Rev. MILTON WRIGHT, Editor.

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REV. W. J. SHUEY.

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Correspondence.

SPIRITUALISM.

We think it unfortunate that the late General Conference refused to take a decided stand against this already wide spread, and still rapidly growing, form (or intidelity. The proposition of Bro Greene, of Kansas, was not too strong, and the testimony of the Church against the evil should have been had in some permanent form. Being unwell, I was not present when the subject was up, and knew nothing of it till I saw it referred to in a late issue of the RE-GIOUS TELESCOPE. The failure to ass the proposed clause, I am glad to know, was not owing to spiritualism being looked upon with favor by any member of the Conference; but simply because it was deemed to be only local in its existence, and therefore not an enemy sufficiently formidable to take notice of. In this, I regret to say, the brethren are

wholly mistaken. There recently fell into my hands a number of the Religio-philosoph. ical Journal, published at Chicago in the interests of spiritualism. Making allowance for considerable braggadocio, and perhaps some misrepresentation, I gather some facts which go to show what a monster this error has become. I find, for instance, seventy places for meeting published in this single paper. In the "speakers' register" there are one hundred and ninety-three names of persons who are regularly engage in the work. Their services are to be had for a consideration, whenever needed. They are made up of men and women, white and black, from all parts of the country. They are styled lecturers, trance speakers, normal speakers, inspirational speakers, impressimal speakers. They claim s membership of from six to ten millions in the United States alone. A work has recently been issued by the Appletons, of New York, entitled Christianity and its Conflicts, Ancient and Modern," by Rev. Marcy. million three hundred and thirtythree thousand. Last spring a convocation of Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops met in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, one object of which was to consider the religious condition of the country. Each bishop brought the statistics from his own diocese, which showed an army of ten million spiritualists, and fifty thousand mediums in this country lone. Amongst their votaries they aim the most cultivated minds of e country. Judge Edmunds, of York; Robert Hare, late pro-

secor of chemistry in the Medical

College of Philadelphia, and a mem-

be of several learned societies; Rob

and Dale Owen, ex-member of Con-

Naples, and American minister to

haps, every phase, of infidelity, but | Church and put it into much better all holding to the great central idea, spiritual communications between the other world and this. And is all this to be met and conquered by neglect or contempt?

The doctrines they are propagating are poisonous and destructive, and aim at the overthrow of our divine Christianity. Here we have a poem purporting to be from the spirit of Robert Burns, coming through Mrs. Frances O. Hyzer, of Montpelier, Vermont, in which he speaks of his marriage, and the delightful kisses he enjoys with his Highland Mary in the spirit world. This system of God father, not King; Christ brother, not Redeemer; heaven home; religion nature." It says, "Christ lived for himself; died for himselfworked out his own salvation, and we must do the same." They hold that the communications of departed spirits are just as much inspired, and as is the the Bible, and indeed much more than some portions of it. They deny the divinity of Christ and the work of the atonement. And yet, what makes the thing so much more dangerous is, that there is some truth, some good, mixed up with all this falsehood. My purpose, however, is not to discuss the subject, but to show that whether you look at the nature of the thing or to the multitude who believe in it. it is sufficiently formidable to demand a vigorous opposition and afterward you can give the balon the part of the friends of truth. We are not troubled with it here, but they must be somewhere; and we believe that when the United Brethren Church learns the kind of an enemy that has to be encountered, she will be found in the front ranks, battling for truth and against this wickedness, as she is against other forms of evil. And may the God of heaven keep her firm and united in the right and the good, henceforth and forever.

CHURCH-ERECTION SOCIETIES.

There is no want more necessary to be met, to the rapid and permanent growth of our Church, than a fund to aid in the erection of houses of worship. Many of our societies are either altogether without such houses, or they are struggling under an embarrassing debt. In almost all our mission-conferences, and in quite a number of those which are self-sustaining, there are many localities where there are but few churches, and where our societies greatly need them.

In the providence of God our Zion has been enlarging her borders rapidly, and many new organizations have been effected by the labors of our missionaries, and others, which societies greatly need, and absolutely must have, meeting-houses in which to hold Sabbath-schools and meetings, if they are to be permanent and be a power for good in the land.

Already many of the societies, In this work the spiritualists of the formed through the labors of our United States are put down at six ministers, have been scattered or swallowed np by other denominations; and many more are barely maintaining an existence, and doing little or nothing for the salvation o the people in the communities where they are, mainly because they

have not suitable houses of worship We have greatly suffered in many places, especially in the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, for want of churches. Had we one hundred thousand dollars to be loaned without interest, for from three to five years, in sams varying from five hundred to two thousand dollars, upon the condition that the societies thus helped would contribute a like amount, many of them who now feel too poor to wholly meet the cost of building, would at Taples, and others, are the boasted once proceed, and, by the help thus to the St. Regis chain, westward his bed by day and night, began to thimpions of spiritualism. Among afforded, erect suitable places of wor.

this motley multitude there is, per- | ship, and thus permanently plant the condition to grow in many places where now its continuance for any length of time is very doubtful. One of the excellences of this church erec tion project is that it will greatly stimulate others to work, and thus do a twofold good. Poor societiesand some are poor in a twofold sense of the word-would bestir themselves to build churches, which without this inducement will not only not do so, but do little else for themselves or anybody else. Had we the small sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to put to work now, in one year we would have at least -call it what you please-"calls fifty thousand dollars more church property than we will have without it. From one to two thousand dollars is sufficient to build all that is needed in many newly-settled portions of the country; and scores of such places would gladly furnish half the money, and be glad thus to get for themselves and neighbors therefore just as truly to be believed, places in which to meet for Sabbathschools and for religious meetings.

> Now, friends, you who have the money, will you not by will or donation set spart a reasonable portion of what the Lord has intrusted you with-say one tenth of your estatefor an object so good as this? It does seem to me that an opportunity to do so great a good ought to open wide your hearts and purses. Suppose a few hundred of you just forward the small sum of one hundred dollars each to start this good work, ance by will or donation, as you like best

A few may say: Ah, there is no end to being asked for money for good projects! I hope that this will be so, at least until the world shall be brought under the world shall be brought under the of duty, average a gain of a pound power of the gospel fully; and to do per day for the round trip. This is this, many churches must first be

Just let the grumblers and idlers say their say, and stand in the way of progress, till the Lord takes them to heaven, if he can; but you, friends. who love to work for Christ, and feel that the least you ought to do is to labor, pay, and pray for the extension of his kingdom while you live, send along your money or obligations in notes of hand, bonds, or any way that suits you best, only so the money comes certain some time.

And now, who will be the first one to give one hundred or one thousand dollars to this good object? Many ought, and might; but who will? that is the question.

D. K. FLICKINGER

THE ADIRONDACES.

The Adirondack Wilderness, or the "North Woods," as it is some-times called, lies between the lakes George and Champlain on the east, and the river St. Lawrence on the north and west. It reaches north ward as far as the Canada line, and southward to Boonville. Its area is about that of Connecticut. The southern part is known as the Brow Tract Region, with which the whole wilderness by some is confused; bu with no more accuracy than any one county might be said to comprise an "Brown 8 Traci is the least interesting portion of the Adirondack region. It lacks the Adirondack region. lofty mountain scenery, the intricate work of lakes, and the wild grandeur of the country to the north It is the lowland district, comparatively tame and uninviting. nntil you reach the Racquette do you get a glimpse of the magnificant scenery which makes this wilderness to rival Switzerland. There, on the very ridge-board of the vast water-shed which slopes northward to all which slopes northward to the St. Lawrence, eastward to the Hnd. son, and southward to the Mohawk you can enter upon a voyage the like of which, it is safe to say, the world does not anywhere else furnish. For hundreds of miles I have boated up and down that wilderness, going ashore only to "carry" around a fall, or cross some narrow ridge, dividing the otherwise connected lakes. For weeks I have paddled my ceder shell

Black River country, and thence penetrated to that almost unvisited region, the "South Branch." without seeing a face but my guide's, and the entire circuit, it must be remembered, was through a wilderness yet to echo to the lumberman's ax. It is many yet unvisited, lie imbedded in this vast forest of pine and hemlock. From the summit of a mountain, two years ago, I counted, as seen by my naked eye, forty four lakes gleaming amid the depths of the wilderness like gems of purest ray amid the folds of emerald-colored velvet. Last summer I met a gentleman on the Racquette who had just received a letter from a brother in Switzerland, an artist by profession, in which he said, that, "having traveled over all Switzerland, and the Rhine and Rhone region, he had not met with scenery which, judged from a purely artistic point of view, combined so many beauties in connection with grandeur as the lakes, mountsuch ains, and forest of the Adirondack region presented to the gazer's eye." And yet thousands are in Europe today as tourists who never gave a passing thought to this marvelous country lying as it were at their very

Another reason why I visit the

Adirondacks, and urge others to do

so, is because I deem the excursion

eminently adapted to restore impair-

ed health. Indeed, it is marvelous

what benefit physically is often de

rived from a trip of a few weeks to these woods. To such as are afflicted with that dire parent of ills, dys-pepsia, or have lurking in their system consumptive tendencies, I most earnestly recommend a month's experience among the pines. The air which you there inhale is such as can be found only in high mountainous regions, pure, rarefied, and brac-The amount of venison steak a consumptive will consume after a week's residence in that appetizing atmosphere is a subject of daily and increasing wonder. I have known increasing wonder. I have known delicate ladies and fragile school-girls, to whom all feed at home was distasteful and eating a pure matter no exaggeration, as some one who will read these lines may know. The anruce, hemlock, balsam, and pine. which largely compose this wilderness, yield upon the air, and especially at night, all their curative qually at night, all their curative qual-ities. Many a night have I laid down my bed of balsam boughs and been lulled to sleep by the murmer of waters and the low sighing melo dy of the pines, while the air was laden with the mingled perfume of cedar, of batsam and the water-lily. Not a few, far advanced in that dread disease, consumption, have found in this wilderness renewal of life and health. I recall a young man, the son of wealthy parents in New York, who lay dying in that great city, attended as he was by the est skill that money could secure. A friend calling upon him one day chanced to speak of the Adirondacks, and that many had found help from trip to their region. moment he piped for the woods. He insisted on what his family called 'his insane idea," that the mountain sir and aroma of the forest would cure him. It was his daily request and entreaty that he might go. At last his parents consented, the more because the physicians as readily sured them that their son's recovery was impossible, and his death a mere matter of time. They started with him for the north in search of life. When he arrived at the point where he was to meet his guide he was too reduced to walk. The guide seeing his condition refused to take him inexpressed it, that he would "die on his hands." At last another guide was prevailed upon to serve him, much for the money, as he afterward told me, but because he pitied the young man, and felt that "one so near death as he was should he gratified even in his whims."

The boat was half filled with cedar, pine, and balsam boughs, and the young man, carried in the arms of his guide from the house, was laid at full length upon them. The camp ntensils were put at one end, the guide seated himself at the other, and the little boat passed with the living and the dying down the lake, and was lost to the group watching them amid the islands to the south. was in early June. The first week the guide carried the young man on his back over all the portages, lifting him in and out of the boat as he might a child. But the healing propertie

he inhaled their fragrance. Their pungent and healing odors penetrated his diseased and irritated lungs. The second day out his cough was less sharp and painful. At the end of the first week he could walk by leaning on the paddle. The second week he needed no support. The third week the cough ceased entirely. From that time he improved with wonderful rapidity. He "went in" the first of June, carried in the arms of his guide. The second week of Novemher he "came out" bronzed as an Indian, and as hearty. In five months he had gained sixty five pounds of flesh, and flesh, too, "well packed on," as they say in the woods. Coming out he carried his own boat over all the portages; the very same over which a few months before the guide had carried him, and pulled as strong an oar as any amateur in the wilderness. His meeting with his family I leave the reader to imagine. The wilderness received him almost a corpse. It returned him to his home and the world as happy and healthy a man as ever tivouscked under its pines.

This, I am aware, is an extreme case, and, as such, may seem exaggerated; but it is not. I might instance many other cases which, if less startling, are equally corroborative of the general statement. There is one sitting near me as I write, the color of who color of whose cheek, and the clear brightness of whose eye causes my heart to go out in ceaseless gratitude to the woods, amid which she found that health and strength of which they are the proof and sign. five summers have we visited the wilderness. From four to seven weeks, each year, have we breathed the breath of the mountains; bathed in the waters which sleep at their base; and made our couch at night of moss and balsam boughs, beneath the whispering trees. fore, that I am able to speak from experience touching this matter; and I believe that, all things being considered, no portion of our country surpasses, if indeed any equals, in health-giving qualities, the Adiron-dack Wilderness.—Adventures in the Wilderness.

THE MASORA.

The Masora, is the critical art of the Hebrews, which takes cognizance of the right reading and num ber of the words, letters, vowels, ac-cents, and verses, in the sacred Scriptures. It is said to have been delivered from Mount Sinai. minute is this art, that, as an illustration of it, Buxtorf gives us a long pcem of four pages quarto, written by Elias Raf Saadia Gaon, who was head of the accademy of Sora in Babylon, about the year of our Lord 927. This poem, in short Hebrew distichs, each letter containing eight hemistichs, gives us the number of times that the various letters of the alphabet occur in the beginning, middle, and end of a word, through whole Hebrew Scriptures. Gano makes the number to be 815. 280, a number, we fear, short of the mark; for Leusden, with the imperturbable labor of a Batavian Hebra ist, has, in a rough way, numbered the letters of the Hebrew Bible, and made them to be 1.128 800. The Masora is twofold, the Great and the Little. The Great Masora compre-Little. hends the entire apparatus of criticism, all the passages of Scripture particularly noticed by the art, and receives different names as it is situated: preliminary, when at the be-ginning of book; textual, when adoining to a text, or concerning it; final, when placed at the end of the Bible, to which the different readings of Ben Asher and Ben Naphtali, namely, of the western and eastern The Little Masora is but an abstract of the greater. It has no generalization; it is usually limited to a word a letter, or a vowel, and indicated by some contracted sign or symbolical phrase, Chaldaic or Rabbinical.

The great Preliminary Masora is often attended by sculptures, festal triumphal arches, decorations, and and flourishing festoons, that adorn the magnificent portals, opening up into the royal palaces, and unsearch able richer of the sacred treasurehouse of the King of kings. Now, the Masora is set off with a profusion of summer fruits, grapes, and pomegranates, and sycamores; now with flowery wreaths of surpassing elegance and unfading beauty; now with scrolls of the law, and instru-ments of music; now with golden ornaments and stones of priceless costliness; and now with sword and scepter, and crowns that look forward to nothing less than universal monarchy. Such, more or less, are Misdemes to be found in the Biblia magna Rabgross vices.

binica: such as Daniel Bomberg, the great printer of Venice, so gorgeous-ly first published in 1526. (1528), and still more admirable in 1549, and the Buxtorfs afterwards reproduced, imre admirable in 1549, and tho proved, and dignified at Basle in 1620. But, long after those times, it was a common thing for the Hebrew to draw out the Masora, of which we have now scarcely the half, in the most fantastic forms. Some of the minor Greek poets were accustomed to fabricate their poems in the form of an egg, the wings of a bird, an al-tar, or a shepherd's pipe; and the Hebrew was not overmatched in this sort of accomplishment. The Masora, in the smallest possible letters, and the finest caligraphy, was drawn out, now in the shape of a sheep, now of an ox, now of a bear, and n lion, and other strange shapes of things real or imaginary; so that it required a man of good eyesight, and some little knowledge of Hebrew, to find out whether he had before him Masora, or merely the pig-of an animal, wild or tame. The celebrated Reuchlin received a copy of the Masora, written in this peculiar fashion, from the Emperor Maximilian I., and left it as a legacy at his death to his native town of Pforzeim. It had been written some centuries before, for no less a man than Aben Ezra.

The great Textual Masora is generally found in three lines, at the top of the Hebrew and Chaldee text, and then below the same; and some-times on the right hand, and on the left, as space may admit. The Lit-tle Masora is always in the space between the Hebrew and Chaldee of the large Bibles, and generally at the foot of the page in Bibles of the smaller size, indicated mostly by a small circle placed over a letter. I no notes of the Little Masora resemule very much the different renderings of Hebrew or Greek words in the margin of our English Bibles. But the great Final Masora, occurring at the end of the large Hebrew Bibles. is the grand store house of verbal criticism; and, arranged in alpha-betical order, occupies no less than one hundred and twenty-one folio

pages of four columns each.
In the Jewish In the Jewish work entitled "Cosri," being a dialogue between king Cosar and a Jew, the following query is put: "Does it seem to you this labor of Masorites was vain and useless; or, in truth, that their care and study were directed to a subject at once suitable and necessary?" The answer, then is the ry?" The answer, then, is thus pointedly given—and it goes far to uphold the Masora—"Indeed, that occupation appears to me to have been both useful and necessary, being copjoined with admirable dom and the preservation of the law, that it might not in any way be changed. For, by that collocation ints and accents, there arises, and shines forth conspiciously, regularity which could not proceed from assisted wisdom, which is far other than our wisdom, and not in any manner to be compared with it." -Evangelical Review.

SUNDAY TRAVEL

The Examiner well says of the evident increase of Sunday travel: "We suppose it is beyond question that most of this travel is entirely unnecessary, and that many of the travelers profess a regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath which their for the patronage of Sunday trains by no means exemplifies. Many Chris-tian men, and not a few Christian ministers, avail themselves of trains which arrive on Sunday or Sunday evening—without thinking that their example tends to promote that utter desecration of the Lord's day to which our nation is rapidly tending Manifestly, these thin ought not so to be. A word to the wise is sufficient, and Jehovah speaks ing verses of the seventeenth chapter of Jeremiah."

LORD BRSEINE'S RULE.

Lord Erskine, distinguished for independence and truth, once said, "It was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth always to do my conscience told me to be my duty, and to leave the consequence to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice, of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, temporal sacrince. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit."

Misdemeanors are the pioneers of

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sons sending names must, in every case state whether they are for premiums, and what one they desire, otherwise none will be allowed.

We may add other premiums to our list from sime to time. In the mean time we trust all the triends of the Church and the TELESCOPE will begin the good work, and prosecute it with vigor. We aim, primarily, to benefit and encourage our ministers, without whose co-operation we can not occored; but the help of all is earnestly solicted. Let us have a lively campaign for souls and

In every instance send money only, if at all possible, by Draft, Postal Money-Order, or by Express, Prepaid.

> Rev. W. J. SHUEY. Dayton, Ohio.

Communications.

STABLE AND UNSTABLE PRO-FESSORS.

The conduct of many professors in religious efforts is evidently governed entirely by circumstances. Hence they fluctuate according to the state of things that prevail around them. can one of God's creatures be thrown as in times of revivals, they manifest extraordinary zeal; but when the cause of Zion languishes they are nearly or entirely dead in point of spirituality. Another class of proressors make duty to God the gov erning principle of their conduct. Such persons, so far as religious action is concerned, pay but little attention to the circumstances by which they are surrounded. Fixing their eye steadily upon that which God requires, they move on in the line of duty, whatever course others may pursue, and whatever may be the moral condition of the neighborhood in which they are located. Whether members are faithful or unfaithful, prosperous or declining state, they

ters who have had change of fields of labor know the value of members who are always steadfast in the per-formance of duty. They are like soldiers whose valor and fidelity have been proved in scores of battles. In seasons of difficulty, of darkness and discouragement, they are as firm as granite walls, and true as steel to the cause which they have espoused. But members of fluctuating habits are wholly nareliable. When their help is the most needed, as in times of spiritual declension, they are away from their post, shorn of their strongt, hand totally inefficient in the Christian warfare. Such persons by their unstable course often do great injury to the cause which they profess. Nothing is more needed than members whose faithfulness can always be relied upon, whatever emergencies may arise.

W. TAYLOR Plymouth, Ind., June 39, 1860.

POLICY.

Policy governs the actions of many men; and with some it has become such a settled habit that it is second nature with them. They are afraid to express an opinion, or to perform an act, unless they first consult their minds as to whether it will give offense to such and such a one, or damage their business or social standing. And what real, lasting benefit is derived from thus catering to the likes and dislikes of other people, when our own principles and sense of duty are in direct opposition thereto? What high minded person ever thought one whit the better of one of these weather-cocks for changing his mind to suit him?

True, it is pleasant to meet persons holding the same views with ourselves, possessing the same sense of right, the same patriotic and religious sentiments, when they are natural and sincere. But still, it is not difficult for a quick perception to detect the spurious from the genuine; and when the former is discovered, what other feeling but contempt can it produce in the bosom of a man of integrity?

We have known men who, in impecunious circumstances, have started out in life trying to make a living; and, instead of being true to themselves and living up to their best convictions of right, they feared to give an open, honest expression to their views on topics which they could not well avoid encountering in the community. And why? Simply because they were poor, and feared it might injure their business. Was it an election, and did such a one hold convictions contrary to those of the majority, he would sneak to the polls with a ticket secretly marked and carefully folded, and deposit it, with the injunction to a confident not to mention how he voted, for it might injure his business.

Were his religious opinions such as he knew to be unpopular, how careful he would be that no chance slip of the tongue should commit him before the awful public before which he stood in bodily fear. And so on, through the whole catalogue, our policy men worry through their existence. Poor souls! they do not, let us hope, realize that they are sold out for less than a "mess of pottage," for they are sold without a bidder; they have given themselves over to a worse slavery than that in which the overseer plied his lash, and drove human souls to the auction-blockthe bondage of the fear of men! What more abject and pitiable condition principle and policy, regardless, oftentimes, of the "still small voice," which rarely leads astray, these deluded ones have neither rest nor peace, for they are ever casting about as to what will this one and that one think if they do or say so and so. And what permanent benefit was one such ever known to derive from this course of conduct?

Did vou to-day go to a certain man and yield your vote or your opinion, to please him! For the time being, of course, he smiled and patted you on the shoulder-oh, mighty condescension! wonderful patronage!-but behind your back, and after the event had passed, how could he feel other whether the cause of God is in a than contempt for you? And did you feel any better yourself? In forare ever to be found at their post, saking your own principles and yield-"abounding, and always abounding, in ing to those of another man, just bethe work of the Lord." All minis- cause you thought it would raise you

of fields | in his estimation, did you feel elevated in your own heart? Or did you seel little, and debased and mean! I need not answer for you. Besides this, in the end, did your business ase in the ratio in which your manhood and self-respect decreased? I imagine not. All I ever knew of this class, were in the end as far from reaching the aim of their ambition as when they set out, or finding, in the course of their career, that they had made a grave mistake, they hap pily, before self-respect was entirely gone, began life on a more honorable basis. An honest man-honest in his deal-

> ings, honest in his opinions, and true to himself-will always be respected he will always wield an influence Of course, he will have to bear the maledictions of people who are ever ready to crucify another for not believing as they believe, and acting as they act. But even these, when they recover from the excitement which passion gives, will involuntarily honor the man who has sufficient courage to stand his ground and maintain his principles "though the heav ens fall." Intelligent and liberal minded men will place implicit confidence in him, and in his word, because he has been true to himself and to his God.

"To thyself be true; And it shall follow, as the night the day, That thou caust not be false to any man. Then stand firm and fear not. Fear only to barter one jots of that integrity which God has implanted in your breast. Fear only to violate the laws of God and to give him offense; and though, for a time, friends and neighbors may cease to smile upon you -may even loudly condemn your course-stand firm, with your face to the foe, and he will quail before you, and ultimately do you homage.

R. R. ENGLE. Waynesville, Ohio, June 28th, 1869.

SCHOOL

When we speak of school it is generally supposed that we mean litera ture, and nothing else. But we wish to view the subject in its general

But our schooling is commenced a soon as we commence the exercise of intellect. Hence our primary instructions are under the influence of a parent. Notice how rapidly a child learns while in infancy, and see how much progress in naming things, and how much proficiency is obtained in the English language in two years, by being continually taught by sentiment and example. The child can discern by a mother's look her thoughts and wishes. What kindness, then, should be exercised by the parent, that the influence over the child may have a lasting, virtuous effect! Mother, you in whom your children bave so much confidence, who now respect your admonitions and advice, are about to take lessons in the street which are also taught by example, hence lasting. You inquire, What must be done? Am I obliged to keep my little ones continually under the shadow of this lonesome roof? I answer, is there not another school in your vicinity where they may be taught to read and write, and at the same time be under the influence of that kind cher whose duty it is to study to train the young mind to become stored with useful knowledge? Yes, that kind teacher has those winning ways and fascinating charms that have a tendency to draw many children from the street school to the district or village school, to love one another, and be loved by all The Sabbath-school is next, but not least. How grand, how glorious, how sublime is that influence, whether exercised on the part of parents, teachers, or people, that calls the young pupil from sin and vice, from drunk enness and other immoralities, to crowd the pleasant seats of the loving Sabbath-school, where example should teach to "love the Lord and keep his commandments!" Then with what harmony should these

When circumstances are favorable, into? Constantly wavering between love the teacher, love their books, 1812; and Otterbein died 17th of Noschools be united,—parents with teachers, teachers with people-at the same time listening for "that still small voice" to guide and direct in all things, that when we have our tasks finished on earth we may be

D. C. TALBOT.

of all good.

Bear Valley, June 25, 1869.

on the day before. One of the speakers, Dr. K., said that a great deal of the present difficulty in the Church on the subject of secrecy had grown out of the fact that our brethren had been kept under a cloud concerning the original principles of the Church; and feeling satisfied that evidence could be obtained showing that the early founders of the United Brethren Church were Masons, he went to Grand Secretary E. H. Barry and asked him to write to Baltimore for information on this very important subject; and the following letter was received from "that distinguished Odd-fellow, Mason, and Christian, David Martin:"

BALTIMORE, May 31, 1867. E. H. Barry, Esq. -

E. H. Barry, Esq.—

Dear Sir and Brother: On my return from a Masonic excursion to Winchester. Virginia, after an absence of three days, I found your kind favor of the 26th. I immediately went to work to obtain the desired information. I found the names of Otterbein, Keating, and Boem on the proceedings, but was not positive if they were the same persons, as you did not give their Christian names, so as to make the matter certain and poeitive. I concluded to call on our Grand Master. I concluded to call on our Grand Master. John Coats, who has for nearly fifty years been a Mason, and I may say an active one, who says that he knew them well, as he attended the same church and met them there, and also sat with them in the lodge. E. F. Maker was also an active member of the church and lodge. So you can rely on what he says, as he himself is now a member of the Methodiet Church, whose clergy are largely represented in our fraternity, many of them filling the office of chaplain in our Odd-fellow and Masonic lodges, where they have as good an opportunity to do good as anywhere else, and I think that is where every good man ought to be—where he can do the most good to his fellow creatures. A Mason has it in his power to do more good to a brother of his own society than an outsider, in counseling and advising him for his own good. I have been an Odd-fellow forty-one DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: On my return brother of his own society than an outsider, in counseling and advising him for his own good. I have been an Odd-fellow forty-one years, and twenty-two years a Mason, and trying for forty-six years to be a Christian; but I must say that I have never seen anything in either society that I could consider as a stumbling block in all my attempts to serve my Lord and Master, but the reverse, to visit the sick and dying, to pray and advise with them, to vieit the sick and distressed, it is calculated to make the best Christian in the world a more humble and better man.

better man.

I hope to see you, face to face, next July, when we can talk over these matters, and better than I am able to do with pen and paper. Remember me kindly to Brother Staats, and all other inquiring

Yours, truly.

DAVID MARTIN. This letter was produced by Dr. K. to establish beyond all controversy that the early founders of the church of United Brethren, namely. Otterbein, Boehm, and Geeting, were members of the order of Free and Accepted Masons; and most conclusively is the point established; for are not their names recorded in the books of their times? And lest the names may not have been written legibly, or some mistake as to identity, personal evidence is presented of a character that is unquestioned and most convincing. Grand Master Coats, who has for nearly fifty years been a Mason, knew them well, at tended the same church and met them there, and also sat with them in the lodge. This ought to convince any skeptic on this point. Are not the names recorded? The grand master avers he met them less than fifty years ago in the lodge. It will be observed that the letter in evidence was dated in 1867. Fifty years back from this date is 1817; and some time after this, Grand Master Coats sat with Otterbein, Boehm, and Geeting in the ledge. Wonderful! Mr. Coats a Spiritualist?)

Boehm died on the 23d of March. 1812; Geeting died 28th of June, vember, 1813. These fathers of United Brethrenism had been dead not less than five, and possibly ten years, before Grand Master Coats became a Mason. Whether the Church is right or wrong in her position on secrecy is not determined by the length of time she has been opposed to secret organizations. Yet the doctor thought if he could establish that the founders of the United Brethren Church were members of secret orders, he had gained his case, and hence the letter.

As there were some slight errors in the dates of the letter of that "distinguished Odd-fellow, Mason, and Christian," it is probable that another letter can be prepared by the time of the meeting of the Grand ready to die, and be prepared to Council in September, that will set dwell with the Glorious Teacher the minds of all at rest on this much- ment and thoroughness, and as will vexed question.

The United Brethren Church is yet not overtax her mind. Music, source to get.

Mr. Editor:—In the Indianapolis and regulations purely United Brethren, and those who do not accord with them are not unadvisition.

The United Brethren Church is yet not overtax her mind. Music, not set up as the only standard of receives special attention; and there are found the best and most approve and regulations purely United Brethren, and those who do not accord with them are not unadvirting. cord with them are not unchristian. Chickering & Sons, Boston, and other al United Brethren, held in that city | ized by any means. No church is popular manufactories. Religious more liberal or charitable toward others. Ministers of all, or nearly ing in the college building, in which all, orthodox churches have at times held service with us. Members of other churches present at any of our services, including communion, are invited to participate with us, and boarding is of the best and most no questions asked as to their peculiar views, or whether they belong to secret societies. But the law-makers of the United Brethren Church have thought best, for the peace of her Zion, that her members should see eye to eye on this particular subject, and therefore have declared that her members shall not belong to secret societies. Worthy ministers and members of other denominations, who are known to belong to secret orders, are met and cordially greeted by us, and respected as Christian men; and we most cheerfully labor with them for the salvation of the world. It is only in our denominational relation that they are excluded from full fellowship; and so we would exclude Baptists, Presbyterians, Quakers, &c., and require of them to be United Brethren if they would enjoy the full fellowship of our Church.

COTTAGE HILL COLLEGE.

The Examining Committee and the visitors who attended the examinations and Commencement exercises desire to express, through this medium, their sincere convictions in regard to this institution of learning.

This school, we are much gratified to say, is in a most flourishing condition, and bids fair for increased success and usefulness in the future. The most sanguine could not have anticipated greater success at the beginning than has characterized it to the present time. There has been a constant increase of students, until one hundred and ten names are on the roll, and a manifest increase of interest among its patrons and friends.

Permit us to refer to the following arrangement of items, which may be of interest, and entertaining to your readers:

LOCATION.

Cottage Hill is located in the beautiful and ancient borough of York, Pennsylvania, on the U. C. Railway, on the banks of the Codorus, whose crystal water is in constant and restless motion. The college grounds inclose nine acres, and are neatly ornamented with shade trees, shrubbery, and flowers, which have been selected and planted with much care, and are kept with admirable taste. The scenery around is enchantingone of the most inviting to the eye and pencil of the artist. The borough retains its reputation for healthfulness, industry, and the kindly-disposed disposition and character of its fifteen thousand inhabitants. Railroad communication from Harrisburg, Baltimore, Columbia, Lancaster, Reading, and Philadelphia, are from three to five times daily.

CHARTER.

"On the 21st day of February, 1868, the institution was chartered by the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, with full collegiate powers to confer all literary degrees and academic honors which are usually granted and conferred by other colleges for the education of young Helena," Miss Sallie Eberly, North women."

GOVERNMENT.

We find the government of the school kind but positive. The mildness and firmness combined in the administration of the rules are such as must result in the obedience of the pupil, respect for the teacher, and commendation of the patron. The attention, by the officers and teachers, to their scholars is of the most commendable vigilance and affectionate care. Because of this there is found an unbroken and constant affection and esteem.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The course of instruction is such as will commend itself in arrangeemploy the time of the student and

services are conducted every all seem interested and edified and on Sabbath the teachers and scholars wait on the ministry of God's holy Word in the public sanctuary. The substantial,—plentiful and healthy whilst the accommodations in theva. rious apartments are pleasant, agree. able, and ample. I Take Carrie

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations were public and attended by interested spectar and gave special and universal setisfaction. The readiness of the pupils showed that their minds were under fine discipline. The examinations proved to be not of a superficial kind, but that it was the effort of the teacher to have the pupil understand and comprehend the ground-work and principle of the lessons assigned them.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

This was nest. The essays were fine, and in unison with the age and comprehension of the author. All succeeded finely in the reading of the productions of their own minds and taste. The music between the reading of the essays, instrumental and vocal, was such as one has not the privilege often to hear. Theexhibition was without confusion, and the audience characterized by proper Christian enjoyment and deportment.

THE OBATION.

The Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, ef York, delivered the address before the Atheneum of the college, in Washington Hall, to a large, intelligent, and appreciative audience. The selection of his theme was a judicious one. The production was of more than ordinary ability, and showed the speaker to be what his reputation long since proved-a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian The fine thoughts in the add glittered before the mind like dismonds, and the weighty truths attered quivered from the lips of the speaker like burning coals of living fire. Blessings on his head and heart, and lasting benefit to the sttentive and interested hearer!

COMMENCEMENT.

On Wednesday morning, June 30th, this beautiful city was the scene of a most pleasing interest. It seemed as if a thrill of joy darted through it, and a wakened every mind to say, "A day of intellectual entertainment is before us." And they were not disappointed. I. Rudisil, Esq., and Dr. N. H. Shearer, to whom was committed the arrangement of the procession and the scating of the school and people, moved the procession from the college at 91 o'clock A. M., and conducted the same to Washington Hall; and well did they perform their task.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the sweet music greeted the ear, by one of the finest of bands; and after the attention of the people was directed toward the stand, and, we trust, toward God, Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner addressed the Throne of Grace.

Then, in the following order, were read the essays by the graduating class:

Salutatory, Miss Helen S. Fisler, Harrisburg; "The Three-leafed Bi-ble," Miss Susie Eberly, North Cumberland; "The Two Graves at St Cumberland; "Life, like the Sea, hath many Green Isles," Miss Kate S. Raber, Mechanicsburg; "Can the Cloud of Oblivion O'ershadow the Past?" with the Valedictory, Miss Mollie A. D. Criswell, Camp Hill.

Where all in neat, fine, chaste, Christian composition did so well, and acquitted themselves so praise worthy, one must not prefer names. We are candid when we say, and a press but the opinions and feelings of an intelligent audience, that young ladies did credit to theme honor to their teachers, and or abundant praise to Cottage H They deserved the praise bestor on them.

ADDRESS.

The address to the graduation

christian heart and a very superior whose hearts and minds were saker, proves that he possesses a and mind most graciously dapted to the great and good work in which he is so nobly engaged, and to which he is so ardently and devotedly attached. With him at the helm, by the blessing of God, Cotisge Hill College will and must succeed in its glorious work.

The presentation of the diplomas ducted by the principal, in date language, and is a period in the history of those young ladies never to be forgotten.

The degree of Baccalaurea Artium was conferred on the Misses Sallie and Sasie Eberly, and that of Mis-tress of English Literature on the Wisses Mollie A. D. Criswell, Kate S. Raber, and Helen S. Fisler. Modtheir diplomas, and with glad and bounding hearts will return to loved ones at home. May their future be esceful, and their education be anctified to the honor of themselves and the benefit of others. They sail out in their bark with many prayers and kind wishes attending them by pious friends and anxious hearts. May their frail bark never wreck.

FACULTY. The faculty will compare with any of our most popular institutions of earning, and will rank in intelligence, piety, and ability to teach with any. Place Rev. D. Eberly, A. M, as principal and professor of intellectual and moral science; Prof. D. R. Merkel, instrumental music; Mrs. Sarah J. Merkel, M. E. L., assist ant principal; Miss Frances C. Hud-100, M. A., Latin, French, and natural science; Mrs. B. B. Hudson, mathematics; Miss Georgie F. Huston instrumental music; Miss Mary Cauley, M. E. L., rhetoric and English literature; Miss S. Adelaide Blish, painting and drawing; Mrs. C.C. Epley, governess; and Rev. G. M. Slaysman, vocal music, and you have a corps of teachers that are an honor to Cottage Hill, and would be to any institution of learning in the land.

GENERAL DAT CONCLUSION.

We trust, kind editor, we have not might have enjoyed with us the pleasing privilege of attending Commencement at Cottage Hill. Permit us to request you, and the readers of the TELESCOPE, that when you think of colleges, unite with them in your kind wishes and fervent prayers Cottage Hill Female College.

Signed in behalf of the Examining Committee and visitors.

J. J. GLOSSBRENNER, Pros. W. B. RABER, Secretary.

CONVENTION OF COLPORTEURS OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

On the 19th instant, H. N. Thissell, Rev. J. A. Seymour, Rev. Mr. Trizzell, and S. E. Warner, of the American Tract Society, met the colporteurs of this state in convention at Pennsboro, West Virginia. There were nine colporteurs in attendence, who participated in the discussions. The Sabbath services were interestreases in the afternoon by Messrs Christ. Warner, Crow, and Trizzell. The bject of these secretaries of the many people in West Virginia who are destitute of religious literature, ud who habitually neglect the house of God. The mission of the is more particularly to these. people will not go to the house of God it is proposed to earry the poor to buy books the colporteur is inmovement is not sectarian, but Chris- cating their children. We must ed-

was delivered by Prof. D. Eber- tian in the broadest sense. Very ucate, or we will fall far short of acthe principal of the college, and much can be done for the people of complishing a great work in the fato be written in letters of this state by colportage; indeed Towas so full of Jesus, relige much has been done. The convenand the Bible, and so masterly, tion left a good impression on the that a could only emanate from a people of Pennsboro. We feel that we have been visited by true Chrisnind The almost breathless anditian workers, whose hearts are filled with unselfish love to the race. The following paper was adopted by the convention, which they desired should be published:

should be published:

"Resolved, That our thanks are due and hereby tendered to Rev. Mr. Warner, for his unwearied efforts in preparing and arranging for this convention, and for the valuable sid and information he has given us in regard to the wants of this field and the work which can be done to relieve them by the American Tract Society; also to the Christian families and friends of Penneboro, for their kind and generous hospitality to the members of the convention during their visit here. May the blessing of the Master rest on these families, and they all enjoy the reward promised to and turing their visit here. may the desi-ing of the Master rest on these families, and they all enjoy the reward promised to those who receive a disciple in the name of a disciple.

The last night of the convention was devoted to short addresses by the members. The speeches were good and edifying. Revs. Graham, Harper, Diddle, and Moore, of the Parkersburg Conference, attended the convention. This has been a sativand gracefully did they receive pleasant incident in the social and religious life of Pennsboro.

June 29, 1869.

A TRIP TO WESTFIELD.

Z. WARNER.

Mr. Editor :- I have just returned from a pleasant visit to Westfield in this state, the place of location of Westfield College. It was my privilege to be present at the closing execcises of this prosperous young institution. Although in its infancy, yet Westfield College stands second to none in the Church, all things considered, except Otterbein University. It is regularly organized, carefully managed, and progressing finely in the work of endowment. It is. indeed, just beginning to develop, and bids fair to prove of infinite value, both educationally and religiously, to the Church here in the West, But three conferences, the Illinois. Illinois Central, and Lower Wabash. are co-operating in building up this great enterprise; yet they are assuming its responsibilities in a way that reflects great credit upon them, and that promises soon to place the institution upon a firm financial ba

Censiderable business was done by the Board of Trustees in its annual session, looking toward the future growth and prosperity of the college. The Board was highly gratified with the results of the labors of been tedious, and could wish that you its agents during the year. At the last annual session the amount of endowment reported exceeded \$16,-000; at this time it is increased to near \$51,000. Hopes are entertained that this year may prove as successful as the past, and that soon, by the devoted aid of the patrons of education, Westfield College may be manned and set sail upon a smooth finan cial sea.

As students are now beginning to graduate, it became necessary for the Board to create a regularly organized faculty, as in other and older institutions of learning. This work was carefully considered, and met according to the best judgment of the Board. The former members of the faculty were all retained, and the addition of Prof. S. B. Allen, of Westerville, Ohio, as president, made to their number. An excellent corps of teachers is thus provided, and it is sincerely hoped that from under their management and instruction ing and profitable, consisting of a young men and ladies may go forth turn, aid the Church, and God's good sermon in the morning by Mr. qualified in mind and heart to be name will be honored in the prosper-Twour, and Sabbath-school ad- useful ornaments in the church of ity of his kingdom.

Revs. W. C. Smith and S. Mills were continued for the ensuing year society was to learn, as far as as agents, to labor for the interests Possible, the wants of our people of the college. They are good men of this state, and impart to the and earnest workers. May the Lord porteurs such instruction as would go with them, and give them access mable them to prosecute the work to the hearts of the people. Their nore efficiently. There are very labors are arduous, and will meet with frequent reverses, but the Lord is able to crown them with abundant Success.

During the year just ended the attendance of students has been larger than at any other period in the history of the institution. There were opel to them; and if they are too in attendance one hundred and seventy-nine students. This increase structed to give them books. Eight in the number of students is evidenominations were represented in dence that our people are waking up the convention, showing that the more fully to the importance of edu-

ture. We have been successful in the past; but the age is progressive, and we must advance with it. May God help us on to victory in the great educational enterprises of the Church.

The closing exercises were pleasant and profitable. The examinations were well conducted, and reflected great oredit upon both teacher and pupil.

On Tuesday evening, June 15th, President Davis, of Otterbein University, delivered an address of fine merit before the literary societies. His theme was, "The Law of Growth." It was an able address, fall of fine, glowing thoughts which came forth fresh in the energies of an active mind. The president was wearied from his long ride on the cars, and did not throw that vim into his expressions that we have heard, and in which we have delighted in other days.

On Wednesday we were greeted with a diversity of exercises, all, however, full of interest. During the forenoon speeches were made and essays read by students selected for the occasion. Excellent music was discoursed at intervals. Considerable care was exhibited by the performers in their preparation and delivery. If we had time we would gladly make a special note of each performance.

In the afternoon, Mr. T. Pittman, of Rockville, Indiana, delivered his graduating address. Subject, "Footprints on the Sands of Time." This is the first graduate Westfield College has sent forth; and she may well feel proud of having reached a period in her history where young men and young ladies can leave her halls in the honors of a collegiate education. This, then, is the inauguration of a "commencement-day," a time that will be anxiously looked forward to by those expecting to graduate, and looked back to by those who have left their Alma Mater as a memorable and sacred period in their history. Friends and affections will thus be drawn to this institu tion, and the future will pronounce it of precious worth.

The Baccalaureate discourse was delivered by Prof. Jackson. It was a good production, his theme being, "The Republic of Letters."

In the evening Rev. Dr. Davis preached in the chapel. It was an able, spiritual discourse, full of the Holy Ghost and of fire. Would that we could have more of such preaching, instead of the dry, prosy sermons that so frequently fail from the sacred desk. The president, the next day, left us for the West; being engaged to lecture before the literary societies of Western College, Iowa.

After remaining a few days at Westfield, with friends and kindred, we returned to our home highly gratified with our visit, and especially with the prosperity of the college. The brethren in the West ought to rejoice that there is in their midst such an institution as this. It needs their sympathies, as it is young. It needs their help, as it is not yet where it should be to make its operations complete. It needs their patronage, that young men and ladies may fill its halls, and that from these same halls young men and ladies may go forth properly qualified for the duties, and to meet the responsibilities of life. If the Church will aid the college, the college will, in

J. H. SNYDER. Elmwood, Illinois, June, 1869.

Jamily Bending.

A CHEERFUL RELIGION.

Let men be taught to know that there is as much religion in the good, robust, rejoicing, enthusiastic singing of God's praise, as in the sedate and doleful style that is usually styled the most devotional; let them know that the earnest prayer need not be in a drawling jeremiad: let them feel that good gospel preaching may be in a sprightly delivery of pleasant truths, more than in a whining recitation of inanities: let them believe that Christianity is a live thing, that it is in sympathy with the active, rejoicing spirit of our humanity, and it will be better commended to their accept-

Seriousness ought always to char-

acterize the Christian. But serious-ness does not consist in sullenness, moroseness, or even in the sobriety that drives away smiles and the taste for rational pleasures. He is most serious who best brings an earnest, healthy, rejoicing nature to the per-formance of his duty. Men are most beautifully serious when truthful smiles are playing on their lips, and when their whole countenances are lighted up with a benignant joy. It ought, therefore, to be the effort of professing Christians to pass through the world so happily as to light up

and fill it with joy.

They ought to sing in the midst of judgments, and to sing loudly and cheerfully and constantly amid their marvelous benefits. We pass to a kingdom, out of sadness and sorrow, where there will be no sorrowing or sighing. Passing to that place, let us cultivate the spirit that is to distinguish us when we arrive there, and show that we do really begin our heaven on the earth .- United Presbuterian.

THE ACHING HEART.

BY META.

I am weary, oh, so weary! Say, why must I remain Within this vale so dreary, Where there is naught but pain?

Why is it I must languish, And carry, day by day, This heart so full of anguish, Without one hopeful ray?

No looks of kindness greet me. No friendly voice I hear, From those who daily meet me. Which makes my life so drear. Why is it? Can no one tell me

Why those who are most blessed By God, the gracious giver. Should love His poor the least?

Oft I say, I'll murmur not At His own great commands. But be contented with my lot. It comes from Jesus' hands

Hard I try to do my duty. Be cheerful at my task, But, alas! there is no beauty About this veil or mask.

My lips may often wear a smile, My laugh ring clear and gay, While this poor, bleeding, suffering heart Pines silently away.

Westerville, June 10, 1869.

LOSSES.

BY FRANCES BROWN.

Upon the white sea sand
There sat a pilgrim band,
ling the losses that their lives had!
While evening waned away
From breezy cliff and bay,
data standard the standard that the standard the standard that the standard the standa And the strong tides went out, with weary

One spake, with quivering lip, Of a fair-freighted ship, With all his household, to the deep gone down:
But one had wilder woe—
For a fair face, long ago
out in the darker depths of a great town,

There were who mourned their youth There were was manned their youth,
With a most loving ruth,
For its brave hopes and memories ever green;
And one upon the West,
Turned an eye that would not rest.
For far-off hills, whereon its joys had been.

Some talked of vanished gold; Some of proud honors told; ome spake of friends that were their trust

no more; And one, of a green grave Beside a foreign wave, That made him sit so lonely on the shore. But, when their tales were done,

There spake among them, one, stranger, seeming from all sorrow free: "Sad losses have ye met, But mine is heavier yet: a believing heart hath gone from me."

"Alas !" these pilgrims said, "Alse!" these pilgrims said,
"For the living and the dead,—
For fortune's cruelty, for love's sure cross;
For the wrecks of land and sea;
But, however, it came to thee,
Thine, stranger, is life's last and heavies
loss."

WAY TO MAKE A POOR PASTOR

1. Be careless and irregular in at tending church. Never go, except when you can manufacture no good excuse to stay at home.

or staring about. Do not listen to the sermon

3. When you go home, complain of the sermon as light and chaffy, or

dry and uninteresting.

4. Treat your pastor with a cold and uninviting civility, and then complain of him because he does not

visit you.

5. Neglect to pray for a blessing upon him and his labors, and then complain of him because the church oes not prosper.
6. Be slways finding fault with doe

your pastor, and yet regret that he is not more popular with the people. 7. Be very lukewarm and wordly minded, and yet complain of him for

want of zeal. S. Neglect to provide for his neces-sary wants, and then complain of because he wants his salary. Do all these things, and you will

never fail to have a poor pastor. A calm hour with God is worth a whole life-time with man.

THE PULPIT STILTS. The chief end of preaching is to instruct men in the truth, and to persuade them to accept the salvation offered in the gospel. It is certainly important, then, in view of the great-ness of the object to be accomplished, that the preacher accustom himself to the use of language and forms of expression that may be clearly understood by his hearers of every class. No matter how "eloquent" he may be-how excellent his thoughts. or how fine his diction-if what he says is unintelligible to those who listen, it is but as "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." By the use of

a tinkling cymbal." By the use of what common folks call "dictionary words," a man may gain great repute among the unlearned for erudition-he may even be learned in an unusual degree, and meet his "highsounding phrases" to the religious and intellectual wants of a small proportion of his hearers; but since the larger portion by far of every congregation is composed of men and women but partially educated—to say nothing of children and youth a reputation for profundity, whether well-founded or not, is dearly earned at the cost of intelligibility.

It seems to be a very clear propo

sition, when stated, that preaching, to be of use, must be understood; yet, judging by the habit of many who stand up to proclaim the "glad tidings of great joy" to dying man, it is not so clearly apprehended as it ought to be. Ministers, as a rule, are much better educated, in book-learning at least, than their congregations; their studies have introduced them to a familiarity with a thousand words and phrases which ordinary laymen rarely, if ever, meet; and their rhe torical training is too frequently cal culated to lead them to prefer the supposed elegance of the periphrastic or derivative terms to the homesour plainness of vernacular speech. This is clearly seen in their sermons, wherein, so far from "calling a spade a spade,"—as the phrase goes—they are very apt to cover it over with some delicate euphemism, which quite refines away the plain idea of a spade from the mind of the hearer. If the design of preaching were simply to exhibit the speaker's linguistic accomplishment, such verbal niceties would be well enough; but since it has a far higher and holier aim, since it deals with the most solemn, intensely interesting, and important subjects that can engage the attention of men, the employment of any other than the plainest language such as can be understood by the simplest soul hungry for the truth, ought to be carefully guarded against in all pulpit ministrations.

this is not an unreasonable restriction upon freedom of atterance is evident, when we consider that the most elegant, forcible, and effective writers and speakers who have used the English tongue, are those who have adhered most closely to the short plain words of Saxon origin, which form the body of the vernacular The tendency; in the choice of words, to those of foreign extraction, is chiefly among unskillful writers, who, not knowing the power and beauty of every day language, search those vast piles of often useless lum ber, the dictionaries, for words that after all as frequently obscure as elucidate their theme.

The real weakness of the "stilted" style, in comparison with a simpler one, was forcibly illustrated some years since by two eminent pulpit orators, the erudite Dr. Storrs, and Rev. H. W. Beecher. The former, presenting in Plymouth Church the necessities of the Brooklyn City Mission. exclaimed, "Brethren, we are in need of an enlarged pecuniary sub sidy!" Mr. Beecher, in the course of a few after remarks, said, in his direct way: "In carrying out our plans, we want money, and we must have it!" In matters of more inhave it!" In matters of more in-tense concern than the raising of money, as when a soul is crying out for immediate help, how much better the simple speech of common life than the stilted phraseology of the thetorician, however pleasing in !baroa

In preparing for the ministry, young men ought to devote special and deep attention to this point. It s one which involves more of the real sources of success n reaching the hearts of the people than, we fear, it has generally had credit for. Preaching "on stilts" may do very well for those who like o hear their minister roll out learned words, whether they understand their meaning or not; but for simple folk, learned or unlearned, who want to know their duty to God and their fellow-men, plain thoughts in plain words are the most acceptable and powerful.—Exam. and Chronicle.

HOME LIFE.

We lead so regular a life that it is scarcely possible to be ill. We rise at eight, and I often walk till nine, when the bell rizgs for mass, to breathe the fresh air in the woods; after mass we dress, bid each other good day, return and gather orange-flowers, dine, and work or read till five. Since my son's absence, I read to save his little wife's lungs. I leave her at five, and return to those delightful groves, with a servant who

follows me. I take books with me, change my route, and vary my walks; from a book of devotion I turn to one of history; this creates a change; I think of God, and his over-ruing providence possesses my soul, and reflect on futurity. At length, about eight o'clock I hear a hell: this is the summons to supper. I prefer this life infinitely to that of Rennes: is it not a fit solitude for a person who should think of her salvation, and who either is or would be a Christian? In short, my dear-est child, there is nothing but you that I prefer to the tranquil repose I enjoy here; for I own with pleasure, that I would willingly pass some more time with you if it pleased God.—Madame de Sevigne's Letters.

TEMPERANCE.

The number of nanners and criminals in New York have doubled since, 1850, which seems to indicate that license laws do not diminish pauperism and crime.

The most eminest newspaper man Boston ever produced, so far as success are concerned, and also one of the nost popular temperance lecturers which this part of the country has ever known. have fallen victims to their appetites with in a comparatively recent period. To these might be added a list of thousands of -not of low groggeries, but of the victimshighest hotels and largest liquor establish-

A Cleveland woman, tired of supporting her family, and being abused by a drunken husband, recently undertook to cure him by keeping him continually insensible through two days and nights from drinking whisky. When he awcke out of one of his stupors on the third night, he begged her not to give him any more, and then was induced to sign the pledge for one year, and to agree to work as soon as sufficiently recov-

Anna Dickinson, in a recent speech in favor of female suffrage, made a strong ples for her subject, in considering the temperance cause. She pictured in all its horrors the drunkard's home, and the crushing misery which is the position of his wife, who was represented as pleading for the ballot; the opportunity, at least, to try to save her husband and family from their impending fate, while all the rum-sellars, legislators, ministers, and those women who know nothing of her misery, unite to denounce her request as unreasonable. un womanly, and inconsistent with her mission!

In a sermon on the subject of temperance. reached some time since by Rev. W. L. Gage, of Hartford, the climatical infigences of America as differing from those of other countries, were shown to be so overpower-ing that to add to this excessive stimulant artificial excitement is absolute folly. The air of America was said to be full of stimulus, intoxicating, so far as it makes us nation of swift-going people, eating faster, walking faster, and, indeed, dying faster here than in any other country. There can be nothing truly temperate with us but total abstinence.

Urbans, Ohio, is earning a bad reputation in the line of intemperance. Citizen and Gazette, of June 24th, save:

On Saturday last, as Rev. S. D. Shaffer was going to the depot to take the cars for home, he was confronted at the Washing-ton House by a drunken mob, and ordered off the sidewalk, with blasphemous and ton House by a drunker mob, and ordered off the sidewalk, with blasphemous and vulgar threats, too indecent to repeat. He passed on to the depot-house and went into the telegraph office, where some four or five of them followed him, and continued their abuse and threats for some time, and returned to the hotel. Soon afterward, while Shaffer was walking on the platform, an egg was hurled at him from behind the corner of the hotel, but missed its aim. At this point a police officer came along, and politely told the mob to be still, and let Shaffer alone! As soon as the policeman was gone the mob renewed their violence on Shaffer until the arrival of the train. Just as he was getting on the cars two eggs and a stone were hurled at him. The eggs hit the 'bus, and the stone tipped Shaffer's hat, doir g him no harm.

It is almost beyond belief that such disgraceful scenes can be enacted at our depot to be a stone the stone that the care of the train of the tr

graceful scenes can be enacted at our depot in broad daylight and the parties engaged in them escape arrest and punishment. We in broad daylight and the parties engaged in them escape arrest and punishment. We have come to a preity pass when peaceable citizens can not go to the depot in daylight without being insulted and threatened by a drunken mob, backed and encouraged by drunken mob, bac the "whisky ring."

BUM STATISTICS.—The following are the statistics of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as given in a speech by Mr. 6 ered before the New York State Sunday. school Convention, at Albany: The retail traffic in intoxicating drinks is not less than \$1.624.000.000. This is two-third's of the nation's debt, principal and interest. It is nine times as much as all the churches of America have given for benevolence in the last sixty years. It is eighteen times as much as was expended for common schools in the State of New York in that year, 1867. It is eight times as much as all the railroads of the State of New York, both steam and horse, have cost. It would build an Eric Canal in every state in the Union. It would build a railroad equal to the New York Central in every state, and have over \$300,000,000 left. build a school-house in every town in the United States; worth one thousand dollars, and the interest on the balance of the money would keep them supplied with teachers forever. All this from the traffic in the

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Astron. Price

forever. All this from United States in 1867.

The Beligious Celescope,

Dayton, Wednesday, July 14, 1969.

LAY REPRESENTATION IN TEL GENERAL CONFERENCE

There are some questions that will not be settled by the simple shoving aside, and often not by even very decisive votes. "The Eastern Question" is a phrase the use of which has become chronic in European politics. Crowned heads and diplomatists have exhausted their skill over it, several wars have been waged, and thousands of men and millions of treasure sacrificed to settle it, but it is the same embarrassing and threatening question still, and more than one man in authority fears that another will bring some untoward argument to bear upon it. The question of American slavery was not settled by the legislation of Congress upon it. All the safeguards dovised to preserve the existing order of things only served to hasten the events which resulted in aboli tion.

Of some of the questions of this character before the United Brethren Church at this time which legislation only serves to postpone, but is powerless to quiet, is that of lay representation. This subject has been agitated in greater or less degree upon the approach of every General Conference, for a considerable number of years past. As the last session of that body drew near it was discussed with more ardor than at any time before, and this time a number of petitions, represonting the names of many of the most intelligent and enterprising laymen in the Church, were submitted to the conference.

It was, perhaps, unfortunate that the consideration of so important a question as this was delayed to so late a period in the session. The subject had been respectfully entertained by the conference. The petitions were all duly received and referred to the committee which had been appointed on that subject. But owing, we suppose, to the greater concentration of interest on some other subjects, the committee's report was not heard until the last evening before the day of final adjournment, at which time the conference no longer retained the disposition to consider patiently any subject involving careful thought. The report of the committee recommend ed certain constitutional changes, so as to render the application of the principle practicable; and further, that the question of these changes be submitted to the vote of the people, as is required in case of constitutional amendments. Several earnest addresses were made in support of this report, others equally earnest being offered on the other side. In the course of the discussion the following was offered as an amendment -but really a substitute-to the re-

Resolved, That while we do not consider May representation in annual and general conferences as wrong in principle or pracconferences as wrong in principle or prac-tice, inasmuch as there is no general desire expressed in favor of it, we do not deem it expedient at present to take action in regard

This substitute was adopted as an amendment to the report, by a vote of 36 to 31. On the following day the question recurred upon final adoption. The year and mays being salled for, 54 members recorded their votes for the substitute to 33 against it. Thus a strong majority expressed their unwillingness to allow the people, for the present, to be heard on the subject. The vote was a fair illustration of the remark of a member on the previous evening, that it was an easy thing for those who held the power in their hands, constitutionally given them, to talk as they did there on the floor, and that while it was not human nature to yield up anything of the power that was possessed, ministers were not an exception to the rule.

This disposition, however, can only be looked upon as a postponement, and not as a settlement of the question. The day is passing when among intelligent and thinking people the ministry can make good their claims of being "lords over God's heritage," and the laymen of this Church will yet utter their wishes with such a voice as will secure them both a hearing and the things they ask for.

We may remark, by way of a conclusion to this article, that in the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose form of government and general life pretty closely resemble our own, this question has just received the decision of a popular vote. The results are not yet fully summed up, but it is estimated that about three hundred thousand ballots have been cast, and that of these at least three fourths are in favor of lay representation. The agitation in that church was met with the most powerful opposition for years past; but the laity have at last triumphed, and will henceforth be, not the groundwork, or mud-sills, simply of a splendid ecclesiastical system whose ornaments and gilding are bishops, and elders, and doctors, but themselves designers and builders upon a temple in which they shall feel that they have an equal interest and an equal honor.

ENDOWMENT OF OUR COLLEGES.

The spirit of the age demands that a collegiate education should be furnished almost without price to those seeking the highest mental improvement. Common schools and graded schools are mostly free, some academies receive only nominal tuition fees, and soon state universities and denominational colleges will scarcely require pecuniary compensation from their students; and if we would retain influence over our most intellectual youths, and extend it to others not now within our pales, it behooves us to furnish, as speedily as possible, colleges with all necessary facilities for the chespest and best education. It must be done; and it will be done. The progress of the work may be slow; the hearts of our financiers and educators may at times sicken and almost faint before discouragements, cruelly but ignorantly given. But siready the work moves: and it is rich in promise to the patient observer.

The great practical question is, How can the work of endowment be most speedily accomplished? To whom are we to look for contributions to constitute this great.fund? Not to those of slender means exclusively, for they are not able; neither will the wealthy do it sione. It must be the mutual work of those two classes, as financial beneficence always has been, and always ought to be. The contribations of the poor and of the barely competent are attended with prayers and good will, giving a soul to the enterprise which it can not otherwise have, and an example to the wealthy without which their hearts would soon close, or perhaps never once be opened. The larger portion of this fund must finally come from those of large financial ability. Yet those in quite moderate circumstances have mainly kept the work alive, and will still contribute not a small portion of the financial as well as moral support of the educational enterprises of the Church.

Some are unaware of the amount of means necessary to sustain a firstclass college. They suppose that from three to six professors, with scarcely any apparatus, can run such an institution with perfect success. We are not to despise the day of small things. With little means and inferior facilities for imparting instruction, our institutions in the past have been of incalculable benefit to those thirsting for the streams of knowledge, and longing for the paths of usefulness. They can not be expected, for years, to approximate the financial scale of some of the older or even younger institutions of learn ing in our country; but we will do what we can for them now, and let the fature with its increasing demands

provide for itself. In the past few years Amherst College has received, in endowment, \$350,000; Dartsmouth, \$220,000; Brown's University, \$160,000; Harvard, \$480,000; Tuft's College, \$500, 000; Yale, \$750,090; and many other in sittutions have received similar additions to their endowment funds. The wealth of our Church is increasing; and there is already ability to endow largely our college if our brethren were fully awake to the importance to the duty and blessedness of giving liberally and magnificently to forward this enterprise. It may not be practicable for many years, or even necessary now, if ever, to endow on so maintenance.

grand a scale as some of those institutions are doing; but if we would succeed in doing all the good God requires of us, we must open our eyes to views of educational contributions and donations more enlarged than those of the past.

Our institutions are, at present, sufficient in number, and are doing incalculable good for our people and many others. Considerable good has been done in the past few years to lift the indebtedness and increase the endowment of those institutions, and some noble gifts have been bestowed by liberal men and women; but some means must be devised to more thoroughly enlist the hearts of those who should contribute to endow our colleges. It will require time; but the contributions of the past few years show that some of our able and enlightened people are waking up to the importance of the educational work. They are beginning to realize the value of education, and the blessedness of giving, and to feel that wealth belongs to the Lord.

May we not safely venture the prediction that in less than a score of tions. years our institutions of learning will receive many bequests and donations from the wealthy of our Church, of from five to fifty thousand dollars! We will predict it, with confidence in its fulfillment.

The great question pressed upon as is, How are we to so reach the hearts and judgment of the people as to endow those institutions according to our present need? It is not being berated by irascible agents, or by having their prejudices excited by injudicious representations of those schools, or by crafty attempts to out wit them, that their means, or good will, is to be obtained. It is by in structing them concerning the value of education, and the utility of our Church schools; it is by informing their minds, correcting their under standing, and appealing to their better feelings; it is by sincerity, by frankness, by unfeigned faith in the success of the cause, and in their liberality; it is by line upon line, and precept after precept; it is by patience, perseverance, and long-suffering, that we are to thoroughly organize our people for the work. It will be done: for God is in it, and its progress is as sure as the develop ment of any of his glorious designs. To the presidents, and agents, and trustees, and teachers of our institutions the star of promise is beaming with an eye of hope. Their toils are not in vain; but future generations on earth, and future accessions to the ranks of the redeemed, shall rise up and call them blessed.

Our itinerants should talk, pray, and do for the promotion of the work. They have great influence with the people under their care, and should be earnest leaders in the van of the educational host. Those who sleep on this subject should be corrected, and, if finally incorrigible, should be dismissed from the ranks, as unfit to be leaders of the people. Presiding elders should mention and advocate the cause at their quarterly meetings: superintendents should press the matter at our annual conferences; our editors and contributors should was use the spirit of education into our periodicals; and with the pulpit, the press, the conferences, and the hearts of the people fully awakened to the importance of endowinconr institutions, the work will co forward. Those institutions will rise as lights, intellectually, morally, and religiously, and as great reformatory stitutions, extending, with other colleges, their influence all over the land, and bringing intelligence, happiness, and honor to our Church, reaping us a rich harvest of accessions to our ranks, and sending forth praises to our God-themselves being a praise in the earth. Future generations shall gratefully record our present labors, and regard them as the means of the early but blessed growth of this great work. We shall live, if not on earth, in heaven, to reap the reward of our labors, where our "works do follow," as efforts now put forth live and work when we are no longer here, and usher into parand magnitude of the work, and alive adise from time to time the later and riper fruit of those institutions of our right-hand planting. May our their days—large nurslings, shaming institutions be blessed of God, and their brethren, rejoicing scoffers,

CERUTIAN MANLINESS.

A quality of character commonly

denominated manliness is highly es-

sential to the well-being and useful-

ness of the Christian. In order to

possess such a character, he must cultivate soundness of judgment, goodness of heart, and greatness of soul. His discriminating powers must be exercised, and his sensibilities awakened. He must learn to disdain a mean thing, to shun those little follies which introduce greater ones, and to look upon things in the light of truth. Prepossessions must be be sacrificed and prejudices overcome. No one can possess the highest type of manliness unless he be cured of that blindness which the god of this world has inflicted. The eyes of the understanding must be enlightened, that he may truly discern his relation to his fellow-beings and to his God. His heart must be renewed and strengthened by grace to enable him to overcome evil passions and propensities which attach to his present state, where he is subject to tempta-

In order to promote this desirable

quality, it is necessary that our theories be correct. We must learn to scrutinize them carefully, rejecting such as have been entertained without just reasons. No one who seeks to be manly can afford to have his soul an inn for the entertainment of grotesque and brainless theories. Again; this manliness of character can not be possessed without acquiring the best of theories. Man is intended by his Creator to act a part in the great drama of human life; and he must act either on theories true or false. The latter almost invariably compromise manliness; hence, the manly Christian must shun them. Among those unmanly theories to be shunned we mention the following: That salvation is for a few, at most only for a certain division of the human race; that evangelization on a small scale is sufficient for the present wants of the world; that the universal evangelization of the world is not be expected, or confidently prayer for, for many generations; that great openings for doing good do not require prompt occupancy; that great instrumentalities are not under the control of God; that but a fraction of our time and means is to be used directly for the good of our fellow-beings, and to promote the giory of God; that happiness consists principally in the sensual rather than the spiritual: that present happiness may innocently be preferred to future good; that personal misuse absolves us from doing all the good we otherwise should labor to accomplish in any particular department of usefulness; that party predilections and sectarian jealousies. and the detractions resulting from them, are admissible; that God has little use for the wealth, and talents. and learning, and inventions, and improvements with which par country teems. These, and similar unmanly theories, must be abandoned if manliness of character would be promoted. Every one who would have this Christian manliness must not only not hold labor to be degrad ing, but must hold idleness and effeminacy, even with the wealthy and the competent, to be shameful and criminal. Indeed, without labor and industry manliness of character can not be built up or retained.

If we would possess this noble qual ity we must cultivate a forgiving spirit, an active benevolence to the legraded - even toward our en emies. We must have the mind which was in Christ Jesus, who sac rificed riches and for our sake be came poor. Our heart's desire and prayer to God, like that of the aposle, must be for the salvation of our fellow beings. Tenderness of heart and greatness of heart must be among our decided characteristics. With this spirit we shall not tear down in our folly what we have built up in better days in the strength of God. We shall have our own self-respect, command that of others, and have an influence on them not frequently marred or totally destroyed. Is it not a shame that some Christians are so much like grown children all may our people be aroused to their and casting a stumbling-block before those seeking the way of salvation. anos, would very likely prove effica- and dangerous.

Christian manliness gives tranquilit- cious in restoring something of the ty, happiness, respectability, the favor of God, and a steady power to do good. It is joy to the heart, strength to the soul, sunshine to our fellowbeings, and a pearl for our Savior.

THE GOSPEL FOR MEN.

Is the gospel better adapted to women than to men? To look over almost any congregation in city or country, one might be led to believe this question requires an affirmative answer. So common and so great is the disproportion between the men and the women that the remark has passed into a proverb that more women than men will enter heaven Is there, then, something intrinsic in the gospel that adapts it better to the female, than to the male human nature? Is the scheme of salvation devised with reference, in some sense. to sex, so that the female may be led to accept its provisions with less difficulty than the male? If so, is not the fact suggestive of something defective, of a failure to comprehend and provide for the necessities of a soul in a male body as perfectly as for a soul in a female body? However all this may be, the disproportion of men to women in the churches is a fact of daily observation, and a lamentable fact it must be esteemed.

It can hardly be suggested that there is a lack of manliness in the gospel. Neither in the Old Testament nor in the new do we discover anything that savors of effeminacy. Women figure in the history of both in many instances prominently, but generally the leaders are men, and the rugged character of the life of the old is well supported in the new. In the character and general hearing of the great leader of the new there was much of womanly gentleness but his teachings challenged the most masculine minds of his own and every age. The apostles were men generally of rugged natures, and while among their followers were numbered many women, the most thoughtful and hardy of men were also included.

At the present day the notion seems widely to prevail that religion is something intended chiefly for women. Their weaker natures are supposed to require such a support as it supplies. Men, on the other hand, look for their solace in business, in speculations, in the everlasting strife and competition of wealth. The church and religion for women, the counting room and money for men, seems to be the principle upon which, if not actually so enunciated, life proceeds.

Is there something in the practi cal works of religion that finds a readier instrument in female than in male hands? Are women better adapted by nature to the practical charities of the gospel, to the work of visiting the sick and relieving the poor, to propagating the gospel, at home and in foreign lands, and to all those various forms of work in which Christians in their character as such engage, than men are adapted to these same things? Perhaps so, but we doubt it.

When we consider that this general absence of men from the churches is but the proof of a practical skepticism on the part of one half of society, that men neglect religion because they think it a good thing for their wives, and sisters and daughters, but unworthy of their own attention, this subject becomes a very important one. It is especially: f consequence to the teachers of re ligion, whose business it is to presi upon the attention of men and wom en alike the truths of a system which affirms that in its future development there is "neither male nor female." And the question is a relevant one whether in the presentation of the gospel from the pulpit there is not something radically defective, such as will account for this lack of interest on the part of the male mind. Possibly those features of the gospel which are adapted more directly to the wants of the female mind, are dwelt upon in greater proportion than is due, or there
may be something in the manner of
the presentation itself. An increase
firm the statement of Dr. Hill, having his the presentation itself. An increase of real masculine strength in the pulpit, and greater breadth of thought, and force and clearness in utter-

lost adaptedness of the gospel to

At present we have the somewhat singular anomaly that nearly all the ministers of religion are of one sex, and the vast majority of those most benefited by it are of the other. The subject is one that should reoeive such consideration as may lead to a change of this fact. If the tendency now prevailing continues or should materially further increase the greatest detriment must by and by ensue to the cause of Christianity in the world.

Editorial Brevities

Still They Come.-We wish to form the readers of the TELESCOPE that the editor is receiving, and reading with great care and some edification, a fair there of communications discussing our receitly. adopted law on secret societies,

Temperance at Richmend in diana.—The city council of Richmond Indiana, has put the cost of a license for selling liquors to \$500. This is in addition to the \$50 required by state law and Gov. ernment license-fee. At their session on Tuesday evening of last week, when the ordinance was passed, the most intense arcitement prevailed. Many of the friends of temperance, including a large number of ladies, were present in the council chan the liquor-sellers cramming every inch of the available space that was left. When the ordinance was brought to the test it was carried by the votes of the five Republican members against those of the three Democratic. The session continued during full four hours before this termination was reached. The liquor-seliers were driven to the most furious madness, and between midnight and morning a mob of th an attack upon the residence of Mr. E. D. Palmer, the author of the ordinance, and broke in his windows and did considerable other damage. The whisky devil, like some of the evil spirits of old, goeth not out without rending.

Church-extension Lean Fund. On our first page this week appears a stirring article from the pen of our missionary secretary, concerning the Church-erec-tion Fund which the General Conference provided for raising by the voluntary contributions of our people. We give, steppos to this, a quotation from the London Watchman speaking of the success in this direction of the Wesleyans in England The Loan fund has already produced wonderful effects; and as the re-payments loans now constitutes a considerable sour of annual revenue, the committee has large and incressing fund at its disposal to be expended in a similar way. The oldfashioned prejudice in favor of chapel-d is now almost entirely exploded; and the work of God in the circuits of Methodish is already deriving great benefit from the vast amount of liquidation or extinction of debt that has been effected within the last fourteen years. The total sum advanced on loans since 1854 is £127,895. The capital of the fund has never been diminished by loss or any charge for working expenses. Including additions of bank interest, it is now nearly £41,600, spart from the small supplementary fund raised in Wales. The difference between the much larger sum which has been advanced in loans, repre sents the reproductive power of the principle on which the fund is based."

Universal Liberality amount the Nations.—Mr. Burlingame, in b half of the Chinese government, has seen ed the co-operation of our Government and that of England and France, in his scheme of establishing extraordinary liberality among the great powers of the world to wards Chinese citizens residing within the dominions of those great powers—the same liberality to be reciprocated by the Chinese government towards citizens of those mations residing in the "Celestial Empire." Some plausible objections have been raised against the project; but we can not but believe that it is the opening of the gates of the East for the onward march of His dominion. whose "goings forth" are from averisating.

Mr. Burlingame now goes to Prusia, and it is believed that a most flattering prospect lies before rim of securing the co-speritor of the great Northern Powers. This is truly an age of progress in the intercourse of nations.

In Dispute,—Dr. Hill, at president of Harvard College, makes the following statement respecting the Pacific Railrond: He says the road is well and subst He says the road is well and support the ties large and of solid wood and closely laid; the rails are of a heavy pattern an eccurely spixed; the culverts and heavy are solidly and safely constructed; the culturally wide, and fills well constructed. For a distance of about forty miles in car piece the road needed "ballasting" and leveling up, but about three thousand hands were at it putting on the finance strokes.

Dr. Hill is greatly pleased with the reand says the story of correspondents the road is so badly constructed as to safe, etc., are without foundation self traveled the entire line caref specting the road. Yet L N. Morris, of the commissioners appointed to inspirit the road, pronounced it badly constructed

at an Able Speech.—The of Sensior Pomeroy, delivered in the antiversary of the National Antisecret-society Association, month, has stirred up the ire of some Kanses papers. The Commonwealth bin of making "the most unfoundd saloutrageous charges, at random and Pomeroy did not want a fair " The New Era comes out in an static his justification, saying: "If Mr. Posseroy made charges which he is not able tain, why do not some of the memcome out and refute his statements in orable and dignified manner instead d heaping upon his head slanderous abuse?" The Era proposes discussing only the pub-licoparations of those societies, and that in nd honorable manner, in defense o the United Brethren Church. That is the right way, Bro. W. With Senator Wilson the East and Pomeroy in the West as ble representatives of the association, the west can not ignore the national antisecre

sational Soldiers' Asylum. -Sta tistics reported to General B. F. Butler, president of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, by Hm. Lewis B. Gunckei, a member and secretary of the Board, show the following among other, interesting items: Whole number of disabled soldiers and sailors appported or sided during the year ending November 1st, 1868: Central Asylum, Dayton, Ohio, 1,249; Eastern Branch, Augusta Maine, 343; North western Branch, Mil-wankee, Wis., 872; Philadelphia Branch, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 702: Roches ter Branch, Rochester New York, 108; New Jersey Soldiers' Home, Newark, New Jersey, 459; New York Soldiers' Home, Albasy, New York, 268; Indiana Soldiers' Home Knightstown, Indiana, 210; Maryland Soldiers' Home, Baltimore, Maryland, 78; by mtdoor relief by L. B. Gunckel 88: ov out-door relief by other managers, 45; total number cared for or sided during the year 3,917,

Disability .- Their disability, so far as re ported, was as follows: Loss of both arms. 6; loss of both legs, 12; loss of a leg and one arm, 5; loss of one arm, 395; loss of one lag, 479; disabled by other wounds, 1,135; total number disabled by wounds received in the service, 2,082.

Mativity. Of those reported, there were native-born, 1,410; fereign-born, 2,002.

can the Blind See! -Some of on re remember the touching lines of the post Milton, written when he was blind, in which he says that his eyes were shut to sarthly scenes that he might only see God. The London Times mentions an American prescher, the Rev. W. H. Milburn. M. A. in as the "blind preacher." We quote the Times:

As Mr. Milburn discourses on the physical and moral characteristics of our country it is easy to believe his own statement the bsence of natural sight given the deeper mental and spiritual vision, and that "God always grants his sweet-et grace to those who need it most." He lecturer explains his presence in this country by a reference, among other things, to the life long dream of the American to come to the mansion-house of his ancestors; and then, picturing himself as standing in some venerable pile, he conjures up the celebri-ties of past centuries, from Casar to the the or past centuries, from Casar to the Norman conquest; and, passing from rulers to posts, he communes with Uhaucer and Spenser, and with touching pathos represents Milton as greeting him with "Brother of mine infirmity, be thou at home in this our noble England." And he is no longer attractor.

Remanism in Italy.-Dr. Pilcher writes from the old continent concerning the condition of Italy, as follows:

This field of spostolic labor has for a long season been closed to evangelical labor; but a change has been going on gradually as the people have become more awake to the ideas of civil liberty. They have found that the existing form of religion, namely, Romanium is contract to liberty and it is Romanism, is opposed to liberty and is the friend of oppression. They, therefore, are much disposed to reject it, and, knowing friend of oppression. They, therefore, are much disposed to reject it, and, knowing nothing of Christianity except this, they have become infield in regard to religion altogether. Romanism has lost its hold in the kingdom of Italy. This is shown in several facts; as, all forms of religion are equally tolerated by the government—much of the church property ima been confiscated for the two of the ration—the monasteries are so far suppressed that no new ones can be established—the priests are no longer held in vaneration by the people, for they are often treated with contempt. by them—then they enter the railway trains they when they enter the railway trains they hardly receive the common civilities of so clety—caricatures of popery are often post-ation corners of the streets, and en-acted in companies. These all show that if popery is not dead it is at least moribund—

garded and greatly neglected.
We quote the above extract from the Christian Advocats.

Answer to Prayer.-A correspond the New York Independent, writing from Andersonville, the location of the fa mous rebel prison, says:

Many wells still remain which were dug
by the prisoners, now dry, and said never
to contain much water. At one time they
were familising with thirst. All means had
alted to supply them. What could they do?
They had a great and earnest prayer meet
the To God did they cry for water. Now
sank the result. That very night a terri
tile rain storm came on, such as that country
tensitimes witnesses. The wind howled
among the trees, and the fair poured down
to trants. Amid the darkness of that
the trees are the rain poured down
to trants. Amid the darkness of that
the trees are the rain poured down
to the robets many of our prisoners
and The torrents of water guilled deep
awayonder hill-side, inside the stockade.
The morning a pure spring of water was,
maining from the excavation; and it contimed to run while the prisoners abode
that And still this "Providential Spring"
tive forth its pure, everflowing water.
Let skeptics laugh, if they will; but I
choose to believe that God heard their praytre. Many wells still remain which were dug

New Sub-marine Cable.-The Great Eastern is now moving toward our coast with another electric cable which is to connect the French town of Brest with the Yankee town of Duxbury, in Massa husetts. It will run by the French island of St. Pierre off the southern coast of New foundland. Its whole length will be 3.407 miles. It will be 1,200 miles longer than the Anglo-American cable, but the depth of the waters through which it passes is no so great. The central copper coil which conducts the electric fluid is one third larger than that of the cable now working across the Atlantic. The insulation of the wires is produced by imbedding them in Chatterton's compound and then covering with four successive layers of gutta-percha Outside of these is a spiral net of steel wires incasing them all. Each wire is surrounded with five strands of Bussian hemp, saturated in a compound for its preserva tion. It has the strength of an iron chair and the elasticity of a rope.

Good Friday in Pennsylvania The Pennsylvania legislature, it appears, has passed a law making Good Friday a pub lic holiday. It is certainly desirable that our legislative bodies should ordain but few holidays, and those not favoring the prac tices of sectarian organizations. Probably Roman Catholic influences have had not little to do with those legislators in deter mining their vote in favor of this holiday. With our fifty-two Christian Sabbath days, a very few holidays commemorative of national events of leading importance, we will surely find enough without vying with Rome in our state legislation. The Inde pendent Republican contains an article from a correspondent censuring the action of the legislature, which has suggested these re marks.

Shaker Convention.—This strange people held a convention in Boston last May. They are reported as giving their views respecting the marriage relation, or that occasion, to this effect: They regard marriage as a proper and honorable relation, but not a Christian institution; hence they who would live the angel life must forbear entering upon matrimony. They af firmed that the scripture is against mar riage as a Christian ordinance. seemed to forget what Timothy says of thos "forbidding to marry." About sixty delegates, of both sexes, were present.

Virginia Election. - The political issues of Virginia are a little mixed, and not altogether easy to understand. Both of the parties claim to be Republican. The one that has come out triumphant embrace the greater portion of the conservative ele ment. Their candidate for governor, Mr. Walker, went into the war a Democrat, but came out a Republican. He is a fair man and will, we suppose, make a good gov

Chinamen at New Orleans. Some of our southern exchanges are rejoic ing on the coming of John Chinaman from the Pacific coast to New Orleans as a la borer. They hope many of the industrious, persevering natives of the far East will flock to the Pelican State and other portions of the South. An effort was made some two years ago to bring in coolies from Havana, but custom-house officials inter fered after one load had been landed. It is now triumphantly asked: "What will they do to prevent the coming of those emigrants from the Pacific?"

A New Organization.-The tradiional quiet of the Army of the Potomac is once more to be disturbed. A society, to be called the Society of the Army of the Potomac, was organized, at a meeting held one of the ablest and most candid of the at Delmonico's, last week. A large number of the officers of that old department of the army were present. In balloting for a president of the association, Gen. McClellan received on the first ballot 162 against 253 for Sheridan and Meade. Afterward, several of that hero's friends deserted him. and General Meade's supporters turned over in a body to General Sheridan. The latte was elected by 204 bailots against 155 fo General McClellan. Admiral Farragut was among the specially honored men of the oc casign

"Is it Right to be Rich?"-The second edition of Lewis Tappan's nest and meritorious pamphiet, wearing the foregoing title; is before us. Its perusal by every Christian of our land would do much, w think Goward teaching them how ought to regard and use the means God has given them. Copies can be had on application to L. Tappan, 205 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, New York, or W. E. Whiting, nies of the church are little re- 52 John Street Naw York at five dollars hundred, or at the same rate for a less or greater number. When sent by mail, the nostage must be added.

> Intemperance in England. The following is from the English corre spondent of the Moravian

A committee appointed by the Lower House of Convocation have collected per-A committee appointed by the Lower House of Convecation have collected perhaps the largest mass of information respecting its prevalence, evils, and the remedies which may be applied, that has ever been tabulated concerning our chief nationaivice. From this it appears that intemperance has diminished in the upper and middle ranks of society, but not in the lower—and that it is spreading to an aiarming extent among women, young boys, and girls. These statistics establish the oft repeated assertion that "sickness, pauperism, crime, insanity, death, damage to our nation reputation and obstructions to the work of the church and the triumphs of the goepel are largely owing to this one sin of drunkenness." • • Some of your readers will be glad to hear that in the Province of Canterbury the Maine Lique Law is being tried with the most encouraging success—there being a thousand parishes in which there is neither public house nor beer-shop.

O Cahorne that Rev. F. R. S. Byrd, of Caledonia, Ringgold County, Iowa, a very worthy minister and a faithful picneer of the cross, who has suffered many hardships in the past twenty-seven years of his minis try, and who is now much afflicted in body. but still preaching all he can, has become embarraised very much in consequence of those afflictions, and much needs pecuniary assistance from those he has labored to bless. Bro. O. save: "It is the duty of the Church, and it has to be done." Send it to Bro. B.'s address, Caledonia, Ringgold County, Iowa, or to C. Osborne, Elk, De catur County, Iowa. Bro. Osborne says, "Let it be done speedily."

A Southern Folly.-A society has been organized at New Orleans whose object is stated to be "to preserve the record of the rebellion" and "to vindicate the "Lost Cause' from calumny." We should think the armless and legless soldiers of the confederate armies, and the ruined for tunes of southern citizens, would supply anticient records to estisfy the needs of the present generation, and the next will probably be more solicitous to obliterate than to preserve this history. It is probable, how ever, that while the society lasts the associ ation of rebel handholders in London could furnish some pathetic contributions to the literary necessities of its anniversaries.

Suez Canal.-It is expected that the nez Canal, connecting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, will be opened throughout its entire length in October to the depth of twenty-six feet, with a width varying from 60 metres (196 miles) to 100 metres. The official inauguration is to take place on the 17th of November, and all shipping conveying passengers to the inauguration will pass the canal without the payment of ca nal dues. If this enterprise should be completed, as anticipated, this year, it, to gether with the Pacific Railroad, a still greater work, will render the present year memorable one to commercial men throughout the world.

Convents. - Thackeray expresses his seelings and thoughts respecting an Irish convent in Cork, as follows:

Convent in Cork, as follows:

In the grille is a little wicket and a lodge
before it. It is to this wicket that women
are brought to kneel; and a bishop is in a
chapel on the other side, and takes their
hands in his, and receives their vows. I had
never seen the like before, and felt a sort of
subdder in looking at the place. These preshudder in looking at the place. There res the girl's knees as she offers herself up and for swears the sacred affections which God gave swears the sacred affections which God gave har; there she kneels and denies forever the beautiful duties of her being—no tender material yearnings—no gentle attachments are to be had for her or from her—there she kneels and commits suicide upon her heart. O honest Martin Luther! thank God, you came to pail that infernal, wicked, unnatural altar down—that cursed paganism! I came out of the place quite sict; and looking before me, there, thank God! was the blue spire of the Monkstown church, soaring up into the free sky—a river in front rolling away to the sea—liberty, sunshine, all sorts of gladness and motion round about, and I couldn't but thank heaven for it, and the Being whose service is freedom, and who gave us affections that we may use them—not smother and kill them; and a them-not smother and kill them; and noble world to live in, that we may admire it and Him who made it—not shrink from it, as though we dered not live there, but must turn our backs upon it and its bounti-ful Provider. I declars, I think, for my part, that we have as much right to permit retailers in India. part, that we have a set o allow women in th United Kingdom to take these wicked vows or Catholic bishops to receive them.

The National Intelligences Suspended .- The National Intelligencer of Washington City, has suspended publi cation. A quarter of a century ago it was Whig journals of the day. Its devotion to the slave-power did not permit it to long survive the destruction of that oligarch; It commenced publication in the year 1800, and expired in the sixty-ninth year of its

Swallowed Up .- The Round Table, which has existed for several years as a literary journal, and which has been some what distinguished for its captious and frequently ill-taken criticisms, appears to have stranded on financial shoals. At all events its effects have been purchased by the proprietor of the New York Weekly Citizen, and it is to be merged into that paper.

Enlarged.-The Toronto Christia: ournal of July 2d comes to our table much enlarged, and with the assurance that arrangements are made to improve it otherwise. We rejoice in its growth, and wish it continued prosperity.

Personal.

Prince Arthur is to visit the United States in October. He will land at New York, and afterward proceed westward of the Mississippi.

Hon, Richard Fletcher, of Boston, Istely decessed, has left a residuary legacy, estimated at \$100,000, to Dartmouth College He also leaves \$59,000 to the Baptist Publi

The efforts of the western Methodists draw a portion of the episcopal force west ward are proving successful. Bishop Thompson has just moved to Evanston, o the lake shore, not far from Chicago.

Mr. Calaceze has been charged by the Russian government to bear the congratulations of the czar to President Grant. His appointment is understood to have some important connection with a futur policy as to the Eastern question.

Jefferson Davis is now in Paris. Late letters from him render it doubtful whether the state of his health will ever permit his return. If able to travel he purposes to

da, and the winter in Misa Mr. Burlingame is next to proceed to Berlin, with his Chinese embassy. He is succeeding finely in carrying out the objects of his mission, and the most substan-tial results will no doubt grow out of it to the remote nation which he rep

Vice-president Colfax was honored with the degree of LL. D. by Hillsdale College. Michigan, at its late Commencement. hereafter we shall have to say Doctor Col fax. Governor Claffin, of Massachusetts. was complimented with the same honor by Harvard

Monson Academy, Massachusetts, was refreshed at its late Commencement with ssays from two Japanese graduates. Mr Yoshida Hicomaro delivered a dissertation on "The Introduction of Christianity into Japan," and Mr. Ohara Reynoske one or "Japan as it Was and Is."

Traditional southern chivalry was pudly out of countenance, lately, when Mrs. Maria N. Pollard, wife of Mr. E. A. Pollard, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in jail for shooting Dr. George A. Moore through the hand, in Januar last. The scene in the court when the sentence was pronounced is said to have been highly exciting.

The French emperor has lately written letter in which he lays down the political axiom that "a government in order to pre serve its self-respect ought not to wield to external pressure." The tremendous pres sure of the late French elections probably furnished the present occasion for the sen timent. But the French government has been proverbial for yielding, if not to the pressure of argument, at least to that of revolution, and it remains to be seen how ong Napoleon's might will be able to resis both.

General Rosecrans was nominated by the Democratic Convention held at Columbus, last week for Governor of the State of Ohio. He is a Roman Catholic, and brother to Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus and the entire Roman Catholic vote of the state will be cast for him. His popularity as a general in the army will hold for him of the Democratic soldier votes. nomination is another illustration of the fact that the party which opposed the war is now compelled to look for its most available candidates among the men who most heartily supported it. He is perhaps as good a candidate as his party could at this time place in the field, but his record, both on the field and in his war correspondence, is distressingly out of harmony with the resolutions commonly passed by Democratic conventions during the war.

Dr. Jonas King died at Athens, May 22d. He was one of the celebrities of that city. A spare Yankee from the hills of western Massachusetts, with the quiet and nerve of that breed, he took possession of Athens and subdued it to Americanism. Persecuted first by the priests, he had to repeat the experience of Socrates in part, and made an apology for his church and cause before the judges. Though they were not convinced, he was unmoiested. In the revolution that ejected Otho, American ideas were tion that ejected Otho, American idea at the highest pitch, and a crowd of Athe nians gathered around him and shouted ar plause to him and his country. His directifuence in building up his faith in church es has been very slight. A more zealour revivalist is required for that service. Dr King's widow is a stately Grecian lady from g a widow is a stately Grecian lad rna. His disciples live, and th will, we trust, be even more flo

Our Own Church.

TO BE DEDICATED .- Bro. J. J. Page, of Olney, Illinois, writes: "Will you please say through the TELESCOPE that the new church at the Wheeler class, Fox Prairie Mission, Lower Wabash Annual Conference, will be dedicated on the 8th of August by Bithop Edwards. A general turnout is desired."

PREACHING WANTED -Daniel Lowey, of Witt, Iowa, desires United Brethren preaching—thinks a society can be built up there.

Anso, Benjamin McBride, Living six miles north of Little Osage, Vernon Connty, Missouri, requests preaching by United Brethren ministers-says he has procured a house to hold meeting in, and considers the opening a good one.

TENNESSEE CONFEDENCE. -The next ses sion of the Tennessee Conference will begin on the 29th of October. The place is ot yet designated. Bishop Glossbrenner will preside instead of Bishop Weaver, in OBBO mance of the intended visit of the latter to the Pacific coast. See notice on

Dedications

Under date of June 28th, Bro. S. S. Holien writes of the dedication of a house of worship. He says: "There was a nest church-house dedicat

ed to the Lord on Stillwater Circuit, Auglaize Conference, on the 20th day of June, 869, by Bishop Edwards. The house cost \$950, and there was a debt of over \$450 to be raised. The bishop took hold of it with zeal unequaled, and it was secured nicely. He preached in the spirit of the gospel, and the Lord was there, indeed, and we were glad to feel his presence. The circuit is on the look-up. May the Lord continue to bloss Stillwater Circuit, and save his people with an everlasting salvation,"

J. J. Glossbrenner writes, under date of

"I feel that an apology is due the brethen of Johnstown for not at an earlier day noticing, through the TELESCOPE, the dedication of their beautiful church. My apol. The savage manages to live with but little

Help Needed.—We learn from Bro. | spend the remaining warm months in Car. | ogy is this: My mind was so much occupied | labor and less thought; and had savage in ? ne Gazaral Conference and swer that this as well as some other matters was deferred. Johnstown is noted for its fine hurches, and also for the intelligence and enterprise of its citizens; and for some years it was apparent that if we, as a church, would succeed we must have a new house of worship. The Alleghany Conferance was fortunate in selecting Bro. Wm. B. Dick to commence and carry on to its completion the beautiful house of worship that now stands as a testimony of his unwearied toil and perseverance.

"The house is of stone, built in Gothic style, 48 by 72 feet, with vestibule 10 feet quare. The audience room is 21 feet high to the square, but having a Gothic ceiling it is 35 feet from the center of the same to the floor. There are 12 windows of fine stained glass 14 feet high and 8 feet wide. with two circular ornamental windows of beautifully stained glass, one in front and one in the rear of the building. The wainscoting and news are of chestnut, with heavy walnut capping of the finest finish. The rostrum is 8 by 18 feet, 32 inches high inclosed with fine walant railing. The pulplt is of fine Italian marble, marbleized, made by W. W. Wallace, of Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, who gave it to the church for less than the cost of material. The pulpit, altar, and aisles are covered with the est damask and ingrain carpeting. The furniture is nest and substantial. Very

neat gas-fixtures for thirty-two lights. "The location is considered one of the cest in town. The whole cost of building and lot was \$15,450. The sum of \$3,000 was needed to clear the house of indebtedness. On the 16th of May we were favored with the services of bishops Weaver, Edwards, Markwood, and Shuck, all of whom preached with much acceptability. During the day the whole sum needed to meet all claims was fully met, and we had the pleasure of dedicating to the Triune God one of the most substantial and beautiful houses of worship in our connection.

"In view of the untiring industry on the part of Bro. Dick, who prosecuted this enterprise in the midst of great discourage ments to its final completion, I feel that he should have the thanks of the Church a Johnstown and of the Alleghany Annual Conference. And it would be more than right if the Church at Johns own would not only give Bro, Dick his full support as their pastor, but that they give him some substantial token of their appreciation of his untiring labors in their behalf."

Other Churches.

The congregation of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, a few Sabbaths ago subscribed the sum of \$30,000 to cancel the debt remaining against the new church difice. Its previous contributions amounted to \$125 000.

Morris and Union chapels, in Cincinnati, re to be united, to form one church and congregation. Union is the church that several years ago gave the Cincinnati Conference a great deal of trouble by its determination to strike out independently, and refusing to receive the preachers that were regularly sent. We suppose it has come to grief by its wayward course.

The Christian Apologist, of July 5th, Methodist Episcopal Church, says that the missionary debt of that denomination is \$469,889.69. It well remarks that this is ormous sum. It adds that notwith standing this great burden the work of missions goes forward with cheering success.

The general assembly of the United Pres-byterian Church, just held in Chicago, after very full discussion, adhered to the rule pro-hibiting their members from belonging to secret occieties, and directed the sessions to

THE BOOK-BUYER'S COLUMN.

By request of the trustees of the United Brethrer sy request or the trustees of the United Erschren Printing Erschlähment, it is proposed to furnish in this column from week to week notices of such books as are believed to be eminently useful to our iminis-ters, Sabbath-school teachers, students, and general readers among the latty. No book, however good, can be equally interesting and profitable to all. An honest attempt will be made, therefore, to present a could assembly of the the hord course in the decandid statement of what the book contains, the de-gree of ability with which the subject is treated, and the peculiar style of the author in presenting it, and thus assist the reader in dedding whether the book is of sufficient value to him to justify the purchase of is of sufficient value to how to justify the purchase of it. No book will find a place in this column that does not possess real merit and a good deal of it. No some will be admitted that is not adapted to the wants of our people, whetever may be its inerita. All books here unticed are slways on hand, at the United Restreen bookstors. Davice, Okio.

The Student's Scripture History.* It is one of the strong points of Chris-

tianity that its text-book, the Bible, is of uni versal adaptation to man. It presents the character of God and the principles of his government from every-conceivable stand point, so that it is not possible to imagine any condition of humanity from which some view of the divine character and govern ment may not be obtained. No proper me tive to love and obedience exists in the hu man breast to which the Bible does not appeal, its promises covering the whole of this present life as well as that which is to come. Without revision or addition, it is God's book of morals and religion for the human race: and the more thorough the culture of hu manity, the more conspicuous will the divinity of this book appear. But while the resources of the Bible, like those of the earth, are inexhaustible, it must be remembered that in both cases pressing want and energetic effort are necessary to the development and profitable use of these resour

been the highest type of existence v creation of our world without any serious detriment to human comfort. In like man ner, if a certain type of religious existence quite common in the world be considered the ideal Christian life, then the Bible need not be half so complete a book as it is. Indeed it might be reduced to an eight page tract, and yet be ample for all the wants of that class of Christians. They are not omnivorous by any means, their appetites being limited to a very few spiritual dishes, and these requiring but little preparation.

But as savage life must inevitably give

place to civilization and refinement, so these ow forms of religious experience are rapidly disappearing before the clearer light of God's word. All helps, therefore, to a better understanding of this word must be regarded as a blessing to the church and the world. Among the many valuable aids in this direction, Mr. Smith's Old and New Testament Histories occupy a prominent place. It is the object of these books to give a connected account of the events related in the Old and New Testaments in the order in which they are supposed to have occurred; to present briefly so much of the manners and customs referred to in the Bible as may be necessary to a right understanding of the history. For the same purpose the geography of the Holy Land and adjoining countries receives a proper share of attention, and each book contains a number of maps illustrative of the text. A concise account of each book of the Bible is given in the appendices to the histories, showing the authorship, objects, and contents of far as they are known; and on doubtful points the opinions of the best writers are candidly stated, with the reasons for each. The opening chapter of the New Testament History is devoted to the Connection Between the Old and New Testaments, This connecting link, if purchased in Dean Prideaux's works, would alone cost as much as both of these histories. Of course the account here given is by no means exhaustive, but is entirely sufficient for the purposes of a hand-book of history. Mr. Smith is the author of the best Bible

dictionary now extant, and is entirely at home in biblical literature. He evidently has an abundance of material for a dozen such books as these histories, and if any embarrassment is manifest in his books it arises from an inability to decide what to leave out rather than what to put in. His style is remarkable only for simplicity and clearness. There can be no mistaking his meaning. And he has the happy faculty of thinking correctly and arranging his thoughts in an orderly manner without checking the current of ideas. If he sometimes lacks enthusiasm, he never fails of a quiet, unconscious dignity eminently befitting so sacred a subject. Aside from the fact that these are the only hand-books of Bible history now published in America. they possess such sterling merit as must recommend them to all classes of Bible readers. but especially to ministers, students, and Sabbath-school teachers.

*THE OLD TESTAMENT RISTORY. From the Creation to the Esturn of the Janus from Capitutty.

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Current News.

Domestic.

In some townships in Iowa, it is said, not a bridge has been left by the recent freshets. The yield of cotton in Mississippi, this

year, will be one third greater than that of last vear. The Indians are committing depredations

along the Rio Grande-supposed to be the Navajoes. There were slight shocks of earthquake

at Frankfort, Kentucky, on Friday morning, 2d instant. Dr. Wm. F. Fair, of Newark, was, Tuesday, 6th instant, fined \$1,000 and costs, in the United States District Court at Trenton, for using a United States canceled stamp on

a deed! A citizen of San Francisco is experin ing with an erial steamer. In a late trial the steamer ascended to an altitude of seventy-five feet, and was operated with com-

plete success One hundred and forty-two thousand two landed at New York since January 1st, an increase of thirty thousand over the corresponding period of last year.

The Supreme Court has declared the egistry law for the city of Philadelphia constitutional, and declared unconstitutional the act of the last legislature creating the Twenty ninth Judicial District:

The crop prospects in Louisians and Texas are exceedingly good, especially Louisians sugar. A large number of plantations along the Opelousas Railroad were recently sold to northern men, several of whom came from Chicago

Samuel Adams, with eleven men, will start in boats from Breckinridge, Celorada, July 15th, to descend the Blue, Grand, and Colorado rivers through the great canon, his objective point being the same as that of

Reports of damages by floods in the Re publican, Saline, and Solomon valleys, of restern Kansas, have been greatly eraated. Corn is not injured at all, and the

[Continued on eighth Page.]

Etffbren's Corner.

A CHILD'S IDEA OF PRAYER.

Little Nellie, who was only four years old, no sooner saw work laid aside than she ran to her mother's knee and claimed a seat there. Mrs.

what noise was that.

"A little girl's noise. Then the angels will do just so (shutting her mouth very tight and keeping very still for a moment,) till I say Amen."

Is not that a sweet thought. I readen the children who need the

wonder if the children who read this story of little Nellie have ever thought how wonderful it is that God always hears their prayers. He is surrounded by thousands and thousands of engls all signing and surrounded by thousands and thousands of angels, all singing and praising him with their golden harps; and yet, through all the music and all the praises; he hears the softest prayer of a little child kneeling by the bedside. He must be very loving and very kind to children. We should think he would sometimes forget, and be listening to the beautiful sounds in heaven, in-stead of to the prayer of a little child. But he never does. There is never too much singing or too many praises there for him to hear a little girl's voice.-Child at Home.

WHAT TO DO WITH BOYS.

"What shall I do with that boy?" we hear so often asked by mothers who seem at their wits end to know how to manage some unruly child that a few years since was plastic clay in their hands, to mold, through God's help, as they would. Begin early with them; do not let the world and evil company get the start of you. Compel them to respect you when children, by the consistency of your every-day walk and conversa-tion before them. Let them feel that you love them unselfishly; make them just as happy as you can. Speak gently at all times. Do you love to be ordered, soolded, found fault with, ridicaled? I am astenished at the blindness some parents display. They can not see that their manner of government constantly calls into action every evil temper of a boy's heart. They will not respect their children's feelings. Such obedience as they secure is worthless, a mere eye-service. If your boys fail to love and honor you, set yourself to work prayerfully to correct the system pursued in their training; for in niety-nine cases out of a hundred in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred you are at fault.

GOING TO BE ... WHAT?

We often hear little children in their play tell what they are going to be when they grow up to be men and women. I have overheard them talking on this subject; and some were going to be ministers, some doctors, some lawyers, some teachers, and so on. I once asked a little boy what he was going to be when he grew up to be a man. He looked up into my face, and with a smile replied: "I am going to be good." What a beautiful answer! It is right for us to decide what business we are to adopt; but it is not right we are to adopt; but it is not right for us to be so absorbed in the thought as to forget God, and forget to be good. It takes some people a great while to decide what profession they will follow, wishing to choose the one in which they can make the most money. Christ said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

Little Robert was a playful, intelligent boy. He did nothing in halves. If he studied, he did it with all his might, and was sure to be at the head of his class. Yet he was gentle and office class. He he was gentle nd affectionate. He had a famous and ancountate. It has a second dog, who shared all his sports, and seemed as happy in them as his master. Lion, for that was his name, would take Robert's dinner-basket in his mouth, and carry it carefully and safely; and he would defend his master from rude boys, as if he were his guardian. The boy grew up to be a man, and he became a minister of the gospel. He has often been heard to say that he could not trust u boy who was unkind to animals. God made them for our service; not for cruel enort. cruel sport.

THE FLY AND THE REE.

"Mother," said a dying child who loved Jesus, "shall you cry much when Jesus takes me?" "I am afraid I shall," replied the mother, tears filling her eyes. "Oh, please den't," entreated the child, with a by winding a string in and out through her fingers; but presently she began to talk to herself in a low tone: "When I say my prayers, God says, 'Harkl-angels, while I hear a little noise." Her mother asked her that noise west that. Jesus' arms never, never. Won't that comfort you mother? You never need worry about me."

Miscellang.

OUR DEAGON. Good old man! Faithful in his

day to the service of the Lord-well known through all the country parish. In years gone by, the cares of a farm and the seven miles between his house and the church made him none the less regular and punctual at his place in the sanctuary. But time bears heavily upon him now. His sight is dim, his hand trembles, his tottering footsteps scarcely bear him along. We do not see him often him along. We do not see nim obtain now. Sometimes he makes us a vis now. Sometimes he makes us a vis-it. When communion seasons return the old deacon delights to gather with his brethren at the table. We like to meet him on such occasions. He remains with us a few days, and goes slowly around the village, from house to house, to speak of Christ. His into nouse, would render him unwel-come to the hospitalities of some dwellings. We hope it may never be so here. Our city friends wonder at the unpolished manner and the ungrammatical speech of the old man; they seem alarmed at the sight of his ungrainly snuff box; but we have learned to overlook these in our estimation of his worth. He is more faithful in his Master's service than we who have enjoyed superior advantages. There are very few of his acquaintances to whom he has not spoken of Christ. He improves each opportunity. The clerk at the countar, the lawyer at the desk, the rich man in the midst of business, the menial at work—these and many others have heard him tell the story of the cross; and so gentle and kind are the words spoken that all are glad to listen. The suffering and the mourner the good mas never forgets.

man remain with us. Time holds him as a prisoner in bonds; but the hour of his freedom draws near. Then no more will he suffer from the frailties of the earthly tabernacle. His feeble gait will be changed for the light footsteps of immortal youth; the trembling voice of age will be attuned to harmony with the rhythmic cheral of the redeemed; and the vision so nearly darkened will brighten with the light of that win origines with the light of that place where no night is known. Nature is kind to the good old man; she dims the eye and dulls the ear, so as not rudely to serve the ties of earth, but gently to tarn the soul upward to those things that perish not nor decay.

COMPARATIVE ROMAN CATHOLIC INCREASE.

The Roman Catholics at times boast of their rapidly-growing num-bers; and at other times, as at the late pastoral address of their bishops, thay acknowledge the immense losses they sustain, making this an argument against our school system. The Methodist calls attention to the The Methodist calls attention to the fact that the Romanists publish no satisfactory statistics of their communicants, such as is given by Protestant denominations. It says that fact that the Romanists publish no satisfactory statistics of their communicants, such as is given by Protestant denominations. It says that in 1776 the Methodists had 4,921 members, in 1826 they had 360,800, and 1,032,184 in 1866; or over 2,000, and 1,032,184 it is hard to give. They have, ac-cording to the Catholic Almanac, 59 dioceses and vicariates apostolic in this country. If we assume that the average total Romanist population, not membership, is 1,435 for each of the 3,600 priests, as we find it to be in the 37 districts in which rough estimates are given, it will give a to-tal population of about 5,000,000. Now this is just the total Methodist population, allowing, as is generally done, 5 in population for every 2 members. The Methodist growth has

my foes as you can, that I should be Add to this the population acquired left in peace." my foes as you can, that I should be left in pesce."
"You are mistaken," replied the bee. "A much surer protection to me is that by diligence I serve mankind."

"Mother," said a dying child who Catholic numigrants and French and Catholic numigrants and French a Spanish natives of the acquired ter-ritory, with their descendants. That church really is not keeping its own. And the decline of Irish immigration is removing the chief source of sup-ply. But on the other hand, there is a more successful effort now making to retain the children, and to foster a pride in their religion and in their descent, than was the case a few years ago.

CURE FOR A FELON.

The Hearth and Home has a regu lar contributor whose nom de plume is Mrs. Hunnibee. Among many other good things, she gives the following remedy for a painful dis-

When Augustus was opening box containing raising the other day, he gave his thumb a sharp rap with the hammer. The pain resulting from the blow was not very severe at the time, but it increased, until the next day he felt sure that the bone must have been bruised, and a felon was coming. As he has been thus twice afflicted, he had good reason to shrink from the suffering awaiting him. Happening to be in at Mr. Pride's store, I mentioned the circumstance while talking with old Mr. Mix, who had come in with groceries. "Felon is it, you think?" said he. "Wall I can give you a recipe that'll kill it outright, and won't hear nothin' more from it. You jist take some of this 'ere common rock salt, sich as you use for saltin' down pork and beef, dry it in the oven, then pound it fine, and mix it with sperits turpentine, in equal parts. Put it on a rag, and wrop it round the thumb, and as soon as ever it gits dry put on some more, and in twenty-four hours the felon

'll be as dead as a door-nail."
On my return home, I found Augustus walking the floor in great pain with his disabled hand, and ready for anything that promised relief. We got the salt and turpen-tine and followed the directions minutely. About one o'clock in the night he got to sleep, and when he wakened late in the morning, not only the pain had gone, but all feel-ing had gone with it. The first joint of his thumb seemed perfectly dead, so far as sensation was con-cerned. He still kept applying the remedy, and by degrees feeling re-turned, until in a day or two his hand was entirely recovered. We have double reason now to remember Mr. Mix with kindness.

RAISED FROM THE DUNGHILL.

A correspondent of the Boston A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, having visited Jeff. Davis' plantation, tells us what he saw: "The buildings all remain as they were when Jeff. left, except a few

negro-quarters that have been torn down. An old negro that used to be one of Jeff.'s slaves now leases the plantation for ten thousand dollars hands to work it. Not a white man is to be seen about the place. Strange as it may seem to Mr. Davis, his old slave is making money fast, and feels as proud as any white man, libin in ole Jeff.'s parlor dese days.' The whole plantation of several thousand acres is planted to cotton, which appears very promising; and from this one plantation cotton enough will be produced to run a mill in Lowell for weeks. 'We jist lets ole Massa Jeff, make political speeches, an' we'll see dat de cotton grows,' said the "darkey who showed us shout, and who had a queer habit of showing the whites of his eyes when-ever Jefferson Davis was mentioned. Golly, who'd sposed dat dis chile

New England has declined relatively only because the rest of the Union has grown with such rapidity, and she has contributed more to that growth of population, property, enerprise and ideas than any other section of the country. Every rail-road has tapped that cask, and drawn out more or less of its contents. Afty once said to a bee, "Tell me, my friend, how it is that no one pursues and torments you as they do ne? I have to protect my little life not been materially affected by immigration or by annexation. It has been a home growth. On the gathering heney unforbidden from the flowers. If I venture to pat out my trunk to reach a crust of bread, or perchance to dip into some more dainty dish, death threatens me on the spot. I think if I could sting, and thus take vengeance on the number to over two millions.

Now this is just the total Methodist road has tapped that cask, and drawn to he it as to lowed her to her slent resting, self a last followed her to her slent resting hence as a wife and mother, and dilige more or less of its contents. Every new city weet of the Hudson has been built up at her expense. Brocklyn and Buffalo, Cleveland and coming at the flowers. If I venture to pat out my trunk to reach a crust of bread, or perchance to dip into some more dainty dish, death threatens me on the spot. I think if I could sting, and thus take vengeance on the number to over two millions.

Now this is just the total Methodist road has tapped that cask, and drawn to her all was to he and more or less of its contents. Every new city weet of the Hudson has been built up at her expense. Brocklyn and Buffalo, Cleveland and colicies. Minnesota is Massachuse the setting memoral has been built up at her expense. Brocklyn and Buffalo, Cleveland and clicage are practically New England cities. Minnesota is Massachuse the setting memoral has been built up at her expense. Brocklyn and Buffalo, Cleveland and declined and weeping numbers that followed her to her dien a christing memoral as Christian. She has left a lasting memoral as Christian. She has left a lasting memoral as Christian. She has left alation was a Christian. She has left alation the has feet lasting memoral as Christian. She has left alation the has been built up at her expense. Brocklyn and Buffalo, Cleveland and clication in a christian she has been built up at h

go back and look in the old nest and find nothing there but shells; on the trees, all through the forest, are the winged ones that rose from the house of straw to fill the whole land with beauty and music. New England has declined—into America.

Let all men avoid rash speaking. They that speak without care often remember their own own words aft erwards with serrow. Those that expect peace and safety are to restrain their tongues with a bridle.

Special Notices.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The ministerial association of Freeport Dis-trict, Rock River Conference, will meet at Polo, Ogle Co., III, Sept. 24th, at 9 o'clock a. w. If the subjects do not suit all, please select others to suit yourselves.

70PICS ASSIGNED.

G Schneider—Ropentance; JJohnson—Atone G Schneider—Ropentance; JJohnson—Atone Faith; I K Stattea—Personality and Divinity of the Holy Ghost; M Crom—Paston's Daties to Young Converts; E L Church—Exposition of 1st Tones. 5: 1t; C Hurless—Evidences of a Call to the Ministry; S Healy—Baptiam: its Mode; M Crom—Reston's Daties to the Ministry; S Healy—Baptiam: its Mode; J M Chitty—Regeneration; O A Philips—Claims of the Christian Sabbath; J W Burd—Immor tality of the Soul; J J Margileth—Forgiving Injuries: Bible bhalis; P Hurless—Secret docieties: Bearings on Church and State; I M Stearns—Bible Hollines; W R Coursey—Elements of Ministerial Power; A B Frazler—Elect of Adam's Sin on Self and Posterity; E Witter—Christian Hope; E Y Smith—Work of the Holy Ghost; M Roe—Are all the Heathen Less? J H Grim—Imperance of Camp Meeings; J B Baungardner—Witness of the Spirit; S F Medlar—Exposition of Matt. 2: 38; J Hiestand—Personalty of the Devil; R L Chitty—Depravity, Nature and Guilt; S R Richards—Subbath-schoole; J H Healy—Materialism; T F Hallowet—Justification.

Bros. Gursey, Burd. and S Healy will be expected to preach from their subjects. All the rest to produce written essays. Ministers are desired to remain over Sabbath, as it is quarterly met-

pected to prench from their subjects. All the rest to produce written essays. Ministers are desired to remain over Sabbath, as it is quarterly meeting occasion at Polo. Our local brethren are invited; select their own rubjects, and come and take part in the meeting.

T. F. Hallowell.

Moline. July 2d. 1869.

Moline, July 2d, 1869.

PREACHERS' HOMES.

The following are the homes for the members of the Erie Annual Conference, to be held at Little Cooley, French Creek Circuit, commencing August 19th, 1869:

Little Cooley, French Creek Circuit, commencing August 19th, 1869:

E S Pearce—Bishop Weaver. G W Hill—A Spencer, J Hill. H Davenport—N Sbelmadine, A Holeman. Wm Eennett—N R Luce, J Hoyt. I Cumminys—Wm Caduan, J G Eb, D C Starket, H Bedow. Wm Wright—W Rittenbouse. L L Hager, F H Herrick, J Stroup. L J Drake—I Bennehoof, G E Wellman, J Holmes. George Fleek—A Pockham, P A Pearce, W R King, A Brooks. L D Wheeler—L McIntyre. J W Wheeler—J W Clark. D Wright—Wm McIntyre, W Robinson. D Wright—Wm McIntyre, W Robinson. D Wright—Wm McIntyre, W Robinson. D White—J L Range, H D Munsee, I L Bowen. A Hotchkiss—W A Warren, T Arnold. J Meradden—D Gray, H Lamport. A Fosburg—L A E Church, H Coy, J S Amidon. J G Barlow—S A Snyder, H H Barber, E B Torrey. E Harris—W S Reid, N Dingman, H S Elliot. F Baker—J Reeves, HC Howard, D B Herald. J Davicon—W Austin, W R Allen. Jas Drake—S Hedge, S Parshall, D Ripley.

If any have been emitted they will come alorg, as there will be homes provided for all.

Those coming on the Atlantic and Great Western Railread will stop at Miller's Station, where they will find conveyances to carry them to the

By order of the Committee. Little Cooley, Pa., June 26th, 1869.

Obituaries.

[Verses are inadmissible in this department.]

FRANKLIN DONKELBERTER died Jun 22d, 1869, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 15 days Little Franklin has gone to view the beaven!

New Michigan, Illinois.

MARIA, daughter of Gilbreth and Ellen Sprague, departed this life June 23d, 1869, aged 23 years, 7 months, and 20 days. Maria was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was loved by all who knew her. She sleeps beside her mother, who departed for the holy land a few weeks previous.

J. Blakk. few weeks previous. New Michigan, III.

MARGARET, wife of N. B. Buokingham, de-parted this life May 27th, 1869, aged 39 years and 17 days. She leaves a kind hurband and five children to mourn. Sistor B. was a kind mother and a devoted Christike. She was a member of the United Brethren Church. She member of the United Brethren Church. member of the United Brethren Church. She died in great peace. Colling her family that she was going home. How "precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

S. D. KRYKEES.
Columbus Grove, Ohlo, June 24th, 1869.

Columbus Grove, Ohio, June 24th, 1869.

JOHN WESLEY HOUSER died June 26th, 1869, aged 12 years and 8 months. This little bey came to his death by a sad accident. Just one week before his death he accidentally stuck the small blade of a pocket knife into his thigh, which, at first, did not appear to be seriously dangerous; but in a few days infiammation sat in, and help was in vain. May the Lord bless Bro. and Sister Houser, in this their severe be reavement.

Pissah Chanel. Hancock Co., Ohio. Pisgah Chapel, Hancock Co., Ohio.

AMANDA, wife of Bro. O. B. Weimer, died June 25th, 1868, aged 27 years, 4 months, and 8 days. She died very raddenly, having been sick but a few days. She died, however, in great peace, calmy and sweetly sinking into the arms of Death. She was full of faith and good works, and of excellent report among all her acquaintances. She died greatly lamented, which was manifested by the large, weeping numbers that followed her to her silent resting-place. She was kind and affectionate as a wife and mother, and diligent as a Christian. She has left a lasting memorial bebind her: that of a good name. She leaves two small children to the cold embrace of this dark world. God bless the dear little motherless children and weeping husband abundantly. The departed was a member of the "Church of God" for several years past.

Wilmot, Ohio, June 26th, 1869.

LYDIA LUELLA, daughter of J. F. and Re-

NANCY, wife of Wm. Stubbs, died May 18th, 869, aged 35 years, 4 months, and 20 days. The froumstances under which Sister Stubbs met her drumstances under which Sister Studies met her death were very peinful. During the day, she had been visiting; returning in the evening, she had made a fire, and, while engaged in cutting some dothing for her two little hoys, in some mysterious way her clothing caught fire, and her fore it could be extinguished she was to hadly burned that she survived but four hours. Although death came so unexpostedly, and in so terrific a manner, it found her prepared. She conversed rationally with her friends, and expressed a strong desire that her husband, who was absent at the time, might return while she could yet see. But she told those present that if he did not get home before she was drast to tell him not to weep for her, for all was well. Her wish was gratified. He reached home in time to, converse with her, and witness her triumphant death. For a number of years she had been a professor of religion, and a worthy member of the United Brethren Church. She was a loving mo her and a kind companion. May dod bless Bro. Stubbs, and enable him to raise the two motherless children, so that they may all meet on the shores of immortality.

J. W. Nys.

JOHN W. SHANK died Feb. 12th, 1869, aged 32 years 5 months and 7 deys. In the summer of 1862 he wounteered in the 79th III. Vol. Inf; was wounded after the battle of Mufreesbro, when he was discharged. He then entered Westfeld College; and, after spending sometime there, her turned to his own county. He was a popular her turned to his own county. He was a popular citizen, an earnest Christian, and a kind and affect innate husband and father. He leaves a wife and we children to mourn: but their loss is his gain. May kind heaven bess and sustain them. Vermillion, June 30th, 1859.

them Vermilion, June 30th, 1869.

MARIA O., wife of Aaron Chandler, died in Waynesville Oalo. on 6th day, the 2d of 7th, more 1869, in the 55th year of her age. Thus, at a rije old age, as a sheaf of wheet ready for the garner, has another servant of God passed from her earthly career to her everlasting reward at the Savior's right hand, there to dwell in blies for evermore. Peacefully and resignelly, in the presence of her beloved hashand and all her children, she hade them farewell, and, sustained by an unwavering fuith in her acceptance with the Lord, gave herself into his hands, to be led thrugh the pearly gates late the city of the great King. Wreep net for her, O ye bereaved; her work was done, and well done, and she is now removed from all the 118 of life. When your work is accomplished you shall meet her again where none but the pure in heart can be. A faithful and devoted wife, a kind and affectionate mother, the place she filled will ever more remain a blank; and how often will ever more recoive of things passed—of sweet associations and quiet piessures and loving acts—in which she be rea part. But in the midst of all the regret as d desciation, let one thought comfort those who are left, that 'beyond the vale' she waits to welcome them to pure joys, and a happier home than any earthly one can be.

R. B. Exche.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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ricised reven opening and selection if you have not already attended to it, cause and white-wash your poultry-house. We take be often replanished with lay. If you would have a good supply of half in you would have a good supply of through the summer, you must let your the out constionally. An hour before sunties good time, when they can be watch, and kept from doing mischief. If you ald keep your stock of hens never set them with their own eggs, but procure eggs from a distance. The benefit of thus changar stock is a secret little understood, ing pour stock is a secret little understood but is admitted by all successful breeders sarly chickens are much sought after for agust are far preferable. Be careful to the young broods from rats, weasels, and other vermin, by shutting them up at nist either in a barrel or a small coop with a floor to it. The old hen will soon learn to call them in at sundown, when they

can easily be fastened up.

If you have a wide range of pasture and so seighbors, you can venture into turkey raising, though it requires far more care and skill to make it successful than the earing of the common barn-yard fowl. The turkey, from the time it is batched till it is able to go to roost, is the tenderest of all domestic birds, but after that period it is the hardiest. The books contain a plenty of directions how to manage turkeys, but it is safer to take a few lessons from some one who is experienced in the business. It is a good time now to be taking such lessons; and next fall you can buy your stock tur-keys for breeding the next spring.

Things not to Do.

Don't be in such haste to cut and house English grass that it will be liable to heat in the mow and bacome musty, to the great danger of heaves in your horses and of trouyour stock generally.

Don't give to horses even the smallest piece of garget-root. It is a safe and propar article for cows that have disordered odders, but it is death almost to a certainty

Don't empty the refuse brine from the pork barrel on young fruit-trees, because you happen to read that salt is good for them. Salt is good, especially for plum and peach trees, but, like a sharp-edged tool, it should behandled carefully.

Don't wash fruit-trees with a very strong

decoction of potash - such as a couple of pounds to a gallon of water - as was lately done by a large fruit-grower to kill the moss on his pear-trees. It will kill the moss surely, and very likely the trees too. Don't work in the hest without some protion against sun-stroke besides a straw hat. A few hickory leaves or some layers of paper in the crown of the hat are good

non-conductors.

Don't try the eight hour law with yourself or your men in haying-time. It may do on Uncle Sam's farm, but it will swamp you and your farm too, in a very short

How to Make a Gold-Chisel. Farmers and gardeners frequently need s good cold chisel for light work, such as cutting off rivets, nails, and places of hoopiron : A piece of bar-steel, and forging it into proper shape, will cost from fifty cents tome dollar. Those persons who want the use of a cold-chisel only once a week or so, do not always have the money to spare for a tool that they have but little use for. Therefore, to get a cheap chisel, that will subserve all the purposes required, make use for a large flat file, that has been worn out. Break off one end so that a piece will be left about eight inches long; heat it in a charcoal fire till near redness, and let it cool gradually. Then the steel will be soft. Now grind one end true and square for the head-end, and form the cutting edge by grinding at the other ead. Thrust the cutting end in a charcoal fire, in the cook-stove, until one inch in length is red hot. Now cool half an inch of the edge in cold water, which will render the edge quite too hard. Watch the color of the steel as the different shades appear near and at cutting edge, and as soon as you see a light straw-color on the surface, plunge the chisel into cold-water. By this means you will get a cold-chisel sufficiently hard on the edge to cut iron, and so soft and tough in the part above the edge that it will bend rather than break Bearth and Home.

Greating Wagons.

Few people are aware that they do wagtoo plentifully than in any other way. A well-made wheel will endure constant from ten to twenty-five years, if care is tak-en to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not attended to they will be used up in five or aix years. Land should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes, and politie wheel. Tallow is the best lubriof wood axle trees, and castor oil for Just grease enough should be applied e of a wagon to give it a light This is better than more, for the put on will work out at the ends e forced by the shoulder bands and ther into the hub around the outside town. To oll an iron axle-tree, first in the spindle clean with a cloth we with spirits of turpentine, and then apply drops of castor-oll near the shoulde One tea-spoonful is sufficient for

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GEO. CRAWFORD & CO.,

Commission Merchants

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SODA ASH, SAL SODA, CAUSTIC SODA,

Plaster, Lime, Cement, Sand, Pummice Stone, Resin, etc.

No. 209 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BELLS.

NILES WORKS BELL FOUNDERY

JOHN C. MORRIS.

\$10

For an Upper or Lower Set of Toeth. Fifty Cents for pure nizrous oxide gas and extracting one tooth. All work warranted satisfactory, at the Obio Steam Dental Company's Office, 28 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Obio, marchi749-4m

E. LOCKE,

PIANOS, ORGANS & MELODEONS,

173 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, 0.

will ". Weber Plano." "Excelsior Organ," and oth 4 excellent instruments for Pariors, Churches, Sa bath-schools, &c. Purchasers can rely upon a first-oil instrument at the lowest possible price for cash, at 1 West Fourth Street. Planos &c., rented until paid for. augl2*63-

MISCELLANEOUS

O'KEEFE'S

LARGE WINTER HEAD LETTUCE.

THREE WEEKS EARLIER

that any there with the control of t

M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE!

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM WILL COMMENCE OF

MONDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1869.

HUMBINAL JANUALS 1 486, 1888.

HUMBINGS AND ACCOMMODATIONS—The
Buildings are large and commodions. The New Gallegs is provided with all the modern improvements.

The Rooms are arranged for two Extensit seek. They
are well venitiated, comman clothes presses, and are
heated with hot air. The Building is supplied with
which with a room for general foliet purposes.

EXPENSES PER TERM OF BLEVEN WHERE,
—FOR BOARDING, Washing, Light, Freel, Tuttion, seen,
Instrumental Music (with use of Instrument), 80,24
VOCAL Music (twenty lessons), \$2.00.

SET For further particulars, address

T. R. VICKBOY,

ety of Lettuce, except that grown

dapted to the use of

Are unsurpassed in style, finish, and di

re superior to all others in the essential re-

correspondent writing to the Canada er says he keeps a dairy of twenty-six cows, the milk being disposed at a che factory; that last June he sowed an sore of corn in drills, and began cutting and feed-ing to the cows daily the first of July When September rains came he omitted the corn-feeding four days, and the result was a diminution of fifty-two pounds of milk a day. The corn-feeding was again resumed and in four days the caws gave their cus-tomary quantity of milk. The increased flow of milk doubly paid the cost of feed given. This is an important fact, and should induce dairy-men to provide this kind of feed for their cows at the sessor when pasturage is short. It fact, it would seem that the former may be profitably substituted for the latter under any or all oircumstances, as the yield of green cornfodder to the acre is very great, and the cos of producing it comparatively light. Let dairy-men heed this, and provide for fodder corn to supplement the season of short pas turage.

When an ox or a cow gets choked, strap up a fore leg and make the animal jump. The obstruction will fiv out.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There are now 756 libel suits pending against editors or publishers in this country. The total amount of damages al leged to be done to these 756 plaintiffs is \$47,500,000.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury, for the fiscal year, will exceed the expenditures by \$80,000,000. The public debt statement of the 1st of July shows a reduction of \$5,000,000 for the past month

A dispatch from Tokepa says that eighty thousand acres of Pottawatomie reservation lands have been sold to actual settlers. The immigration continues large. The crops are in a fine condition throughout Kansas.

In Alabama, the Montgomery high-school is held in the old auction mart of Fitz and Erazier, slave-holders. Their sign is still over the door. Several of the present pupils have been sold at auction in what is now their school-room.

James Webb, jr., of Portland, Maine, working, before the war, for \$5.50 per week saved regularly \$1 of that sum. Five years ago he bought a shoe shop and tools with \$150 of his earnings. He is now making 20,000 pairs of ladies' shoes per year.

Abraham Slater, who lives near Fostoria, Seneca County, Illinois, is one hundred and six years. He is now living with his sec wife, to whom he has been married about nine years. His youngest child is six months old, and his oldest eighty years.

The vote in the city of Cincinnati, on Saturday, June 26th, on the question of is-suing the city's bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a railroad between Cincinnati and Chattanonga, resulted: 15,438 for the project, and 1,500 against it.

Almost immediately after the silver-bound ie was laid and the golden spikes were driven in the Pacific Railroad, they were quietly taken up again, deposited with Nevada's silver hammer in a car, and sent to San Francisco, while a common wooden tie was substituted, and the "last rail" secured to it by a common iron spike.

It is becoming quite fashionable abroad to color the hair golden yellow. It is oftentimes a long process which brings the bair to the proper hue. It has to be blesc! ed with chlorine, chloride of sods, &c. I: is expected that ladies on this side of the water will soon follow suit. When fashion utters her mandates who shall dare to dis obey?

The Mormons make headway in England; and at Sheffield, under the auspices of Elder Hyde, many converts have been secured among the cutlers. The working classes of Sheffield include many artisans of a speculative disposition, whose hard lot makes them anxious to embrace any project or religion that promises to better their for-

A colony of Germans has settled within the past few years in Wisconsin, on the Platte River. They bought ground on a productive prairie, and have made a good living. The colony has received an installment of emigrants this spring from Germany. The colony is situated nearly half way from the Mississippi to the Superior country.

Florida is becoming a great resort for northern invalids, especially those in the various stages of consumption. It is esti-mated that forty thousand from the North have been in Florida during the past winter. Many of these are too late to receive any benefit, and simply go there to die. Many who ought not to go are sent there by physicians.

It is estimated that the milky way, encir cling the whole heavens, contains than 18,000,000 suns, so distant that the time required for the light to travel from them us ranges from ten to a thousand years Sir William Herschel claimed that he could trace a cluster of stars with his telescope so distant that it would require light 830,000 years to travel over the intervening space. But this is now doubted, and it is believed that beyond what we call the milky way are stars still undiscovered, and that will never be discovered by men on the earth, because light itself expands and decomposes in its progress over these vast reaches of

UNION DEPOTITUE TABLE | GEO. P. BOWELL & Co., | COE'S COUGH BALSAM!

Advertising Agents, 40 Park Row, N. Y. RRAN 9:00 a. m. | Tol., Detroft, and Chi. Mail... | 4:55 a. m. 6:80 p. m. | Lim. Ft. Wayne, and Chi. Et. | 2:35 p. m. 9:35 p. m. | Tol., Detroit, and Chicago Et. | 7:15 c. c. antic and Great Wester

Freight Accommodation...... 728 p. m. Day Express
Pittaburg and Gleveland Ex.
Past Line
Mall and Accommodation
Freight and Accommodation 9:15 a. m. Mall 9:40 p. m. Accommodation......... 8:10 p. m. Express

U. S. Piano Co., 650 Broadway, N.Y., 5-oc., \$175

YOU CAN make large pay with our STENCIL DIES. Samples free. S.M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

MUSKETSHOT GUNSWARBANTED To shoot close and kill 60 yards Price, \$2.50. Wanted.—Army Guns and Revolvers. Send stamp for price list Bides, Short Guns, Revolvers, to JORNSTON'S GUN WORKS, Fittbargs, Pa.

\$20 A DAY to Male and Female Agents to introduce the BUCKEYE \$20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. SHICK alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSID SHUTTLE MACHINE in the market sold for less than \$40. All others are intringeness and interpretations and interpretations and interpretations. infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. WE FURNISH FULL OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & Co., (leveland, Ohto.

810 PER DAY GUARANTEED Agent to glue He Moy 8 in True 15 gray Macrose It makes the Lock Synton Alling on horse gibts has the underfeed, and it equal in every respect to any Sewing Machine evertified to Price 25 Warranied for 15 grays. Send for circular. Address John. 90N, CLARK & CO., Boston, Masa, Pittsburgh, Pa., or st. Louis. Mo.

S3500 PER YEAR to sell "Wonder of the World." J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

No. 40 Park Row, N. Y.

WHAT ADVERTISERS SAY.

The firm, whose letter we print below, gave us in 1847 what was then the largest contract we had ever received for our "Lirsts or 100 Local Nawaparpan." The fact that they this year renew the order and in-crease the amount, is the best required twe can give that these "Lirst" are good advertising mediums.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL. MANUFACTURERS OF

> Axes, Shovels, Saws, &c., No. 118 WATER STREET,

PITTNBURG, PA., Dec. S, 1868

ALETAIN. UEO. P. ROWELL & UO.: Gentleme: "One year ago with much heaftation we gave you an advertisement for one of your Lists of One Hundred local papers; a very short time there-arter we unhesitatingly added two more Lists of One One municipality and a state we unbestiatingly added after we unbestiatingly added a state when the state of the state of

thaving now nearly gone by, we can not a vour system of advertising by "Lists of undred papers, makin four (4) Lists of One H

Respec fully. LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL.

The National Publishing Company of Philadelphia have been among the largest advertisers in our "Lists or Local Country Newmankes." Their bills for these alone amount to not less than \$20,000. The tesimony of their letter may be taken as an an who inquire if these "Lists" can really be good divertising mediums.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

J. R. JONES, President.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, MESSES, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 PARK ROW. MENURA GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 PARK ROW. N. Y.: Gentlemen.—It is more than three years since we began advertising in your "Lists of One Hundred Papers" ecch. and is that time have tree "The List System," as originated by you, a toorough trial, and we can now any it is the cheapest and best general advertising medium we have any knowledge of. We have tried every possible mode of advertising, having dealt with the press direct, and through nearly health with the press direct, and through a day of the cent. Better than any other way.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING.CO.

The following testimony comes from a reliable and trustworthy source. Mr. Durno has for years mad advertising a study:

NEW YORK, Dec. 22d, 1809.

Don Str.—I thank you for the advance sheets of your Director five years since, when you first originated your "Salect List or 100 Newsyapens," I uppreciated your nevely and patronized you accordingly.

ngly.

Since then the advantages derived through your since by the increase of contagon reduction of the contagon reduction of the contagon of d dollars

Yours truly, LAMES DURNO.

We believe there has never been an advertising ontract given out in New York City for which the ompetition was so great as for the one which was warded us in September last by P. H. Drake & Co. They had also made application to the publisher ect in all cases. Their letter states the result: OFFICE OF P. H. DRAKE & Co. NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1868

OFFICE OF P. H. DRAKE & CO., MESSIG. Spice 18, 188. J.

MESSIG. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, N. Y.:

Gents:—Having compared your figures with those furnished us by other advertising agracies and with insertion of advertisements of Flantation Elizare and Magnolia Water, we find them satisfactory, and acceptyour contract as grean in letter of this date.

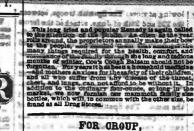
Oblige us by causing the advertisement to appear a complyour contract as grean in letter of this date.

Oblige us by causing the advertisement to appear \$3.3.776.286, Corpt. The Thomson, Sevent Hundred and Seventy-Six Dollars and Twenty-Six Cents.) will be paid in accordance with the temps proposed.

SEND FOR OUR 24 PAGE CIRCULAR which contains: A List of over One Thomsand News-papers, (THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDITURS,) and price cards showing advertising rates, and much valuable information on the subject of advertising, free or 3 cent stamp. Address

> GEO, P. ROWELL & CO.. Advertising Agents,

40 PARK ROW, N.Y.



The Baisam will be found invaluable, and may alway be relied upon in the most axtreme cases.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The testimony of all who have used it for this terri-tic disease during the last ten years, is, that it invari-bly relieves and come it.

SORE THROAT.

Keep your throat wet with the Balsam—taking little and often—and you will very soon find raise.

HARD COLDS AND COUGHS Yield at once to a steady use of this great remedy. It will succeed in giving relief where all other remedies have fulled.

SCRENESS OF THE THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS.

IN CONSUMPTION,

Many a care-worn sufferer has found relief and to-day rejoices that her life has been made easy and prolong ad by the use of Coe's Cough Balsam.

IN SHORT,

people know the article, and it need from us. It is for asie by every In or in Medicine in the United States.

THE C. G. CLARK CO., Sole Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.

Read what your own Druggist says.

The O. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Conn.: Gentlemen,—We have now been sailing Coe's Cough Balsam for the past years, and lake this oppor-tunity to say that it has given universal satisfaction, and as a remedy for all Pulmonary complaints it sands unequaled. We always keep cornelyes well supplied with this truly valuable medicine, and ear-rounced the complete with the complete with the conscious country and conscious or the commend it to due to Yours very truly.

Read! Read!!! Read!!!

THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE

IS CALLED TO THE

World's Great Remedy, COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

This preparation is pronounced by Dyspeptics as the mly known remedy that will surely cure that aggre-ating and fatal malady. For years it swept on it sarful tide, carrying before it to an untimely grave a millions of subcers.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has Come to the Rescue,

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sourness or Acidity of Stomach, Rising of Food, Flatulency, Lassitude, Weariness, finally terminating in Death.

surely cored by this potent remedy, as the takes? Lithough but five years before the bat is the verdict of the masses? Hear v r Sexton, of Milwaukee, mays:

[From LESTON SEXTON, of Milwaukes.] MILWAUEEE, Jan. 24, 11

Mesers. C. G. Clark & Co.; New Haven, Conn.: Mesers, U. Gr. Cours to con-Both myself and wich have need One a Dynpepell Chre, and it has proved perfectly satisfactory as remedy. I have no heatstation in saying that we hav received great benefit from its use. Very respectfully. LESTER SEXTON.

A GREAT BLESSING. From Rev. L. F. WARD, Agon, Lorgin Co., O.]

Gentlemen.—It gives me great pleasure to state that my wife has derived great benefit from the use of Coce Dyspeptia Cure. Eth has been for a number of years greatly troubled with Dyspeptia, accompanied with violent parcovariant of consulpation, which so proctated her that she was all the while, for months, unless to dusty thing. She took, at your instance, Cock which was all the while, for months, unless that the was all the while, for months, unless that the way the way that the while, for months, unless that the way the way the way that the way the way

CLEEGYMEN.

The Rev. Isaac Arrey, of Alleghany, testifies that thes cured him, after all other remedies had falled.

Read what your own Druggist says

ha C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, County

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure ill also be found invaluable in all cases of Diarrhos yestery, Colic, Summer Complaints, Griping, an fact avery discretared condition of the Stomach,

STAGERATE

ggists in city or country ev THE C. G. CLARK CO., Sole Proprietors, New Haven, Cal MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER CHICAL H SCENES BEELE

By Rev. DANIEL MARCH, D. D sup way Albert Barriers, Ib. Leading A. Barriers, the catter and gloop press, college profesors, and the gymen of every denomination. One says, "It is bear tital, factorating, impressive;" another "it is precious as genns," another, "It glows with living lightways of the college of the coll

ASTHMA! ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

Hiestand & Co., Manufacturers, sy 26'69-6m ... 51 Main St., Dayton, Ohio.

WHAD & NIXON. DAYTON PAPER MILLS.

Manufacturees of Ine Book, News, Manilla, Tes, and Wrapping Pap OFFICE, NO. 58 MAIN ST., DAYTON, OHIO. Cash for rags, old books and papers. april14'69-1y

The People's Friend. THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE WORLD.

Perry Davis & Son's "Pain Killer," may most justly estyled the great medicine of the world, for there is or region of the globe into which is has not known its ray, and sone where it has not been largely used and wax, and none where it has not been largely use bighly prized. Moreover, there is no clime to it thas not proved to be well adapted for the cur considerable variety of diseases; it is a speed safe ramedy for burns, scaled, cuts, bruese, and various other injuries, as well as for dyser illarrhos, and bowel complaints generally. It mirably suited for every race of men on the fi the globe.

the globe.

It is a very algolificant fact that not with standing the long period of years that the "Pain Killer" has been before the world, it has never lost one whit of its popularity or shown the least sign of becoming unpopular; but on the contrary, the call for it has steadily increased from its first discovery by that axcallent and honored man, Perry Davis, and at no previous time has the demand for it been so great, or the quantity made has a been achieve as first his day. ity made been so large, as it is this day,

Another significant fact is, that nowhere has the erally used by families, and individuals, than i been here at home where it was first discovered introduced, and where its proprietors, Mearry Ty Davis & Son, have ever been held in high es m. That the Pain Killer will continue to be, wha we have styled it, the great medicine of the world, there can not be the shadow of a doubt.

Sold by all Druggists.

june2'63-46

"PHŒNIX" PURE WHITE LEAD

V OF WHITE LEAD THE ABOVE BRAND ▼ OF WHITE LEAD to the public, with the
POSITIVE ASSURANCE that it is perfectly PURE
and hereby agree to promptly pay

ONE OUNCE OF GOLD For every ounce of ADULTERATION that it may be found to contain.

For sale by dealers generally,

ECKSTEIN, HILLS & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NOTE—Consumers will consult their INTEREST
by bearing in mind that a large proportion of the artime and the article of the article of the total consultation of the article of to to be per 12. LEAD, is adultarized to
oct contain a particle of Lead.

A COMMON-SENSE

BOOK,

On the New Treatment of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nasal Catarrh, etc., by Medicated Inhalation.

n poor health from any disease of the Nose, Three or Lunga, should send for a copy of Dr. Wolfe's "One MON-SENSE BOOK," We do our friends a good service by introducing it to their notice.

DEAR SIZE—I will send a copy of my "Common Sizes" BOOK, "without charge, to any subscriber of the IB-tifutuu Telescope, who will furnish their mans and post-office address, and remit wenty-rive course is pay postage, etc.

If a man's lungs are diseased, is it reasonable to be

pay postage, etc.

If a man's lungs are diseased, is it reasonable to believe that the disease may be removed by pouring
medicine into the stomach? Consider how many
parts, or members, the medicine has to pass through
before it reaches the lungs. First, it enters the ments,
passes through the secophagms into the stomach, than
it enters the intestines, and, if absorbed, penetrates as
far as the veins in the mesentery, which veins carry
it to the concave portion of the liver, themes to the
convex—then through the sense oned, it reaches the
heart. It may now be propelled through the pulmonary artery, to be returned to the heart, for distribution, throughout the entire vascular system. Now it
is not reasonable to suppose that when medicines are
administered by the stomach for a diseased rung, thas
they will mingle with the humors in each part through
which they pass, and undergo some branchmassion
or alteration, depending on the nature or charactes
of the vincera? I fiss, what remains of the virtue of
the incellene, when it has faintly completed its minalon? Medicines, administered by the stomach, have
never been found to benefit the lungs; but, on the
contrary, they work mischells to the healthy organ-

sion? Medicines, administrated by the stomach, have never been found to benefit the lung; but, on the contrary, they work mischief to the healthy organs through which they pass, and thus assist the disease is break down the strength of the patient, and heaten a fatal is this practice, that all physicians dure and it are in the practice, that all physicians dure and it are prescribe medicine through the stomach, for the image have promoned at disease of the image incurable, pairmonary disease will yield to the virtue of medicine like any other disease of you supply the medicine to the part affected, but this can only be done by shorting the remeds with the air we breathe. The after may be charged with a medicine, in the form of a vapor, and in this condition may be inhaled through the bronchial tubes, into the collides structure of the lungs, with the must benedicine effect. In this simple way Consumeration, Astriaka, Broncarry, and all decades of the air-passages, can be as successfully treated as any other disease by medicine when topically applied. Thousands can attest to this that, I have published at book explaining this whole system of the united States or Canada, on the receipt of twemptive to all parts of the United States or Canada, on the receipt of twemptions, with post-office address. Don't benime to send for this book, as it will be sent cheerfully without price to all parts of the United States. In the providence of God it may do god and alleging that suffaring. Send for it at once.

Address:

Address DR. N. B. WOLPH.

Box 399, Cincinnati, Ohiol

DONALD BERCHIEF

The state countability of Manuscreets into commenced the stigure of lager bea and liquous in carnet. Among the most Brothers, corner of Washington 220 Franklin streets, Boston, valued at \$1,200, mostly lager.

A rocket, fired in Shawnee City, Ohio, on the 8d instant, shot into the crowd of speclators, struck a Mrs. Carroll in the face, tore off her ness, half of her upper jaw, and the flesh frem one side of her face. Her wound was very painful and severe, but it was sht she would recover.

The crops in all that section of Maryland within fifty or sixty miles of Washington are coming in good. The wheat harvest is nearly over, and the yield is unusally heavy. There is now a prospect for a fine crop of cats, grees, potatoes, corn, and a profusion of all kinds of field and garden vegetables, and an excellent show for apples, peaches

Arisona advices say a band of Indians attacked at a Government train, June 20th, on the Mohave and Prescott road, near the toll-gate. Three Indians were killed and several whites wounded. Troops are being forwarded to Arizons from California, Af fairs of the territory are brightening. Mining news from Arizona is encouraging. Heavy shipments of bullion are noticed. Immigrants from Kansas and California are pouring into the territory.

The second party fitted out from the Naval Observatory to observe the solar/aclipse of August 7, left Washington with their in-struments Monday evening, 5th instant, for the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa. Professors William Harkness and J. R. Eastman of the United States Navy, have charge of the meteorological and astronomical work, and the party has been joined by Dr. Edward Curtis, of the United States Army, who is under orders from the Surgeon-ger eral's Department, to photograph in connec tion with the observatory party the various phases of the eclipse.

Foreign.

England .- The London Times of the 6th inst. has an editorial on the subject of the anniversary of American independence. The writer says the Americans now feel that they can speak of themselves and their neighbors in a calm and dignified tone without the boasting of the old time. We may expect most of the old acrimony to vanish The American people ought to be in a friendly spirit after their monster peace fes tival. Such a demonstration in favor of peace, such a prodigious condemnation of strife, ought to have a softening effect on the most strenuous asserter of the " Alabama claims."

The London Daily News says the Irish Church bill will leave the House of Lords with a very different character from which it entered, and much less acceptable to the country. It will be quite impossible for the House of Commons to accept the amendments made by the peers, and it will be their duty to restore the bill in its original The Lords have done their best so spoil the measure. They prudently abstained from rejecting it, and the Commons must transform the deformed.

Spain.-Carlist risings are reported in Spain. In Vittoria the streets are filled with a revolutionary mob, armed with revolvers and scythes, and shouting for Carlos and Cabres. They murdered the Alcalde and wounded thirty citizens, many mortal ly. Similar risings are also reported in Carthagens and Valentia. Troops have been dispatched to suppress them.

A strong Republican manifesto has been unblished in Seville. Its appearance was simultaneous with the departure from the city of a party of Republicans number ing one thousand. It is rumored that they have gone to Portugal, and will re-enter Spain through Estramadra, Troops have been sent in pursuit. A num ber of Carlists have been arrested in

A large number of Republican demon strations were made throughout Catalonia on the 4th and 5th instant; and conflicts have taken place in Seville between troops and bands of Republicans.

There are fresh complications in regard to the ministry, and it is likely the whole cabinet will resign.

Cuba. - In the Cento Villas district the forces under Lesca have been repulsed with ponsiderable slaughter, and the whole terri tory regained to the Cuban army. The re-mit has given courage to the inhabitants and recent outrages perpetrated by Lesce and the fact that no quarter is to be given to revolutionists, whether actively engaged in the field or in sympathy with the ca has inspired the inhabitants with intens hatred of Spanish rule, and driven thou sends into the army of Quesada. Thus re-enforced, he has ordered an active offensive movement by the entire army, and dispatches received state that he has regained number of important positions, and is now master of the northern portion of the

Captain-general de Rodas is gaining ge eral sympathy by his attempts to pacify the allies. Sanguinary instincts have been falsely attributed to him. He is now busily en gaged in the investigation of the or the prisoners confined in the forts, with the object of ordering the release of the innocent. Yolunteers are offering themselves for active service in the Cinco Villas Dis-

· Gubans at Washington City have the fol-

ps not materially damaged. Very | lowing ad vices : The Spanish troops, betw the 22d and 25th of June, attacked the forces of General Jordan, near Holgnin; and, aft-er a fight which is reported to have lasted eight hours, they were repulsed and com palled to take rafuge in the town. The loss of the Cubane was nearly 200 in killed and wounded. Among those killed were twen tw Americans. The Spanish loss was abou the same. The Spanish troops consisted of two brigades, and outnumbered the Cubans two to one. General Jordan commanded the revolutionary army.

The troops under command of General Valmaseda have captured a rebel intrenched camp at Nauga, containing a powder mill and a quantity of war material, and forming a complete argenal.

An arrival from Caracoas; June 28d, re ports that General Belger, president of the Department of Zoulia, had collected an army of 6,000 men, and was importing mate rial of war with the intention of resisting the authority of the federal government The port of Marscaibo, which was recently closed by federal decree, is situated in the department of Zoulia. A commission had been sent from Caracco to pacify that section of country.

Business Notices.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will stim niate the absorpants and the accretions of the hair tubes until they regain their original vigor.



BRAUTIFUL HAIR. Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it GRAY HATE Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Imperiant Change.
A REAL WATE RESTORER AND DERSHIP.
Combined in One Bottle.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

HAIR RESTORER

WHI Restore Gray Hair to its Katural Life, Color and Beauty. It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote invariant growth.
FALLING HATE is immediately checked.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S EVILOBALSANUM, mather protosystim for the Hair; class and transparent, until surface, the Hair; class and transparent, until surgain, it is usely insight and alpha prosings moderful visuality. In great superiority and anomaly as a Heir Design goes high and Franch Premates a channel of the high and the high and the part of the Country but in Europe, The Retweet and Zylakalasman should not be used one will the other, Soil By All DECORPTA.

Transferent A. L. Van Dave Co. Whistain Directors. Proprietors, S. E. Van Duser & Co., Wholesale Druggista, 26 Barolay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of COE'S DYSPEPSIA

F F F F

OURE, in another part of this paper.
This truly Valuable Medicine is mended by all who use. Bead the certifi-

PUBLISHER'S COLUMN.

WATCH THE FIGURES.

WATCH THE FIGURES.

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Appointments.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

LECOMPTON DISTRICT, KANSAS CONFER ENCE.

North Lawrence, July Math; Ottawa, Slat; Blue Mound; Aug. 7th; Lawrence, 14th; Wacaruse, 21st; Auburn. 25th; Garnett, Sept. 4th; Greeley, 11th; New Lancaster, 18th; Autin, 25th; Agency, Oct. 2d; Lecompton, 9th. Quarterly conference to meet at 2 o'clock r. w.

Those appointments in Italies will be held in connection with camp meetings.

H. M. Garner, P. E.

Lecompton, Kansas, June 24th, 1869.

PARKERSBURG CONFERENCE.

West Columbia Circuit, July 17th; Jackson, 24th; Raymond City Mission, 31st; Rapley, Aug. 14th; Lubeck, 21st; Peint Pleasant, 28th: the ministerial association at Ripley, Aug. 5th, at 8 o'clock; the District Sabbath-school Convention at West Columbia, Rept. 10th.

We desire the members of the ministerial association to be present; also a full attendance at the Sunday-school convention.

J. W. Perry, P. E. Parkersburg, June 24th, 1889.

PARKERSBURG DISTRICT.

PARKERSBURG DISTRICT.

Parkersburg Circuit, July 24th—Rev. Z. Warner, Cairo Mission. 17th; Middle Island Circuit, 24th; Glerville Mission, Sist. Lewis Circuit, 24th; Glerville Mission, Sist. Lewis Circuit, 24th; Freeman's Creek Mission, Sept. 4th; West Miltord, 11th; Hessville, ISth; Parkersburg Mission-station, 25th—all to commence at 1½ o'clock F. M.

I wish to say to the missivers on three field that have no: paid their apportionment for delegates to General Conference, that they should collect the amount immediately, and pay it over at their respective enarterly meetings. I would say also, to all the ministers on the district, that as our superintendent, Bishop Weaver, has togo the Pacific District this fall, it will necessarily increase our conference collections; hence lench field add one dollar to its apportionment.

S. J. Grazziw.

Ripleys, W. Va., June 23d, 1869.

Ripleys, W. Va., June 28d, 1869.

The Markets.

Naw York, July 8, 1869.—The Flour market closed firm, with a fair demand for export, and appeculation for common grades, of extra western and state. Sales at \$5.1065.50 for extra state; \$6.0566 85 for extra western; \$6.907.25 for white-wheat extra; and \$6.409.70 for round-hoop Ohio. Wheat is very firm, with a fair export demand. Sales at \$1.16 for No. 3 spring; \$1.47 for Nos. I and 2 spring mixed, \$1.5561.57 for No. I do., \$1.5561.60 for winter red western, and \$1.6261.75 for inferior to prime white California. Rye is quiet and firm. Barley is dull and nominal. Corn closed very firm, with sales at \$96956 for sound mixed western. The Oats market closed firm and fairly active, with sales at \$16681 for western afoat.

Money is a shade easier at 74 cent. with a salight commission for call loans. There was considerable excitament among money lendors today on being notified to appear before the grand jury to new was charges of exacting customes that

siderable excitement among money lenders today on being notified to appear before the grand
jury to eniver charges of exacting uterices interest. Many have notified their customers that
7 \$\pi\$ cent. only will be charged. Late this afternoon \$\pi\$ cent was taken. Sterling Exchange is
steady at 109% @110 for sixty-day bills. Gold cleses firmer: opening at 135%, advancing to 135%, acreceding to 135%, and closing at 135%, Government Securities were firm in the morning, but
closed easier. The following are the 5:30 r. m.
prices: Coupons of 1881, 117% @117%; do. of
1863, 113% @112%; do. of 1864, 117% @117%;
do. of 1865, 118% @118%; do., new, 110% @117;
do. of 1867, 116% @117; do. of 1866, 117% @117;
do. of 1867, 116% @117; do. of 1868, 118% @118%;
The Dry Goods market is rather quiet, but
steady and firm for all descriptions of cutton
goods. Heary sheetings of best makes bring 16%,
@10; Setthern, 15% @16c printing cloths, 9c
of 6-48 quare lots; prints, 12% @13%.
@210; Setthern, 15% @16c; printing cloths, 9c
of 6-48 quare lots; prints, 12% @13%.
@310; Setthern, 15% @16c; printing cloths, 9c
of 6-48 quare lots; prints, 12% @13%.

@10; Setthern, 15% @16c; printing cloths, 9c
of 6-48 quare lots; prints, 12% @13%.

yarns are inactive, yet firm at 40@41%c Black waddings, 30@35c: do. white, 42%@45. for Eastern. Star wices, 45@50c. Carpet warps 35@42c_c, and cotton twines, 37%@45c.

Sagasagar, and cotton twines, 37%(365c.

Pathagatheta, July 8, 1869.—The Floor market is him, with sales of north-western extra family at \$6.2267.00, and fancy at \$9.00@10.50. The Wheat market is firm, with sales of red \$1.47@1.52, and white at \$1.64@1.75. Rye is firm at \$1.33. Corn is scarce. Sales of yellow at 96@98c, and high mixed western at 90@94 Cats are steady at 75@77c for western. Petroleom is quite at 22@21%c for crude, and 31% @321%c for refined.

Baltimors, July 5, 1269.—The offerings of Beef Cattle for the week amonated to 1,143 head, against 1,346 last week. Quotations: Old cows and scalawags, \$4 25@5.0%; ordinary this steers, \$6 5@7.50% and the very best beeves. \$7.50% \$6.2% \times 100 lbs., the average price being about \$6.75 gross. The market was stive throughout. The cupply of Sheep during the past week has been in excess of the demand, and the market continues very dull, with a decline of \$6.00 head; from the rates of last week. Prices ranged as follows: Fair to good sheep at 4@55@7 hh., gross: tlook sheep, \$1.50@2.50 head; lambs. \$2.00@450 head; Bhad.

The receipts of Hogs have been large, and Baltimors, July 5, 1869 - The offerings

\$2.00@450 % head.

The receipts of Hogs have been large, and with a good demand the market has ruled active, with an advance of 25c % 100 lbs. on the rates of lar: week. Prices ranged as follows: Fair to good hogs, \$12.75@13.25 and extra at \$13.50 % 100 lbs net.

good hogs, \$12.14@IS.25 and extra at \$13.50 \$\phi\$ 106 lbs nst.

Cincinnati, July 8, 1869.—The demand for Flour is quite brisk, and under light offerings the market is firm at full priess. Fancy brands of hill and white wheat four are steady at \$25 00@ 7.75. Family is in good demand, with considerable sales at \$5.15@6.00, and some choice brands bring \$6.25. Extra is firm at \$5.35@6.50. Superfine is in good request at \$4.74@5.00, and low grades are steady at \$4.00@450. The demand for Wheat is not large, but there is so little offered that holders were able to obtain an advance of \$3@50. No. I winter red sold at \$1.35. No. 2 is scarce, and would bring \$1.28, but is held at \$1.30. Spring wheat it held as high as winter. There is no hill wheat offered. Corn is in light supply and firm. Prime mixed ear brings 750 at the lower roads and on the landing. White do. is scarce, and mixed brings 76277c. Shelled corn is also scarce and in demand at the prices current for ear. There is a brisk demand for Oats, and prices have further advanced. Prime white are held at 75c. No. I mixed bring 72c, and No. 2 do. 76c in elevator or in sachs, on arrival. Rye is dull, with little demand, and not much offered. A small lot of prime sold at \$1.15. Barley is still without a quotable price. Prime fall mixed sold at \$1.25, but is held about 16a15c higher. higher.

Osicaco, July 8, 1869.—The Flour market is tolerably active, and drmer. Sales of spring ex-tras at \$5.0066.50. The Wheat market is active and excited, but the demand is altogether speci-lative. No. 2 spring closed at \$1.33%. Sales of No. 1 at \$1.34a1.35. The Corn market is mod-No. 1 at \$1.84a1.35. The Corn market is moderately active, with a speculative demand. Sales of No. 1 at 79\(\text{Ad3} \text{3} \text{Mod}, \) and No. 2 at 79\(\text{Ad3} \text{Mod}, \) and No. 2. In store No. 2 in store No. 2 in store and nominal. Sales at \$1.45 for No. 2 in store. The Cattle market is active and firm for upper grades for ahipment; common lots are quiet. Sales at \$5.08\(\text{Ad3} \text{Ad3} \text{Mod}, \) for cows and light stears, \$6.58\(\text{Ad3} \text{Ad3} \text{Mod}, \) for fair to good, and \$7.2\(\text{Ad3} \text{Ad3} \text{Ad3} \text{Mod}, \) and \$8.7\(\text{Mod} \text{Mod}, \) and \$8.7\(\text{Mod} \text{Mod}, \) for good to choice. The Hog market is reasonably active. Sales at \$3.30\(\text{Re} \text{Mod}, \) for good to choice. and \$8.70a9.15 for good to choice.

Br. Leuns, July 8, 1888.—The Flour market is sortee for lower grades, which are searce and wanted. Spring and fall superfines and autres sold 45 & 804.5.5, double arra at 8.040.5.0, triple extra at 87.507.71s, and fancy at 82.750.50. Stome small lots of poor spring Wheat sold at 81.100.11s, and cinh at 81.25. Strictly prime to choice red sold at 81.350.1.40, and fancy new red and white at \$1.450.1.50. The Corr market is firm. Sales at \$2.050 for mixed, \$55.360 for yellow, and \$30.950 for white. Outs sold at 67.270. Sales of Rye at \$1.10. Cattle are in fair supply and demand, with sales at \$1.400. Hogs are scarce. Sales at \$2.36.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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These general claims to superiority are no longs obtested. An English watch-maker, in a recent lettre before the Borological Institute of London, deviloing the result of two months close observation; the various manufactories in the United States. at the various manufactories in the United States, remarks in reference to Waitham: "On leaving the factory. I felt that the manufacture of waithes on the old plan was gone." Other foreign makers, some of them eminent, have pubble? borne the same testimony. They admit that the results sinced at in Europe by slow and cost y processes are here resilized with greater certainty, with an almost absolute nufformity, and at a cost which more than compensates for the difference between matural labor in the Old World and the New.

the products of other American manufactories. These are positive in their character, and are the natural consequences of the precedence we acquired in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No indistrict law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the imagnitude of the production. The proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—emables as to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of profit is the end kept in view—not the profit on any single watch. And, acting on this the profit on any single watch. And, acting on this principle, with reduced cost of production and an ever-widening demand, our watches are offered at prices considerably below the watches of other American makers, comparing quality with quality. Our annual manufacture is doubte that of all other makers in this country combined, and much larger than the entire manufacture of England.

The conditions which make this cheapness possible are also favorable to the excellence of our work. Our artisate I ong ago ceased to be novices. Time and effort, under a superintendence which combines the subtleties of science with the strength of practical skill, have produced a body of artisans whose efficiency is for the time pre-eminent. We have the best worker in every department that are available—workers whose experiness and experience wou'd be alone symdical to secure for Waltham its high position. Among other tributary causes, may be stated the readiness with which each succeeding invention and improvement has been tested, and if approved. adopted. We are always ready to examine whatever experience, or art, or skill may suggest, but we adopt nothing until experiments have demonstrated its excellence. In pursuance of this rule, we have brought to our aid all the mechanical improvements and valuable inventions of the last fiften years, whether home or foreign in their origin. We have thus acquired the exclusive possession of the best and most valuable improvements now known in connection with watch-making and secure to be Weighten. with watch-making, and secured for the Waitham factory a force and completeness not shared by any similar establishments in the world.

These constant efforts to perfect in all wars, and by all means, both the machinery of the factory and the construction of our watches. Lave placed within our means the production of a greater variety in grade and finish than other American makers have attempted. In the manufacture of very fine watches we have no competitor in the United States and only very few in Europe.

The various styles of these watches have under gone the severest trials in the service of Railway Emgineers, Conductors, and Expressmen, the most excent sindy and research of over the general conductors, and Expressmen the most except management of the people is the best proof of the public approval, and must be accepted as conclusive of their superiority by discriminating watch-buyers, especially so since the important matter of prices also very grantly in favor, being at least twenty-five per cent, cheaper, quality for quality, than those made elsewhere in the United States.

| In the people of the public approval, and the people is the best proof of the public approval, and must be accepted as conclusive of their superiority of discriminating watch-buyers, especially so since the important matter of prices also very grantly in favor, being at least twenty-five per cent, cheaper, quality for quality, than those made elsewhere in the United States.

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DARST—HOFFMAN.—At the residence of Rev. John L. Hoffman, Dayton, Ohio, July In. 1869, by Rev. W. McKee, Mr. William H. Dan to Mice Lucy A. Hoffman, both of Dayton.

GLASS—VEACH.—On the lst of July, 1889, at the tride's residence, by Rev. A. Woman, Mr. George H. Glass, of Schuyler County, Ill. mols. ann Hiss Mary A., aldest daughter of w. H. Veach, Eq., of Augusta, Hautock Co., Ill.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES Rev. W. O. Kretsinger, Mt. Plorence, Jahres.

Will L. M. Scribner please send me his pertofice address? Direct to Port Byren, Illineis.
SAMUEL MATION.

Special Notices.

SCIOTO CONFERENCE.

SCIOTO CONFERENCE.

The ministers in charge of Scieto Conference will observe that in view of the increase of the bishop's salary, as decreed by the General Central C

BASKET-MEETING. There will be a basket meeting, commencing on Friday, Sept. 10th, at the grove 3½ miles south-west of Bardelph, McDonough Co., III. All the brethren and ministers are cordistly in-

wited to attend. Those coming by railroad will stop at Bardolph, and will be conveyed to the grove.

Bushrell, Ill., June 30th, 1869.

NOTICE.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce that the Tennessee Conference will hold its annual session at nessee Ctnference will hold its annual session at ..., commencing on Friday mortals, Ct. 29th, 1869. In consequence of baring to risi the Pacific coast this fall, Bishop Glusbrane has kindly consented to meet this conference for me.

J. WEAVEL

PORPORE, Indiana.

Heanoke, Indiana.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ASSESSMENTS.

To the intercents of Hinois Annual Conference.

—The assessment for our superintendest varieties four years, \$110. The General Caference raised that amount to \$111, annually, and we will have to add fifty per cents to superintendent will have to add fifty per cents to superintendent and the superintendent and the preaches of the different charges just collect fifty precent, more than their agreements?

J. W. Firinge, Conf. Sety.

CAMP-MEETING.

There will be a camp-meeting held, to tenmence on the 22d of July, 1889, in North lev Conference, on Chickasaw Circuit, three nile west of Chickasaw Village, on the land clin. Humphrey, Huffman. Ministers on other but are carnestly invited to attend. Come one in all.

New Advertisements GRAMVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE

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