

THE AMERICAN LUTHERAN.

REV. P. ANSTADT & C. LEPPY, EDITORS.

Sellinggrove, Pa., November 28, 1867.

THE AMERICAN LUTHERAN FOR 1868.

We are making arrangements for some decided improvements in the AMERICAN LUTHERAN for the year 1868. We intend to improve its typographical appearance, buy a new heading, &c., and we will engage some of the best writers in the Church as regular correspondents and contributors to its columns. We will also devote our time more exclusively to the paper, in selecting suitable reading matter, and writing editorials. We hope in some respects to be able to make the AMERICAN LUTHERAN the best paper in the Church.

Will the friends of our paper, the advocates of American Lutheranism, sustain us in this work? Friends and Brethren, now is the time to begin the work of canvassing for subscribers. Let all go to work in earnest. Let ministers recommend it to their people from the pulpit, and take it with them in their pastoral visits, show it to the people and get them to subscribe; it will do their people good. Let the present subscribers show the paper to their neighbors and urge them to subscribe.

Any person, minister or layman, lady or gentleman, who will send us new subscribers, with the pay \$2.00, shall receive the paper one year gratis.

We also offer the following premiums to those who will engage to raise clubs of subscribers for the AMERICAN LUTHERAN.

Lange's Commentary.—We have made special arrangements with Scribner & Co., for procuring Lange's Commentary as premiums for subscribers, and can afford to sell them lower than we have seen them offered as premiums in any other paper. For six (6) new subscribers with the money (\$2.00 each) in advance, we will send any one volume of Lange's Commentary; for twelve subscribers we will send two volumes; for eighteen we will send three, and for twenty-four subscribers we will send the four volumes that are now published. This affords a first-rate opportunity for congregations who desire to make their pastor a present of a most desirable Christmas or New-Year's present. What congregation will be the first to send in 24 subscribers, to get one of the best Commentaries as a Christmas present to their pastor?

To those who desire to receive other premiums, we can offer Sewing Machines and Melodeons.

For 50 new subscribers, with the advance payment (\$2.00 each), we will send a first-class Family Sewing Machine, the retail price of which is \$60. Then they can take their choice and select an Empire, Howe, Willcox & Gibbs Finkle & Lyon, or Grover & Baker Machine. For 60 new subscribers with the pay in advance, (\$2.00 each), we will send one of Pelon's Melodeons, 5 octave, rosewood cases, &c., retail price, \$110, or any other Melodeon or Cottage Organ they may select. For a less number of subscribers, a lower priced instrument will be sent.

The way is now open for all men, women and children to earn a premium, and at the same time, to extend the circulation of the AMERICAN LUTHERAN. Let all go to work in good earnest, and give us the joy of adding 1000 subscribers to our list with the beginning of the next year. It can be done.

THE JUBILEE.

The Jubilee of the Reformation appears to be celebrated in the Lutheran churches of this country with great enthusiasm and commendable liberality. We will give one or two instances as specimens. On the 31st of October, Dr. Mann, of Philadelphia, preached in the old Lutheran church of Lebanon. This church belongs to the Synod of Pennsylvania and is numerically a very strong congregation. After the sermon they raised sixteen hundred dollars as a jubilee offering, and it is supposed they will get it up to two thousand. This was considered an extraordinary sum for this congregation, the like of which had never been heard or seen among them.

On the following Sabbath, the other congregation served by Rev. M. Rhodes, held its jubilee, and although the membership is not more than one third that of the old Lutheran congregation, they raised in one evening four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars! The pastor has since secured three hundred dollars more, and expects to raise it to five thousand. This congregation belongs to the East Pennsylvania Synod.

A small congregation in Burkettville, Md., counting but one hundred members, celebrated the Jubilee of the Reformation a short time ago. After the morning sermon those members who were present made their jubilee offerings, which amounted to \$2,275! They feel sanguine that they can raise the amount to \$3,000.

If all the congregations of the General Synod will do any thing like those above mentioned during this jubilee year they will raise two millions and a half. It was proposed to raise \$500,000, in the General Synod during this jubilee year, but from the auspicious beginning thus far made, we believe that over a million will be raised. Let us "Provoke one another to good works."

HAPPY MAN.—Happy man, whosever thou art, that canst look by an eye of faith at the Gospel as the charter of thy liberties; at the condemning law as cancelled by thy Surety; at the earth as the footstool of thy Father's throne; at heaven as the portal of thy Father's house; at all the creatures in heaven and earth, as an heir is wont to look at his father's servants, and which are therefore his, so far as he shall need them; according to that, "All are yours, for ye are Christ's and Christ is God's!"

Faith can support when nature shrinks; faith can call God father when he frowns, and make some discovery of a sun through the darkest cloud.—*Arrowsmith.*

EFFORTS AT UNION AMONG SYMBOLISTS.

How often have we been told that the only way to unite the Church is for all to adopt the Symbolical Books and introduce the old church usages as they existed in the sixteenth century. But how does it come that those who have adopted the whole of the Symbolical Books agree as little among themselves as they do with those who have not adopted them? Their stale objection that the Bible alone is not a sufficient rule of faith and practice, because men differ in regard to the interpretation of the Bible, applies equally to their Symbolical Books, because the Symbolists differ in regard to the interpretation of the symbols. They have felt this inconsistency very forcibly, and hence their numerous, mostly abortive efforts at union. We will give a few instances of these efforts and their results.

The Buffalo and Missouri Synods were engaged for eighteen or twenty years in a fierce and disgraceful feud. At length they succeeded in an effort at union by means of a "colloquium." The result of that "colloquium" was, that the poor little Buffalo Synod was split up into three antagonistic factions, each claiming to be the original Buffalo Synod. One faction cleaves to Pastor Grabau, the founder of the original Buffalo Synod; another faction harmonizes with the Missourians, and a third faction is opposed to both the other two, harmonizing with neither of them.

The last number of the "Luth. Zeitschrift" contains an account of a conference between a committee of the Augustana Synod and the Norwegian Synod of North America, on the 25th of September, at Decorah. The result of this conference, though not as disastrous as that of the Buffalo Synod, was yet far from being satisfactory or what was designed to be effected. The points which were discussed were the following: The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; The Relation of the Word of God to the Symbolical Books; The doctrines about the Church, the doctrines about ceremonies, (this point took up more time than any one of the others,) and the doctrine of the ministerial office and the universal priesthood of believers. It is stated as the result of this conference, that it was the conviction that the time for the union of these two bodies has not yet come. We hope it may come, but we are not very sanguine as to the realization of our hope before the Millennium.

Symbolism seems to be the same all the world over, and at all times. They appear to be divided in Germany just as they are in America. On the 13th of June they held what they called a "Concordia Conference" at Leipzig. The object of this Conference was to present a united front against the United States Church, and to effect a unanimity in doctrine. According to the statement of their own reporter the harmony was not very great. The editor of the Concordia says on this subject: "We have Lutherans whose sentiments accord nearer with the Tridentine (the Roman Catholic confession of faith), than with the Augsburg Confession. We have Lutherans who still desire a Lutheran Confession, but no Lutheran Church," &c.

The most recent effort at union among the Symbolists is the formation of the so-called "General Council," which is now in session at Fort Wayne. This originated in the secession of the Synod of Pennsylvania from the General Synod, and the attraction of a number of other symbolical Synods into one confederation. These are by no means united in doctrine or usages, but their common hatred of the General Synod forms a bond of union strong enough to attract them. How long it will hold them together time alone will show. It has however failed to attract the two most powerful and influential Symbolical Synods in the country, namely, the Missouri Synod and the Joint Synod of Ohio. The latter has sent commissioners to the meeting of the Council in Fort Wayne, with instructions to protest against the errors and abuses in vogue among some of the Synods of the General Council, such as secret societies, millennialism, mixed communions, interchange of pulpits, &c. The Missourians, however, though they sent delegates to its first convention in Reading, have withdrawn from it entirely, and are now opening their polemical batteries against it. It has therefore already at its beginning the seeds of its own dissolution planted within it, and although its birth has been heralded with a great flourish of trumpets, yet we should not be surprised to see in a short time verified in relation to the boasted General Council the old Latin verse, *Mentes parturiant, nascitur ridiculus mus.*

"Hopeful Unity."

This is the superscription of an editorial in a late number of the Lutheran and Missionary, the object of which was to show that there is so much diversity of doctrinal views and feelings among the members of the General Synod that it must certainly go to pieces very soon. No doubt the wish in this case is father to the thought.

We remark in the first place, that the writer of this article exaggerates what little differences there are in the Gen. Synod. He magnifies molehills into mountains. For instance, in referring to the articles which lately appeared in the American Lutheran, he tries to make the impression, that there is an irreconcilable enmity between us and the professors at Gettysburg, whereas we can truly say that we cherish none other than the most kindly feelings toward them. And we are also assured that those brethren cherish the same feelings toward us. In a private note sent us by the faculty of the theological seminary at Gettysburg, making certain explanations, they say in conclusion, "We disavow any unkind feelings."

We remark again that it never was the design of the General Synod to produce entire uniformity of views in doctrine and usages.—We adopt the Augustinian motto, "In Fundamentals unity, in non essentials Liberty, in all things Charity." We would have tolerated even the most radical Symbolists in the General Synod if they had been willing to stay and let us enjoy liberty of conscience on non-fundamentals. But they had not that

much charity and therefore they left us. It is the utopian idea of the Symbolists, as it is of the Romanists, to require absolute uniformity in doctrine and usage. But this can only be accomplished when you stop men from thinking and prevent them from investigating. Then you may have quiet, but it will be the quiet of the stagnant pool, you may have peace, but it will be the peace of the graveyard. Wherever two intelligent minds begin to think and act there must necessarily be some diversity. In the fundamental truths of the Gospel necessary to salvation, of course there must and will be, unity, but in the non-essentials there can and ought to be liberty. We have somewhere read an anecdote of Charles the V. that after he had abdicated the throne and retired to a monastery, he amused himself by various kinds of bodily exercise and mechanical contrivances, among others also the construction of clocks which he tried to make keep exactly the same time. But after spending much time and labor at this, he discovered that it was impossible to make them all go exactly alike, and exclaimed, "I have spent so much of my life in vainly endeavoring to make men think alike, and yet I cannot even make these few simple clocks go alike. We hope our symbolists may also yet see their folly before they die."

Finally when the Luth. and Miss intimates that there are still some symbolists left in the General Synod, we admit that there have not yet been as thorough as it ought to have been and as it no doubt will be. There may be some in the General Synod yet, who stay there only because they find their bread and butter there. We can well afford to lose them and the sooner they leave us the better. On the other hand we know there are also some pastors of congregations, claimed by the General Council who are only waiting for Providence to open the way for them to come out from among them. These things like water will find their level.

Church News.

MIDDLETOWN, MD.—From "an exchange we learn that Rev. A. H. Bahrman of Waynesboro, Pa., has accepted a call to the Lutheran Church in Middletown, Md.

SELINGROVE.—On Thursday the 21st inst., the Second Lutheran congregation of Selingrove surprised their pastor, Rev. M. L. Shindel by a most munificent donation party. They brought provisions, clothing, household furniture and money to the amount of about two hundred and fifty dollars. The event brought joy into the parsonage and strengthened the mutual attachment between pastor and people. Bro. Shindel is evidently growing more and more in the affections of his people, and there is every reason to hope that his ministry among them will be abundantly blessed.

He requests us to return his heartfelt thanks to the kind donors, which we hereby do most cheerfully.

LIVERPOOL, PA.—We have on several occasions assisted Rev. W. H. Diven at his communion seasons. Bro. Diven is one of our most laborious and successful ministers. Five years ago he entered on this field of labor with only \$300 promised him as a salary.—This was not more than half enough to support his family in the country even in the most economical manner. But he entered the field in reliance on God, believing that if He had the work for him He would also provide for him the means of subsistence. He was not disappointed in his hopes. The Lord not only provided for his temporal wants, but also greatly blessed his labors in a spiritual point of view. During last winter he enjoyed a most extensive revival of religion throughout his parish in his charge, but especially in his Liverpool congregation. The membership in the charge has more than doubled since his ministry there, and the increase in the liberality of the people has more than kept pace with the increase in the membership.—They have now in contemplation the purchase of a parsonage in Liverpool. In the course of time also, if the membership of the charge shall continue to increase as it has in the past few years the charge will have to be divided. It will then be more able to support two pastors, than it was five years ago to support one. We hope and pray that the blessing of God may continue to attend the labors of Bro. Diven.

Sketch of Susquehanna Conference.

The committee appointed to prepare a historical sketch of the Susquehanna Conference and a statement of the reasons leading to the formation of the Susquehanna Synod, offer the following:

The Susquehanna Conference was organized, January 15, 1845, on which day Revs. Geo. Parson, Eli Schwartz, Charles Witmer, Henry Ziegler, and John Kohler, met at the house of Simon Folmer, in Milton, Pa., when a preamble and resolutions, looking to the formation of a Conference, were offered by Bro. Witmer, and adopted.

Rev. H. Ziegler was appointed to draw up a Constitution. On the following morning it was presented and adopted with amendments. This was the commencement of an organization, which has effected a marked change in the moral aspect of a wide extent of country. Numbering at first only five ministers, with a territory stretching as far as the limits of the present Synod, and with a membership numerically small, these brethren labored earnestly and in hope, and by the blessing of God they succeeded in the accomplishment of a work, whose results the great day of eternity will only fully disclose. As years passed on, those large pastoral districts were divided, accessions were made to the ministerial roll, and because of these accessions, greater efficiency displayed itself, until the Susquehanna Conference became a power in the Church, and its influence reached far beyond its own limits. Upon the roll of its members appear the names of Father J. P. Shindel, Revs. F. Ruthrauff, Egger, Dyer, Weiser, Ziegler, Evans, Fink, Parson, Willard, &c., some of

whom have passed from the church militant to the church triumphant, while others are now Fathers in the Church.

The little rill has become a stream, widening and deepening, until to-day the SUSQUEHANNA SYNOD the result of that work of faith, begun by that little band of brethren, in a private house in Milton, stands out before the churchland the world a living fact, and which, we trust, is yet to tell for good upon the character and destiny of many immortal souls.

The formation of the Susquehanna Synod grew out of earnest desire to promote more effectually the great work in which the brethren were engaged—that of saving souls, and building up the kingdom of Christ. Believing that this work could be done by us as a Synod more efficiently than as a Conference, efforts were made from time to time, for years, looking to the formation of a Synod upon this territory, but without any successful result.—Within the last year, however, these efforts culminated in the consummation of the project.

And now, with grateful hearts, remembering the great goodness of our Heavenly Father, and the success with which he has crowned the efforts of the brethren in winning souls to Christ, in building churches, in forming pastoral charges, and developing the resources of the Church on this territory, and looking forward to the future in the name of our God, we here set up our banners, and go forward, we trust, to glorious victory.

E. A. SHARRITS,
N. DOMER,
A. R. HORNE.For the American Lutheran.
JUNIATA CONFERENCE.

The Juniata Conference met in Yeagerstown, Mifflin county, Pa., Rev. J. F. Dietterich, pastor, on Thursday evening, Nov. 14.—The Secretary, Rev. J. B. Riemsnyder, preached the opening sermon from Matt. 12: 37. On Friday morning, Conference met for business. In the absence of the President, the Secretary occupied the chair, and appointed Rev. J. M. Steck, Secretary. The following brethren were present, Revs. Anthony, Schaeffer, Dietterich, Kistler, Honeycutt, Riemsnyder, Seierst and Steck. Laymen.—David Kistler, A. S. Loy, and J. Hoyt. Absent, Revs. Sahn, Pritchard and Diven.—The President appointed the following committees: No. 1. Bros. David Kistler, J. F. Dietterich and A. S. Loy. No. 2. Revs. L. K. Seierst, J. B. Anthony and J. E. Honeycutt. On motion of bro. David Kistler, Revs. Sahn, Schaeffer and Seierst were appointed to revise the Constitution of this Conference.

After some statements in reference to St. Samuel's church of Millersport Mission the following action was taken: Inasmuch as St. Samuel's church near Millersport, Perry county, Pa., is a Lutheran house of worship and the congregation receiving aid from Synod, and being regularly supplied with preaching by Lutheran ministers, therefore Resolved, That this Conference requires the exclusion of other denominations from the house, as regards regular preaching, and that the President inform the officers of said congregation accordingly.

Committee No. 2 made the following report: The paper placed in their hands is a letter from the President of Synod in reference to the admission of bro. Isaac P. Noff to an examination, with a view to licensure. The committee recommend that he be admitted to an examination. Their report was adopted, and Revs. Anthony, Seierst, Honeycutt, Schaeffer, and Kistler were appointed to examine him. Having attended to the duty assigned them they reported that the examination was satisfactory, and recommend the President to grant him license, ad interim. This report was also adopted.

The reports of the brethren on the State of Religion in their respective charges were generally of an encouraging character, those from the brethren in Perry county were especially so. The congregation at Lackey's school house being without regular preaching, Revs. Schaeffer, Sahn, Davidson and Honeycutt were appointed to supply them.

Committee No. 1 on absentees, recommend a resolution reprimanding all absentees who have no reasonable excuse for their absence. Their report was adopted.

The following subject gave rise to quite an interesting discussion: What is the best method of treating the awakened or conducting revivals? Revs. Schaeffer, Dietterich, Riemsnyder and Kistler taking part in the debate.

In the evening, Rev. Schaeffer preached quite an interesting discourse from James 1: 13, 14.

Conference then adjourned to meet at Loysville, on the first Tuesday in March, where the following subjects will be discussed:

1. What are the necessary qualifications to church membership.
2. Is sinless perfection attainable on earth.

Secretary.

THE WESTERN CONFERENCE

of the Missionary Synod, will meet the 29th of Nov. 1867, at Lost Grove, Scott county, Iowa, in Rev. F. R. Scherer's charge. At the request of those concerned.

F. R. SCHERER.

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. Heisler,
Secretary.

Salona, Oct. 31, 1867.

The righteous carry a heaven of happiness in their hearts. Jesus is there, and where he is, is the happiness of heaven.

MARRIED.

On Nov. 24, 1867, by Rev. M. L. Shindel, Mr. Hiram Prutzman, and Miss Savilla Spangler, both of Union county, Pa.

For the American Lutheran.
REFORMATION SONG.

WORDS ADAPTED TO "MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."

The gloom of night had gathered o'er
Fatherland, our Fatherland,
While Christian Rome had Christ no more,
Fatherland, our Fatherland.
Then who of all earth's weary throng,
As dying millions move along,
Shall sing again Redemption's song,
Fatherland, our Fatherland?

From pole to pole oppression reigns,
Liberty, lost Liberty;
The Word of God is bound in chains,
Liberty, lost Liberty;
Enslaved and sad, men call in vain,
Their rights to know and how maintain,
Hope's star appears, then fades again,
Liberty, sweet Liberty.

But Luther now is at his door,
Wittenberg, dear Wittenberg,
To break the chains and truth restore,
Wittenberg, dear Wittenberg;
Lo! from Geneva's crystal strand,
And from the valleys of the Rhine,
Brave spirits meet, strike hand in hand,
Wittenberg, and Switzerland!

For God had men both bold and strong,
Fatherland, our Fatherland,
To meet the foe that would them wrong,
Fatherland, our Fatherland.
They came a great heroic throng,
Truth thunders down the world along
And heaven's echoes loud prolong,
Fatherland, our Fatherland.

Seven Jubilees have passed away,
Fatherland, our Fatherland,
And millions feel thy glorious sway,
Fatherland, our Fatherland.
Dread anti-christ shall reign no more,
The light shall shine from shore to shore
While earth and skies thy God adore,
Fatherland, our Fatherland.

In rapturous notes to Christ our King,
Jubilee, sweet Jubilee!
Our sounding anthems let us sing,
Jubilee, sweet Jubilee!

Earth's ransomed ones shall all agree,
To hail the state of Liberty,
And help us keep glad jubilee,
Jubilee, sweet Jubilee!

SUSQ. FEM. COL. NOV. 29th 1867.

EVIL TENDENCIES OF THE AGE.

No. 23.
BY W. W. J.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME!

The periodicals of the day are thronged with accounts of horrid tragedies, in which "Love, jealousy, and murder" are the prominent features. They are of daily occurrence, in one section or another of our country.—Pick up a newspaper anywhere, and almost at any time, and it will be sent to announce in huge glaring capitals, the commission of some heinous crime. Thirty or forty years ago, there was scarcely one such case per year to be recorded. This cannot be a very consoling fact to the advocates of modern civilization.

The United States, within that period, has rapidly increased in population, strength, resources and intelligence, but the increase of crime has been in a far greater ratio; in comparison with educational advancement, it stands in the same relation as Geometrical, does to Arithmetical progression. It runs a "240" race with modern progress, and beats it all hollow! Education sharpens the wit and ingenuity of rogues, and leaves morality and religion, so open to attack, that they are liable to be taken at the most fearful disadvantage.

The present generation, is much more thoroughly educated than the past. But, is it not a startling fact, that the rapid increase of refinement is greatly surpassed by that of crime? Somewhere, the ability to read and write does not make men moral. Geography does not hinder a man from running away with another man's goods—or his wife; and a knowledge of Arithmetic is no guarantee against pecuniary defalcation—hence, education is no safeguard to morals, and no protection against crime—simply the reverse. It follows, as a logical sequence, that civilization and its convertible term—enlightenment—are responsible for the deeds of crime, that are so frequently brought before the attention of the public.

We are however inclined to be generous in regard to the matter, and will admit at least for the sake of argument, that our education is not of the proper kind—then what natural follows, must be equally true—that our civilization is not of the right sort; and this is the point that we have been urging since the beginning of this series of articles—now so near a close. We want the civilization of the present time abolished, and that of the early Christian ages substituted.—Of Moses and Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—we want a civilization that gives nurturing growth alone, to honesty, morality, temperance, chastity, and the other virtues—and not such an one, as encourages, and stimulates into unnatural activity, theft, drunkenness, profanity, murder, and a host of other evils.

The intelligence of the past—the early days of Greece and Rome was favorable to virtue. True wisdom does not lead men to vice and crime; but, the modern culture of the intellect, does, necessarily, corrupt the heart. The garden of the mind is cultivated by steam machinery, on the high pressure principle. The mental faculties are subjected to a forced, unnatural stimulus; hence, the heart grows up to weeds, and nurtures plants bearing poisonous nettles; for the hearts of some men are like nests of vipers, while others are like dens, filled with savage beasts. The passions are allowed to run riot, and to become wild, ungovernable, and vicious. Accustomed to no restraint, they, sooner or later, follow in the footsteps of desolation, misery and death.

High material civilization, have almost universally co-existed with very low moral ones—just as an intellectual development of a high order, has, frequently, been witnessed with an extremely low moral one. This is the general, and almost, universal rule. The baser passions, feelings, and instincts, are cherished secretly—for the outward exhibition of extreme innate depravity, is not in accordance with the conventional customs of American society. This consists in a mere external conformance to a certain standard of morality, which the heart inwardly, hates, with a deep abhorrence.

Athen, in the days of her greatest grandeur, was styled the "Throne of Intellect"; yet, here, was the sanctuary of Pagan idolatry, and its attendant vices. In modern France, we have seen, both a high intellectual and material civilization, divided from

the moral—and to-day, with all her splendor and power, there is scarcely a more dissolute nation on the face of the earth. There are barbarous, aye, savage nations, that are much more virtuous at heart, if less polished in their manners. Other instances could be produced of the fearful evils that have arisen from such a civilization as marks the nineteenth century, in America, England, and Germany, but we forbear, simply remarking, however, that the country last named, has been, for ages, the seat of literature, and science; now, irreligion and the grossest profanity are well-nigh universal there. It would be difficult to find "ten righteous men" in a land, where was commenced the glorious Christian Reformation under Martin Luther. Then, for more than a century afterwards, was the better and purer era of modern history.

Christianity, and modern civilization, are antagonistic forces; if one is in the ascendancy, the other must be on a decline. In the present age, the latter is rapidly advancing, and, consequently, the former is, as rapidly decaying; the growth of one is in exact inverse proportion to the rate, at which the other diminishes! Intellect goes up, and morality goes down; commerce is prosperous but religion is bankrupt; inventions unlock the mysteries of nature, but the Devil carries the keys.

It impresses the reader with astonishment and horror, to glance over the social statistics of great cities. Every week there are deaths by violence—by murder—or by terrible accidents. Every few days, some wife is killed by her drunken husband. Persons are found dead in the streets, or drowned in the river, with evident signs of foul play. There are thieves, pickpockets, counterfeiters, swindlers, prostitutes, count up by hundreds and thousands. They are enough of themselves to constitute large cities, and to form an independent state government. In illustration of the utter depravity of the times, take, for example, the great commercial metropolis of the Western Continent—the city of New York. Large cities are, by common consent, deemed to be the centres of civilization—the best exponents of modern refinement—the points at which the rays of enlightenment meet at a focus—and hence, are the most preferable types that could be selected to illustrate the results of education—for there it receives its most powerful impulsion—its most generous support. The inhabitants of the cities are, and certainly should be, the most highly polished and intellectual of the land.

In the light of these facts, what is the condition of affairs in New York City? If statistics are to be believed, its mortality is something absolutely frightful! Every year its cemeteries receive large populations. The annual mortality is over twenty thousand, and half of this number, is made up of young children. During a single week of the past summer, three hundred infants, under two years of age, were carried to the abodes of the dead, and all this, at a time when no unusual sickness, or pestilence was abroad. If there were ten funerals to a mile, here would be thirty miles of funerals in a single week! This is not in the natural order of things, any one can readily see who is gifted with good common sense, and an average perception of cause and effect.

Almost the whole of this terrible array of crime and mortality, is needless and preventable. It is just as needless that one half of all the children born in a great city should die before they are five years old, as it is unnecessary that they should be educated to crime. If children are properly treated, the mortality ought not to reach more than five out of every hundred, during the first five years of existence; yet the mortality is ten times as great, and far exceeds the average in less enlightened communities. Child murder," says Rev. John Todd, "is a practice of daily occurrence," and he calls it "Fashionable murder," not only on account of its frequency, but also, because of its being chiefly confined to the more intelligent classes. The Daily Advertiser in speaking on the subject, says:

"If every mother, in this country, guilty of murder, should be hung for the crime, the married women in many of the States, would be almost decimated. The criminals mounting the scaffold would not be only courtesans who shoot their lovers when excited by rum, or jealousy, or both; young women frenzied by wounded pride when jilted, or maddened by shame, or the mothers of offspring whom to kill before they are born or strangle afterwards is the necessary sacrifice to the reputation of its sinning parent; they would be also women who meet in society, and meet often because of their crimes, women who possess education, and pretend to refinement, who partake of the sacrament, who are prominent in the church, as well as in the world, but who repeatedly commit murder with the coolness and deliberation of a Borgia or a Medici. These statements will be confirmed because they are made by every experienced physician."

Strong and true, but so strong that we were almost afraid to quote it. But the truth is mighty and must prevail. We also derive the following extract from the same source.

"It is a subject, the wickedness and horrors of which cannot be treated otherwise than candidly, and without euphemism. It is a heinous and an abominable crime which, under the disguise of false names and suggested by false motives, is committed by accessible causes, is committed without remorse, and without shame. The success of its perpetration and the relative value of the methods are current topics among those who practice it, and the good fortune of those who can recount the greatest number of victims is frequently a subject of congratulation."

Private institutions are built for its accomplishment, and supported by it. Young women who are looking forward to a marriage, are learning how to avoid what they consider its inconveniences. For the purpose of gaining a few more months of social amusement or fashionable frivolity, and for the purpose of avoiding the pecuniary burdens of a family, thousands of mothers, both with and against the advice of their husbands, murder their children. In regard to the physical effects of this crime upon those guilty of it, there is ample evidence that they are fearfully punished in their own persons. More lives are lost in consequence of it than of the natural process with which it aims to interfere. Women are made invalids for life, by a complication of disorders that break down the constitution, and induce insanity. If by chance the attempt fails, the child that escapes the fate prepared for it, is a feeble, sickly, and miserable creature who is doomed to live, is diseased, deformed, idiotic, and insane.

Nothing but moral influences of the most persistent kind can diminish the number of American women who, for selfish and personal ends, butcher or poison their children, while looking with holy horror upon devotional mothers of India who, in the conscientious discharge of their religious duties, throw their babes into the Ganges.

Can you realize dear reader, that you live in a Christian land?—In a land of churches and Sabbath schools? Where the laws of life and health are taught in our schools, and which by courtesy at least, are supposed to be observed? If civilization does not retard and suppress crime, it must encourage and assist it. "Those who are not for, are against me!"

says Sacred Writ. There is no prospect of improvement and reform,—on the contrary crime is constantly assuming more gigantic proportions, and the gloom grows heavier and thicker.

We construct railroads, build magnificent steamships, perfect wonderful inventions.—And yet rapidly retrograde in the art of preserving human life! Existence, to the masses of the people is becoming more and more intolerable, and the sum total of earthly unhappiness is on the increase. All hail! to the beneficent results of Modern Civilization!—*Educator.*

The Chief of Sinners.

Many a poor wretch, crushed under the load of sin, and filled with despair in memory of the past and apprehensions of the future, has found perfect peace in trusting in Jesus. The following incident is very suggestive to every Christian heart:

One day when Joseph Milner, the church historian, was preaching at Ferryburg, near Hull in England, there was present in the audience a man, fifty years of age, who had led a life of great and open wickedness. The sermon was from the text, "The hour is coming when all that are in their graves shall hear his voice and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation." The conscience of the profligate man was awakened. His life had been a life of sin, and he felt that the prospect of a coming judgment he trembled. Of a Saviour he never thought, for he felt that sins like his could never be forgiven, and he could only wish that the race had been extinguished in Noah's flood, so that he himself had never been. Weeks passed in misery. He tried to repent; he tried to soften that hard heart of his, but all in vain; it lay "like a ball of iron" within him. At last he called on the preacher, and, as well as he could, described his feelings.

Mr. Milner listened, and then replied, "We are ambassadors for Christ, as though God had beseeched you by us. In Christ's stead we pray you to be reconciled to God." He then added, "I now stand in Paul's place, and I beg you to believe this invitation. I beg you to accept the pardon of all your sins, which Christ has purchased for you, and which God freely bestows on you for his sake."

William Howard started. "Dear sir, how can I believe that God should invite a sinful wretch like me to be reconciled to Him?"—and although Mr. Milner pointed out to him the passage, and explained how God's ways are not our ways, he was by no means satisfied. He thought Mr. Milner's copy of the Bible could hardly be correct; but when he went home, and read in his own Testament the self same words, he sank into a swoon of blissful wonder. Here, on the one side, was a hell deserving wretch, a horrible transgressor; there, on the other, was the God of grace opening heaven's door and inviting him to enter. That night he spent in praising the Saviour who had purchased his pardon; and the holy, humble walk of his ten remaining years was an illustration of the truth, "There is forgiveness with Thee, that Thou mayest be feared."

Good Temper in Business

Wit and Humor.

CONTRIBUTIONS
TO
FACETIOUS LITERATURE.A Continuation of "Invisible Curiosities."
FROM 447 TO 475 INCLUSIVE.

447. Shot from the crossbow of truth one of the "Arrows of Wit."
448. Contained in a large glass jar some of "The Sunshine of Life."
449. A few of the distant reverberations of "The Thunders of a Past Age."
450. The person who could election times is "The Coming Man."
451. A pound of sweet butter from "The Cream of a Joke."
452. A very old faded copy of "The World in a Miniature."
453. Some long sandy bristles from "The lost brush of a Moustache."
454. Some iron fragments broken from "The Anchor of Hope."
455. False whiskers and nose from "A Masked Battery."
456. A finger-post freshly painted from "The Road to Ruin."
457. The curious instrument that produces "The Music of the Spheres."
458. Considerably the worse for the wear, "The Cap of the Climax."
459. The musket and powder-horn of "A Shooting Star."
460. Obtained at great cost, one of "The Spores of the Rocky Mountains."
461. Sent direct from Brazil, "The Two Diamonds that Cut one Another."
462. From Egypt, "The Costly Pearl that Cleopatra Drank."
463. A neatly manufactured silk tassel from "The Staff of Life."
464. The afternoon of "The Day (day) of Algiers."
465. That odd and comical curiosity, "A Skin Flint."
466. A few of those strange beings that "Are not up to Snuff."
467. A large and neatly cut "Pattern of Propriety."
468. The section of hose attached to "A Plug of Tobacco; Plug Ugly."
469. The old arm chair in which "The Sun Sets."
470. A needle, long, slim, and sharp pointed, used in "Sewing Wheat."
471. Some of the props used in sustaining "A Political Platform."
472. A new and well executed map of "The State of Matrimony."
473. Tears that were shed from "The Eye of Despair."
474. A few flinty fragments broken from "A Heart of Stone."
475. A number of remarks from "The Tongue of a Wagon."
- It may be interesting to the readers to know how differently an action can be described in scolding a forest and scouring a floor, in skimming the sea and skimming milk; in breaking a dish, and breaking a cult, and breaking a commendation; in catching a train and catching a cold; in falling in a ditch and falling in love; in falling in your own estimation and falling in with a friend or falling out with a friend and falling out of a carriage. So you might read of a museum of wonders illuminated by the light of other days, furnished with music played on the felloes by the man who, having lowered his voice in means of raps, murdered a tune; but subsequently tried his voice and acquitted himself with ease; with walls hung with pictures of disparity; with a library filled partly with volumes of sounds and partly with volumes of smoke; and where might be seen the lady, who sat on the lap of ages; the attorney's clerk who engrossed a man's attention; the mathematician who is so devoted to figures that he frequently casts up his eyes; the girl who was saved in a shipwreck by clinging to a forlorn hope; the man who was wounded by sitting down on the spur of the moment; the acrobat who jumps at conclusions; the cup of sorrow which overflowed; chains which bound a freeborn mind; the ticking of an oyster bed; the receipt given to a man who paid his respects; the spongers used for the brookes of guns; and also for the breeches of trust; the quiver which was observed in the voice of a narrow minded man; a lock of hair from the head of a discourse; a flat iron to smooth ruffled tempers, and many other articles equally rare and interesting.

VIVOS JR.

Educational.

Sketch of the Teacher's Institute of Chester County.

I have just returned from attending the last Chester Co. Institute, which was the grandest success of all the many effective Institutes, ever held in this location.—At the last meeting three hundred and seventy-five teachers had registered their names. Every available foot of sitting and standing space of the large hall was occupied.—It is estimated that there were 1,000 persons in attendance, to enjoy the exercises of the evening, the prominent feature of which was the "Reading" by Prof. Mark Bailey of Yale College.

I had designed to give a sketch of this Institute for the Educator.—But, as Reports have been daily furnished for the "Press"—besides a copious one for the West Chester Republican—I shall, for the present, only transcribe the history of the Chester Co. Institute, as furnished by the Rev. McMorris of the place. It embodies the most valuable list of literature of the Co. for the last 14 years, and will in future times, be consulted, as statistic information—for the rising Generation of this and other Counties of the State.

Rev. Mr. Moore being introduced, said that Mr. Woodruff had desired him to give a sketch of the history of the Teachers' Institutes in Chester county, which he would briefly do.

It was in 1853 or '54 that the first Institute was held in the county. Dr. Darlington, always at the head of every good thing in West Chester, with others, myself among the number, procured lecturers from abroad, and held an educational meeting; we had a small attendance of teachers from the county, but a goodly number of the friends of education were present; at its close, however, we found ourselves considerably out of pocket, whatever good may have been accomplished.

This was the first introduction into this State of this Yankee invention. It has been the speakers privilege to attend all the annual sessions since that time, fourteen in number, and they have grown in size, interest, and influence for good down to this time. Through the exertions of Dr. Darlington, the Legislature passed a special act granting the sum of \$200 for institute purposes in Chester county, and from that point their success was certain. These institutes had enemies, but they had determined friends as well, and they had laid the foundation of a system that was to extend over the State and become the agent of an untold amount of good.

There was not then so much of the normal character in our institutions as now; but good lecturers from abroad, with workers in our midst, addressed the teachers who attended them, as well as the many interested citizens who supported those early meetings by their presence and sympathy. The value of a good public-school system was urged; the necessity for greater thoroughness and ability in the teachers, and of earnest and hearty co-operation on the part of parents and employers was shown.—New plans of teaching were presented, and all were appealed to that they henceforth should labor more diligently to advance the standard of our schools.

To-day, as a result of that beginning, we have the inspiring presence of three hundred and twenty-five public school teachers and fifty private instructors at our annual convention. And our improved schools already maintained, that they should be capable of imparting a thorough and practical education to our children; and also that their advancement and improvement would not interfere with, but increase the patronage of our more advanced private schools, academies, and colleges.

The common schools are the foundation of our country's greatness—the bulwark and support of our free institutions, and the guarantee of our future growth in all that is good and noble, and worthy of our ambition as a nation. Our institutions are yearly adding to their efficiency, by enlightening our people upon educational subjects and improving our teachers.

From that humble origin, of which I told you, they have grown in numbers, in interest, in usefulness, until they have become a power whose influence not only extends over and benefits our own county, but which is felt all over the State. In the earlier history of these institutes, as I have said, they were bitterly opposed by many, and the apathy of many more was only a less positive obstacle to their success. The directors were not willing, in many instances, to have their teachers close their schools to attend these sessions, and much less would they pay them for time thus spent. And even to-day a few such remain; but their end is approaching, for the people will that these institutes shall live; and they are bound, too, that their wishes shall be respected. The time will come when all school directors will have to acknowledge the usefulness of the work here accomplished.

As a director in this borough, the speaker could testify that the school board were well convinced that they paid well; that they were worth to the teachers, and through them to the pupils of our schools, more than a month's instructions would be, if it were to be given without the impetus, freshness, and improved methods which our teachers receive here and take with them when they resume their labors. Not only should the teachers' time be allowed, but their expenses should be paid, and they compelled to attend.

This community has been very liberal towards these institutes, not only attending and paying for these evening entertainments—these sweet-meats thrown in between the more solid literary meals—but filling this large hall at all our daily sessions. This year, notwithstanding the expenses are more than a hundred dollars a day, there will be money remaining in the treasury after they are paid: this surplus insures a still greater success, if possible, next year.

As you go down to your homes, remember that in teaching you have the immortal interests of your pupils placed in your charge. In educating and training youth, ever bear in mind that the point of entrance to the intellect is through the hearts of your pupils. If when you go to your schools again you should find some poor, ragged, dirty boy, who has had neither moral nor intellectual training, but has had no lack of blows and unkind words, awaiting you at the door, then summon to your aid all the virtues you possess, patience, forbearance, kindness, charity, and your love of humanity, to enable you to fulfill your duty to that poor child; your mission to that boy is of the holiest character. Then say to him that you will love him, if no one else does, that you will care for him that you will teach him, and thus make him feel that he is of some account in the world. Such treatment will lead him to strive to deserve your good will, and the very effort will elevate him, and the little fire you have lighted in his heart that will forever make him forget the darkness and bitterness of the past, and lead him on his way, under your loving instructions, he shall grow into a good and useful member of society.

The Italians in San Francisco have subscribed \$2,000 for Garibaldi.

Sixty thousand dollars have been raised for the late Governor Andrew's family. It will probably be increased to \$100,000.

Extensive prairie fires have been raging in various parts of Illinois. For the most part they have been kindled by locomotive sparks, and the prairie being dry it is next to impossible to stop them. Fires were also raging in Missouri and Kansas, causing great destruction of property and farm improvements.

ENGLAND.—The bread riots at Tarquay, Exmouth, and points, were suppressed, and all parts of Devonshire were quiet. But disturbances again broke out in Devonshire. There was a bread riot at Barnstaple, on the 9th, which exceeded in ferocity and destruction the riots at Exeter. The mob broke into butcher shops and bakeries, plundered them, and set them on fire. The police and military were obliged to fire on the mob.

A dispatch from Glarean, Wales, states that a terrible explosion took place in one of the mines of the Fendale colliery, in that country. All the miners, 300 in number, were at work. Two hundred lives were lost.

The London Times, of the 14th inst., in a leading article on the Italian situation refers to the last note of Prime Minister Menabrea, boldly declaring the abolition of the preservation of the pope's temporal power essential to the preservation of peace, and calls it Italy's ultimatum to France.

A telegram from London, Nov. 4th, says:—"Late dispatches received from Italy state that the feeling against the French on the part of the Italians has reached a perfect fever. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent an outbreak, which was imminent, and more French troops have been dispatched from Toulon to Civita Vecchia. King Victor Emanuel and his Prime Minister, Menabrea, are very unpopular with the people. Baron Ratazzi, the former Prime Minister, has openly joined the radical party. The king has called out the reserves of the Italian army, and ordered the formation of large camps. Gen. Garibaldi is still closely confined to France."

WHAT LUTHER LOVED.—Luther, when studying, always had his dog at his feet—a dog he had brought from Wartburg, and of which he was very fond. An ivory cross stood on the table before him. When he worked at his desk for days together, without going out; but when fatigued and his ideas began to stagnate, he took his guttaur with him to the porch, and there executed some musical fantasy (for he was a skillful musician), when the ideas would flow upon him as fresh as flowers after a summer's rain. Music was his invariable solace at such times.

Indeed, Luther did not hesitate to say that, after music, music was the first of arts. "Music said he, is the art of the prophets; it is the only other art which, like theology, can calm the agitation of the soul, and put the devil to flight." Next to music, if not before it, Luther loved children and flowers. That great, gaunt, man had a heart tender as a woman's.

A STARTLING TRUTH!—Thousands die annually from neglected coughs and colds, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal diseases of the Lungs: when by the timely use of a single bottle of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* their lives could have been preserved to a green old age.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES have been before the public nearly forty years, so that any lack of merit would long since have been discovered. But every year has added to their reputation, and they are now known as the Standard throughout the world. At the great Paris Exposition they received the highest premiums.

A GOOD AND CHEAP PAPER FOR EVERY FAMILY.—We have received the *American Agriculturist* for December, and this number closes the Twenty-sixth Volume of that paper.

We are sure that those who have taken it in the last year must feel that they have received a large return for the money invested. The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 to 40 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive ENGRAVINGS in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the FARM, in the ORCHARD and GARDEN, in and around the DWELLING, etc.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical intelligent WORKING MEN, who know what they write about.

THE HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT is valuable to every Housekeeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

THE DEPARTMENT FOR CHILDREN and YOUTH is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the *American Agriculturist* (about 150,000) is so large that it can be furnished at the low price of \$1.50 a year; four copies for \$5; ten copies, for \$12; twenty copies or more, \$1 each; single number 15 cents each.

We advise all our readers to try it a year. Subscriptions should be sent to the publishers, ORANGE JUDD & Co., 245 Broadway, New York City.

PREMIUM TRACT.—The Lutheran Board of Publication, at its last meeting, resolved to give a Premium of fifty dollars for the best *tract* tract on the Lutheran Church. The tract is not to exceed eight Duodecimo pages. It was further ordered by the Board, that the manuscripts be prepared before the 1st of January, 1867, and sent to the Rev. T. Stork, Chairman of the Publishing Committee, Lutheran Publication House, No. 42 North 9th street, Philadelphia. The tracts that shall not have the premium awarded, will also receive respectful consideration, and, if possible, be published, with remuneration to the writers.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year: few are fortunate enough to escape their influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints.—Experience proves that this exists in *Wistar's Balsam* to an extent not found in any other Remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wanted health.

MR. JOHN BUNTO. Of BALDWIN, CHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—writes: "I was urged by a neighbor to get a bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practical evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what the Physicians termed SEATED CONSUMPTION as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing constantly and raising mucus or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operation that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up. The fifth bottle entirely restored her to health, doing that which several Physicians had tried to do but had failed."

SCROFULA. Dr. LUGOL, of Paris, one of the most eminent Chemists of Europe, said: "The most astounding results may be anticipated when the lotion can be dissolved in pure water."

Dr. H. ANDERS, after fifteen years of research and experiment, has succeeded in dissolving one and one quarter grains of Iodine in each ounce of water, and the most astounding results have followed its use, particularly in the Scrofula and diseases therefrom. Circular free.

Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dry street, New York, and at all superior works of the kind published; this is fully edited us, particularly in the Scrofula and diseases therefrom. Circular free.

Carmina Ecclesiae, OR LUTHERAN TUNE BOOK. Fourth Edition—Revised and Improved.

As the cost of paper and binding materials has somewhat declined, (not much however,) the Publisher of the CARMINA ECCLESIAE has concluded to reduce the price from \$2.00 to \$1.75 per copy, from which a liberal discount will be made when a dozen or more are ordered.

The demand for this popular TUNE BOOK is constantly increasing, and it is therefore being nearly exhausted. It has been carefully revised and considerably improved, so that it is now believed to be as perfect as human skill and experience can make it.

We desire again to call attention to the fact, that the *General Synod of our Church has approved, and is interested in the sale of the "CARMINA ECCLESIAE."* It is therefore the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of all who love our Lutheran Zion, to exert themselves to introduce this work into our Churches, Choirs, and Singing Associations generally.

It is printed on fine white paper, and well bound (not in the shabby manner music books are generally put up), and in all respects, one of the most superior works of the kind published; this is fully shown from the numerous testimonials already received, and also from the fact, that it is used extensively by other denominations, as well as our own.

A specimen copy, for examination, will be sent per mail, post paid, upon receipt of the price. Address orders to T. NEWTON KURTZ, Publisher, BALTIMORE, Md.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO. PHILADELPHIA. Is Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATING GRATUITOUSLY SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS. Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8th, 1867. SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

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Twenty presents valued at 500 each	10,000
Ten presents valued at 300 each	3,000
25 presents valued at 250 each	750
Twenty presents valued at 225 each	4,500
Forty-five presents valued at 200 each	9,000
Fifty presents valued at 75 each	3,750
One hundred and ten presents valued at 11,000	1,100,000
Twenty presents valued at 75 each	1,500
Ten presents valued at 50 each	500
The remaining presents consist of articles and one certificate of subscription to the diffusion of Literature and the Fine Arts	82,000
Total	\$300,000

Each certificate of stock is accompanied with a BEAUTIFUL STEREO-PLATE ENGRAVING, Worth more at Retail than the cost of Certificate. And also insures to the holder a Present in ORCHARD and GARDEN, in and around the DWELLING, etc.

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Any person sending us one dollar, or paying the same to our local agents, will receive immediately a fine Stereo-Plate Engraving, and one certificate of stock, insuring one present in the great distribution.

ONE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS. No. 1.—My child! My child! No. 2.—"Thou'rt Saved!" No. 3.—"Old Seventy-six; or, the Early Days of the Revolution."

Any person paying two dollars will receive either of the following fine steel plates at choice and two certificates of stock, thus becoming entitled to two presents.

TWO DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS. No. 1.—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2.—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS. Any person paying three dollars will receive the beautiful steel plate of "Home from the War," and three certificates of stock, becoming entitled to three presents.

FOUR DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS. Any person paying four dollars will receive the large and splendid steel plate of "The Perils of our Forefathers," and four certificates of stock entitling them to four presents.

FIVE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS. Any person who pays five dollars shall receive the large and splendid steel plate of "The Marriage of Pocahontas," and five certificates of stock, entitling them to five presents.

How to obtain Shares and Engravings. Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from \$1 to \$50, either in cash, or by check, and a registered letter to our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with engravings	\$3.00
25 shares with engravings	23.00
50 shares with engravings	46.50
75 shares with engravings	69.00
100 shares with engravings	90.00

Local Agents wanted throughout the U. States. Amount, \$83,415,012.

As the U. S. Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:

U. S. Bonds	\$9,228,000
First Mortgage Bonds	9,228,000
Capital stock paid in on the work now done	5,389,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at \$1.50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	\$85,145,750

The company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock. Active inquiry is already being made for portions of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from 6 to \$12 per acre, and other land grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS. The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished the immense business that must flow over, as the only line connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor it can always charge remunerative rates.

Earnings From Way Business. During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.	
Passengers, Freight, Tele. & Mail	\$723,755.54
Transportation of Contractor's Materials and Men	479,283.41
Total	1,203,038.95
EXPENSES.	
Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, etc.	\$305,530.92
Net Earnings to balance	897,508.03
Total	1,203,038.95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were \$287,966.50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	\$723,755.54
Expenses	287,966.50
Net Profit	\$435,789.04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at \$15,000 per mile, is \$4,875,000. Interest on gold, three months, 6 per cent., on this sum is \$78,750, and 40 per cent. premium, is \$19,425, making a total of \$98,175, which corresponds with currency earnings, is \$109,200, showing that the net earnings for this quarter were more than sufficient to pay the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the safest investments. They pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

And are offered for the present at NINETEEN CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and, at the current rate of premium on gold pay OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in SELINS GROVE, by FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Selinsgrove, and in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau st.,

500 MILES OF THE Union Pacific Railroad, Running West from Omaha ACROSS THE CONTINENT. ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.—More than one-third of the work has already been done, more than one-half of the whole line is now in running order, and more laborers are now employed upon it than ever before. More than

Forty Million Dollars in Money have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the Companies authorized to build it such ample aids as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—United States Bonds Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest at the rate of \$16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of \$48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of \$22,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a second lien as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which will finally discharge the whole amount of the lien. The claims against the government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.—The First Mortgage Bonds. By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the government, and no more, and only as directed by the Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—The Land Grant. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute donation from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than \$150 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.—The Capital Stock. The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is \$16,000,000, of which over \$5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

The Means Sufficient to Build the Road. Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 500 miles), at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars (\$68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other required rolling-stock, to an amount that shall not be less than \$5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-eight thousand and fifty-eight miles to be built by the Pacific Company to be \$90,000 per mile.

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles will be as follows: 914 miles, at \$68,058 \$62,205,012 184 miles, at \$90,000 16,740,000 Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c. 4,500,000 Amount, \$83,415,012

As the U. S. Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:

U. S. Bonds	\$9,228,000
First Mortgage Bonds	9,228,000
Capital stock paid in on the work now done	5,389,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at \$1.50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	\$85,145,750

The company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock. Active inquiry is already being made for portions of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from 6 to \$12 per acre, and other land grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS. The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished the immense business that must flow over, as the only line connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor it can always charge remunerative rates.

Earnings From Way Business. During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.	
Passengers, Freight, Tele. & Mail	\$723,755.54
Transportation of Contractor's Materials and Men	479,283.41
Total	1,203,038.95
EXPENSES.	
Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, etc.	\$305,530.92
Net Earnings to balance	897,508.03
Total	1,203,038.95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were \$287,966.50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	\$723,755.54
Expenses	287,966.50
Net Profit	\$435,789.04

Children's Department.

MY MISSION.

BY MRS. JOHN W. LANE.

Some few fair flowers I fain would cherish;
Which smile in beauty round my way;
I would not let their sweetness perish,
Nor see their opening buds decay.

Some few rich sheaves my hand would gather,
Some precious freight of golden grain;
I would not let their sweetness perish,
Nor see their opening buds decay.

Some few soft words of kindness spoken,
Some earnest thoughts for others' weal,
Some tears, for hearts by sorrow broken,
Some griefs to cheer, some wounds to heal.

Some few low prayers my lips would offer;
Which like sweet incense may arise;
The chastened soul's adoring proffer,
To the white throne, set in the skies.

Thus day by day my work pursuing,
Savior thy pleasure let me do;
Yet well I know, with all my doing,
How small my services, and few.

Then will I fold my vesture round me,
And lay me down to wait my rest;
Until a Kingly Hand hath crowned me,
And drawn me to a loving breast.

—Am. Pres.

Having Things to Fit.

'Henry,' says my uncle to me one day, just after the tailor had been measuring me for a new suit, 'can you tell me why the tailor measured you? Why did he not make your clothes without giving himself so much trouble?'

'Oh, uncle,' said I, 'if he had not measured me for my clothes, he would never have made them fit.'

'Very true,' said he, 'and now I hope you will learn something from the tailor. If he should make your new clothes too large, or too small for you, trouble enough will you have with them, but if they should fit you, why then they will add greatly to your comfort. Much of our happiness in the world consists in our having things to fit.'

Though I understood what uncle meant about my new suit fitting me, I did not quite catch his meaning as to other things. I suppose he saw this, for he went on talking thus:—

'Things must be fitted to give comfort. If a poor man, who cannot keep himself, keeps a dog; if a man sets up in a business he does not understand; if one ventures into deep water who cannot swim; or bids at an auction for what he cannot pay; these things are not fitting, and cannot answer.'

Uncle saw that I was listening, and proceeded thus:—

'If people would consider how they could help each other, they would find themselves better fitted to do so in a hundred instances than they suppose. 'How shall I get my potatoes to market?' said one to his neighbor, 'for you know I have a horse and no cart?' 'Oh,' replied his neighbor, 'I know one having potatoes to sell, who at this time has a cart and no horse; you are just suited to one another.' The two potato sellers gladly agreed to help each other, and being well fitted to do so, all things went off pleasantly.'

Uncle kept looking at me to see if I well understood him.

'Some time ago I heard of a blind man and a cripple who wanted to go to the same place, but could not tell how to get there. As to helping one another that seemed altogether out of the question. 'Nothing is easier,' said a bystander, 'for if you take matters right, you are just suited for each other's benefit. Let the cripple use his eyes and the other his legs, and walk arm in arm, and the affair will be settled.' And so it was; they could not have suited one another better.'

My uncle's meaning was plain enough now. 'I once was acquainted with a clever tradesman, who knew very well how to get money, but he did not know how to keep it. I advised him to take a partner, and recommended to him a plain, honest man; not one of your spendthrifts who run through all they get, but one who was frugal and prudent. The partners did excellently well together. The one did the getting, and the other managed the saving; they were exactly fitted for one another.'

No one could deny the truth of every word spoken by my uncle, who then said:—

'All that is done by our heavenly Father is done suitably. Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, harmonize for the good of the earth. The bird is fitted to fly in the air; the fish to swim in the water; and animals to live on the land. Man is adapted to his situation, and furnished with faculties to enable him to do good and live to the glory of his almighty Maker.'

What can be better suited to one ignorant of himself and God than a book of wisdom like the Bible? With a little reflection, Henry, you will be satisfied that it is in the clothes you wear, so it is in all other things; to enjoy them, and to get good from them, they must fit you, and be suited to your condition.'

The more I have thought on the remarks of my uncle, the more have I been satisfied of their wisdom and their truth.—*Childs Companion.*

The Scottish Soldier.

A Presbyterian clergyman of Scottish parentage, happening to be in the city of New Orleans, was requested to visit and bid Scottish soldier who had wandered thither, and having been attacked by the yellow fever, was conveyed to the hospital in a dying state. On announcing his errand, the sick soldier told him in a surly tone that he desired none of his visits—that he knew how to die without a priest. The minister replied that he was not a priest, but a Presbyterian clergyman come to read to him the Word of God, and to speak of that eternity which he seemed drawing near. The Scot doggedly refused

all conversation, and after lingering a few minutes, the minister was reluctantly compelled to take his leave. Next day, however, he called again, thinking the reflections of the man on his own rudeness might secure a better reception on a second visit. But the soldier's tone and manner were equally rude and repulsive. He turned himself in bed, with his face to the wall, as if determined to hear nothing. As a last effort to gain attention, he bethought himself of the hymn, well known in Scotland, the composition, it is supposed, of David Dickson of Irvine, one of the worthies of Scotland:—

O mother dear, Jerusalem!
When shall I come to thee?
When shall my sorrows have an end?
Thy joys when shall I see?

This hymn his Scottish mother had taught him to sing, when a child, to the tune of "Dundee." He began to hum his mother's hymn to his mother's tune. The soldier listened for a few moments in silence, but gradually turning himself round, his countenance relaxed, and a tear in his eye, he inquired, "Who learned you that?" "My mother," said the minister. "And so did mine," replied the now softened and relenting soldier, whose heart was melted by the recollections of infancy, and who was now prepared to give a willing ear to the man that had found the key to his Scottish heart.—*From Lewis's Impressions of America.*

HOUSEHOLD, FARM, & GARDEN.

This Year's Crop.

The Commissioner of Agriculture reports that the wheat crop of this year exceeds that of 1866 by at least 40,000,000 bushels. The yield for the whole country is estimated by him at more than 220,000,000 bushels. But this is about 20,000,000 bushels less than it should have been to preserve the ratio of yearly increase which has held good since 1850.

The wheat crop of Texas has fallen off one-half. A decreased yield is also reported in Kansas and some of the New England states. The increase over last year in Ohio is 130 per cent; in Indiana, 85 per cent; in West Virginia, 51 per cent; in Kentucky, 38 per cent; in Pennsylvania, 57 per cent; in Illinois, 7 per cent; in Minnesota, 8 per cent; in Michigan, 13 per cent; in Iowa, 15 per cent; in Wisconsin, 16 per cent. In the southern states the wheat production has largely increased. This is especially true of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas.

This year's wheat is of much better quality than that grown in 1866, being usually sound and dry. It has also been prepared for the market with more pains than ever before. There is much less old wheat on hand than in any recent year.

The oat crop of the country amounts to at least two hundred and eighty millions of bushels; an increase of three per cent. on the yield of last year. The rye crop is about twenty-one million bushels, an increase of four per cent. from last year. The barley crop is less by about five hundred thousand bushels than last year. There is a slightly increased yield of peas and beans. The corn crop, notwithstanding the falling off in the Ohio Valley, is greater than that of 1866, and of excellent quality. There has been a great decline in the cultivation of sorghum. A slight decrease is expected in the yield of buckwheat. The potato crop is very poor. An increase of twenty per cent. in sugar production is reported from Louisiana.

An Apple Orchard.

The Boston Cultivator gives an account of a visit recently paid to the apple orchard of George Pierce, in the town of Arlington. It consists of about two hundred trees and bears bountifully every year. One tree was noticed the circuit of whose limbs measured, by pacing about them, about one hundred paces or nearly two hundred and fifty feet. Fruit men, on the ground, accustomed to judge of the quantity on a tree, rated this as high as twenty-five barrels. The trunk was but five and a half feet in circumference. Mr. Pierce being inquired of how he managed to raise apples while others around him failed, said: "I prepare and till my ground well, keep off and destroy caterpillars, canker-worms, web-worms, prune my trees myself, &c. It is no matter what I am doing, if web-worms or caterpillars are manifested from tent or web, I go and destroy them forth with; in brief, I comply with all the conditions, so far as I know them, of a good apple crop, and I get one annually, while my neighbors, failing to do so, have become discouraged, and are and have been digging up their trees." Is he not right, reader? Is it not just as impossible for apple trees to make fruit without suitable culture and plant food, as it is for a cow to make a good mess of milk without plenty of good and suitable feed?

GRASS FOR HORSES.—Many persons think that horses that are kept in the stable all summer should not be allowed to eat grass. They think it will make the horse soft, and wishy-washy, and that it will throw him out of condition for hard work. This is particularly the case with some of the trainers of trotting and running horses. And horses that are kept up for farm and other work are refused grass because their drivers think they will not eat hay so well. This was formerly the case more than it is now. But these are all erroneous opinions and practices, and are giving way, gradually, to a more reasonable and natural system of feeding.

Grass is the natural food for the horse. It is cooling and healthful food. It keeps the bowels open and sharpens the appetite. It promotes digestion, and removes fever from the system. Therefore, by all means, let the horse nip grass fifteen or twenty minutes daily. Whether training for trotting or running it will be attended with the highest benefit. The horse will lose none of his speed by such a course of treatment. Horses that are kept up the year round for farm work should certainly be allowed a nice nibble at grass every day. They worked hard, and all they get for it is something to eat. Let them have, then, what they like so well.—*Rural World.*

Pennsylvania Central Rail Road.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

EIGHT TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH, AND TWO TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM ERIE. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCT. 13, 1867.

THE Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from Harrisburg, and arrive at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh as follows:

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily (except Mondays) at 4:40 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:00 a. m.

PITTSBURGH EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily (except Mondays) at 4:40 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN, with connection from Hollidaysburg, leaves Altoona daily (except Sundays) at 2:50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8:30 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 1:50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 p. m. Dinner at Harrisburg.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily at 9:10 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 1:40 a. m. Supper at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 4:10 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9:40 p. m.

LANCASTER TRAIN, via Mt. Joy, leaves Harrisburg daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:15 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 1:00 p. m.

DILLERVILLE ACCOMMODATION, via Mt. Joy, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 6:30 a. m., and arrives at Lancaster at 10:5 a. m., connecting with Lancaster Train east.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL west, for Erie, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 12:20 a. m., and arrives at Erie at 4:15 p. m.

ERIE FAST LINE west, for Erie, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 4:20 p. m., arriving at Erie at 10:00 a. m.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily at 12:15 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 4:40 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily at 8:15 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 8:25 a. m., takes breakfast and arrives at Pittsburgh at 2:00 p. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 4:15 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 8:00 p. m., takes supper, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 2:00 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 1:15 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 7:50 p. m., takes supper, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 1:30 a. m.

EMIGRANT TRAIN WEST (to which a First Class Passenger Car is attached for the accommodation of local travel) leaves Harrisburg daily (except Mondays), at 7:35 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 8:05 p. m., takes dinner and arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:40 p. m.

DILLERVILLE ACCOMMODATION, west, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 8:15 p. m., and arrives at Mount Joy at 3:50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 6:00 p. m.

SAMUEL A. BLACK, Sup't Middle Div. Penna. R. R., Harrisburg, April, 27, 1867. ap27-tf

LEHIGH VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, April 29, 1867, passenger trains on this road will run as follows:

DOWN TRAINS—EASTWARD.

Train No. 1 leaves Mauch Chunk at 4:30 a. m., Catasquiqua at 5:45 a. m., Allentown at 6:00 a. m., Bethlehem at 6:15 a. m., Easton at 6:44 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 10:38 a. m.

Train No. 5 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 7 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 9 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 11 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 13 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 15 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 17 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 19 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 21 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 23 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 25 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 27 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 29 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 31 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

Train No. 33 leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:38 a. m., Catasquiqua at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:45 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1:08 p. m.

THE WORKING FARMER.

167--68--69.

Three Months for Nothing. The Best Agricultural and Family Paper and a 50 cent Prize for \$1.50.

The Working Farmer for 1868, and for the three remaining months of 1867, will be sent to new subscribers for \$1.50; and to the person remitting us the money we will send a Concord Grape Vine, (the vine which took the Greeley Prize of \$100 at the fair of the American Institute) worth 50 cents. The Working Farmer is a double octavo of 24 pages, price \$1.50 per annum, and is written for by the best agriculturalists in the country. Among its regular contributors are S. Edwards Todd, P. T. Quinn, Mrs. M. E. Dodge, Mrs. J. McConaghy, L. J. Simonsen, W. H. Whitcomb, & G. B. Brackett.

For circulars, specimens, etc., containing premium lists, address Wm. L. Allison & Co., 58 Courtland street, New York.

"A Useful Journal." We notice among our exchanges the Working Farmer, a monthly agricultural journal published by Wm. L. Allison & Co., 58 Courtland street, New York. As a clear exponent of the principles of scientific farming this paper is one of the best we have ever seen.—(N. Y. Citizen.)

MAGNIFICENT SEWING MACHINE. The following special offer: For 30 new subscribers, forwarded to us at the rate of \$1.50 per annum or for 72 subscribers at our advanced club rate, (\$1.50 per year), we will present Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, or a Willcox & Gibbs Family Sewing Machine, complete, with hemmer, price \$55. We will also give one of the above machines to the subscriber who sends us the most valuable information taken in exchange for new ones. Call at our store. Teachers of music supplied at the usual discount. Master post-paid on receipt of retail price.

Special attention paid to tuning and repairing Pianos and Melodeons. Second hand instruments taken in exchange for new ones. Call at our store when you come to town. We keep open every Wednesday and Saturday.

SALEM & BROTHER, Selingsgrove, Snyder County, Pa. July 4 67

W. F. WAGENSELLER, M. L. WAGENSELLER, NEW BUILDING, NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

At the Old Wagenseller Store at the Canal.

We have pleased to inform our friends that we have well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., &c.

Also, Coal, Salt, Flour and Fish, all of which will be sold low for Cash or exchanged for country produce. Please give us a trial.

WAGENSELLER & SON, B. HIRSTAND, B. F. HIRSTETER.

HARDWARE STORE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ROPE, IRON, SAND, OIL, PAINTS, and everything that is usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

HIRSTAND & HIRSTETER, Selingsgrove, Apr. 11, 1867.

NEW STORE!!

SCHOCH & BRO.

Have just opened their SPLENDID NEW STORE, Opposite the Bank, where they will sell all kinds of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, QUEENWARE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SALT, FISH, &c.

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE. Thankful for past favors, we kindly solicit the patronage of our friends in the future.

Selingsgrove, April 18, '67—ly&

E. S. GERMAN'S RELIGIOUS BOOKSTORE, Tract and Sunday-School Depository, 27, South Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Supplies SABBATH-SCHOOLS with BOOKS, PAPERS, REWARDS, &c., and furnishes Ministers & Theological Students, at PUBLISHER'S PRICES. Also SCHOOL-BOOKS & STATIONERY, Wholesale & Retail.

January 17, '67—ly

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE & IMPORTANT

Merchants' Hotel, 46, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

L. & W. C. HIRSTAND, PROPRIETORS.

The Merchants' Hotel is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suited to merchants and business men; it is right in the midst of the business part of the city. It has accommodations for 300 guests—it is well furnished and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful, and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season, and is generally provided with every delicacy of the season.

nov 6m

GREAT EXCITEMENT! FALL OPENING!!

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

W. F. ECKBERT.

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, so that he is 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, Sateens, French and English Merinos, Alpaccas, Prints, Muslins, Drillings, Cambrics, Shalings, &c.

A large assortment of Notions, Trimmings, Buttons, &c. &c.

Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Carpets, Oilcloths, Hats & Caps, Furs, Boots & Shoes, Leather, Sled Findings, Wall Papers in endless variety.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Selingsgrove, Nov. 7, 1867. W. F. ECKBERT.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Origin and History of the Books of the Bible. BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

A work of real value, and an almost indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it, answering all the objections to its authenticity urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information heretofore looked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.

1000 AGENTS WANTED. Experienced agents, clergymen, ladies, school teachers, &c., are sought at once for circulars giving further information. Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., 601 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MUSIC STORE.

PIANOS.

The undersigned, having opened a Music Store in Selingsgrove, are sole agents for the celebrated Haines Bros.' Pianos of New York, and can sell them much cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. They are pronounced by good judges the most durable, first class instruments made. For beauty of finish, power of tone and keeping in tune, they are unsurpassed. We refer you to a few of our Patrons: P. R. Wagenseller, M. D., George Schure, Pres. First National Bank, Selingsgrove, Pa., S. P. Wolverson, Esq., B. B. Mayer, Esq., Miss Janson, Duval, Music Teacher, Sunbury, Pa., J. C. McKee, Watson, Pa., James Sands, Cashier First National Bank, Millburg, Pa.

PELOUBETS ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

We warrant these celebrated Organs and Melodeons for five years, and if they should get out of order we are always here to repair or tune them. Particular living at a distance from us, can address us by letter, send for a price list, and select the kind of instrument they want and we will deliver the instrument free of charge.

VIOLINS, SHEET MUSIC, &c.

We always keep on hand, different styles of violins; prices varying from \$5 to \$20. We also have the best French Accordions, Bass violins, Fifes, Flageolets, Flutes, Guitars, Banjos, Clarinets, the best violin strings, violin bows, violin boxes, pegs, tail pieces, bridges, rosin, &c., at reasonable prices. Sheet music and music books—can be had at our store. Teachers of music supplied at the usual discount. Master post-paid on receipt of retail price.

Special attention paid to tuning and repairing Pianos and Melodeons. Second hand instruments taken in exchange for new ones. Call at our store when you come to town. We keep open every Wednesday and Saturday.

SALEM & BROTHER, Selingsgrove, Snyder County, Pa. July 4 67

W. F. WAGENSELLER, M. L. WAGENSELLER, NEW BUILDING, NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

At the Old Wagenseller Store at the Canal.

We have pleased to inform our friends that we have well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., &c.

Also, Coal, Salt, Flour and Fish, all of which will be sold low for Cash or exchanged for country produce. Please give us a trial.

WAGENSELLER & SON, B. HIRSTAND, B. F. HIRSTETER.

HARDWARE STORE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ROPE, IRON, SAND, OIL, PAINTS, and everything that is usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

HIRSTAND & HIRSTETER, Selingsgrove, Apr. 11, 1867.

NEW STORE!!

SCHOCH & BRO.

Have just opened their SPLENDID NEW STORE, Opposite the Bank, where they will sell all kinds of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, QUEENWARE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SALT, FISH, &c.