





## THE AMERICAN LUTHERAN.

REVS. P. ANSTADT &amp; C. LEPLAY, EDITORS.

Selinsgrove, Pa., November 7, 1867.

REV. J. S. BECKLEY, formerly of Nevada, has accepted a call to the Lutheran pastorate at Lisbon, Linn county, Iowa, and requests correspondents to address him at his new location.

REV. J. F. PROBST, recently of Shelbyville, Illinois, having removed to Mount Morris, Ogle county, Illinois, requests correspondents to address him at the latter place.

REV. S. W. HARVEY, D. D., formerly of Springfield, Illinois, is hereafter to be addressed at No. 1949, Biddle Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

REV. W. J. SLOAN, recently of Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, Ohio, has accepted a call to the Berlin Charge, and his post office address now is, Greenford, Mahoning county, Ohio.

REV. H. L. DOX, formerly of Galesburg, Michigan, having removed to St. Johnsville, N. Y., requests his correspondents to address him accordingly.

REV. R. B. WHITEHILL, formerly of Griggsville, Pike county, Illinois, having accepted a call to Mount Morris, Ogle county, Illinois, requests to be addressed at his new location.

REV. JAMES LEFFER, having resigned his charge at Bearytown, Seneca county, N. Y., and accepted a call to Berne, Albany county, N. Y., requests to be addressed at his new location.

REV. J. B. REIMENSYNDER, of Lewistown, Pa., has been chosen pastor of St. Luke's Lutheran Church, in this city, to succeed Rev. H. M. Bickel, resigned.—*Luth. Obs.*

GREENVILLE.—The address of Rev. L. T. Williams has been changed from McIntoshburg, Pa., to Greenville, Franklin Co., Pa.

SHARON SPRINGS.—The address of Rev. I. S. Porter, formerly of Cobleskill, is now Sharon Springs, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

ARGUSVILLE.—Rev. J. R. Sikes of Ashland, Pa., has accepted a call from the Lutheran church of Argusville, N. Y., and expects to take charge of it in a few weeks.

TANYSVILLE.—Rev. Peter Bergstresser of Three Rivers, Michigan, has taken charge of the Lutheran congregation of Tanysville, Carroll Co., Md., and has commenced his labors there under favorable auspices.

—We would direct the attention of the reader to the advertisement of Mr. W. F. Eckbert in another column. Mr. Eckbert displays very good taste in the selection of his goods and customers can rely on being suited if they call at his store.

THE LAST NUMBER of the AMERICAN LUTHERAN was edited by the REV. M. L. Schindler during our absence in Philadelphia and New York. All the merits of that number of the paper therefore justly belong to him. He has written some interesting editorials, and we hope our subscribers have read them with profit to themselves.

A NEW RAIL ROAD is now in the course of construction between Selinsgrove and Lewistown, connecting the Central Pennsylvania and the Northern Central Railroad at the points mentioned. Recently the Broad Top Coal Company subscribed a hundred thousand dollars stock, which, with what had already been subscribed will fully grade the road. Contractors are now actively at work upon it and by next July it is believed the iron horse will puff and snort upon this road.

LUTHERAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION.—Mr. T. L. Schrock is no longer connected with the Lutheran Board of Publication. Mr. S. K. Shryock is now the local agent. All letters in relation to the Publication Society should therefore be directed to the General Agent, Rev. P. Willard, or to S. K. Shryock, No. 42, North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Shryock has had an experience in the book business for many years. He will furnish books at as low a rate as they can be purchased anywhere else. We hope that pastors and superintendents of Sunday-schools will send their orders for books to the Lutheran Publication Society.

HARRISBURG, PA.—We have been informed that Rev. G. Martz, a Lutheran minister residing in Harrisburg, was recently robbed. During his absence from home his house was entered and various articles stolen, such as silver ware, clothing and the preacher's overcoat. Hard must be the heart of the sinner that can steal from a poor preacher. The scoundrel who stole that overcoat will hardly find it to be a close fit, for the personal appearance of the Rev. Martz is very much like that of the writer, only a little more so, namely the circumference nearly equal to the altitude.

LEWISBURG, PA.—During the past summer the Lutheran church in Lewisburg, Pa., under the pastoral care of Rev. J. Evans, has enjoyed an encouraging measure of prosperity. In addition to the ordinary success with which the pastor's labors have been crowned, a considerable debt on the congregation, contracted in former years, has been liquidated, and the church edifice thoroughly repaired. The internal arrangement is so remodeled and refurnished as to make room for several more pews, and add very much to its appearance and convenience, and the comfort of the congregation. The walls are kalsomined, and the brick and wood work repainted, so that the church is now, in every way better than it was when new.

## National Thanksgiving.

President Johnson has issued a Proclamation, recommending Thursday, November 28th, to be observed as a Day of National Thanksgiving, and of rendering praise unto Almighty God, for the goodness vouchsafed to us, as a people during the past year.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, has officially designated the same day for the same purpose, and we doubt not the governors of all the States will unite on the same day—thus rendering the occasion, in its true sense, as it ought to be, a National Holiday.

## A Visit to Philadelphia and New York.

We have just returned from a visit to Philadelphia and New York, and our readers are entitled to an account of it.

Carpet-bag in hand we bade the friends good bye, and started for the river, where we arrived just five minutes after the ferry boat had left. What was to be done in such a case? We appropriated another boat lying on the shore, threw off the clerical coat, and rowed our own boat across the river, and arrived at the rail road station twenty minutes before the cars came along. It is a good motto, "Learn to row your own boat."

Without any further mishap or incident worth mentioning we arrived safely in the "City of Brotherly Love," and found a hospitable home in the *Merchant's Hotel* on 4th street. We found every comfort and convenience that can be desired. Cleanliness pervaded the whole establishment and also comparative quiet, although there were many guests constantly coming and going. The table was bountifully provided with the best that the market can afford, the liquors (which are sold, so far as we know in every hotel in the city both great and small) we did not taste, and advise our readers to follow our example in this respect.

As it was late in the evening we could not attend to any business in the city and concluded to visit the Young Men's Christian Association. We found it on Chestnut street above twelfth. Here we found very comfortable and attractive rooms well supplied with libraries of choice books and some of the best journals and periodicals of the country upon the tables. We also met quite a number of young men in these rooms, either quietly reading in the reading room or conversing in the parlor. We would advise our friends to visit these rooms if they have occasion to spend an evening in Philadelphia. Strangers are always welcome here, and it is much better than going to the theatre or any other place of sinful amusement.

Saturday was mostly spent in attending to business connected with our paper. One idea impressed us after reflecting on our day's work on Saturday evening, namely, the large proportion of professing Christians amongst the business men of Philadelphia. We will mention only a few with whom we came in contact: Martin Buehler, and Mr. Sueserott, members of Dr. Hutter's church, proprietors of a wholesale hardware store 427 Market St.; Mr. Wanamaker, Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the firm of Wanamaker and Brown, Oak Hall Cor. of 6th & Market, one of the most extensive clothing establishments in the country, Mr. Jones one of the salesmen in this establishment belongs to Dr. Conrad's Messiah church; Dr. Leisenring, of the firm of Jones, Leisenring and Price, in the wholesale drug business, 319 N. 2d. Street; Fairbanks and Ewing on Chestnut Street, the most extensive Scale manufacturers in the country; Armbruster and Brother 309 N. 3d. Street. Importers and Jobbers, members of the Lutheran congregation, under the pastoral care of Rev. N. M. Price; G. P. Orell in the Hardware business, 623 Market Street. These and numerous others that could be mentioned we have had dealings with and put implicit confidence in them. We can safely recommend them to our friends who need any thing in their line. Such men are the salt of the earth and should be encouraged by Christians in every possible way.

During this visit we also had the pleasure of spending a Sabbath in Philadelphia. In the morning we went to Dr. Hutter's Church in New Street and heard him preach a most excellent and impressive sermon on the love and mercy of God. Such sermons must do good to the people that hear them.

Having received a kind and pressing invitation from Rev. N. M. Price to assist him at his communion we spent the afternoon and evening at the Lutheran Chapel, corner of 12th and Oxford streets. We enjoyed a most delightful season of grace, both in the Sunday School and at the communion. Here we heard some of the best Sabbath School singing that we have ever heard, under the direction of Dr. Stockton.

Rev. N. M. Price is a regularly licensed minister of the East Pennsylvania Synod. About nineteen months ago he commenced a mission in this part of the city with two men J. G. Armbruster and John I. Slate. One of these gave him his boarding and lodging and the other his clothing. He commenced in a small room a Sunday School with three little boys, preaching also in the same place. They have now a Sabbath School numbering 228 children and 90 communicant church members. They have secured a very eligible lot sufficient for a chapel and large church, on which they have erected a chapel at a cost of \$10,000, of gray stone with brown pilasters and slate roof with pews sufficient to seat 500 people. All this has been done without any aid from the Lutheran church or the Synod, either for the building or the support of the pastor. We think the success of this enterprise is unprecedented in the history of Lutheran missions in Philadelphia or any where else.

Bro. Price's whole soul seems to be enlisted in the work, it is all that he talks or thinks about from morning till night. He is an enthusiast in his master's work, the world would call him a fanatic, and this is, under God, the secret of his success. Would that the church had many more such.

(Conclusion next week.)

## A Regret and a Surprise.

The American Lutheran was commenced at the earnest and repeated solicitations of the sainted Dr. Kurtz. He was one of the first and ablest contributors to its columns, and when his hand could no longer guide the pen he dictated to an amanuensis the communications that he wished to have published in this paper. Almost to the end of his eventful life, he continued to labor for the American Lutheran.

Rev. Dr. Hutter, the friend and eulogist of Dr. Kurtz, and one of the associate editors of the Lutheran Observer, has also manifested a friendly disposition towards our paper, sometimes quoting items of church news from its columns and always giving the appropriate credit.

But Dr. Conrad, the chief editor of the Lutheran Observer, has never taken any notice of the American Lutheran, either favorable or unfavorable. He never knew editorially that such a paper existed, until his correspondent "Vindex" informed him of the fact. The first expression of his feelings on making this discovery was an exclamation of surprise and regret. Of surprise, we suppose, that such a live paper as the American Lutheran, had been published for so long a time in Selinsgrove without his knowledge, and of regret, because he did not know it sooner. We are glad to meet you, beloved colleague. How we shall have frequent fraternal intercourse. Come let us shake hands.

## Selinsgrove and Gettysburg.

Under this head a writer in the *Lutheran Observer* of Oct. 25 undertakes to criticize our editorials of the 12th of September and the 10th of October on the removal of the Missionary Institute and in reply to Dr. Baugher's communication. Dr. Baugher is an able writer and reasoner, and we are therefore surprised that he does not argue his own case, but employs this feeble scribbler as a cat's paw to scratch his chestnuts out of the fire. He does not add any material fact or argument to Dr. Baugher's reply to us, and it would have been far better to have transferred that to the columns of the *Lutheran Observer*. That has at least the merit of a certain kind of grit and vim. This "Vindex" lacks one of the most essential qualifications of a controversialist, for he calls in question the christian character and the motives of his opponent, and thereby forfeits all claims to be treated with respect.

We will merely notice a few points in his article.

He calls our editorials "bitter attacks." We deny that there is any bitterness in them, but they are written in a dispassionate and good humored style. Especially is this the case in our answer to Dr. Baugher's "indignant reply."

The impression is sought to be made that we are an enemy to the institutions at Gettysburg, and are trying to injure them. But we ask, who are our true friends, those who cover up our faults, and flatter us with sycophantic praise, or those who honestly tell us our faults, and warn us against danger? Evidently the latter. Now it is a fact that for the last year or two, all the theological students except those who were compelled by circumstances to remain at Gettysburg went to Philadelphia, where they are taught to labor for the overthrow of the General Synod and her institutions. Does this not indicate something wrong somewhere? and have we not done the church and Gettysburg a service by directing attention to it, and suggesting the cause? If we have not indicated the true cause, let the real cause be searched out and the proper remedy applied. We contend that we are a truer friend to Gettysburg than "Vindex."

What he says about his intimacy with Drs. Schmucker and Ziegler and his knowledge of their sentiments, is mere gratuitous assertion. We have been very intimate with these brethren and claim to know their sentiments and feelings on the subjects under discussion better than "Vindex" can know them. Moreover, what Dr. Ziegler may think and feel on this subject has nothing to do with the question whatever. Neither he nor Dr. Schmucker were consulted when we wrote our articles.

We did not assert that Dr. Schmucker was ejected from the theological seminary by physical force. All the forces that were brought to bear upon him to induce him to resign were moral forces. "Vindex" admits that "There was a period when the Pennsylvania Synod sought a dominating influence in our institutions at Gettysburg, and when some uneasiness was felt as to the result." Now Dr. and his teachings were especially obnoxious to the leaders of the Pennsylvania Synod, and there was a disposition to conciliate them. Hence the attacks upon his orthodoxy with a view to impeach him, and the openly expressed determination to have him removed from the seminary. All this was done by members of the General Synod, and some of them members of the Board. We resided at Gettysburg then and saw something of the agony of soul through which he passed. Gladly would he have withdrawn from a position that exposed him to such persistent opposition; but he wished to wait till his orthodoxy was clearly vindicated. It was clearly and triumphantly vindicated, and then only could he resign honorably, which he did to the sincere regret of many of his friends. Now since we are rid of the Pennsylvania Synod, the opposition to Dr. Schmucker's theology will cease to be felt in the General Synod. The genuine American Lutheranism which pervades his writings and especially his Popular Theology we should love to see taught in the seminary of the General Synod, and hence we know that we give expression to the heartfelt wish of many of our readers when we say, we hope the Board at its next meeting will appoint him to the Professorship vacated by the death of Dr. Krauth.

Near the close of "Vindex's" article the following low insinuation occurs:

"It might be that in such a contingency (the removal of the Missionary Institute) a few dollars less per annum would go into the pockets of the editor of the 'AMERICAN LUTHERAN.' And possibly too, any incip-

ient aspirations on his part for Professional honors might thereby be forever crushed."

The insinuations contained in these words are despicably mean and false. It has been frequently suggested to us that the publication of the AMERICAN LUTHERAN at some other place than Selinsgrove would be more profitable in a pecuniary point of view, and what he means by "Professional honors," we can only conjecture. Our profession is the ministry of the Gospel, and the publication of the American Lutheran. We aspire to no higher honor. We think we occupy as great and honorable a field of usefulness as the church can confer upon us. The editor of the American Lutheran has the assurance to believe that he is "the right man in the right place."

## The General Council.

is announced to meet at Fort Wayne on the 20th of November. Our symbolical friends appear to be a little superstitious and seem to think it an omen of success that they are to meet in the same church where the General Synod met from which they have seceded. Pastor Brobst in announcing this appointment in his "Zeitschrift" becomes quite enthusiastic. He says:

"By the wonderful Providence of God and in compliance with a friendly invitation, the New General Synod—the General Council—will now also meet in Fort Wayne in the same church where last year the old General Synod was assembled! This is remarkable and significant!" (?)

Have they engaged a soothsayer to tell by the flight of birds or the entrails of beasts, what will be the future destiny of the General Council?

FAIRBANKS.—During our visit to Philadelphia, we also called on the establishment of Fairbanks and Ewing, extensive manufacturers of Scales. Their scales received the two first medals at the Paris Exposition and were also acknowledged the Standard. They have lately increased their facilities for the manufacture of their world renowned scales. In addition to the new shops built last season, they are now putting up a two story brick building 50x40 feet, to be occupied for cleaning and storing castings, and a brass foundry. The roofs of these new buildings are to be flat, covered with plastic slate, and fire proof. Within the last five years this firm have erected (with the buildings now in progress of construction) six large brick shops, containing about one acre and a half of floor space, besides store houses and sheds. This summer they have also added an extensive wing to their main boarding house, the wing being nearly a hundred feet long and three stories high.

On last Saturday their foundry force did their biggest day's work, moulding twenty-two and a half tons of iron, and making none but small castings. One other item in last week's work was the packing and sending away of seventy-six hay scales.

## CONFERENCE MEETING.

The Northern Conference of the Synod of Central Pennsylvania, will meet in the Lutheran Church at Centre Hall, Centre county, Pa., on the first Thursday evening of December 5th 1867.

W. L. Heister,  
Secretary.

Salona, Oct. 31, 1867.

## THE JUNIATA CONFERENCE.

The Juniata Conference of the Synod of central Pennsylvania will meet at Yeagertown (instead of Milroy as first appointed) three miles from Lewistown on the second Thursday of November. J. F. Dietrich, pastor, J. B. Reimensnyder, Secretary.

For the American Lutheran.  
"The State Christian Convention."

According to the language of the call, this convention was to consist of "the Pastors and Brethren of all the churches of Christ in Pa., Eastern Ohio, and West Va., and its object was to stimulate each other to greater activity in the cause of Christ, by untitled prayers to the head of the Church, and by a free interchange of opinions and experience in regard to questions pertaining to a practical christian effort. The convention assembled at Gettysburg, and when some uneasiness was felt as to the result." Now Dr. and his teachings were especially obnoxious to the leaders of the Pennsylvania Synod, and there was a disposition to conciliate them. Hence the attacks upon his orthodoxy with a view to impeach him, and the openly expressed determination to have him removed from the seminary. All this was done by members of the General Synod, and some of them members of the Board. We resided at Gettysburg then and saw something of the agony of soul through which he passed. Gladly would he have withdrawn from a position that exposed him to such persistent opposition; but he wished to wait till his orthodoxy was clearly vindicated. It was clearly and triumphantly vindicated, and then only could he resign honorably, which he did to the sincere regret of many of his friends. Now since we are rid of the Pennsylvania Synod, the opposition to Dr. Schmucker's theology will cease to be felt in the General Synod. The genuine American Lutheranism which pervades his writings and especially his Popular Theology we should love to see taught in the seminary of the General Synod, and hence we know that we give expression to the heartfelt wish of many of our readers when we say, we hope the Board at its next meeting will appoint him to the Professorship vacated by the death of Dr. Krauth.

Rev. H. Thane Miller, a Baptist pastor of Cincinnati, was chosen permanent chairman. He is a noble specimen of humanity—and for the very reason that he is a whole-soul christian. Never did any man preside over a christian convention with more credit to himself, and more honor to the cause of Christ.

Rev. B. W. Childs, also of Cincinnati. He is a Welshman, and has been connected with the Sunday School Missionary work in the West for the last thirty years.

D. L. Moody, Pres. of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. This gentleman has visited Europe and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the operations of these Associations in England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland and Germany. He stated that there were not less than sixty thousand

young men connected with these associations in Europe and the United States, working for Christ. There are not less than 250 of these Associations in the United States alone.

K. B. Barnett, Cit. Miss. of the Y. M. C. A. of Milwaukee, and Mr. McIntyre, a merchant of St. Louis Mo.

These three latter gentlemen are noble lay-workers for Christ. Would that each individual church had at least one worker of the same spirit and energy. Oh! for a new and fuller baptism of the Holy Spirit on all the members of Christ's body. Then would each brother and each sister too, feel the import of the Master's personal address—"Son, go work to-day in my vineyard."

## THE NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

There were about 400 delegates in attendance. Of these there were 22 from Ohio, 14 from West Va., and 8 from N. Y. City, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minn., Cape Island, N. J., Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit.

The Pennsylvania delegates were mostly from the churches west of the Alleghany mountains. The Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches were largely represented.—The General Synod wing of the Lutheran church could probably count a full dozen, lay and clerical; but I did not recognize the face nor hear the name of a single General Council party. I rejoice even in our small representation, but most heartily wish it had been ten times as large. It would have been an honor to our General Synod, and a lasting blessing to our churches. Never did I attend such a gathering of christian men. It was a holy, a heavenly place. The man that could attend such a convention, and mingle with such workmen, and not receive a new baptism, ought to begin to doubt whether he has been born of God at all.

## A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CONVENTION.

I could give you no better impression of the whole doings of the convention, than by saying, that it was a practical commentary, a two-days' sermon on the text—"Son, go work to-day in my vineyard." Just picture to yourself several hundred men pouring out from their overflowing hearts living streams of truth from two to ten minutes each, during two entire days and evenings, interrupted only by frequent, but short, earnest prayer and song; and all bearing on the following three points—religion is not a thing of fits and starts, but a settled conviction, a governing purpose, an active life principle, a machine at work—how can this machine be kept in working order?—the essential elements in the work to be done: viz. look around, look up, give time, give money;—picture to yourself all this, and you have the best general impression that I can give you of the Convention held in Pittsburgh.

H. ZIEGLER.

For the American Lutheran.  
CORNER STONE LAYING.

On the 29th day of September 1867—a bright and beautiful Sabbath morning, I left Lewistown in company with Rev. J. B. Reimensnyder pastor of the Lutheran congregation there, to assist in the exercises of laying the corner stone of a new Lutheran Church in the village of Milroy, Mifflin Co. Pa. Milroy is situated ten miles North of Lewistown in Kishacoquilla valley, at the terminus of the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad. The country is beautiful, the soil the best limestone, and is considered the most productive grain region in the State. The point for the erection of a new Lutheran church is looked upon as very promising. The site is well selected, the village is growing and with its increasing advantages bids fair soon to become a thriving business town.

The Church building is to be frame 36 by 50, with a basement. The day being fine, and no preaching in the neighborhood, there was a large concourse of people in attendance. Rev. J. B. Anthony from Mifflin preached the morning sermon—Text Isaiah 28, 16-17 "Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a precious corner stone, &c." The discourse was delivered with much power and eloquence, and was enforced by several illustrations well calculated to produce a happy effect on the large audience.

Rev. J. B. Reimensnyder then spoke on the Subject of contributions in aid of the project, and urged his appeal in a speech replete with telling arguments, and pressed the subject on his audience with that masterly style of eloquence for which he is so justly celebrated, (at least so we think here). How much the contributions amounted to, I did not learn. The congregation then adjourned to the foundation of the new edifice, where the services were read by Revs. Anthony and Reimensnyder, and the ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Rev. J. F. Dietrich, the pastor of the congregation. The articles deposited were a Bible, Lutheran hymn book, a copy of the unaltered Augsburg confession—the Apostles creed, THE AMERICAN LUTHERAN—the Lutheran Observer, and names of the pastor and officers of the church.

In the evening Rev. J. B. Reimensnyder preached to a large congregation in the Methodist church, which ended the delightful season of meeting and mingling with friends and congenial spirits. Thanks are due to Mr. A. W. Groff and the ladies of his family, for the kind entertainment afforded, during the occasion. It was naturally expected that some of the attending clergy would have forwarded you an account of this transaction, but as they failed to do so, I have thus sought to place it before the attention of your readers.

Fraternally Yours

J. H.

OVER EXERTION, either of body or mind, produces debility and disease. The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron), which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT use Fairbanks' Standard Scales, their correctness and convenience giving them preference over all others. Chemists, Assayers, Bankers, and all requiring delicate apparatus, find them entirely satisfactory.

## MARRIED.

October 3d, by the Rev. M. Colver, Mr. W. H. Baker to Miss Catherine Butlersbaugh, both of Indiana county Pa.

October 15th by the same, Mr. Elam Bowder, to Miss Priscilla Jane Herrett, both of Indiana county Pa.

October 27th by the same, Mr. William Hill to Miss Lizzie Fleming, both of Indiana county Pa.

October 31st, by the same, Mr. William Laney to Miss Charissa Learn, both of Indiana county Pa.

On Thursday, Oct. 31, at the bride's residence, Rev. O. D. S. Marley of Starkville, New York, and Miss Millie L. Carey of Selinsgrove, Pa. By Rev. H. Ziegler.

## LITERARY.

The Science of Natural Theology; or, God the Unconditional Cause, and God the Infinite and Perfect, as Revealed in Creation. By Rev. Asa Mahan, D. D. 12mo pp. 399. This volume affords a new indication that the questions most seriously agitating the scientific world, pertain, not so much to Biblical interpretation, as to the fundamental truths of natural theology. Dr. Mahan discusses these truths with great candor, clearness, earnestness and force. He shows, that at the basis of the theistic deductions, in their entirety, there are valid analytical judgments, that is, universally absolute and necessary inductive truths; that under these principles, the entire facts of the universe, bearing legitimately upon the inquiries under consideration, do, in fact, take their rank; that all these deductions are necessary logical consequences of these facts and principles, and, therefore, have, not merely a relative, but real and absolute validity. Consequently, the deductions of Theism are, in fact, really and truly truths of science.

In regard to the claims of various systems of Antitheism, he shows that these systems, without exception, rest ultimately upon mere assumptions—assumptions which are not intuitively true, which are wholly incapable of being verified by arguments, which have no antecedent probability, even, in their favor, but which, on the other hand, are demonstrably false.

Without assenting to all his propositions, we cordially approve the general aim of this treatise, and hope it may have a wide circulation and find many appreciating readers.

For sale by E. S. German, Harrisburg, Pa.

## The Sunday Stone.

In one of our English coal mines there is a constant formation of limestone, caused by the trickling of water through the rocks.—This water contains a great many particles of lime, which are deposited in the mine, and as the water passes off, these become hard, and form limestone. This stone would always be white, like marble, were it not that men are working in the mine, and as the black dust rises from the coal, it mixes with the soft lime, and in that way a black stone is formed.

Now, in the night, when there is no coal-dust rising, the stone is white; then again, the next day, when the miners are at work, another black layer is formed, and so on alternately, black and white, through the week, until Sunday comes. Then, if the miners keep holy the Sabbath, a much larger layer of white stone will be formed than before.—There will be the white stone of Saturday night, and the whole of Sunday, so that every seventh day the white layer will be about three times as thick as any of the others.—But if they work on the Sabbath, they see it marked against them in the stone. Hence the miners call it "The Sunday Stone."

Perhaps, many who now break the Sabbath, would try to spend it better if there were a "Sunday Stone" where they could see their unkept Sabbaths with their black marks.

But God needs no such record on earth to know how all our Sabbaths are spent. His record is kept above. All our Sabbath deeds are written there, and we shall see them at the last.

Be very careful to keep your Sabbath pure and white, and not allow the dust of worldliness and sin to tarnish the purity of the blessed day.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."—*Christian Treasury*.

## A Strange Delusion.

Who acts so contrary to sound reason, his own interests, and the reality of things, as a sinner? Transport yourself to such scenes as Hogarth painted. Here is a man in a damp, dark cell, seated on a heap of straw, and chained like a wild beast to the wall. Does he weep? Is he haunted by the recollections of a happy home? Does he, if you look through the bars, entreat you to take pity on him, to loose his fetters, and let him go free? No.—He smiles, sings, laughs—and the straw is a throne; his bare cell, a palace; these rough keepers, obsequious courtiers; and he himself, a monarch, the happiest of mortals, an object of envy to crowned kings. Strange and sad delusion! Yet, is that man not more beside himself who with a soul formed for the purest enjoyments, delights in the lowest pleasures; who, content with this poor world, rejects the heaven in his offer; who, surest sign of insanity, hates in a heavenly Father and a Saviour, those who love him; who, in love with sin, hugs his chains; lying under the wrath of God, is merry, sings, and dances on the thin crust that, ever and anon breaking beneath the feet of others, is all that separates him from an abyss of fire? The spectacle recalls the words of Solomon: "I speak of laughter, It is madness; of mirth, What doth it?" Happy such as, through the Spirit of God, working by whatever means, have come to themselves, like the prodigal; and are seated like the maniac who dwelt among the tombs, at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in their right mind!—*Dr. Guthrie*.

## Interesting Particulars About the Pope.

The pope always rises at 5 o'clock. He at once goes to his prayers. At 6 a *valet de chambre* is in attendance to shave him, after which he is visited by his doctor. At 7 he says mass. He rarely breakfasts before 11.—The temperate habits of the pope are well known in Rome. A friend of mine attached to the embassy was present last winter at his dinner, fast day, having an urgent dispatch to communicate. The pope dined alone at a little table; this is strict etiquette. His holiness had just partaken of a soup of herbs, and he had before him two garnets—the garnets of Italy resemble sardines—a plate of French beans, and three little apples. The excessive sobriety keeps him in gentle gaiety. He converses very willingly during his walk and after his dinner, at which his intimates are present.

There are two distinct characters in the pope—the man and the supreme pontiff. The man is simple, kind hearted, familiar, accessible, and playful; the pontiff is dignified, austere, and sometimes even terrible. He has also two distinct physiognomies—the one full of meekness when he blesses the crowd prostrated before him; the other biblical, terrible, inspired, which all may have remarked when, borne on his *gestatoria*, on the eve of St. Peter's, with arm stretched forth, and eyes lighted up, he solemnly protested against the spoliation of the Holy See. The lines of the mouth on these occasions assume a strange appearance; the lips become thin and compressed, and lose that expression of goodness which all have remarked in his portraits.

His holiness occupies himself very little with the government. Cardinal Antonelli does nothing without consulting him, but the pope always approves. His memory is extraordinary, and he recognizes at his audience persons whom he has seen only a few minutes two or three years before.

On his accession to the pontifical throne he sent for his heirs and said to them: "Here are 500,000 francs, it is all that you shall ever get from me;" and he has kept his word.

With the inducement held out to our citizens to aid a noble object, every man, woman, and child should have a share of stock for the benefit of the Riverside Institute, (located at Riverside, New Jersey) established for the gratuitous education of the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors who fell in the great struggle for the perpetuation of the Union. This meritorious affair is under the control of the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia, who, in order that their benevolent object may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of fine steel-plate engravings, one of which with every share of stock sold, at prices much below their retail value. In connection with this superb inducement, every shareholder is guaranteed a present in the distribution of presents to the shareholders—one of which is worth \$40,000, another \$20,000, another \$10,000, &c. Each one of the most valuable presents—all will obtain some present, besides a beautiful engraving. Read Advertisement.

## Joy in Religion.

The multitude are repelled from religion by the false impression that to be religious is to be sad. Our constant joyfulness would dispel this. A note in a revival was taking great interest in those of her own sex who



## Wit and Humor.

The following piece of extravagance from the "Educator" is intended to hit off the ridiculous boasts of the quack medicine men.

## A NEW PATENT MEDICINE.

INVENTED BY D. O. STICKENWELL, M. D.  
SOLD BY J. R. HUMBERG—DRUGGIST.

It gives me much pleasure to state that I am the sole agent for Dr. Stickewell's renowned Patent Medicine, which, with much labor and expense, has just been brought before the attention of an appreciative public. No other medicine compounded in this or any other country, can begin to compare with it in the truly miraculous effects that it produces upon the human system, as well as upon all inanimate objects, whether of the vegetable or animal kingdom.

The great American Eagle, that grasps the North Pole with his mighty bill, dips his right wing in the Atlantic Ocean, and his left wing into the Pacific, is proud to own that the celebrated mixture—the magical R. R. R. or, in other terms, the Radical Renovator and Restorer—is a Yankee invention—and the greatest of any age or nation. In its august presence, science stands against, and all the past medical experience of the universe sinks into utter insignificance.

I might cite thousands of cures that it has effected, but time and space permit me to present, on this occasion, but comparatively few of the long array of certificates from the most incontestable of sources—all certifying to the genuine value of this great medical discovery, and to some of the wonders it has produced. It is not too much to assert, that in not a single instance has it been known to fail in effecting a cure, in any of the 99,999 diseases that afflict mankind. I herewith submit to the public some of the many testimonials that I have received—all bearing witness to its unapproachable excellence.

FROM TIMOTHY TICKLEMAN.

Salem, Ind., Va., Aug. 10, 1867.

Dear Sir—It is with much gratification that I hereby make acknowledgment to the magical powers of your truly valuable remedy, the Radical Renovator and Restorer. Extraordinary and supernatural as the following may seem to the incredulous, it is nevertheless stated with the expectation that it will be received as an incontrovertible fact, as well as the most incredible incident by which it was surrounded.

About a fortnight since, I had the misfortune to die of a disease known as the Softening of the Brain. A few hours after this serious event, a bottle of your far-famed Restorer accidentally fell upon my person, from a shelf overhead, and was broken in fragments, and the contents run in various directions over my body. The effect was electrical! I was at once reanimated with life; in an instant all my dormant faculties were thoroughly renovated, and I arose, and went about my business as usual.

What is more surprising still—when the bottle of medicine broke, a small portion of its contents chanced to fall upon a mahogany plank, that was lying upon the floor. Strange to relate, it arose on end and before evening had grown into a monstrous tree mahogany of course and passed through the ceilings and floors of two rooms, and had finally burst through the roof. In less than two days after the accidental circumstance, that resulted in this singular illustration of the astonishing properties of your instantaneous remedy, I could perceive just a little of one corner of my house, projecting thro' the bark of the tree.

Send me 100 bottles. I want to apply the wonder working liquid to the roots of my forest trees, after which I will immediately put up a twenty thousand horse saw-mill—to be driven by steam, and make my fortune out of sawed timber.

Yours Truly, &c.

FROM L. A. TRAMPER.

Agent for Harris' Sewing Machines.

Union Centre, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1867.

Dear Sir—Your R. R. R. sent to me for an experimental test, duly came to hand, but not being afflicted with any disease, except an itching to get married, I was, for some time, at a perfect loss to know what to do with it. After some meditation on the subject, I remembered having frequently heard of the astonishing results, not only in its curing of diseases, but also the marvelous transformation that it effected in material substances, that I determined to make the following experiment, as a test of its reputed powers.

I collected a bundle of tangled hair, a large amount of old rusty iron, and a considerable quantity of wood. I made a pile of these materials, and poured over it the contents of the bottle of the Radical Renovator and Restorer that you sent me, when astonishing to relate—the muddy heap of rubbish was transformed, in the twinkling of an eye, into a dozen brand new Sewing Machines, of the latest pattern, and of the best superior workmanship. I now flatter myself, (and I have proved a good hand at flatterers), that I can understand anything in my line of business, and intend to harness my competitors most severely. Send me fifty bottles, for I am about to establish a large manufactory of Sewing Machines.

Most Respectfully Yours, &c.

FROM T. PRATTMAN.

Lycerum Hill, Pa., Sept. 15, 1867.

Dear Sir—You are probably aware, that I am an extensive manufacturer of Ice Cream. Well, I purchased a quantity of your electrical R. R. R. a short time since, and the manner in which it aids me in making the said refreshment excites the surprise of all spectators.

After my cows have been milked, I add a few drops of your preparation to each pail of milk, and the contents are instantly turned into ice cream. This is then emptied into a vast receptacle or reservoir, covering an extent of several acres, which was expressly built for that purpose. Here it commences to increase in bulk, and continues so doing, until it exceeds more than one thousand times the original amount. Owing to these facts, I am now able to defy competition, and moreover, have chartered the Great Eastern steamer to convey, semi-monthly, fifty thousand tons of this cool and refreshing combination of ice and milk, (not forgetting water) to Central Africa, for the benevolent purpose of giving the inhabitants of that sunny clime, a knowledge of one of the greatest blessings of modern civilization—for which they will be expected to pay—in ivory.

Yours Most Truly, &c.

FROM JOEL SHARMORE.

Sleepy Hollow, Pa., Oct. 10, 1867.

Dear Sir—I am the old farmer of Sleepy Hollow, of whom so much has been said. You recollect that I sent you a few weeks since, some very remarkable specimens of "corn in the ear," and I now repeat what I then assured you—that it grew in my cornfield. As soon as the seed corn had been planted, I sprinkled the ground with your Regenerator,

if I remember the name correctly, and took a seat under an apple-tree in the middle of the field, to observe what would be the upshot of my experiment.

I had not waited long, before I heard a strange, crackling sound, and upon glancing around me to perceive the cause of it, I was much surprised to see the green corn shooting up from the earth in all directions. So remarkably rapid was its growth, that in two minutes it was four feet high. At this unexpected result, I felt much alarmed, and tho't it best, if possible, to make a bee-line for home. In attempting this feat, I got lost in the wilderness of growing corn.

After wandering about in it for some time, in a confused and bewildered frame of mind, I at last succeeded in finding the outer edge of the field, and was surprised to find the corn so high that I could not see the top of it. By the aid of a telescope, loaned me by a friend, who came along just in the "nick of time," I was enabled to perceive that my corn was out in tassel away, and among the most distant stars of the solar system, while the ears themselves appeared to be as large as ten acre lots. It is my intention hereafter to raise nothing but corn on my premises, and expect to enter into a contract to supply the whole world with corn-cakes and Indian muffins at extremely reasonable rates. I have ordered thirty thousand corn shelling machines to be made for me, and to be delivered early next summer.

Most Resp't Yours.

FROM J. P. CREWELL.

Mill Bank, Pa., Oct. 20, 1867.

Dear Sir—I received the bottle of Radical Renovator and Restorer, that you sent me a few days ago. Unfortunately, being in good health, I was at a loss for some days to know what application to make of it, in order to verify, by personal observation, the wonderful tales I had heard of its miraculous power. A brilliant thought struck me, (which by the way is rarely the case). I remembered that I had stowed away in the attic of my dwelling, a huge collection of rags—the tattered remnants of antique pants—cotton hose much the worse for wear—under vestments of white—and a host of other things all in a dilapidated condition. Having removed all of them into the middle of the room, I poured upon the odorous pile, the contents of the bottle, and stood off a little distance to see the result. In a moment or two, a mist or vapor arose from the heap. When this had cleared away, I was astonished at the transformation that had taken place. In the spot, where a few minutes before, there had been nothing but a foul heap of rags, were forty-five rooms of fine white cap paper, extra cream laid, a dozen boxes of pens, and three or four bottles of ink, as well as a writing desk all complete.

Yours as ever.

Contributions to  
TO  
FACETIOUS LITERATURE.  
A Continuation of "Invisible Curiosities."  
FROM 421 TO 450 INCLUSIVE.

421. A few of the leaves from "The Laurels of Fame."  
422. The sheath that once belonged to "The Sword of Justice."  
423. A small portion of the iron-clad "Armor of Right."  
424. Some of the artillery used in "The Battle of the Kegs."  
425. A few of the matches used to kindle "The Patriotic Fires of '76."  
426. A large slice delft cut from what is known as "Mastery's Inactivity."  
427. A handle and the sharp edge from "A File of Soldiers."  
428. The mouth-piece from "The Golden Trumpet of Fame."  
429. The blue uniform once worn by "Gen. Intelligence."  
430. A few muskets used in "The Battle of Composition."  
431. Lances and battle-axes, carried by "The Legions of Evil."  
432. Gathered and brought from the Highlands, "A Sprig of the Nobility."  
433. A choice basketful of "The Flowers of Rhetoric," of various colors.  
434. A pearly eyelash from "The Meek-eyed Morn."  
435. The brush used in painting "The Rosy Morn."  
436. A cup of cream skimmed from "The Milky Way."  
437. One of Hamlet's "Pangs of unrequited Love." A and sight.  
438. A glass-jar full of "The Sweets of Solitude."  
439. A small piece broken from "The Shaft of Envy."  
440. A few buttons from "Adam's Wedding Suit." Bran new.  
441. The rain and mist that came from "Clouds of Disaster."  
442. One of the numerous actions that "Speaks Louder than Words."  
443. A basket containing some of "The Fruits of Intemperance."  
444. The cross-bow from which was shot "The Arrow of Conviction."  
445. Tears of contrition shed by "The Eye of the Law."  
446. That curious wooden utensil known as "The Measure of our Country's Glory."

—Editor.

GLAD TIDINGS.

NEW HYMNS AND TUNES

FOR

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

By PROF. R. M. MCLINTON,

Author of "The Richmond Collection of Sacred Music."

This is an entire new Sunday-school Music Book by one of the most popular and successful authors of the day. It has thus far been received with much favor.

Prices, \$25 per 100—stiff paper cover, and 30 dollars per 100—half bound in boards.

A specimen copy for examination will be sent, per mail, upon the receipt of 25 cents.

Just published and for sale by

T. NEWTON KURTZ,

Baltimore, Md.

THE ENGLISH

LUTHERAN ALMANAC

FOR 1868,

Is Now Ready.

The publication of this Almanac has been delayed several weeks in order to introduce various changes which have recently taken place in several Synodical organizations, and thus secure accuracy and completeness in the statistics of the church up to the latest possible period.

We trust our Ministers, especially those in connection with the General Synod, will take an interest in circulating this Almanac among their membership.

It is sent to all who desire it, payable March 1st, 1868. No fee will be sent without orders. Send in your orders promptly, brethren, either to the publisher

T. NEWTON KURTZ,

No. 151 W. Pratt street,

Baltimore, Md., or to the

Lutheran Publication House,

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PRICE—One dollar per dozen including postage, or ten dollars per dozen including postage.

nov7 1867

## GREAT EXCITEMENT!

## FALL OPENING!!

## A GREAT CRASH

in Dry Goods. Bargains are to be had at the old established corner of

W. F. HOKBERT.

Having adopted the motto of The Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush, he is now prepared to offer great inducements to cash buyers.

His stock has been selected with great care and at greatly reduced prices. He is now prepared to sell his Goods a little cheaper than the cheapest.

His stock consists of a large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimers, Doe Skins,

Jeans, Satinets, French and

English Mince, Goggles,

Laurels, Delans, Poplins,

Prints, Muslins, Drillings,

Cambries, Shalees &c.

A large assortment of

Notions, Trimmings,

Buttons, &c. &c.

Hardware, Groceries, Queensware,

Carpets, Oilcloths, Hats & Caps,

Furs, Boots & Shoes, Leather,

in endless variety.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Sellingroom, Nov. 7, 1867. W. F. HOKBERT.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE

WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

PHILADELPHIA,

Is Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and

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RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE

FOR EDUCATING GRATUITOUSLY

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

Incorporated by the State of New Jersey,

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SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.,

BY VIRTUE OF THEIR CHARTER,

will distribute

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars

In Presents to the Shareholders.

On WEDNESDAY, 3d Nov. JANUARY next,

at PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Or at the Institute, Riverside, N. J.

One present, worth \$40,000.

One present, worth 20,000.

One present, worth 10,000.

One present, worth 5,000.

Two presents, worth \$2,500 each.

One present valued at 18,000.

Two presents valued at \$15,000 each.

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Four presents valued at 5,000 each.

Two presents valued at \$3,000 each.

Three presents valued at \$1,000 each.

Twenty presents valued at 500 each.

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Twenty presents valued at 225 each.

Fifty-five presents valued at 200 each.

Fifty presents valued at 75 each.

One hundred and ten presents valued at \$100 each.

Twenty presents valued at 75 each.

Ten presents valued at 50 each.

The remaining presents consist of articles of use and value, amounting to the diffusion of Literature and the Fine Arts.

82,000

\$300,000

Each certificate of stock is accompanied with a

REMARKABLE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING.

Worth more at Retail than the cost of Certificate

and also insures to the holder a Present in

the Great Distribution.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

Any person sending us one dollar, or paying

the same to our local agents, will receive immediately a fine Steel Plate Engraving, at choice

from the following list, and one certificate of stock, insuring one present in the great distribution.

ONE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1.—"My child! My child!" No. 2.—

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