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Poetry.

THE CITY OF GOD.

O thou not made with hands,
Not throned above the skies,
Nor walled with shining walls,
Nor framed with bonds of price,
More bright than gold or gem—
God's own Jerusalem!

Where'er the gentle heart
Finds courage from above;
Where'er the heart forsook
Warms with the breath of love;
Where faith bids fear depart,
City of God! thou art.

Thou art where'er the proud
In humbleness melts down;
Where self itself yields up;
Where martyrs win their crowns;
Where faithful souls possess
Themselves in perfect peace.

Where in life's common ways
With cheerful feet we go;
When in his steps we tread
Who trod the way of woe;
Where he is in the heart,
City of God! thou art.

Not throned above the skies,
Nor golden walled afar,
But where Christ's two or three
In His name gathered are,
Be in the midst of them,
God's own Jerusalem!

The Pulpit.

For the American Lutheran.
PROTRACTED MEETINGS AND REVIVALS.

BY REV. S. RITZ.

CHAPTER III.

QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIONS ANSWERED RESPECTING PROTRACTED MEETINGS AND REVIVALS.

Attentive reader: I have given you many Scripture proofs for protracted meetings and revivals, and we might suppose that sufficient, yet there are those who feel disposed to ask questions, and raise objections, on this important subject. Let us therefore, dedicate one chapter to the answering of such questions, and objections.

SECTION I. Questions Stated and Answered.

1. Question. Do you think that protracted meetings and revivals are the only means of converting sinners, and building up the Church?

Answer. No. The Word of God is the sword of the Spirit, by which sinners are convicted and converted. Eph. 6, 17, "Take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God: praying always with all prayer, and supplication in the Spirit." The gospel, of which the Apostle was not ashamed, is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. Rom. 1, 16, "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek." "For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith."

A protracted meeting is only one way by which sinners are brought together to hear the gospel, and where, and when it is made the power of God to them. You have seen, from chapters first and second, that it is a Scripture way, and that many thousands were converted, and added to the church in that way, in the times of the Prophets, Jesus Christ, and the Apostles, and therefore no Christian professing to believe the Bible, should object to this way of doing good. This is all I ask—let every one mind his own business and let me alone, and don't call me fanatical, and anti-Lutheran as long as I am Scriptural, as Martin Luther was. In this sense I am radical, and rejoice in it. I am not ashamed of the example and practice, or measures of the Prophets, or Christ, or the Apostles. No, no, "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by which I am crucified unto the world, and the world unto me." Let the age be as greatly refined, polished, and proud as the devil can make it, it can't get ahead of the holy Prophets, Jesus Christ and the Apostles, in true knowledge, wisdom, piety, holiness, measures and zeal. Here I stand, purely radical, I can say nothing else, so help me God. Let time serving, and money preachers, yield to fashionable clubs, and rock them to perdition, and tremble when their work shall be tried by fire, and be burned up, I prefer to bear the reproach of being radical, in following the faith and practice of the Prophets, Christ and the Apostles.

These Scriptural measures have proved a great blessing to the Lutheran church in America. God has been pleased to sanctify them to the conversion of thousands of thousands in the past forty years. Hundreds of churches, now live and work for God and the salvation of souls, that would otherwise have been born under the old, dead, Symbolical administration. Institutions of learning, piety and benevolence, are now flourishing, and sending forth streams of salvation, making the wilderness to bloom, and the desolate to rejoice, that would otherwise have slept in eternal silence. Sabbath schools, the nurseries of the young, have made their appearance under these measures, one after another, like so many stars in the firmament of heaven, and a young army has risen, and more are rising for God. The clouds have rolled away, and the bright sky of Evangelical Lutheranism is visible, far, far west of the Father of Waters. There,

The American Lutheran.

In Fundamentals Unity, in Nonessentials Liberty, in all things Charity.

VOL. III.

SELINSBURG, PA. THURSDAY DECEMBER, 12, 1867

NO. L.

Dribble Drone's Goose.

Hugh Miller, in his "School and School-masters," tells an amusing trick which some wild young fellows played on a poor, half-witted woman, who used, for a half-penny, to dance fantastic jigs in the street for children. This poor unfortunate, who was—"we can't say why—nick-named "Dribble Drone," lived in a wee, wee cottage all by herself, her simple ways being met by the people she picked up among the children, eked out by the charity of their parents.

Eagles were there occasionally shot in the Highlands of Scotland, but were becoming a rare curiosity. One of which had been taken alive died at an advanced age, after a long and gloomy captivity. In discussing what disposition should be made of the body, some had suggested that it be sent—as a large goose—in a present to poor Dribble, who probably seldom regaled herself on poultry; and would, therefore, try to eat it.

Day after day, at the noon hour, the savor of the cooking bird proceeded from the door of the poor cabin. It seemed as if she would never be done eating, or rather, trying to eat, this member of the royal bird family. So the laddies who were after harmless sport called at the door, and asked the old woman how she liked the great goose.

"It's vera sweet, vera sweet," she replied, "but O, it's unco tough, unco tough!"

She had, no doubt, been cooking the eagle day after day, in the vain hope of bringing it to terms with her teeth; but all the satisfaction she got was from the savory smell; it defied all her attacks, and was proof against both knife and fire. It became an aggravation instead of a comfort.

Poor Dribble's reply to the boys became a proverb in the region; and to this day, when a "gude wife" has a tough steak or a hard fish, she exclaims, "This is like Dribble Drone's goose!"

This poor simple woman was not the only one in the world who, fancying she had secured some great treasure, was disappointed when trying to appropriate it. Men have suddenly fallen heirs to fortunes which they imagined were to make them perfectly blest. But, alas, in many instances the gold only brought care, anxiety and toil. They were forced to watch the cabinet and the key that secured it, while strangers could see the splendor it purchased as well as the owner, and lose no sweet sleep thereby. They could eat no more than before; it could not give health nor length of days; nor yet could they carry it with them to that silent house where the rich and the poor meet together. Like the gift of the poor woman, it was very sweet to possess, but like that, alas, it failed to satisfy the cravings of their nature.

How often do the young grasp the pleasures of life, thinking that now their cup of joy is full, when perhaps those very things bring sorrow, and pain, and labor they never knew before. Experience will teach them that many things which charm the eye cheat the soul. Much which seems at first very sweet will, in the end, prove very unsatisfactory, if not hurtful, to the immortal mind.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

English Eloquence.

There is a very general impression in America that English eloquence is of the slow and stolid kind—a mixture of stammering, coughing, and torpor. If, indeed, a traveller might take the style of speaking prevalent in the House of Commons, and still more prevalent in the House of Lords, as representatives of English eloquence, this impression would be very just. It is almost unparliamentary to be fluent; it is rather derogatory to one's credit for statesmanly moderation to speak straight on without hemming and hawking; and it is quite unlordly, because smelling of a professional aptitude, to march through a long sentence without losing the way—with-out stumbling over Lindley Murray, and possibly the Queen herself—without the speaker coming out of the sentence at last nearly where he went in. But popular eloquence in England—the eloquence of the platform and the pulpit—is a very different thing. The most distinguished preachers of the metropolis—Newman Hall, Spurgeon, Noel, Capel Molyneux, Dr. Cumming—speak not only without note, but without hesitation, and display an instantaneous command of varied and fitting diction that would be remarkable, even in nations more celebrated for their fluency. The same is true of the political orators and popular lecturers of England. The successful ones do not read; they speak.—That eloquence which goes on paper crutches—that eloquence which cannot swim without the bladders of manuscript—is not much esteemed here; and the men who sway English audiences do so by a marvelous facility in extemporaneous speech; by sentences that rush like a torrent; by a manner quite as impassioned as any to be seen among the fiery children of the young Republic.—*Independent.*

ENGLISH CLERGY.—There are 1500 clergy in the Church of England, whose income, as rectors or vicars, is under \$750 per annum; there are some curates who starve on half the sum; there is a society in London which gathers cast-off clothes for poor clergy and their families. Well, what about the prelates? The Primate of England has \$75,000. The sees of York and London have each \$50,000. Durham has a revenue of 40,000; Winchester, \$35,000; Ely, \$27,750; and of the remainder of the bishops nine have \$25,000; seven have \$22,500; and six have \$24,000. When the latest arrangement is carried into effect, the twenty-seven bishops will divide among \$761,000.

NOT DENOMINATIONAL.—Rev. Alfred Taylor tells this story of a boy who had risen, under the lure of Sunday School sweetmeats and picnics, to the perfection of a certain latter-day idea of undenominational Christianity:—"Where do you go to Sunday School Jimmy?"

"Why, marm, I go to Baptists, and Methodists, and the Presbyterians, but I've been trying the 'Piscopals for two or three weeks."

"You don't seem to belong anywhere, then, Jimmy?"

"Why, yes, marm, don't you see? I belong to 'em all, 'cep'tin' the 'Piscopals, but I'm going to jine them too, now."

"Well, Jimmy, what's your idea in going to so many?"

"Why, you see, I gets a little of what's going on at 'em all, marm. I gits liberties, and hymn-books, and all that; and when they have pic-nics, I goes to every one of 'em."

Self-Sacrifice.

When the plague raged at Marseilles, and as the city was panic stricken, the physicians assembled at the Hotel de Ville to hold a consultation. After a long deliberation, they decided unanimously that the malady had a peculiar and mysterious character, which a post mortem examination might throw light upon; but the operation was held an impossible one, seeing the operator must inevitably fall a victim in a few hours. A dead pause followed this fearful declaration, when suddenly a surgeon named Guyon, in the prime of life and of great celebrity in his profession, rose and said, firmly, "Be it so. I will give myself for the safety of my beloved country. By to-morrow I will dissect a corpse, and write down what I observe." He went away, calmly made his will, confessed and received the sacrament. He then shut himself up with a man who had died of the plague, taking with him an inkstand, paper and a little crucifix. Full of enthusiasm, he had never felt more firm or collected; kneeling before the corpse he joyfully gazed without horror—even with joy. I trust by finding the secret cause of this terrible disease, to show the way to some salutary remedy; and so God will bless his sacrifice and make it useful." He began—he finished the operation, and recorded in detail his surgical operations. He then threw the papers into a vase of vinegar, sought the lazaretto, and died in twelve hours.

"Died," did we say? Nay he lived. What life so real as that which casts itself into future generations to be a lasting benefit to men? What better illustration of the Chief Shepherd's words, "He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it?"

"LO! I AM WITH YOU ALWAYS."—A mother, one morning, gave her two little ones books and toys to amuse them, while she went to attend to some work in an upper room.

A half hour passed quietly, and then a timid voice at the foot of the stairs called out: "Mamma, are you there?"

"Yes, darling."

"All right, then," and the child went back to its play.

By-and-by the question was repeated—"Mamma, are you there?"

"Yes."

"All right, then," and the little ones, reassured of their mother's presence, again returned to their toys.

Thus we, God's little ones, in doubt and loneliness, look up and ask: "My Father, art Thou there?" and when there comes an answer the assurance of His presence, our hearts are quieted.—*Alta Grant.*

Willie's First Oath.

A little boy came in from school the other day, looking very unhappy. Was he hurt? No. Had he been mischievous? No. What was the matter with Willie? He had hardly spoken at supper time, and ate very little.

His mother went up to bed with him, and she asked him again, "Willie, what ails you, dear?"

"Mother," said he, "mother, I swore. The minute I spoke it I was afraid of God, and ran home. Mother, if I could only wipe those wicked words out of my mouth—if I only could! Mother, will God ever forgive me for taking his holy name in vain? Pray for me, mother." And Willie sank upon his knees and hid his face.

His mother did pray for him, and Willie did pray for himself—prayed to be forgiven—prayed that he might never profane the name of God again.

"I'd rather be dumb all my life long," said Willie, "than to be a swearer."

The Pope to Jerusalem.

We see it stated that the Czar of Russia proposes that the Pope shall leave Rome and establish himself in Jerusalem. This, if true, would involve, of course, the separation of Russia desires, and would seem, also, to necessitate a union of the Greek and Roman Churches under the Papal jurisdiction. This latter could be effected by the Russian influence, if the Pope and the Cardinals of the Roman Church were willing. Such a solution of the Roman problem would be in harmony with the wishes of the great majority of the Christian world, since it would restore the Holy Land to Christian hands, and relieve it of the domination of infidel Turks.—

In Palestine the temporal power of the Pope would do no sort of harm, and, indeed, would be rather beneficial than otherwise.

"COME UNTO ME."—Yes, Jesus, I come. Nothing shall stand between me and thee whom my soul loveth. I am, indeed, a great sinner, but I will not let the greatness or the number of my sins keep me from coming—Nay, I come all the more earnestly and quickly, because of the pardon and cleansing which I need, and which thou only canst give.

Nor shall self-righteousness keep me from thee. I pause not in any of my mad deeds. I abide not in my prayers, in my strivings, nor in any of her ordinances. I go past all these, and abide in thee. And, Saviour, I will not ask thee questions which thou hast already answered. I will not ask, "Wilt thou receive me, a sinner?" for thou has over and over said, "Him that cometh to me I will in nowise cast out." "Come unto me, and I will give you rest."

APHION.

IDLE WORDS.—"Every idle word," Oh, blessed God, what shall become of those who love to prate continually!—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Educational.

Closing Scenes of the Delaware Co Teachers' Institute.

This Institute convened at Media, Delaware county, on Monday, Nov. 11 and closed its sessions on Friday Nov. 14, after a highly interesting and successful series of exercises extending through five days. There were 106 teachers present, while there are but 104 schools in the county.

On Thursday evening Prof. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public Schools, made an enthusiastic address relative to the educational interests of the American people—selecting for his theme, "The Necessity of Universal Education in a Republic." This subject was handled in his usual masterly style, and elicited much applause.

The speaker affirmed that an education is every man's birthright, and that every child has as good a right to receive it as he has the air and light of Heaven. Everywhere it is demonstrated that "Knowledge is Power"—a few thousand British soldiers holding in check the uneducated millions of a vast empire, the more intelligent soldiers of the Prussian armies, sweeping away, like the blast of a hurricane the numerous but ignorant hosts of the Empire of Austria, and the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, are all illustrations of this great law. When, by educational processes, the human mind is once fairly set free to think for itself, in lands beyond the ocean, thrones will crumble into the dust, kings will abdicate their crowns, and the reign of freedom be established, this consummation cannot be far off in Germany. Education has made our own nation powerful—one of our iron monitors would have been equal to 1000 of the wooden vessels of Greece at Salamis. Even then, the brave Leonidas, with his heroic three hundred, hurled back the ignorant hosts of the Persian despot at Thermopylae. Mr. Wickersham spoke at considerable length on this, and other subjects, pertaining to educational interests, but our space will not permit us to give more than the partial outline of his remarks.

On Thursday the proceedings of the Institute were varied and interesting. Prof. W. R. Kimberley, President of Bryant, Stratton, and Kimberley's Commercial College of Philadelphia, gave a full and instructive exposition of the "Science of Accounts." This was succeeded by a spelling exercise conducted by W. W. Woodruff, one of a series of similar exercises, which were frequently repeated during the sessions of the Institute, and were undoubtedly of great benefit to those who participated in them.

Immediately upon its conclusion, Mr. Woodruff, extended the invitation to the teachers of Delaware County to visit West Chester in their corporate capacity as an Institute, and unite with that of Chester County, at the next Annual Session of the same in October or November next. He offered a number of important inducements, and urged the acceptance of them, with great energy, skill and persistence. Assurance was given among other things that the fare on the railroad would be considerably reduced, that sessions of the combined Institutes should be enlivened, at frequent intervals, with vocal and instrumental music, that Delaware County teachers should be at no expense for their boarding, (a supposition founded upon the well-known liberality of the citizens of West Chester, on such occasions,) and the most talented instructors, and the most eminent public speakers in the whole country, should preserve its own organization, and elect its own officers, and finally, that a full phonographic report of the proceedings of the united Institutes, should be taken, and published in pamphlet form, for general distribution. He made an earnest and eloquent speech in defence of this proposition, and it probably was the greatest educational meeting ever held in America, excite such enthusiasm in behalf of education as had never before been known in Eastern Pennsylvania, and that he would urge such a union of Institutes, but for "this once," unless the Chester county one, should be invited to return the visit. He then proposed that the decision of the question be deferred until the afternoon, in order to afford the teachers time to reflect upon the propriety of accepting the invitation, and it was accordingly deferred.

Prof. Mark Bailey, one of the regular instructors of the Institute, then read a number of extracts and gave lessons in the elocutionary training of the voice. In the afternoon Prof. Kimberley, gave illustrations of "Short Methods of Computation" on the abacus, which were full of valuable information for teachers and business men. His remarks engrossed the profound attention of the Institute, and was full of practical advice relating to brief modes of calculation, a thorough knowledge of which, would be highly useful to every teacher in the country.

The invitation of Mr. Woodruff, then came up for the decision of the Institute, and after a spirited contest *pro* and *con*, it was accepted by a vote 62 to 21. All thought the matter settled, but not so, the news spread like wildfire through town and country. There was intense excitement among the Medes, they rushed to the rescue, they flew to arms, and the "Assyrian came down like a wolf in the fold," but the brunt of battle was delayed until the morning, in order that the foe might the more effectively master his forces.

In the evening, Rev. Frank Russell, of Phila., gave a discourse upon "The English Language and How to Use It." The speaker commenced by saying that common blessings, such as air, light, heat, &c., are taken as a matter of course, and hence without just appreciation. Language is formed by sounds, and is a reflection from God himself. Man was created for, and with the power of speech. The culture and character of people are dependent upon the language they use. The Greeks were rich in all that was beautiful, and were the fit representatives of whatever is polished and sublime. The old Romans were strong in their utterances, their dialect was emblematic of the element of power. While the German language is, and was from time immemorial, suggestive of the domestic sentiments of the love of home, kindred and friends. The English, or rather the American is more cosmopolitan and hence more general in its application, than any other language. Out of 5,000 words, taken from the dictionary miscellaneous, one half of them will be found to be of Anglo-Saxon origin, and the balance, chiefly Greek, Latin and French.

Our language is rich in its domesticity. It is nature's speaker. As there is no government so well fitted for, so there is no government so well adapted to the wants of our people. If the Phonetic system which teaches by sound, was now in use, the money, that at present, educates one million of pupils, would educate three millions. The new system is the best, for the old is expensive, it costs millions of dollars annually, that are really wasted.

The Phonetic system is spelling and reading by sound. Phonography is writing by sound. Stenography is shorthand and cumbersome form, was used in the ancient times of Greece and Rome; by Cato preserved the splendid orations of Cicero; then for long centuries, during the darkness of the middle ages the arts seemed to totally disappear, but in 1558 it was resurrected, and dragged out of a feeble existence for over two hundred years, when, in the year 1829, a complete reformation was given to shorthand writing, and in 1830 no less than a hundred works had appeared on the subject. In 1837 the excellent system of Pitman made its appearance, and at once revolutionized the whole art.

Phonography has now become a positive necessity; it records the exact sentences whole and not from the lips of the speaker just as uttered. Whittier's glorious sermons would have been lost, had it not been for this art. It photographs thought, like the flashes of electricity. It is a great sharpener of the memory, and gives rapid and accurate habits of thought. The short-hand system ought to be, and will yet be taught in all our public schools, for it can be applied to all the 114,000 words in the English language. A young man can be made capable of following a speaker in a few weeks, but to become thoroughly expert requires much practice and patience, but labor and perseverance are required in order to learn anything worth having. Mr. Russell spoke at considerable length on this subject.

On Friday—the closing day of the Institute—Prof. Bailey and Mr. Woodruff gave a number of interesting exercises. The former, gave a fine address on "The Training of the Voice," and recited "The Old Convent," Maud Muller, The Bells, &c.

In the forenoon the invitation of Mr. Woodruff was reconsidered by the Institute, and the question being thus reopened for discussion, Thos. V. Cooper stated in an able speech, as follows:—that proposed by W. H. Harrison, Frederic Fairbank, Thos. Hance, and others, all taking the same side of the argument. To each of these, Mr. Woodruff replied with much vigor, wit, and tact, sustaining his side of the question, with marked ability, notwithstanding the heavy odds against him. Finally, it was determined to defer the final decision of the matter until afternoon.

It soon became known that there was to be a lively contest, during the afternoon session, and the Court Room, was densely crowded with spectators. The ball was opened by Col. Sam. B. Thomas, in opposition to the invitation of Mr. Woodruff, and the word was passed around "On ye brave, who rush to glory or the grave." He was followed on the same side, by Edward A. Price, O. E. Ballard, C. O. M. Broome, W. H. Harrison, Frederic Fairbank, and others, most of whom spoke twice on the subject, and were answered in each instance by Mr. Woodruff. The drift of their arguments was, that it was illegal to hold the Institute in another county, that it would injure the cause of education in Delaware County, that it would cause it to lose its identity as a County, that it would cut off the State appropriation, that it would cause the School Directors not to allow the time to attend the Institute, that it would be an acknowledgment of weakness, intellectual and financial, &c.

This was the most hotly contested discussion that ever occurred in any Teachers' Institute in Delaware county. It is without a parallel. It has awakened an interest in education never experienced before, and it was courageously maintained on both sides with uncommon tenacity of purpose. Upon the final decision of the question, it was decided to reject the invitation by a vote of 51 to 42, or a majority of 9, so that the next Institute will be held as usual in Delaware county.

The invitation extended by Mr. Woodruff, can be attributed to no improper impulse, though the Delaware county Institute (perhaps unjustly) deemed it expedient to reject it. He had in view, that it would cause the School Directors not to allow the time to attend the Institute, that it would be an acknowledgment of weakness, intellectual and financial, &c.

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THE AMERICAN LUTHERAN

REVS. P. ANSTADT & C. LEIPLEY, EDITORS
Selinsgrove, Pa., December 12, 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, by 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 secure four 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 Polouet'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.

CONVERSATIONS IN THE SANCTUM. Our readers will find a new feature in our paper this week, namely the conversation between Peter, James and John. They discuss church matters in a free and easy style. These conversations will be continued during the coming winter, and we have no doubt our readers will enjoy them very much.

A GERMAN P

A minister from the far West writes to us as follows about a German paper:

"I wish we had a good German church paper edited on the principles of the General Synod. A number of persons have already inquired for a paper of that kind. I hope our General Synod has that much spirit and zeal for the German interest, that it will appoint a committee at its next session, to make preparations for a good paper if no one undertakes the work before that time. I believe there are still Germans enough within the limits of the General Synod abundantly able to support a German paper."

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—We coincide with our correspondent in the remark, that there are Germans enough in the General Synod to support a German paper.

It is true that the vast majority of German Lutherans in this country are outside of the General Synod, and those synods that succeeded from the General Synod were principally the German element in it. Yet in some respects a German paper could probably be better sustained now than before the secession. Before the secession the German patronage of the General Synod was divided between the "Kirchenbote" and the "Zeitschrift" of Allentown, because that paper then also claimed to be an organ of the General Synod, and even professed to be in favor of prayer meetings and revivals.

Many of our General Synod ministers and congregations introduced that paper. These will now discontinue it, and introduce a genuine General Synod paper. There has been considerable talk about this matter and much has been written about it in the papers. It is time now that we proceed to action, and test the matter practically whether the Germans in the General Synod are able and willing to sustain a good German paper.

Let every minister and layman who feels any interest in establishing a German paper in the interest of the General Synod, go to work immediately and canvass their congregations and see how many subscribers can be obtained. They need not send the money till the paper is actually begun, but merely the names, either to us or to Dr. Conrad of Philadelphia. As soon as five hundred responsible names have been sent in, we will is-

send a specimen number. This can then be used in canvassing still further. When one thousand bona fide subscribers are secured the paper will be commenced. Two ministerial brethren whom we have met incidentally have each voluntarily obligated themselves for thirty subscribers in their respective charges. What other ministers or laymen will obligate themselves for a definite number, be that number large or small? We still have our old subscription list of the "Lutherischer Kirchenbote," from which perhaps four or five hundred subscribers could be retained. We feel confident that if a simultaneous effort is now made the paper can be started with a good subscription list of 1500 or 2000.—Brethren, what you do, do quickly, and do it with all your might.

If the requisite number of subscribers is obtained there need be no fear but that a suitable editor can be found, one who will give us a guarantee that it will not be a mere milk and water concern, but a live paper, edited on the basis of the General Synod.

Will the Lutheran Observer please copy this article or else write a better one on the same subject.

Conversations in the Sanctum

Between Peter, James and John.

John (reading in the Lutheran and Missionary very intently.)

Peter.—What absorbs you so deeply in that paper? Do you find any interesting church news?

John.—Yes, I am reading about the General Council that met at Fort Wayne. They appear to have had a jolly time of it.

James.—Had they indeed? I wish I had been along. Do tell us, what was the fun.

John.—Well, in the first place, they rode out to Fort Wayne in one of those elegant silver plated railroad cars that we have read of in the papers. Some of them had their wives along with them who added an "especial grace to the scene." One of the lay delegates paid the extra charges for riding in that elegant car, and provided them, as they rode along, with the best that the country afforded to eat and drink.

James.—Ah! I suppose that was Mr. Norton, he is a wealthy man and quite liberal with his money. It's a pity he didn't stay in the General Synod; he could have done much more good with his money with us than among those old symbolists. I have been told his heart is with the General Synod yet. But that must have been a charming ride and most superb eating and drinking. But pardon this interruption. What next?

John.—When they got to Fort Wayne they were feasted and feted by the people till they were perfectly surfeited with good eating and drinking. (James aside: I've a notion to join the General Council.) One night the whole General Council was invited to a grand supper at the house of a wealthy citizen. One lady exclaimed in perfect ecstasy that she had never witnessed a hospitality like that of the Fort Wayne. In addition to this it is stated that Mr. Frederick Lauer, of Reading, sent them a bottle of wine that had grown in Palestine.

James.—I thought Mr. Lauer was the President of the United States Beer Brewers Congress which is down on all ministers of the gospel.

John.—Oh no. It is opposed only to the temperance ministers, not to the symbolists.

Peter.—But you must not make a wrong impression; this wine was not intended to be used at their convivial feasts, it was intended to be used for sacramental purposes, and I understand was so used by the Council.

John.—Do you think wine grown in Palestine is preferable for sacramental purposes to that which grows in our own country?

Peter.—No; nor do I think water brought from the Jordan preferable for Baptismal purposes, as I heard that such water had lately been used in the baptism of a child in one of our symbolic Lutheran churches. On the contrary, I think it is calculated to foster those Romish superstitious notions of the efficacy of the Sacraments, towards which our symbolic Lutherans appear to be tending.

James.—Don't you think that wine brought all the way from Palestine to America would get sour on the way, and water brought in warm weather from the Jordan, which I am told is frequently muddy, would smell bad by being kept so long.

Peter.—I don't know as to that, but for my part, I prefer the pure juice of the grape grown in our own country for sacramental purposes, and the pure water gushing from our own crystal fountains for Baptismal purposes. The Faviour intended that his Church should be extended over the whole earth, and he never designed that Christians in other lands should send to Palestine, half around the globe for water and wine to celebrate the Sacraments. But we are getting off the subject. John, you have told us nothing about the General Council but their eating and drinking. Did they do nothing else?

John.—O, yes, they spent a good deal of time during the day in discussing their Fundamental Principles, as they call them, and about liturgies, forms of worship, hymn books, rules of representation, &c., &c. One point, however, gave them considerable trouble; it is the rock on which the General Council of America, as they now boastfully style themselves, has already split.

James.—Let us hear what that was.

John.—It is the question of close communion, interchange of pulpits, secret societies and chiliasm.

James.—I don't understand all those terms. I wish one of you would explain them.

Peter.—The rigid symbolists don't allow any person belonging to another denomination, or even a Lutheran who does not believe just as they do, to partake of the sacrament with them. This is what is called close communion.

James.—Yes, I understand, just like the Baptists.

Peter.—Then they do not allow any minister who does not subscribe to all their views to preach in their pulpits. That is, they are opposed to the interchange of pulpits.

James.—That sounds very narrow minded and sectarian.

Peter.—Then the rigid symbolists are opposed to all secret societies such as Free Masons, Odd-Fellows, Good Templars, &c., and will even excommunicate their members who refuse to leave them.

James.—I think that's running the thing into the ground. But what do they mean by Chiliasm? I have often seen that word in print of late, but I hardly know what it means.

Peter.—Chiliasm is a Greek word, and has reference to the Millennium. The Chiliasm have the Judaizing views that Christ will soon come and reign personally on earth like a great king, for a thousand years. But the symbolists very justly condemn this gross view of the Millennium as contrary not only to the Scriptures, but also to the Augsburg Confession. The Missourians have actually expelled two of their ministers for entertaining these views.

James.—Are any members of the General Council Chiliasm?

Peter.—Yes, quite a number of them. Dr. Seiss is a very prominent member, and he is editor of a Chiliasm paper. Then I understand that Revs. Laird, Vogelbach, Fals and some others of minor note entertain gross Chiliasm views. But John, let us hear how the Council disposed of this matter.

John.—The question was first sprung on them by the Joint Synod of Ohio, and must have produced considerable palpitation. The Ohio brethren wanted to know where the Council stood in relation to these questions. They soon got rid of them, however, as they had never yet formally joined the Council and consequently had no business to interfere. They told them in effect that the Council could not afford to waste its precious time in discussing and answering questions that Tom, Dick and Harry might propose. But then the Synod of Iowa, a rigid symbolical synod founded by Loche which had formally joined the Council also proposed the same question, and it had to be met fairly and squarely. After some discussion they appointed a committee of twelve to meet the Iowans and try to settle the difficulty.

James.—I suppose that was to represent the twelve Apostles, I wonder which of them was to act the part of a Judas among them.

John.—Don't interrupt me, James, the committee was not appointed with any reference to the twelve apostles, but because there happened to be just twelve synods connected with the Council they appointed one member out of each synod on the committee. The committee debated the matter four or five hours, but could't agree even on the first point, namely, close communion, let alone the other still more delicate points. Therefore they gave it up as a hopeless case. The Iowa Synod therefore withdrew its former connection from the Council, so that it now consists of only eleven synods, one less than it did before its meeting in Fort Wayne. I should not be surprised if the Wisconsin and Canada Synods would also withdraw, as soon as they need no more missionary aid from the Pennsylvania Synod.

James.—And is this the rock on which the ship General Council split before ever it got out of the harbor.

John.—Yes, and there are still other breakers ahead.

Peter.—But now we must stop talking and go to work, or else we will not get out the American Lutheran in time this week.

John.—One thing more before we close.—Our Teutonic Friend C. P. K. seems to have been in his element. He preached the principal sermon before the Council in which he among other things compared it, the Council to mouse trap.

James.—Let us hear the passage.

John.—(Reads) "It (the General Council) is no mouse trap laid for mousing mice and mousing men to get into, but with no guarantee that you can get out—all these and charity till you are caught—and then in due time your choice between being drowned in the trap, or running for your life a gauntlet between whisks and claws."

James.—That's just like Charlie. But I'll bet some were caught in that mouse trap and they were out again.

John.—Yes, and the Iowan have already slipped out.

A Lutheran Minister Vindicated.

The Rev. L. M. Koons was vilified slandered by a political paper in Pottsville, to the effect that he had been accused before the East Pa. Synod with having appropriated \$1500 which had been given him to build a church in Denver, to purposes of speculation. Rev. Koons thereupon prosecuted the editor for libel. The editor wrote to Denver City in order to procure evidence to substantiate his slanders, and the following answers were received, copies of which were also sent voluntarily to Rev. Koons. We deem it just to publish the triumphant vindication of one of our esteemed Lutheran ministers and therefore reprint the correspondence from the "Miners Journal." It will explain itself.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Nov. 12, '67.

MR. THOS. RUSSELL:
Denver, Colorado:

DEAR SIR: My employers, Barclay Bros., publishers of the Pottsville Standard, have incurred the enmity of Rev. L. M. Koons, of your city, by publishing the letters of Harry P. Slater in regard to his false statements about Colorado, and also by publishing a "local item," stating that Koons had been "brought up before the Lutheran Synod in Pottsville, charged with appropriating to purposes of speculation the sum of \$1500, which had been given him to build a church in Denver," &c. Now, while I have no doubt that the statement is true, many people seem to think that the ministers who were present will not admit it for fear of disgracing the church; so Slater, who is a friend of mine, advised me to write and ask you? Did Koons buy a mission lot in Denver? Did he pay cash for it? Did he speculate in lands or other property? What is his character as a minister and a man? Were the statements he made in this Co. at different times, &c. to Colorado being a good country, &c. true or false? Had he a congregation there? And if so, how many persons? Can you, or any persons or person of your acquaintance, in time to give your evidence in December Court, as Koons has prosecuted the Barclays for libel, founding his charge on

the "local item" mentioned on the first page of this letter, (said item) having been published in the Standard of Oct. 5.) I have sent a copy of it to Theodore Hias, and a copy of the paper to Mr. F. Stanton, editor of the Denver Gazette, who will no doubt show it to you.

By answering at your earliest convenience, and giving me any facts in relation to the man Koons, you will greatly oblige.

Yours Respectfully,

J. WARREN CONARD,
Asst. Editor Standard.

Tom, by answering the above questions you will confer a great favor. I would like very well to see Koons shored up the spout, and all the information you can give regarding the above subject will be gladly received. Now, do not fail to answer soon, and give Koons Hell when you do write. I will send you a Standard soon. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I remain ever your humble, and devoted friend,

HARRY P. SLATER.

DENVER, NOV. 21st, 1867.

J. W. CONARD:
Pottsville, Pa.:

SIR: In answer to your letter regarding Rev. L. M. Koons:

You ask if any person or persons of my acquaintance could come to Pottsville, in time to give evidence in December Court? Who is to pay the expenses of such persons? I do not know of any one who would go to Pottsville to give evidence against Mr. Koons, but could get plenty to go and give evidence for him. There are some men, if you would hunt for them, they would swear falsely against him. You then ask, "Did Mr. Koons buy a mission lot in Denver?"

He bought a house and lot, and then converted the house into a church.

"Did he pay cash for it?" He did.

"What did he give for it?" He paid \$3500 for the house and lot; he got a library for the Sunday School; papered the church; had pews made; furnished light, fuel, &c., all at his own expense.

"Did he speculate in lands, or other property?"

He bought a great deal of property and sold a portion of it.

"What is his character as a minister and a man?" He was liked by all his congregation, and many persons who did not belong to his church. There are, of course, some persons who like nobody but themselves.

"Were the statements he made in this County at different times, as to Colorado being a good country, &c. true or false?" They were true, as you can see by looking at any of the Colorado papers.

"Had he a congregation there? And if so, how many persons?" He had about 20 regular members, besides many persons who did not join the church.

The above I have obtained from reliable parties. Hoping the above will meet your approval, I remain

Respectfully yours,

T. W. C. RUSSELL.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO,
County of Arapahoe, ss:

I, Monroe J. Horr, Clerk of the Supreme Court of said Territory, do hereby certify that T. W. C. Russell, personally known to me to be the person who subscribed to the within letter, appeared before me this twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1867, and made oath that he verily believed the contents of the within letter to be true.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court officially, this twenty-second day of November, 1867.

MONROE J. HERR,
Clerk Sup Court

DENVER, COL. NOV. 20, 1867.
We, the undersigned, late of the County of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, now residents of the city of Denver, County of Arapahoe, and Territory of Colorado, having read in the Pottsville Standard, published in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, and State of Pennsylvania, a letter bearing date the second day of June, A. D. 1867, or thereabouts, and signed H. P. Slater making certain charges against Rev. L. M. Koons, late of the Borough of Pottsville, County and State aforesaid, now a citizen of the City of Denver, Colorado, asserting that said M. L. Koons made certain statements in Pottsville and elsewhere, calculated to mislead and deceive such persons as should place any reliance on his statements, and made with a view of inducing emigration to this section of country, knowing that his statements were false and calculated to uncover the unsuspecting. Now, therefore, the undersigned, late from the County of Schuylkill, and now residents of the City of Denver, voluntarily offer our testimony that we have found the statements of L. M. Koons, made in Pottsville, respecting the present and future prospects of the City of Denver, and the Territory of Colorado, of his immense mineral wealth, and the richness of its soil, and salubrity of its climate, true in every essential particular, so far as came under our observation during the time we have been residents of the Territory of Colorado, and would cheerfully offer our testimony of the truth of the statements made by the said Rev. L. M. Koons, while on a visit to Pennsylvania, in the fall of the year 1866, and the spring of the year 1867.

OTTO P. BAEER,
GEO. W. KETCHUM,
J. O. MARZ,
W. H. METZ,
EDWARD RICHARD,
JOHN H. HANSEN,
W. A. HEISLER.

Church News.

REV. W. M. RUSSELL'S address is Strasburg, Shenandoah, Co., Va.

CORRECTION.—The statement made by us that Rev. J. H. W. STUCKENBERG had accepted the call tendered to him by the First English Lutheran Church of Pittsburg in connection with the General Synod was premature. He has not yet resigned his charge at Indianapolis, nor unconditionally accepted the call to Pittsburg. We make this correction to avoid the erroneous impression made by our statement, and in justice to Bro. STUCKENBERG.—Lutheran Observer.

THANKSGIVING IN WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Thanksgiving was celebrated in Williamsport by a union meeting of the citizens in the Courthouse. Rev. A. R. Horne preached the sermon. The Lyeing Standard of the 4th inst., contains the following highly complimentary notice of Rev. Horne's discourse:

"THANKSGIVING SERMON.—Rev. A. R. Horne, Pastor of the Lutheran church of this city, on Thursday last, preached an able, eloquent and patriotic Thanksgiving sermon in the Courthouse, pursuant to the previous invitation of a number of our most respectable citizens. To say that Mr. Horne's discourse was 'able, patriotic and eloquent,' does but poor justice to its merits, and we think we can truthfully say, for the information of those who did not enjoy the privilege of hearing for themselves, that it was one of the most impressive, logical and truly christian discourses, and entirely appropriate for the occasion, that has yet been delivered by any Orator or Divine, in Williamsport. It was indeed a rich spiritual feast to the Christian believer, evincing commendable gratitude to the Great Benefactor of our existence and a becoming acknowledgment of all our temporal and spiritual blessings."

For the American Lutheran.
Montoursville Mission.

Through the good providence of God we have been, as a church, abundantly blessed with the outpouring of the Spirit of God.—While Conference and Synod were in session, quite an interest was awakened in the congregation and community, that encouraged us to continue the meeting. Last Sabbath evening it closed with great results. Twenty-eight were added to our branch of the christian church by baptism and confirmation, and 4 by letter. The old membership under Bro. Parson's administration, remaining when I came here last year, was only twenty-seven. By the blessing of God we now have ninety-one members in the Montoursville church. The most encouraging thing in the meeting is, this work of Divine grace commenced in the Sabbath school, among the teachers, then scholars, &c.

May the Lord safely keep these babes in Christ from all snares, and finally bring pastor and people into his everlasting kingdom through riches of grace in Christ Jesus our Redeemer. Amen.

J. L. SMITHDEAL, Pastor.
Montoursville, Dec. 10, 1867.

Dedication at Smicksburg, Pa.

During the last summer, the Evangelical Lutheran congregation at Smicksburg, Pa., Rev. C. L. Streamer, pastor, refitted their church at a cost of \$540, and on the 13th of October last it was solemnly consecrated, in the presence of a large assembly, to the worship of God. This congregation, comprising, at first, not more than twenty members, commenced the erection of their house in the year 1844, and because their number was small and their means limited, they were only enabled then to close it in roof and it. Worship was held in it, during the summer, the preacher standing on a few boards, laid as a platform, and his hearers seated on the sleepers of the building. Subsequently, a floor was laid, and the house lined and ceiled. And, instead of the loose board platform, the carpenter's bench was substituted, and, instead of the sleepers, slabs, placed upon blocks, accommodated the congregation.

A few years later a neat pulpit was constructed and the house seated in front. During the past season, as above stated, the seats were reversed, the walls and ceiling neatly papered, and a new roof put on with more extensions. It was then deemed proper to have the Church consecrated, which was accordingly done. The congregation now numbers upwards of 180 members, embracing the main wealth and influence of the community and is thoroughly and radically Lutheran, of the General Synod type. Faithful in their attendance upon the worship of God, they desire, daily, to exhibit the life of Christ.—Luth. Obs.

Lutheranism in Missouri.

Rev. J. G. Goenmiller writes to us from Missouri as follows:

From the date of my letter you will perceive that I am no longer among the mountains of Pennsylvania, but out in this great West. There are a great many German Lutherans in this State, and Missouri has been the cradle and stronghold of Old Lutheranism. A few years ago they also tried their skill in this place, but it appears they could not blindfold the people altogether. When the preacher introduced his Rommizing usages and doctrines he was compelled to leave. Quite a number of our Germans here came from the same land in Germany where the sainted Arndt lived and wrote and preached his pure gospel doctrines.

The people in this section were most shamefully humbugged by hard case preachers.—One of these characters, was here lately preaching and baptizing, and performing all the ministerial functions without having license or ordination or any ministerial authority. He resides on the other side of the Missouri, and is still preaching to Germans in different parts of Nebraska. But I hope our Germans will ere long learn better than to encourage such loafers.

This field was discovered and laid out about 18 months ago, by our faithful missionaries who reside over in Nebraska, the brethren Kuhns and Kuhlman. Brother Kuhns is the first pioneer who planted the banner of Evangelical Lutheranism west of the Missouri. He was sent here by the Alleghany Synod, and the efforts and sacrifices of that devoted servant of Christ have been greatly blessed.

I have here a large field, open before me. We left our residence at Wills Creek and after a journey of five days, we reached our destination in health and safety. I commenced my labors at once.

We have a very neat church, which was built a few years ago, and is all paid for. I have thus far only three points where I preach. At two of these points we have no church, but the people will build as soon as we get the congregations properly organized.

This is a fertile and beautiful country. If any of our Lutheran brethren have a desire to go West, they will here find as good a chance to get homes as anywhere else in the entire West. The difficulties that existed in the state have all been settled and perfect peace is prevailing among the citizens. My address is Irish Grove,

Atchison County,

Missouri.

A PORTRAIT OF HORACE GREELEY.—The Publishers of the New York Tribune are sending a first rate steel-engraved portrait of Mr. Greeley to subscribers to the Tribune. See advertisement for particulars.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—BUSINESS AND SECURITIES.—If the two powerful Companies—the Central Pacific and Union Pacific—who are building the great Pacific Railroad make the same energetic progress for two years more, that they have during the past two, we shall witness the completion of the through line across the continent some time in 1870. The unfinished gap between them at the close of this year will be about 1,080 miles, and as the latter company have now reached their mountain section, the great advance of 250 miles next year will be on the part of the Central Pacific Company, who are just emerging from their heavy excavations and tunnelings in the Sierra Nevada Range.

It appears by the published returns that the earnings on the Central Pacific end of the road are already, in the infancy of the enterprise, so large and so profitable as to excite astonishment. The prospect is that a double track will be necessary soon after the line is completed, and the day is not far distant when the road must become the foremost in importance on the continent.

By the fostering aid of the Government, and further subsidies from the State of California, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, have been enabled, by their abundant resources, to push forward the great work with surprising energy; and, at the same time, the revenues from the natural business of the road have been far more than sufficient to meet the expenses and the annual interest engagements. They are offering their First Mortgage six per cent. gold Bonds for sale through our leading bankers, as will be seen by their advertisement elsewhere in this paper. Persons desiring safe, permanent investment, will do well to look into their merits.

OLD DERRY CHURCH.

Frank Leslie's Newspaper for October 12th contains an illustration of Derry Church, with a short history, prepared by Mr. Taft, of the Columbia Spy. We copy:

Some thirteen miles south-east from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and on the main line of the Lebanon Valley railroad, is a small station called Derry. Here, in 1719, William and Thomas Penn deeded forty acres to the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, who were quite numerous in that neighborhood, for church purposes. During the same year the church was begun, and was finished ready for occupation in 1720.

The church is constructed of oak logs, two feet thick, which are covered with hemlock boards on the outside. The inside is in a good state of preservation, considering its age, doubtless owing to the excellence and durability of the material used in the construction of the pews, floor, etc., viz., yellow pine, cherry and oak. The iron-work is of the most antique description, and the heavy hand-wrought nails by which the hinges are secured to the pew and entrance doors are extremely tenacious and difficult to loosen, notwithstanding their hundred and forty-seven years of service. The window-glass was imported from England. Notwithstanding the fact that the Penn family were all Quakers, William and Thomas attended this church regularly for a long time. There are two chairs (one of which is shown in the illustration) which were used by the brothers exclusively; and the oak tree shown to the left of the church is pointed out as the one to which they invariably tied their horses during service.

The pews in the wall, shown in the interior view, were used by the sturdy pioneers to hang their rifles upon, as attacks by the Indians at that time were of almost daily occurrence; and there is still to be seen many a hostile bullet imbedded in the solid oak wall.

The communion-service, which is very ancient, is supposed to be composed of an alloy of silver and pewter, and bears upon the bottom of each piece the royal arms of England, enclosing the words "Richard, King."

The churchyard contains the dust of some of the earliest pioneers of Pennsylvania:—Reverend Mr. Elder, who was the first pastor of this church, and officiated for sixty years, and was (so the stone informs us) "also Colonel of the Paxton Rangers, whose duty it was to defend the settlement from Indians;"—David Braintram, who died in 1746, aged seventy-two; John Campbell, who died February 24th, 1734, aged seventy-eight. An immense stone, rudely carved in antique letters bears this legend:

"Under this stone lies entombed
James Campbell's dust, you see,
Who was as healthy and as strong
As many that may be;
But now, by Death, whom all devours
Is laid up in this cell.
With crawling worms and reptiles base,
He is obliged to dwell
He died May 31st, 1771, about the age of 80
Also,
Agnes his second wife,
She died April 3rd, 1775, about the age of 50."

Another of more recent date, informs us that "Here lies Catherine Steel, who in her time raised nineteen orphan children, died in 1803, aged eighty-three."

There now remains but eight communicants of Derry Church. At the bottom of the hill upon which the church stands is a copious and never-failing spring of beautiful cold water.

Scientific

CHEMISTRY.

A knowledge of Chemistry is highly important to every person. Much more so than is supposed by many. We can apply it all about us as a regular study in the school-room. It should nevertheless be taught, in its principles, by every teacher. The chemical nature, for instance, of all familiar substances should be traced out, and thus a knowledge of their composition acquired.

Thus, for example, any teacher who will make his pupils familiar with the following principles, or any reader, who will try to impress them on his memory, will find that this article will repay a perusal and study.

All bodies are divided into acids, bases and salts. [Commit this sentence to memory.] A salt is a union of an acid with a base. Commit this last sentence also, and you will have a considerable knowledge of Chemistry all ready. What we commonly call salt, that is common table salt, is but one of a numerous class of salts, all of which are formed by an acid and a base. An acid is a sharp substance, and a base its opposite, such as an alkali, a metal, earth or an oxide. Vinegar is an acid, iron a base. A piece of iron thrown into vinegar will form a salt, when dissolved.

The terminations *ous* and *ic* indicate an acid and the quantity of it, *ous* signifying a smaller quantity than *ic*. *Hypo* and *hyper* are prefixes, again signifying a higher and a lower degree of acidity. Why, then, *hypophosphoric*, above. Thus: *Hypophosphoric* acid means the lowest form of this acid; *sulphuric* acid, the next higher; *sulphuric*, the next, and *per-sulphuric*, or *hyper-sulphuric*, the highest.

The salts are named in the same manner.—An *ous* acid forms an *ite* salt; an *ic* acid an *ate* salt. Thus sulphuric acid and a base form an *ate* salt, as sulphate of iron: sulphurous acid an *ite* salt, as sulphite of iron.

The above paragraphs may seem somewhat dry to the uninitiated, but if studied and applied the subject becomes charmingly interesting. A single glance at the names in a drug store, or the scientific name of any chemical found anywhere, will be sufficient by the above key to unlock the mystery. You can tell what the substance is composed of, by simply hearing or seeing its chemical name. Take for instance, *vitriol*, green, blue, white. What is *vitriol*? Why, *vitriol*, is the answer, above not one of a dozen persons can give any further answer to the question. Perhaps some one may say, why green *vitriol* is copperas, and blue *vitriol* is blue stone. Now from this answer you would of course suppose that a green *vitriol* or copperas was formed of copper, or in part composed of it, and blue *vitriol* or blue stone, of some kind of stone.—Or taking the other name, *vitriol*, meaning oil and glass, might lead to the supposition that this substance was a kind of glass oil.—Now nothing in the world could be farther from the truth than such conclusions. Popular names and popular philosophy and chemistry are often entirely wrong. The just view of the matter is, that the air is heavy, the smoke falls, says the popular philosopher, but the real philosophy is, the air is too light and the smoke too heavy, and thus falls. What are the facts in the case of the *vitriols*?—Green *vitriol* or copperas is sulphate of iron. That is, it is a salt composed of sulphuric acid and the base iron. White *vitriol* is chemically sulphate of Zinc. That is sulphuric acid and the base Zinc form this salt. Blue *vitriol*, or blue stone is sulphate of Copper, that is sulphuric acid is the acid, and copper the base forming it as a salt.

If it is remembered, that *ate* or *ite*, as an affix, signifies a salt, the base of the acid is denoted by the following word and the acid by the word of which *ate* or *ite* is the affix, and that *ic* or *ous* denotes a binary compound, composed of two elements, the whole subject of chemical names becomes exceedingly easy. Try a lot of them. Sulphate of Iron, the fool's gold of the boys, is copper and iron—Verdigris, or Acetate of Copper is acetic acid and copper—Oxide of Lead, or Litharge, is oxygen and lead. White Lead or Carbonate of Lead is carbonic acid and lead. Sugar of lead, or Acetate of Lead is acetic acid and lead. Corrosive Sublimite or Chloride of Mercury, is Chlorine and Mercury. Lunar Caustic or Nitrate of Silver, is nitric acid and silver. Chlorate of Potash, is hydro-chloric or muriatic acid and potash. Plaster, Gypsum or Sulphate of Lime is sulphuric acid and lime. Carbonate of Lime or Limestone is carbonic acid and lime. Burnt Limestone and drive out, by heat, the carbonic acid, and you get Lime or oxide of lime, that is oxidized lime.

Odds and Ends.

—A friend says, in allusion to the practice of buying and selling wiles in Egypt, that though his wife didn't cost him a cent, he was cheated in the bargain.

—Never set yourself up for a musician just because you have a drum in your ear; nor believe you are out for a school teacher merely because you have a pupil in your eye.

—A gentleman met another in the street who was full of consumption, and accosted him thus: "Ah, my friend, you walk slowly."—"Yes," replied the man, but I am going fast."

—When Lord Erskine heard that somebody had died worth £200,000, he observed—"Well that is a pretty sum to commence the next world with."

—Milton was asked, "How is it that in some countries a king can take his place on the throne at the age of fourteen, but may not marry until he is eighteen?"

Because, said he, "it is easier to govern a kingdom than a woman."

—Young and feeble school of all kinds should receive extra shelter, food and attention, from the commencement of cold weather.

A subscriber to a moral reform magazine called at the post office the other day, and inquired if the 'Friend of Virtue' had come. 'No,' replied the postmaster, 'there has been no such person here for a long time.'

The prayer which Socrates taught his disciple Alcibiades deserves a place in the daily devotions of every Christian, even "that he should beseech the Supreme God, to give him what was good for him, though he himself should not ask it, and to withhold from him whatever would be hurtful, though he should be so foolish as to pray for it."

For the indulgence of curiosity, or even from a better motive, it is dangerous to venture into temptation in our own strength, or without a divine warrant.

Sin is like a river, which begins in a quiet spring but ends in a tumultuous sea.

The exit of the peasantry from Ireland for ever, is beginning to tell upon the agriculturists both of this country and England. It is all but impossible in some Irish districts to obtain men for the purpose of harvest, and in districts in England where machinery is not used, and where the greatest amount of the autumnal labor was done by Irish hands, the saving of the crop has been a source of great anxiety. Wages are higher for such work than they have ever been before both in England and Ireland; but the men are not to be had, and the increased wages is not able to supply the want of human muscle and bone.

A NEW USE FOR SPONGE.—Sponge when moistened, is the most compressible and elastic of any known substance. The kind known as velvet sponge is found in deep water, is of very slow growth, and is scarce and dear.—The coarse kind grows rapidly and in shallow water, is easily gathered, but has heretofore found a limited market. By a progress recently invented, this coarse sponge is torn into threads, and prepared so that it is soft and elastic in the highest degree. The preparation with which the sponge is treated does not evaporate, and the elasticity is therefore permanent. It is used in the manufacture of mattresses, pillows, church cushions, and for upholstering easy chairs, sofas, carriages, and railroad cars. While it is more compressible and elastic than either curled hair or feathers, it costs much less, and is therefore within the reach of many heretofore unused to such luxuries.

SUNDAY-DRINKING AND FULL JAILS.—Some years since, Parliament passed two bills, one closing the public houses of Scotland on Sunday, and the other authorizing the raising of £12,000 by the city of Edinburgh for enlarging its jails, which was to small to accommodate those sentenced to confinement. The authorities, finding that closing the drinking-places reduced the criminal offences one-third by the close of the year, did not raise the money, and as the number continued to be still further reduced, they gave up the idea of enlarging the jail. Now, after several years, the jail, instead of being too small for the large number of prisoners, is so much to large that one wing of it is entirely vacant, and the authorities are considering to what purpose it shall be applied.

"Nae Strife up Here."

It is related that an old Scotch elder had once a serious dispute with his minister at an Elder's meeting. He said some hard things, and almost broke the minister's heart. Afterward he went home, and the minister went home too. The next morning the elder came down, and his wife said to him:

"Ye look sad, Jan; what is the matter with ye?"

"Ah!" he replied, "you would look sad too, if you had such a dream as I have. I dreamed I had been at the Elder's meeting, and had said some hard things, and grieved the minister; and when he went home I thought he died, and went to heaven; and thought afterward I died too, and went to heaven; and when I got to the gates of heaven, out came the minister, and put out his hands to take me, saying, 'Come along, Jan, there's nae strife up here—I'm happy to see ye.'"

The elder went to his minister directly to beg his pardon, and found he was dead. The elder was so stricken with the blow that two weeks after he also departed: 'And I should not wonder,' said he who related the incident, 'if he met the minister at heaven's gate, and hear him say: 'Come along, Jan, there's nae strife up here.'—*Presbyterian*.

What Seventy Boys Became.

Many people begin the education of their children with an exhibition of toys, marvellous tales, silly romances, and winds up with the circus and theatre. The degrading influences and sorrowful consequence of this mode of education will be best illustrated by stating a few facts that have passed under my own observation. So far as my memory goes, about thirty boys educated in this way—i. e., in contempt of all useful knowledge and occupation, spent their days in reading novels, the lives and confessions of pirates and murderers, &c., and their nights in the streets, dram-shops, gambling saloons, circus and theatres; at the age of forty-five, one had been hung for murder, one for robbing the mail, and three as pirates; five died in the penitentiary, and seven lived and died as useless vagabonds about the streets; three were useful mechanics, and the fate of the remainder is unknown.

Of about forty educated with me by a really moral and scientific teacher, under the old-fogy Puritanic system of restraint, as it is now called by Young America, at the age of fifty-five, one was a member of Congress, one judge of the Supreme Court, two judges of the Circuit Court, three physicians, five lawyers, fourteen were dead, and the remainder farmers and mechanics, and so far as known, not one of them was ever called before the bar of his country on a criminal charge, and they all had comfortable homes except two or three, and every one was passably respectable.—*Dr. Loomis*.

PAYING FOR A PAPER.—The following extract in regard to delinquent subscribers, we take from an exchange. It speaks the sentiments of the press generally, when it says: "Except the cash system is exclusively adopted and rightly observed, we know of no business whose bills are so difficult to collect. This is not because the subscribers are unwilling to pay, but it is principally owing to neglect. Each one imagines that because his year's indebtedness amounts to a small sum, the printer cannot be much in want of it, without for a moment thinking that the fruits of his entire business are made up of exactly such little sums, and the aggregate of all the subscribers is by no means an inconsiderable amount of money, and without which the publisher could not for a single month publish another paper."

A member of a fashionable church electrified a music-seller some time since by inquiring for "Solomon's Song," saying his minister had spoken of it as a production of great genius, and that he wanted his daughter to sing it.

"COULDN'T SEE IT."—Will Hays has just composed a new and very pretty song, entitled "Kiss Me," which is being published by Peters, in New York, and will be issued in a few days. A very pretty, blushing maid, having heard of the song above mentioned, and thinking she could get it, with some others, stepped into Fauld's music store a few days ago. Jim Cragg, one of the modest clerks, stepped up to wait upon her. The young lady threw her

back, saying, "I want 'Rock Me to Sleep.'" Jim got the song and gave it to her. "Now," said the young lady, "I want the 'Wandering Refugee.'" "Yes, ma'am," said Jim, bowing; and in a few minutes he produced the Refugee. "Now, 'Kiss Me,'" said the innocent young lady, of course meaning the song written by Hays. Poor Jim's eyes popped fire almost, as he looked at the young lady in utter astonishment, for he was not aware of the fact that Hays had written a song by that name. "Wh—what did you say, Miss?" "Kiss Me," said she. "I can't do it; I never kissed a young lady in my life," said Jim; and about that time a maid dropped, a young lady left in a hurry, Jim felt sick, and Fauld's lost the sale of some music.

An amusing incident occurred in one of the churches of Philadelphia last Sunday evening. An old lady, whose falling eyes demanded an unusually large prayer-book, started for church a little early. Stopping on the way to call on a friend, she laid her prayer-book on the counterpane. When the bells began to chime, she snatched what she supposed to be her prayer-book and started for church. Her seat was in the chancel end of the gallery. The organ ceased playing. The minister read, "The Lord is in his holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before him." In the effort to open her supposed prayer-book she started the spring of the music-book which she had taken instead. It began to play. In her consternation she put it on the floor. It would not stop. She put it on the seat. It sounded louder than ever. Finally she carried it out, while it played the "Washing Day," an Irish jig tune.—*Mus. Rev.*

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely known BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

WORTH MORE THAN PREMIUMS.—The testimony of thousands of business men all over the world to the excellence of FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES, from actual use for many years, is more valuable than any premiums. In addition to this, they have received more premiums than all other scales, including the highest at the Paris Exposition.

GRAND SUPPER!
THE "MITE SOCIETY" of 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).
Dec. 5, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.
An election for Nine Directors of the First National Bank of Selma, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m.
C. B. NORTH, Cashier.

First Nat Bank of Selma—
grove, Dec. 2, 1867.

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One bottle shows its effect on the hair.
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1868 JANUARY. 1868
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A book describing these and other diseases, with their means of cure, can be obtained free by addressing Dr. R. GREENE, 10 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

WILDER'S CO. LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation and the grateful parties themselves, have by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given to the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil in this combination is its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs.

A. B. WILDER, No. 166 Court st., Boston, is the proprietor. Sold in New York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., WELLS & CO., and by druggists generally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERIDEN CUTLERY COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY.
of Pearl, Ivory, Horn, Bone, Ebony, and Cocoa Nut, and exclusive manufacturers of the Goodeney Patent
HARD RUBBER
H AND L E.

It is much less expensive than Ivory.

It always retains its polish when in use.

It is warranted not to become loose in the handle.

It is not affected by hot water.

For sale by all the principal dealers in cutlery throughout the United States, and by the

Meriden Cutlery Company.
Imo 100 Beekman st., New York.

Twenty-Fifth Thousand.
The chorale Organ, a new collection of tunes, anthems, glee, elementary exercises and social songs, for the choir; singing school and social circle, by Theodore F. Seward, assisted by Lowell Mason, and Wm. B. Bradbury, first published only a few weeks since, has already reached its twenty-fifth thousand, and proves the most popular work of its class published in this country for many years. It is the first book in which Dr. Mason and Mr. Bradbury have been associated as editors, and besides their own recent compositions and arrangements, probably represents a greater number of other popular composers than any other work of the kind. Price \$1.50 each; \$13.50 per doz. A single copy (only) to any teacher of music or leader of choir, sent by post examination for one dollar. Published by Mason Brothers, 596 Broadway, New York.

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Agents find our morocco bound, one volume, 700 pages, royal octavo, profusely illustrated, 700 steel engraved portraits of M. Greeley will be sent to each person who sends a club of 20 and asks for it at the time of subscribing.

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Dresses on New York terms, most office orders, payable to the order of the Tribune, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address Imo THE TRIBUNE, New York.

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Manufacturers of Sewing Machine Needles, Shuttle, Bobs, Screw Drivers, Oil cans, and every variety of Sewing Machine Trimmings. No. 5 Haymarket Square, Boston.

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For Coughs, Colds and Consumption, try the old and well known Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, approved and used by our oldest and best physicians. It is safe, 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 REED, CUTLER & CO., Druggists, Boston, Proprietors, Imo

CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere. Imo

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 REED, CUTLER & CO., Druggists, Boston, Proprietors, Imo

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE
to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.—More than one-third the work has already been done, more than one-third 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 find 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 this simple and 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 \$18,000 per mile for 1,000 miles to 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 these bills in place of the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may 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.—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 the road progresses. 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. They are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—The Land Grant

Children's Department.

No Time Like the Present.

BY PHOEBE CARY.

If you're told to do a thing,
And mean to do it, really;
Never let it be by halves;
Do it fully, freely!

Do not make a poor excuse,
Waiting, weak, unsteady;
All obedience worth the name
Must be prompt and ready.

When father calls, though pleasant be
The play you are pursuing;
Do not say, "I'll come when I
Have finished what I am doing."

When 'tis said, "you've cut enough,"
Don't reply, "O, mother!"
Let me have just one cake more,
I won't ask another!

If you're told to learn a task,
And you should begin it;
Do not tell your teacher, "Yes
I'm coming in a minute!"

Something waits, and you should now
Begin and go right through it;
Don't think, if put off a day,
You'll not mind to do it.

Waste not moments, nor your words,
In telling what you could do;
Some other time, the present is
For doing what you should do.

Don't do right unwillingly,
And stop to plan and measure;
'Tis working with the heart and soul,
That makes our duty pleasure.

Sewing-Aches.

Jessie sat down by her mother to sew. She was making a pillow-case for her own little pillow.

"All this?" she asked, in a discontented tone, holding the seam out.

"That is not much for a little girl who has a work basket of her own," said her mother.

"Yes," thought Jessie, "mother has given me a work-basket, and I ought to be willing to sew," and with that she took a few stitches quite diligently.

"I have a dreadful pain in my side," said Jessie in a few minutes. "My thumb is very sore," she said in a few minutes after. "Oh, my hand is so tired." That was next. And with that she laid down her work. Next there was something the matter with her foot, and next her eye.

At length the sewing was done. Jessie bro't it to her mother.

"Now, may I go out to play?" she asked, in such an altered tone you could hardly believe it was Jessie's.

"Should I not first send for the doctor?" said her mother.

"The doctor for me, mother?" cried the little girl, as surprised as could be.

"Certainly," said her mother; "a little girl so full of pains and aches must be sick, and the sooner we have the doctor the better."

"Oh, mother," said Jessie laughing, "they were sewing-aches. I am well enough now."

I have heard of other little girls besides Jessie who had sewing-aches and pains when ever their parents had work for them to do.

These aches and pains do show sickness. They are symptoms of a sad disease—a disease which is called "selfishness." It makes children cross, and fretful, and disliking, and troublesome, and unhappy; and I am sure it makes those unhappy and sad who have the charge of them.

We hope that none of our little readers ever have sewing-aches.—Children's Friend.

Fault-Finding.

Children are more hurt by indiscriminate, thoughtless fault-finding, than by any other one thing. Often a child has all the sensitiveness and all the susceptibility of a grown person, added to all the faults of childhood. Nothing about him is right yet; he is immature and faulty at all points and everybody feels at liberty to criticise him from right to left, above and below, till he takes refuge in callous hardness, or irritable moroseness.

A bright, noisy boy rushes in from school, eager to tell his mother something he has on his heart, and Number One cries out—"Oh, you've left the door open! I do wish you wouldn't always leave the door open! It is time for digging around them, and preparing holes for their reception. After the first severe freeze; pry balls of earth loose, placing blocks under them; this is much easier than to dig loosening them until frozen solid.—Evergreens do not thrive where exposed to dense smoke from bituminous coal.

Examine fruit trees for borers, their haunts are readily discovered by the "gimlet clips" emitted by them at the base of the tree. A sharp jack knife is as good an implement as has been invented for the purpose. They are one of the greatest of insect enemies to the fruit culturist, and, where they abound, require a careful examination of the trees each spring and fall.

Whitewash apple trees at this season, if infested by bark lice, which are the worst insect enemy of this "King of Fruits" at the North. Use fresh lime; apply the wash liberally to the trunk and branches with a half worn broom; the winter rains clean the trees of the application carrying most of the lice with it.

Mr. A. P. DAVIS, of Lake Washington, Minn., by selecting the earliest ears of corn for several successive years, has a variety of white dent corn, which he says will always escape the fall frosts, if properly cultivated.

Three brothers in Plymouth, Mass., own a cranberry meadow of fifty acres, from sixteen of which they have picked this year 1,950 bushels. They propose to devote the remainder of the land to the same crop, and in good years expect to harvest 6,000 bushels.

Cat and Kitten:

A HINT TO TEACHERS.

"Granny, granny! the air is full of canaries; it is, granny! Just like Miss Lily's, in the cage—the cage, granny, that she rubbed my nose against because I just looked at it." And the kitten stood with her back arched, her tail straight up, and her eyes as bright as stars and as round as beads.

"Nonsense!" cried the old Cat.

"Well, then, they are butterflies. Yes they are butterflies!" said Kitty, lifting up one little paw for a start.

"Butterflies in December!" said the old Cat contemptuously.

"Then—then—they are—," cried Kitty, and off she scampered without waiting to finish; and jumping up to catch one, she fell backwards and over and over.

"They are nothing but dead leaves, granny!" she exclaimed, returning with an air of disappointment.

"Of course they are dead leaves. I knew that," said the old Cat.

"Did you? Then why didn't you tell me so?" asked Kitty, half affronted.

"Because, my dear," replied the old Cat, "young people are apt to set a higher value on what they have some trouble in learning than on what they get for nothing."

HOUSEHOLD, FARM, & GARDEN

MICE AND YOUNG TREES.—In some orchards, these little animals play havoc during the coldest part of winter, in living upon the bark, leaving scarcely a tree untouched, and destroying most of them. Rabbits are sometimes extremely destructive, but the dog and the gun leaves so few by the time hard weather sets in as not to occasion any alarm or to apprehend any extensive damage.

Various remedies are proposed. Mr. David Gray, of Oneida county, takes one pound of tallow and two quarts of common tar, melts and mixes thoroughly and applies while warm, with a paint brush, to the trunks of his trees, as high as he thinks there is any danger of their being gnawed. He says the tar thus mixed has no injurious effect on the trees.—P. H. W., of Mohawk, N. Y., condemns the tar application, saying that a neighbor of his tried it, and it killed nearly all the trees.

Another person recommends the tramping down of the snow around the trees. The mice lay low in loose stuff, and will not penetrate hard earth or snow to get at the trees. The plan generally adopted, and with success, is to bank up the earth around the tree a foot high. It is done expeditiously, and on the score of labor also has the advantage over others.

There are several other remedies mentioned; but as the banking up process is simple, inexpensive, and effectual, it is to be recommended. It also protects the roots against severe frost, as well as an undue quantity of moisture with which the earth is usually saturated in winter, at least in most localities.

We like, however, bandaging the exposed portion of the stem, better than any other plan suggested. Any old stuffs of cotton, flax, or wool will answer. Let this bandage commence an inch or so below the surface, and extend up sufficiently high to place the exposed stem beyond the reach of the animals, and twined. It will be found to be a complete protection, and requires less time than any of the other modes.

Old settlers on the prairies will need no precautions to induce them to provide themselves liberally with fuel before being caught by any of the severe spells of weather we are sometimes called to pass through. It is hoped that farmers of the West will have no more "ten cent" corn to burn in cases of emergency, as has heretofore been done. Certainly there is none of it on hand at present.

Cellars used for the storage of fruits or vegetables should have as thorough ventilation as possible, compatible with safety from risk of injury by freezing. Very many apples are annually lost by rotting for want of attention to this necessity. Aside from the direct pecuniary loss sustained by such neglect, the effluvia arising from decaying vegetable matter in cellars is often the direct cause of malignant fevers.

Evergreens or deciduous trees of large size, are readily and safely transplanted with balls of frozen earth in early winter, now is the time for digging around them, and preparing holes for their reception. After the first severe freeze; pry balls of earth loose, placing blocks under them; this is much easier than to dig loosening them until frozen solid.—Evergreens do not thrive where exposed to dense smoke from bituminous coal.

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PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. ROAD

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT.

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 25th, 1867, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 11 15 p. m.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 12 noon

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie 10 25 a. m.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie 11 15 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 10 10 a. m.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 11 15 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie 9 15 a. m.

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One present, worth 3¢

One present, worth 2¢

One present, worth 1¢

One present, worth 50¢

One present, worth 40¢

One present, worth 30¢

One present, worth 20¢

One present, worth 15¢

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PIANOS.

The undersigned, having opened a Music Store in Selinsgrove, are sole agents for the celebrated Haines Brothers' Pianos of New York, and can sell them much cheaper than they can be bought any where 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