman and Philson.

Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld presented the following extract of a letter from father Guelich, of Clearfield: "As the Synod at this meeting will certainly take into consideration the call of the President of the General Synod, to raise during the Seventh Semi Centenary of the Ev. Lutheran Church, \$500,000, for benevolent purposes, I enclose \$10 to be handed over to the Allegheny Synod, for that purpose, as a small acknowledgment we owe our heavenly Father, that he made Luther and his co-laborers, the instruments in securing to us the religious liberty we enjoy." Whereupon it was resolved, that the thanks of the Synod be tendered father Guelich, and that his appropriation be paid into the Home Mission Treasury, as the first donation toward the Centenary fund.

The thanks of the Synod were also voted to the members and friends of the church, for their generous hospitality; and also to the Pa. Central R. R. company, for so kindly furnishing return passes to the members of Synod.

On Wednesday evening, Rev. J. Winecoff preached the opening sermon. On Tuesday evening, Rev. Aughey preached the Missionary sermon, after which upwards of \$250 were contributed in life memberships, etc., for mission purposes. On Friday evening, Revs. Dr. Baugher, H. Baker, and Prof. Stoever, delivered Educational addresses, when upwards of \$149 was contributed for education purposes. On Saturday evening, Rev. J. P. Hentz preached the preparatory sermon. On Sabbath morning, Dr. Baugher preached the communion sermon, and on Sabbath evening, Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld preached the ordination sermon, after which Revs. J. Peters and M. Colver, were solemnly set apart to the sacred office of the ministry, by the laying on of hands, and bro. Samuel Stauffer was licensed for one year. All these brethren having been examined and approved at the sessions of the ministerium held during the intervals of Synod.

The business of the sessions having been gone through with, the convention closed on Monday evening at 10 o'clock, after a most pleasant and happy meeting, which continued without interruption from the first session to the last. May the Lord of Zion add his blessing.

C. L. S., Sec.

For the American Lutheran.

MEETING OF THE HARTWICK SYNOD.

The Hartwick Synod held its Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention in the Lutheran Church at Richmondville, N. Y., commencing on Friday, 20th of September, 1867.

The first evening was devoted to a Colloquium—the Secretary presiding. Several interesting theological questions were discussed and the Colloquium closed with religious exercises.

The first business session was held on Saturday morning. The Rev. Dr. Lintrier, opening the session with devotional exercises. On calling the roll, it was found that all the clerical members were present except two, viz: Rev. L. Sternberg, D. D., and Rev. R. Dederich—the former with—the latter without excuse. The number of lay delegates in attendance was also quite large.

The Rev. Dr. Pohlman appeared as a delegate from the N. Y. Synod, and Rev. M. W. Empe from the Franconian Synod.

The Synodical Sermon was preached on Saturday, by Dr. Lintrier. It was a very instructive and interesting sketch of the Lutheran Church in the State of New York. A resolution was passed thanking Dr. L. for the sermon, and a Committee was appointed to ask a copy for publication.

The following officers were re-elected: Rev. G. A. Lintner, D. D., President.
" P. A. Strobel, Secretary.
" V. F. Bolton, Treasurer.

The Parochial report showed the churches generally in a favorable condition, although there had been no remarkable revivals during the year.

A Committee, appointed for the purpose, reported a paper on the celebration of the Jubilee of the Reformation, which was adopted.

The subject of Education and Home Missions received a due share of attention. The Educational Society will have four beneficiaries on its funds this year. Each of the Students receives \$200 annually.

A special Committee was appointed to take charge of the cause of Home Missions in the bounds of the Synod, Committee: Rev. G. A. Lintner, D. D.; A. P. Ludden; E. Bel-four and Messrs. C. Courter and O. H. Williams.

Mr. L. D. Wells, a young man of much promise, a recent graduate of Hartwick Seminary, was licensed by the Ministerium.

The following are the delegates elected to the General Synod:

Delegates.	Alternates.
Rev. V. F. Bolton,	Rev. Dr. Lintrier,
" A. P. Ludden,	" Dr. Scholl,
" P. A. Strobel,	" A. Waldron,
Laymen.	Alternates.
Dr. S. L. Address,	Charles Courter,
James Stover,	George Goerner,
James Harroway,	O. H. Williams.

The Rev. Thomas Lape was appointed delegate to the New York Synod and Rev. M. I. Stover to the Franconian Synod.

The next Convention will be held in the Lutheran Church at Guilderland, N. Y., commencing on Friday, 25th of Sept. 1868.

P. A. STROBEL, Sec.

CENTRE BRUNSWICK, 27th September, '67.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. The use of a single bottle, costing one dollar, will satisfy the incredulous that they need look no further for the required aid.

For the American Lutheran.

What is Life?

Life is full of changes; now infancy, then youth, and manhood with its riper years, followed by the steps of age, and life's dream is over. There is but a step from the cradle to the grave, and yet, crowded in this narrow space, is man's seed time, the harvest of which, will require an eternity to reap. Yes, life is short, yet ample opportunity is given to secure those blessings which are not contained in earthen vessels. That life scene.

CHRISTIAN.

MARRIED.

On the 30th of Sept. 1867, by the Rev. U. Graves, Mr. G. J. McCreery, of Philadelphia to Miss C. L. Kurtz, of Pottsville, Pa.

The Great Alliance Meeting at Amsterdam, Holland.

The Meeting of the General Conference was held in the Park Hall. The whole day was taken up with reports on the state of religion in the various countries. The audience being composed, for the most part, of those who understood the Dutch, German and French languages, the delegates speaking in those tongues were naturally indulged in much greater latitude than those who spoke only in English. But the very idea was full of interest, that here, in Holland, were men from so many countries, and speaking in so many tongues, united in the same great and glorious work, the advancement of the kingdom of God on earth.

Prof. Doedes, of Utrecht, made an extended report on the condition of the Netherlands; Pastor Ahst spoke of Belgium; Prof. Tholuck, of Halle, represented Germany; Dr. St. Hilaire, of Paris, spoke of French Switzerland; Rev. Dr. Battersby, of London, presented the case of England; and the Rev. J. Howard Hinton, the Nonconformists; and Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh, for Scotland; I read an abstract of Dr. H. B. Smith's report on the United States of America; Mr. Pressel, of Worthen, gave an account of the state of the Jews in Europe; and Prof. Kalkar, of Copenhagen, gave an interesting account of Denmark.

The American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, in their report, extended an invitation to the Alliance to meet in New York, and the suggestion was received with great satisfaction.

Several papers were read on important subjects, such as the critical spirit of the age, which was treated with great ability by Prof. Hertzog; and then the relations of morality to Christianity were discussed by Pastor Bersier, of Paris. He treated the subject from a French stand-point; and I fear to make any comment on it as it was in a foreign tongue, and the shades of thought are hard to be apprehended by a stranger. Prof. Riggenbach, of Basle, submitted a paper on the "Life of Christ," which was considered, by those who understood it, as full of the spirit and power of the gospel. Rev. J. F. Birks, of Cambridge, England, delivered an address on the prevailing Rationalism of the day, and Dr. Van Oostzee spoke upon the revolution in the state of theological opinion. Dr. Keer made a discourse on the two natures of Christ which led to an animated debate between him and Dr. Lange, the author of the scripture commentary. It is remarkable into what minute and unpractical forms of thought the German mind wanders, and how absurd are the speculations in which the greatest theologians of this old world are so fond of indulging.

At the dinner table the chairman called out the two Krummachers, brothers, of Berlin, whose writings have been so popular in America. The elder one, who is the Court preacher, is a man approaching seventy years, of large frame and corpulent, with a voice deep and most sepulchral. The other is shorter, with a head nearly bald and a little white hair; he is a good speaker, and made a neat address in compliment of Holland.

Prof. Tholuck is very infirm, a small, thin, dark-complexioned man, whose appearance does not suggest great learning and influence. The great feature of the proceedings has been the paper which was submitted by the Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Belfast, on the relations of Philosophy to Christianity. The discussion led him into a critical and cautious examination of the false philosophy which denies the fundamental principles of Christianity, and find its chief employment is undermining, without laying any adequate foundation of morality. He referred to the tendencies of much of the periodical literature of England, and showed the progress of deterioration in moral sentiment and social manners, while he held that the great body of the people is still sound, and with twenty thousand earnest preachers of a pure Gospel in Britain there is no reason to be afraid for the ultimate triumph of the truth. No other paper, thus far, has been received with so much satisfaction as this; and the warmest expressions of pleasure were made during its delivery and at its close.

Meeting for prayer, in different languages, are held every morning. Dr. Lange, of Bonn, delivered a discourse in German, on the universal character of christianity. The high reputation of the author excited much interest to hear his address, which was listened to with much attention. The Alliance holds its sessions in a public hall that has attached to it a large garden, in which people are wont to gather, around little tables, to drink tea, beer, &c., and listen to music. It was extensively advertised that at six o'clock there would be preaching in the open air, in this garden, by members of the Alliance. The people came in great numbers, and listened to addresses from several strangers.

Lord Radstock, a young Englishman who has been for some time past greatly useful in promoting revivals of religion, and who holds regular meetings, preaching the gospel to multitudes, now took the stand, and called sinners to repentance; a young Dutch minister, who understands the English language, interpreting his appeals. It was an awkward way of getting the gospel before the people, but

it was received with the more interest on that account. Mr. Baxter, also made an address. Then Dr. Tholuck, trembling with infirmity, but warm with love, rose and spoke to the people, commending to them the doctrines of the gospel. And Dr. Krummacker stood up and held forth the word of life, with his powerful voice, while the great congregation hung attentively upon his lips.—*Correspondence N. Y. Observer.*

Looking to America.

Bishop Kingsley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is contributing a series of interesting letters from Europe to the Methodist press. The following extract from one of them written from Sweden, shows how pervading and intense is the desire among the people to emigrate to America. We copy from the *Chicago Christian Advocate*:

"In all this region the people, that is the laboring classes, and this embraces nearly all outside of the cities, would come to America if they could. I had no idea until I came to Europe how wide-spread is the conviction that America is the land of promise to the poor man, and how wide-spread is the determination to go there as soon as circumstances will permit, and I never thanked God for America so heartily as I have done since I have seen how different is the prospect before the poor in our own country from what it is in any part of Europe. There is absolutely no hope for a poor

Temperance.

Dr. Twitchell's Theory of Sudden Deaths by the use of Tobacco.

In discussing this subject, the doctor first describes the effects it has on the nervous system, particularly the nerves of involuntary motion,—those whose function it is to carry on the action of the lungs, heart, and stomach. Those nerves are placed beyond the power of the will, acting without our consciousness, in sleep as well as when awake. And it is on these, he said, the habitual use of tobacco produces its most pernicious effects, by paralyzing their action.

It first manifests itself in the respiration, which is imperfectly performed; the blood is not fully purified, and a sense of anxiety or incipient suffocation is felt; to relieve which a voluntary effort is made to expand the chest to take in more air; and, every now and then, a deep inspiration or sigh is the result, giving momentary relief.

But, during sleep, especially when first going to sleep, the will not being so easily excited to action, the sense of suffocation is longer endured, till, at length becoming urgent and painful, a degree of consciousness is awakened; the individual begins to feel his condition, and rouses, perhaps suddenly starts, and is up in the bed in alarm, his heart palpitating violently; and having obtained relief, soon goes to sleep, to pass through the same scenes again.

But, as the habit continues, the whole nervous system becomes affected; the muscles become tremulous, the sensibilities diminish, respiration and the action of the heart become more imperfect, and suffocation more urgent; but consciousness now fails to be roused to put forth a voluntary effort for relief; and the poor abused and languishing nerves, whose office it is to stand sentinel at the fountains of life, obtaining no help from the muscles of volition, at last are compelled quietly to yield up the struggle; and the person is found dead in his bed, the cause not known. Yet it is a foolish sacrifice of life to the vile but enchanting habit of using tobacco.

There are doubtless some few who are found dead from disease of the heart. But the doctor said he had for many years been extending his inquiries on this subject; that he had found almost every individual, who had died during sleep, had long been in the habit of the free use of tobacco, and it was his full conviction that that was almost the only cause of such deaths.

The habitual use of tobacco, he said, was a most fruitful source of disease. And this would appear evident when we consider its effects upon the nervous system. It lowers down the power of those nerves upon which life depends; the blood does not fully undergo that change in the lungs which respiration is designed to effect, and goes to the heart impure and purple; the heart has not its original power to send it forward in its circulation through the body; and an impure, sluggish circulation is the consequence, which predisposes to almost every disease the human system is subject to.

Among the diseases caused by tobacco, the doctor enumerated palsy, inveterate nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, disease of the liver, indigestion, ulceration of the stomach, piles, and many others; and finally, he said, he hardly knew that there was any disease it did not at times produce. He did not undertake to assert that all who use tobacco must necessarily have these diseases fully developed. But he said individuals often experienced annoying, and sometimes alarming symptoms, the result of tobacco, which render them infirm and wretched, while they are altogether ignorant of the cause. He mentioned giddiness, pain in the head, palpitation of the heart, faintness, and gnawing sensation of the stomach, neuralgic pains, trembling, sudden loss of strength, loss of recollection, starting in sleep, &c.; that he had been called to prescribe for a great many persons, whose diseases have spontaneously disappeared on their discontinuance of tobacco.

The particular form in which tobacco is used is not of very material consequence. He thought tobacco more frequently produces palsy than all other causes, and that snuff is more likely to bring it on than any other form in which it is used; but that chewing is more injurious to the digestive organs, affecting them in a threefold way. It robs the stomach of its saliva, lessens its nervous power, and diminishes its peristaltic motion; and all the cases he had seen of ulceration of the stomach were manifestly the effects of tobacco.

One day Dr. Twitchell had been describing, in his exquisitely graphic manner, the gradual inroads made by tobacco upon the human system. He first displayed the gentlest effects of this "celestial drug." The slightest nervousness or most trivial pain was perhaps all that the sufferer noticed. Then came the horrid dreams and nightmares dire, with indigestion and all its miserable train. After talking thus for some time, he proceeded still further, and had just touched upon the point where, according to his theory, the victim of appetite will see death staring at him. All his audience were listening with deep interest and silence reigned in the room, when suddenly one gentleman dropped senseless. He had listened with great attention, and was horror-struck at fancying that he had arrived at the fatal point in his journey as a tobacco-chewer. He, however, soon recovered from his swoon, and from that moment forewore the use of the article in any shape.

Speaking of the effects of tobacco in certain cases, Dr. Twitchell says, "In six cases palpitations were produced; and in eight pains in the chest, usually over the heart, but at times at the right side of the breast. In two of these it was noticed particularly after moderate use of tobacco. Headache was observed four times, and frightful and severe dreams in four more cases. Nervous tremors, cramps, starting, &c., were found eleven times. In one case the memory was benumbed, and the patient became stupid."—Dr. Boardick's Life of Dr. Twitchell.

What best describes and most retards a pilgrim? A Bunyan (bun-ion).

Impurity of Tobacco.

LADIES are much exposed to this *Impurity*. Their slippers and dresses are sometimes ruined by it. A puddle of Tobacco in cars is a heathen sensuality; I have known as handsome a silk as need grace the forms of beauty, completely ruined by it! I once knew a whole train delayed at a depot, in order to sand the floor of a car, on which this bilge water was flowing from side to side!

BENTLEMAN! something must be done with tobacco chewers and spitters! It is enough to turn the stomach of an ostrich, to step into one of these disgusting puddles of tobacco-juice!

A WHOLESOME NOTICE. *"Smoking is prohibited, and it is expected that GENTLEMEN will not chew tobacco in cars."* The above is one of the rules posted in the cars of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Why is chewing permitted in cars, while smoking is banished? Between the two parties, ladies nearly always prefer smoke to the abominably-smelling breath of the chewer, to say nothing of the pools of spittle which the chewer throws upon the floor. Spitting at all is an impolite practice; tobacco-spitting is abominable anywhere; tobacco-spitting in cars is intolerable! Gentlemen, away with it!

A SHARP WORD BETWEEN A CONDUCTOR AND A PASSENGER. Conductor. "I can't help men's using tobacco in the cars, sir?" Passenger. "You can, sir! Do your duty, you can help it, sir!"

What! puff the cigar in the cars, these beautiful railroad cars! Smoke and chew, and chew and smoke, and spit this dirt all about! What avail laws, rules and regulations, unless enforced? "Can't help it!" indeed! Ladies and gentlemen are annoyed, painfully annoyed! Even that tobacco-smoke at the head of the cars passes directly through the whole train, diffusing a stench intolerable!

A WORD FROM A SPIRITED LADY. "On my last journey in the cars, a well-dressed man squirted a stream of tobacco-juice on my dress, three times. He was unconscious of what he did. He sat looking out of the window, admiring, perhaps, the Catskill mountains, thinking of some great question of the day—Free Trade, or the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. I hated to bring him down, from such heights, to my twined travelling dress; but the last squirt was too much. 'Sir,' said I, pointing to my dress, 'you will be kind enough to squirt your tobacco-juice in another direction?' He blushed to the eyes, and did not spit on me again for the rest of the journey, which, of course, I considered an act of great forbearance. Men who smoke and chew should always be club-brothers, live at hotels, assume themselves at club-hours, never approach a lady, or kiss a child. They ought to be a distant class by themselves, travel together, live together, and breathe in each other's faces. Let smokers, chewers and spitters be banished! yes, banished!"

VERMONT'S TESTIMONY.—A little experience goes further than much theory and the prohibitionists will make a strong point of the fact adduced in this item:

In the State of Vermont the most rigid kind of a prohibitory law has been enforced for about fifteen years, during which time there has not been a place within the limits of the State where a glass of liquor of any kind could be legally sold or purchased. A tourist says: "I have been all over the State this summer, and have not seen in my travels, thus far, a single person in the least degree intoxicated, except it was now and then a visitor from New York or Boston. I find more over that public opinion everywhere sustains the prohibitory law, and an old tell that it has been growing more unanimous each year since the law was first enacted."

DRINKING IN HIGH LIFE.—Fifth avenue society was dumb with indignation when the *Round Table* charged it with overmuch drunkenness. The New York *Evening Gazette* echoes the sad accusations in the following paragraph:

Sad are the stories that float in upon us from the carnival life at Long Branch, Saratoga, and other of the fashionable summer resorts. Privileges we expect. A measurable amount of dancing and gaiety is not surprising. But we do not look for such reports as those which are left to appal us by the ebullient season. We do not look to see ladies and gentlemen who are prominent in metropolitan social life engaging in downright carousals. We mean drinking and drunkenness—not one whit short or less. This has been the shame and curse of the season. It has left a blight which will sadden life through long years.—It has, to our certain knowledge, taken two persons straight down to death.

CITY HEATHENISM.—The Young Men's Christian Associations of the great cities give promise of being, under God's blessing, the levers to lift the metropolitan masses from their spiritual degradation—which is deeper and darker than most of city Christians even have any idea of.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati has ascertained that, of the population of 200,000 in that city, only 22,000 are regular attendants of "evangelical" churches, and an organized effort is to be made to reach the majority who stand aloof from religious influences.

SENATOR WILSON gets the following compliment from some newspaper writer. We shall be much nearer the Millennium when as much can be truthfully said of all shoemakers and Congressmen:

Honesty, poverty and politics have agreed with him. He ought to be showman of the temperance army, to let people see that a Congressman can ignore wine, keep a clean palm, hold his Maker in remembrance, be kindly affectioned toward humanity, and yet wear a rosy, unclouded face.

MRS. YELL lately cowed Mr. Lay for not performing a promise to marry her. As he wouldn't make her Lay, she made him yell.

Odds and Ends.

Why do "birds in their little nests agree?" Because they'd fall out if they didn't.

Why is a dishonest bankrupt like an honest poor man? Because both fail to get rich.

Why is a mouse like a load of hay? Because the cat'll eat it.

When is a recruit supposed to be raw? Until he has been exposed to fire.

What roof covers the most noisy tenant? The roof of the mouth.

When is a sermon like round shot? When it comes from a cannon's mouth.

Who was Jonah's tutor? The whale who brought him up.

When shall we have another war with Turkey? Next Thanksgiving day.

What magazine would be likely to give the best report of a fire? A powder magazine.

Why is love like the letter R? Because it makes many a Mary marry.

J. Ross Brown's Second report on the mineral resources of the Pacific States and Territories will be completed this month. It gives the product of gold this year at \$70,000,000, and Nevada silver at \$19,000,000.

The New Orleans *Bee* estimates, from the fullest possible information received, that, as compared with last year's crop, there will be a double sugar crop in Louisiana this season, or 80,000 hogheads.

AGAINST MONOPOLIES.—The New York Constitutional Convention has adopted the clause prohibiting the consolidation of railway corporations, where the aggregate capital shall exceed \$200,000,000.

A wealthy bishop congratulated a poor curate for the good air he breathed in the parish—to which the latter replied: "Yes, my lord, the air would be good enough if I could only live on it."

The Lutheran Chapel, Twelfth and Oxford street, Philadelphia, was dedicated on the 19th. Drs. Hutter, Stork, Albert and others participated.

Gov. Geary and his wife recently joined the First Presbyterian Church in Harrisburg, and his four children were baptized. The services were very solemn and impressive.

The Montana *Post*, of Aug. 24, says that Dr. James Dunlevy, while exploring the headwaters of the Yellowstone, discovered a salt water lake, covering about forty acres.—The water is always at the boiling temperature; meat thrown in was boiled in less than forty minutes. The water contains a large percentage of tincal, the crude material from which borax is manufactured.

Statistics of the colored schools in Virginia shows that nearly 17,000 scholars are enrolled, the annual expense of whose teaching will be about \$100,000. In Richmond 3,000 colored pupils receive instruction from 43 teachers, some of the latter being also colored. The scholars are regular in attendance, eager to learn, and faithful to the requirements of the schools.

An advertisement in an English paper of 1867 runs as follows: "An advertisement.—We are, by His Majesty's command, to give notice, that by reason of the heats which are growing on, there will be no further touching for the evil till Michaelmas next, and, according, all persons concerned are to forebear their addresses till that time."

The following advertisement is also from an English paper:

"Wanted, to live in Scotland, an under laundry maid, who understands her business thoroughly, and is a good ironer! She must be a member of the church of England, a good singer, and willing to take part in a church choir. Address, by letter, C. B., &c."

CONGRESSMAN OAKES AMES of North Easton, Mass., it is said, has taken the contract to build nearly all the remaining portion of the Union Pacific railroad, about 600 miles, through the Rocky Mountain region, for \$47,000,000. This must be the largest construction contract ever awarded to a single individual.

A NEW author asked an editor his opinion of his books. The answer was, "I have found a great deal of good and original matter in them; but what was good was not original, and what was original was not good."

The first Sunday School in England was established in 1781, at the city of Gloucester, by Mr. Robert Raikes, then editor and printer of the Gloucester *Journal*, and the Rev. Thomas Stok.

It is claimed that a new printing press, invented at Norwalk, Conn., will print 50,000 papers per hour.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in a sermon delivered recently, said that more public men of eminence had started from the business of type-setting than probably from any other occupation. He was right.

O'CONNELL met a conceited literary friend, and exclaimed: "I saw a capital thing in your last pamphlet." "Did you?" eagerly replied his delighted listener. "What was it?" "A pound of butter!"

POSTAGE.—Postmasters are obliged to receive all treasury notes, for stamps or postage, if clearly genuine, no matter how worn or defaced they may be, provided that one-twentieth part thereof be not missing; and fractional currency, if not one-tenth part be missing.

Why is a newspaper like a wife? Because every man ought to have one of his own.

The University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia have made Greek and Latin optional studies for the Junior classes, and allowed the substitution of the modern languages and the sciences.

It takes three editors to start a paper in New Orleans—one to get killed in a duel—one to die with the yellow fever, and one to write an obituary of the defunct two.

The Pacific Ocean covers a surface of 88,000,000 square miles, the Atlantic 25,000,000, the Southern Ocean 30,000,000, and the Indian 17,000,000. The surface of the sea compared to that of land is 160 to 40, or 4 to 1. The depth of the sea is supposed to be equal to the highest mountains, 29 miles.

A lady who had espoused an old and ill-tempered husband, who was extremely rich, used to say: "Whenever I find my temper giving way, I console myself by retiring from the presence of my husband, and reading the marriage settlement."

Henry Ward Beecher has consented to the publication of a volume of anecdotes relating to himself.

The first almanac in England was printed in 1693. There were near thirty thousand of them printed, besides a short almanac for two pence, that was printed for that year; and because of the novelty of said almanac, and its title, they were all vendid. Its sale was so great that the Society of Booksellers in London bought off the copy for the future, in order to engross the profits in their own hands.

EDITORIAL COURTESY.—The editor of the *Posttown Fusilier* is a generous fellow. In his last number he says:

"Postscript.—We stop the press with pleasure to announce the decease of our co-temporary, Mr. Snuggs, editor of the *Posttown Flash*. He is now gone to another and better world. Persons who have taken the *Flash* will find the *Posttown* a good paper."

The folly of arbitrary distinctions of birth and rank finds an old illustration in the following recent letter to the *London Times*.—The writer signs himself simply "A Younger Son."

"An incident which occurred to me not many years ago may throw some light on the principles which guide the Chapel Royal officials in their distribution of seats. On entering the chapel doors one Sunday morning I was stopped by the vergier, who said there was no place for me. I had never attended service in it in my life, for it was of a new creation, but I knew that sons of peers had certainly privileges of entry; so with a little pardonable pride of manner I said, 'I am the son of a peer.' 'The eldest son?' asked the vergier, just as if we were a young lady in her second season. 'No,' said I, ruefully, a younger son only. 'Then you cannot have a seat until the second lesson,' replied the discriminating vergier. It is out of my power to say whether the offer of a two-shilling piece would have raised me in the estimation of the simple-minded vergier to the level of an eldest son, for I did not try him, but walked away, moralizing as I went on the advantages and disadvantages attending the position in this world of an elder and younger son."

A Sermon on Dancing.
The sermon on Dancing, preached by Rev. J. R. Sikes, of Ashtland, Pa., has been printed in tract form and is for sale at this office. Persons or ministers desiring them for distribution in their congregations, can be supplied at the rate of 5 cents a piece, or 30 cents a dozen, or \$2.00 a hundred.—Sent free by mail for the above amounts.

SEWING MACHINES.
We have in our possession a number of bills for Sewing Machines which we obtained or advertising, and which we will sell cheap.
A Howe Sewing Machine. Price \$60. We will sell it for \$45.
AN EXPRIME Sewing Machine. Price \$60.—We will sell it for \$45.
A FINKEL & LYONS Sewing Machine. Price \$60. We will sell it for \$45.
These are all first class Family Sewing Machines.

Melodeons.
We have also duetbills for Melodeons and Cabinet Organs which we will sell cheap, namely: Princes Cabinet Organ Price \$150. We will sell for \$125.
Peloubets Melodeon.
Five octaves, Rosewood case, Price \$110, we will sell for \$85.
Persons wishing to obtain any of the above articles at the prices stated will please give us notice at their earliest opportunity.
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Itch! Itch!! Itch!!!
SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!! SCRATCH!!!!
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The genuine has been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass.

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Mr. Grace—Dear Sir—Having been afflicted grievously for several weeks with a severe abscess upon my side, I used several remedies for its eradication without receiving any benefit, until I applied your salve, which effected a speedy and permanent cure. I therefore feel happy to certify my confidence in its virtues.

Yours with respect,
JAMES DEAN.

I certify to the truthfulness of the above statement.

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Aug 167 Gm

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The Winter session will begin on the 20th of November, and the Spring session on the 5th of March, 1868. Each session will consist of 13 weeks. Tuition, \$6, \$8, \$10, according to the grade of studies pursued. Boarding will be furnished at rates corresponding to the price of provisions; from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per week. Incidental expenses per session, 50 cents. Ink, stationery and pens will be furnished students for school room purposes.

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J. G. L. SHINDEL,
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