

Historical.

Brilliant Eras of Moslem Conquest.

Glancing back through the long avenues of the Temple of Time—aye, back through the dim vista of by-gone ages—back through centuries of deepest darkness; with their giant demons of oppression and wrong—back to terrible scenes of carnage enacted on many an ensanguined plain—back to grand visions of ruined homes and of flaming cities—and what a fearful scene greets our gaze!—Even the electric life-currents that ebb and flow in the human heart are chilled with horror as we trace the amazing career of strife and conquest, enacted in the tragic drama of Saracenic religious fanaticism.

Like volcanic islands that spring blazing from the depths of the ocean, unheeded, unheralded and unknown, so sprang from the billowy expanse of Arabia's desert, the greatest destructive agent of the age—the religious warrior of the world—the great *Mohammed*, whose advent, if we are privileged to believe, the tradition handed down to us by the quaint chroniclers of his own time, was announced by the bursting forth of mighty lakes and rivers from subterranean caverns—that were formed when the light of Creation first shone upon a chaotic world—and whose waters rolled in vast waves over all the land, engulfing the sacred isles of idolatry which had been the hands of the Persian Magi, had burned with undimmed lustre for a thousand years. And he it was, who gave existence to a religion whose expanded arms, stretching from the coral floors of the Indian ocean, to the snow-capped peaks of the Pirenean, embraced a multitude of nations, yet bound them all in one grand brotherhood of faith.

More than twelve centuries have flown since the green banners of the great Arabian impostor first waved over unbattled hosts on the plains of Palestine, and his victorious sword flashed triumphantly over soil once consecrated by the footsteps of the Holy Messiah. Beneath the awe-inspiring shades of Mount Athos, the *Ne Plus Ultra* of the world's sacred mountains—the luster of the Roman Eagle, faded before the increasing splendor of the Ottoman Crescent; and in this—one of the most sanguinary battles that ever crimsoned earth's even sweep with human gore, was swept from the land of Canaan, the mighty legions of Imperial Rome.

Still the great Moslem tide of conquest rolled onward in resistless and increasing momentum, sweeping over the traditional spot, where in the Morn of Creation, the father of mankind, gazed in an ecstasy of delight, at the sublime scene which encompassed him;—then, the furious waves of battles surged through the deserts, but majestic ruins of Babylon, Persepolis and Palmyra, and around the base of Mt. Arrarat, from the summit of which, a philanthropist of that remote age, might have conceived a vivid dream, of the second destruction of human kind, and in this instance, in a deluge of blood, even more fearful, than the waters of visitation of Divine Wrath in the days of Noah.

The Holopent, where perished the Persian millions of a vasty anterior age, presented no barrier to the progress of the Saracen; the great Asiatic boundary was passed, and the turbulent sons of Islam, were thundering at the gates of Constantinople for a brief season, the innumerable hosts of Tamerlane held them in check—but soon, the significant symbol of the new and victorious faith, floated on every stately dome in the gorgeous Capital of the East.

In the ancient land of eloquence and song, where Grecian prowess had won perennial triumphs in defence of freedom and home, and where the glorious achievements of Art and Science, had reared magnificent cities, towers and palaces the fiery energy that burned within the Moslem's soul, was shadowed forth on many a war-contested field.

Penetrating into the very heart of Europe, they at length entrenched themselves around the walls of Vienna, and there ensued one of the most terrible sieges recorded in history.—The stern perseverance of the Teutonic race, that prominent trait of Germanic character—at length triumphed: the brilliant prestige of Ottoman Conquest, for a period was terribly tarnished and in that desperate effort, the premy in Europe, the invaders were repelled, but only to seek other lands wherein to display their fanatical, enthusiastic reliance in the precepts of the Koran—the sacred creed of their religious belief, that promised every follower of Mohammed, who perished by the sword of the enemy, a life of endless joy in the realms of bliss. Roused to the most intense pitch of warlike frenzy, by the splendor of those promised rewards, they swept like a hurricane of fire along the northern shores of Africa.

The traditions of a land rich in gold and silver, in spices and perfumes, and whose very hills-tops were clothed in perpetual verdure, fired with the spirit of the impetuous Saracen, with an eager desire to possess regions so enchanting to their glowing imagination.—Propitious breezes wafted them across the straits of Hercules, and the orient moon of Islam, was for the first time, planted on the mountain peaks of Spain, and floated proudly over sunny plains—once more a terror to Europe.

The power of Roderick, the last of the Gothic kings of Spain, crumbled at the potent touch of the Moorish invader, and three short years had scarcely flown, until the entire realm was subjugated, and the haughty Spaniard bent the knee in sullen submission. The flag that had already waved in so many lands of Eastern and Western Europe, was even unfurled, for the first time, beneath the cloudless purity of an Italian sky. Greece in the plenitude of her power,—Rome in the palmy days of her Republican and her Imperial greatness, could not equal this matchless rivalry of conquest; mountains, seas and rivers limited not their insatiable thirst for dominion.

The stormy heights of the Pyrenees, interposed no insurmountable obstacle to the sweeping inundation of victorious invaders, that poured in vast armies, over its snowy crests and through its narrow defiles. The vine-clad hills of sunny France, were deluged with hosts of foreign foes, as numerous as the sands of the Arabian desert: all resistance seemed in vain—the conquering sword of the Moslem, clashed its note of triumph, far above the din of battle, on many a hard-fought field. It was on the last determined plain of Tours, that the last determined effort of the Moslem, to preserve Europe, from the desecrating grasp of the Ottoman. Succeeding generations—aye, all Christendom sends up an anthem of praise to the Great Redeemer, that the golden Lilies of France, arose from that sea of human blood, and waved in triumph over the Turkish Crescent—for this was a conflict that decided the destiny of a world!

The night of Musselman fanaticism, seemed forth waned, and eternally sealed, was the doom of its way.

A few centuries hence, and the light of a Christian religion will have dispelled the night of darkness, ignorance and superstition, which like a hideous phantom, has hung, for nearly a thousand years, over the bright and sparkling waters of the Bosphorus, and the history of a race, that has existed under so many names, and famed for such countless deeds of daring, of heroism, and of death, will live only by the mandate of the historian, and be, by him, handed down to posterity.—*Editor.*

A New Schism.

[The *Evening News*, of Philadelphia, has the following sensible view of the bold stand made of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration from the Prayer-Book:]

"The Ritualists in the Episcopal Church are not alone the cause of apprehended trouble in that branch of the Religious world.—Although there is much discussion, and a good deal of excitement on the subject of ritualism, 'the Church' hesitates about meeting it, and in the conventions and assemblies representing the churches of this connection, recently held in England, the subject was handled with so much care and delicacy as to show that those in authority fear to meet it in open field. We do not know if we are a fair judge of the controversy as it now stands, but it occurs to us that here is a question that must be met sooner or later. If the tampering policy is persisted in, ritualism will grow until it gains proportions that will be sufficient to overwhelm the whole Church with its influence, and as a necessary consequence its accumulation of power will come to operate as a cord with which to bind the congregations in the forms and ceremonies for which the new movement is distinguished. But while this cause of disturbance exists on the one hand, another controversy is arising and taking hold, especially among the ministers, in reference to the Prayer-Book, so long recognized and used by and for the churches.—There have been for a good while low and deep mutterings on the subject, and at the meetings recently held in this city, these took form and shape. The proposition to curtail the Prayer-Book of what are termed its inconsistencies, at least, was boldly made and advocated with much zeal. At one of these meetings, which was held in the Epiphany church, and which continued until midnight, a paper was read which had been previously prepared by a committee raised in New York. This paper represented 'the dangers which the church is in from the encroachments of "Puseyism," and asked that steps should be taken for some authorized interpretation of the canon law, allowing freedom to other denominations, and also for liturgical reform." Objection was made to the phraseology in the baptismal service, 'seeing dearly beloved, that this child is regenerated,' and there were not a few who demanded its removal, whilst others struck for a thorough revision of the Prayer-Book. One of the speakers at this meeting declared that he felt much hesitation in recommending young men to enter the ministry of the church, because of such expressions, which he esteemed as offensive; and another claimed that, as provision was made in the Prayer-Book for revising the liturgy, it should be subjected to a close examination, and shorn of that which he declared to be a relic of Popery.

The earliest lessons.—The two cardinal virtues of nursery life are obedience and love. These are the rudiments of life's moral grammar, and in them should all human life be very well grounded. Obedience should be won from a child by evidence given to it which it can comprehend of the pleasure it thus affords to those it loves, and of the pain its refusal gives them. It will then give more willing obedience, just in proportion to the love it feels for those who ask it.

THE MITE SOCIETY.—The Second Evangelical Lutheran Church, of this place, intend giving a grand SUPPER in the basement of their Church, on the evening of the 27th inst. (St. John's day).

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First Nat. Bank of Selinsgrove, Dec. 2, 1867.

THE TRADITIONS OF A LAND RICH IN GOLD AND SILVER, in spices and perfumes, and whose very hills-tops were clothed in perpetual verdure, fired with the spirit of the impetuous Saracen, with an eager desire to possess regions so enchanting to their glowing imagination.—Propitious breezes wafted them across the straits of Hercules, and the orient moon of Islam, was for the first time, planted on the mountain peaks of Spain, and floated proudly over sunny plains—once more a terror to Europe.

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Passengers, Freight, Telegraph & Mails \$723,755.54
Transportation of Contractor's Materials and 479,283.41
Total 1,203,038.95

EXPENSES.
Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, 3,905,330.92
Net Earnings to balance 807,708.03
Total 1,203,038.95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were \$237,900.50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:
Earnings for May, June and July \$273,755.54
Expenses " " 237,900.50
Net Profit \$45,855.04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, is \$5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is \$75,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is \$109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were 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 *best* 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. from July 1st.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over FIFTY PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, 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.,
Clarke, Dodge & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall Street,
John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 33 Wall Street, and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.
Nov. 13, 67—2m

Itch! Itch! Itch!!!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH!!! SCRATCH!!!
in from 10 to 48 hours.
Wheat's Ointment cures The Itch.
Wheat's Ointment cures Salt Rheum.
Wheat's Ointment cures Tetter.
Wheat's Ointment cures Barbers Itch.
Wheat's Ointment cures Old Sores.
Wheat's Ointment cures Every Kind of Humors like Magic.

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
For sale by all Druggists.
Boston, Sept. 1867.—sp. notice 1 yr.

GLAD TIDINGS.
NEW HYMNS AND TUNES
FOR
SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
By PROF. R. M. McINTOSH,
Author of "Tabor" or the Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

This is an entire new Sunday-school Music Book by one of the most popular and successful authors of the day. It has thus far been received with much favor. Prices, 25¢ per 100—stiff paper cover, and 30¢ do. large per 100—half bound in boards.

A specimen copy for examination will be sent, per mail, upon the receipt of 25 cents. Just published and for sale by
nov 13 67
T. NEWTON KURTZ,
No. 151 W. Pratt street,
Baltimore, Md., or to the
Lutheran Publication House,
Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE—One dollar per dozen including postage, or ten dollars per gross.
nov 13 67

THE ENGLISH
LUTHERAN ALMANAC
FOR 1868,
Is Now Ready.
The publication of this Almanac has been delayed several weeks in order to introduce various changes which have recently taken place in several Synodical organizations, and thus secure accuracy and completeness in the statistics of the church up to the latest possible period.

We trust all our Ministers, especially those in connection with the General Synod, will take an interest in circulating this Almanac among their members.
A supply will be sent to all who desire it, payable March 1st, 1868. None will be sent without order. Send in your orders promptly, brethren, either to the publisher
T. NEWTON KURTZ,
No. 151 W. Pratt street,
Baltimore, Md., or to the
Lutheran Publication House,
Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE—One dollar per dozen including postage, or ten dollars per gross.
nov 13 67

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Publishers desire to call the attention of Teachers, School Trustees and Officers and others interested, to the following standard and popular school works which have stood the practical test of the school room, etc.:

BROWN'S ENGLISH GRAMMERS,
COMPRISING:
BROWN'S First Lines of English Grammar, 12mo. Half bound.
BROWN'S Institutes of English Grammar—12mo. Muslin leather back. For the higher Classes.

*Both of these very popular text-books have just been revised by Henry Kiddle, A. M., Assistant Secretary of the Board of Regents, of New York City, with important additions, especially in the department of Sentential Analysis.
BROWN'S Grammar of English Grammars—Royal 8vo. Leather, or half Morocco.
The most comprehensive and exhaustive treatise on English Grammar extant.

LAMBERT'S PHYSIOLOGIES.
Lambert's Human Physiology, Anatomy and Hygiene, 12mo.
This is an entirely new book, written on a new plan, and is beautifully illustrated with several original wood engravings, thirty-one plates, on tinted paper, containing many figures.

Lambert's Primary Physiology, Anatomy and Hygiene, 12mo. Profusely

Children's Department.

Bread and Butter.

The Committee on Bread and Butter at the Worcester County (Mass.) Fair, remitted with their report the following lines:

The girl engaged in moulding butter
Shall make some sweet-heart butter,
With hope to get that dairy-maid
To make his bread and butter.

She may not play the game croquet,
Or French and German stutler,
If well she knows the curd from whey,
And make good bread and butter.

In meal and cream she's elbow deep,
And cannot stop to putter;
But says if he will soon and reap,
She'll make his bread and butter.

The dairy maid, the farmers' wife,
Shall be the toast we utter;
Alone, man leads a crusty life,
Without good bread and butter.

The Potato-Dumpling.

"What is the matter, Ida? You put 'em as if you were about to swallow a dose of jalap," said Mr. Pearson to his only daughter one day, as she sat fretting and frowning before her plate, on which was an apple-dumpling large enough and nice enough for any ordinary child.

Ida made no reply, but her lips grew larger, and the tears began to steal slowly down her cheeks.

"Are you sick, Ida?" queried her father. "I don't like my dumpling," replied Ida in a drawing tone.

"Not like your dumpling?" rejoined her father, with surprise. "Why, it looks nice enough to tempt the appetite of a fairy. What is the matter with it?"

"Eddie's bigger than mine," said Ida sobbing.

"O that's the trouble, is it? Little Self is at the bottom of all this trouble, eh? Well, suppose we teach him a lesson. Mrs. Pearson, please pass me Ida's plate."

Mrs. Pearson obeyed, and Ida's father transferred its contents to the dumpling-dish, and then looking at his daughter, said:

"Ida, go into the parlor!"

Ida knew that her father would not be trifled with. So, with a great burst of sobs, she left the table, and lost her dumpling. Thus she was taught that selfishness is a very unprofitable sin.

Shortly after, her father followed her, and talked with her a good while, trying to show her the meanness and selfishness of crying for the biggest dumpling in the dish, and of all other forms of selfishness.

A day or two later, Mr. Pearson privately said to his wife: "I wish you would order apple-dumplings for dinner to-day, my dear, and be sure to put a big potato into a crust and serve it up with the apple-dumplings."

When the dumplings appeared, Mr. Pearson smilingly said: "Now, Ida, you shall choose your own dumpling to-day. Which will you take?"

Ida pointed to a dumpling which was half as large again as either of the others. Her father put it on her plate, looking comically at her as he did so. She received it with many smiles, and soon plunged her knife into it and cut it apart.

How blank Ida did look! Her color came and went as she tried to discover the quality of the contents of her dumpling.

"Why don't you eat your dumpling?" asked her father, laughing.

Ida was vexed with herself this time, for she had sense enough to see that her own selfishness had robbed her of her favorite dish. In grasping for too much she had lost all. The lesson was not lost upon her. She was less selfish in her ways from that day, and if at times she displayed her old habit, a word about the potato-dumpling was sufficient to restrain her.

Ida is not the only child that has found the reward of selfishness to be a potato-dumpling. Of course I do not mean potato-dumpling literally, as in Ida's case, but something equally disappointing. If my reader is in the habit of taking the biggest dumpling, the prettiest picture, the best book, the nicest bit of meat, the warmest seat, or, in short, the best of everything, without regard to the rights and comfort of others, I beg him to think of Ida and her dumpling. Above all, I wish him to note that God cannot smile upon a selfish child.—S. S. Advocate.

"Three things," said the Rev. Dr. Henry "appeared to have been uninjured by the Fall: the song of birds, the beauty of flowers, and the smile of infancy, for it is difficult to conceive how either of these could have been more perfect had man remained holy; as if God would leave us something pure to remind us of the Paradise we have lost, and go to point to us that which we shall regain."

ENTOMY.

I have a little box that contains something very precious to me. It is a workmanship of exquisite art, and said by our blessed Saviour to be the peculiar object of His Father's care, and yet it does not display the attributes of benevolence or compassion. If I were to lose it no human ingenuity could replace it, and yet, to describe it generally, it is very abundant. It was first given to Adam along with his beautiful Eve, although he previously had it in his own possession. It will last as long as the world exists, and yet it is destroyed every day. Its existence is cut short, and yet it does not, but continues in beauty after the grave has closed over mortality. It is to be found in the ocean and in all parts of the earth, while three distinct portions of it are contained in air.

It is seen on the bloody field of battle, in the thickets of the carnage; yet it is a boon of affection, a token of amity, and a pledge of sweet and innocent love.

The Indian glories in it, and generally loses it only with his life. It has been the cause of death to one famed for beauty and ambition. I

have only to add that it has been used as a map-kin, and was said by an ancient king to form a splendid crown. It, indeed, appears like silver, after long exposure to the air.—N. Y. Observer.

II.

SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA.

- One who doubted his brethren.
- Paul's kinsman.
- A beautiful queen who hazarded her life for her people.
- A wicked prophet.
- A mother who mourned the untimely death of her sons.
- One of the commanders in a rebellion.
- One of Moses' sons.
- A devoted mother, who made a yearly gift for her son.
- A young bishop.
- A noted warrior in Israel.
- A faithful prophet.
- One who had a good report of all men.
- Paul's sister's son.
- One who had fifty prophets in a cave.
- One who, by an act of courtesy, proved she was to be the wife of a distinguished man.
- Cup-bearer to the king.
- A meditative man.
- A wealthy man, whose name and nature denoted folly.
- One of the tribes of Israel.
- An exemplary wife, commended by Peter.
- Paul's amanuensis in writing one of his Epistles.
- A prophetess.
- An oppressive king.

The initial letters of these answers will give a beautiful appellation of our Saviour.—N. Y. Observer.

HOUSEHOLD, FARM, & GARDEN.

About Plows.

It is frequently the case that a farmer will buy two plows of the same make and pattern, and one will prove to be a much easier running and holding plow than the other. Why?

It may be that the castings are warped and do not fit together well; but far more generally, because the iron in the two moldboards is not of the same temper—the plow with the soft moldboard being the poorest of the two.

The furrow adhering more closely to the soft moldboard, makes the draft of the plow heavier, and likewise pulls the plow around to the right, away from the land, therefore making it run unsteady. As an illustration take two plows, one with the iron having on hard cast steel, and the other soft cast shoes.

When these two plows run over a piece of bare ground, the one with soft shoes draws very much the hardest, and has the most draft. It is quite difficult for farmmen to make their moldboards of the same proper temper, and especially is it so where they melt soft machinery iron at the same heat with hard plow iron.

As a general rule the best and uniform plows come from those firms who make that particular tool a specialty and a study. Their mechanics become familiar with selecting and melting iron for that purpose, and their castings are apt to be fitted together with extra care.—Northern Farmer.

REMEDY FOR THE BORER.—I see that a remedy for the Borer Worm is inquired for. I send you mine, which you can publish if you think useful.

For the last eight years I have practiced hauling hickory wood on my farm every year, and placing it where it would attract the borer moth, and then burning it with the worm in it, before the end of two years. I think I have thus kept the worm in subjection, and it will take but a small quantity of wood to keep it, if the requisite pains are taken to burn it, before the worm comes out.—E. R.

THE GRAPE IN OREGON TIMES.—In his address at the late Pomological Convention at St. Louis, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder alluded to the fact that history informs us that "the planting of vineyards in Italy had so much increased about A. D. 84, that agriculture was thereby neglected, on account of Domitian issued an edict prohibiting any new vineyards to be planted in Italy, and ordered one-half of those in provinces to be cut down."

The Crops of 1867.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for October says that the wheat crop of the country will excel any harvest heretofore. The amount is placed at 220,000,000 to 225,000,000 bushels. Illinois gives an increase 7 per cent, Minnesota 8 per cent, Michigan 13, Iowa 15, Wisconsin 16, Ohio 130, Indiana 130, West Va. 31, Kentucky 38, Penn. 57.

The quality of wheat is greatly superior to last year. It is almost universally sound and dry. But in many places there may be found from one-quarter to one-third deficiency in weight, lacking in plumpness or shriveled.

There is a greater tendency of cleanliness and care in preparing grain for market.

Oats in the aggregate will exceed two hundred and eighty million bushels; about 3 per cent above last year.

Rye estimates from all the States excepting those on the Pacific, is two hundred and ten million bushels, which is an increase of 4 per cent.

Barley is deficient about one half a million bushels.

Corn—quality good. Value of the entire crop, after deducting the deficiency in the Ohio valley and allowing for the increase in almost all the other States, will be greater than that of last year.

Sorghum—greatly declined.

Buckwheat—hardly equal to that of last year.

Potatoes—crop poor.

Tobacco—less than last year.

Sugar—20 per cent greater than the crop of last year.

Cotton—about two and a half million bales of 500 pounds each.

Fatted cattle—a small deficiency in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, farther west the supply is generally good as last year.

COTTAGE CAKE.—One quart of flour, three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, two cups of milk, four eggs, two teaspoonsful cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half of a nutmeg, and a few currants.

COFFEE CAKE.—One quart of flour, three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, two cups of milk, four eggs, two teaspoonsful cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half of a nutmeg, and a few currants.

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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:

EASTWARD.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 2:45 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7:00 a. m.

EAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 4:40 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 8:50 a. m.

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

DAY EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 1:50 p. m. and arrives at West 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 Accommodation.

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

PITTSBURGH EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily at 12:15 a. m., arrives at Altoona, 4:40 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:20 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily at 4:15 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 8:25 a. m., takes breakfast and arrives at Pittsburgh at 2:00 p. m.

EAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 4:15 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 9:00 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 7:30 p. m., takes supper, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 1:30 a. m.

EMIGRANT TRAIN WEST (to which First Class Passenger Car is attached for the accommodation of local travel) leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday, at 7:55 a. m., arrives at Altoona 3:05 p. m., takes dinner and arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:40 p. m.

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

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

LEHIGH VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, April 22, 1868, passenger trains on this road will run as follows:

DOWN TRAINS—EASTWARD.

Train No. 1. Leaves Mauch Chunk at 4:30 a. m., Catasauque at 5:45 a. m., Allentown at 6:00 a. m., Bethlehem at 6:15 a. m., Easton at 6:44 a. m., Catasauque at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:43 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m.

Train No. 7. Leaves Mauch Chunk at 5:25 p. m., Catasauque at 5:42 p. m., Allentown at 5:55 p. m., Bethlehem at 6:10 p. m., Easton at 6:15 p. m., Catasauque at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:43 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m.

Train No. 12. Leaves Mauch Chunk at 10:25 p. m., Catasauque at 10:42 p. m., Allentown at 10:55 p. m., Bethlehem at 11:10 p. m., Easton at 11:15 p. m., Catasauque at 11:34 a. m., Allentown at 11:43 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m.

UP TRAINS—WESTWARD.

Train No. 8. Leaves Easton at 9:47 a. m., Bethlehem at 10:20 a. m., Allentown at 10:37 a. m., arrives at Mauch Chunk at 12:10 p. m.

Train No. 10. Leaves Easton at 3:25 p. m., Bethlehem at 4 p. m., Allentown at 4:15 p. m., arrives at Mauch Chunk at 5:50 p. m.

Train No. 10 leaves Easton at 8:00 p. m., Bethlehem at 8:30 p. m., Allentown at 8:45 p. m., arrives at Mauch Chunk at 10:15 p. m.

Fast Line. Leaves Easton at 11:52 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:24 a. m., Allentown at 11:43 a. m., Bethlehem at 11:55 a. m., Easton at 12:25 p. m.

Western Express. Leaves Easton at 10:54 p. m., Bethlehem at 11:30 p. m., Allentown at 11:40 p. m.

ROBT. H. SAYRE, Sup't.

WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, October 7th 1867, trains will leave as follows:

Leave Philadelphia. Leave West Chester. From the Depot. On East. Corner 81 & Chestnut sts. Market Street. 7:45 A. M. 6:25 A. M. 11:00 " 8:00 " 2:30 P. M. 10:45 " 4:50 " 10:15 P. M. 11:30 " 6:55 "

Trains leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only, and connect with trains from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chestnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before each train leaves the Depot, and will connect with each train on its arrival, to take passengers into the city.

ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. West Chester at 7:55 a. m. and 1:25 p. m. Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 a. m. and 4:50 p. m., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 a. m. and 4:50 p. m., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding \$10 unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, Gen. Sup't. Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Saturday, June 1, 1867, the Trains will leave Philadelphia from the Depot of the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad Company, corner of 31st and Chestnut streets, (Philadelphia), at 7:15 a. m., and 4:50 p. m.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 a. m. and Oxford at 6:00 a. m., and 4:25 p. m.

A Market Train with passenger car attached will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving Rising Sun at 11:15 a. m., Oxford at 12 noon, and Kennett at 1 p. m., connecting with Philadelphia and Saturdays for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 p. m., run through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 a. m., connects at Oxford with a daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the afternoon train for Philadelphia. The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding \$10 unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, Sup't.

A Sermon on Dancing.

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

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

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THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO., BY VIRTUE OF THEIR CHARTER, and in ACCORDANCE WITH ITS PROVISIONS will distribute

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars In Presents to the Shareholders, On WEDNESDAY, 8th JANUARY next, at PHILADELPHIA, PA.

One present, worth \$40,000. One present, worth \$20,000. One present, worth \$10,000. One present, worth \$5,000. One present, worth \$2,500 each.

Two presents valued at \$15,000 each. One present valued at \$10,000. Four presents valued at \$5,000 each. Two presents valued at \$3,000 each. Three presents valued at \$2,500 each. Twenty presents valued at \$1,000 each. Twenty presents valued at \$500 each. Ten presents valued at \$300 each. Three presents valued at \$250 each. Fifty presents valued at \$200 each. Fifty presents valued at \$75 each. One hundred and ten presents valued at \$100 each. Twenty presents valued at \$75 each. Ten presents valued at \$50 each.

The remaining presents consist of articles of great use and value, appertaining to the diffusion of literature and the Fine Arts. \$2,000.

Each certificate of stock is accompanied with a BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, Worth more at Retail than the cost of Certificate. And also insures to the holder a Present in the form of a Great Distribution.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR. Any person sending us one dollar, or paying the same to our local agents, will receive immediately a fine Steel Plate Engraving, at choice from the following fine steel plates at choice and two certificates of stock, thus becoming entitled to two presents.

ONE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS. No. 1.—"My child! My child!" No. 2.—"They Saved! They 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." No. 3.—"The Great Dismal Swamp." No. 4.—"The Revolution."

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.

The Engravings and certificates will be delivered to each subscriber at our local agencies, or sent by mail, postpaid, or express, as may be ordered.

How to obtain Shares and Engravings. Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from \$1 to \$20, either by Post Office order, or in a registered letter, and larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with engravings. \$9.50 25 shares with engravings. 23.00 50 shares with engravings. 46.00 75 shares with engravings. 69.00 100 shares with engravings. 90.00

Local Agents wanted throughout the U. States.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is formed for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Sailors of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—Hon. Wm. B. MANN, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.

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HENRY GORMAN, Esq., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. E. COS, of Joy, Cos & Co., Philad.

THOMAS DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue.—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise, exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

THE ASSOCIATION have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., 33 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Integrity and business experience will be sufficient guaranty that the money entrusted to the trust, will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company.

N. S. READ, Secretary.

CERTIFICATE.—On receipt of your favor of the 16th inst., notifying us of your appointment as Receivers for your company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise to eminent legal authority, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors of the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully Yours, &c. GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

Address all orders to GEO. A. COOKE & CO., BANKERS, 33 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa. Receivers for the Washington Library Co. nov7.1867.2m