American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866.

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DEDICATION OF THE SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

It is truly a matter of congratulation that we are again permitted to record the completion of another house of wor-

ship in our city. Y On the evening of the 17th ultimo, the Southwestern Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Twentieth and Fitzwater streets, was opened and set apart with appropriate exercises for the service of the most High-making the seventh church dedicated within twenty months in connection with our branch of the Church in Philadelphia.

The bistory of this enterprise, now so happily consummated, is one of trial, and struggle, and sacrifice for the Master. In 1852, the Rev. James McCaskie undertook the work of gathering a congregation in this neighborhood. In February, 1853, a church of eighty-four members was organized by the Presbytery of Philadelphia The element constituting the church was that good old stock of Presbyterianism of the North of Ireland—the same that long years ago formed the nucleus of the First Church and of "Old Pine Street." After a time, the congregation worshipping in the Western Hose House, felt the necessity of building, and encouraged by the promise of assistance from the Church Erection Committee of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, began the work upon the present site. The walls were

up and under roof, when it was found that owing to the pressure of other enterprises, the Committee could not furnish the necessary aid, and Sanballat and Tobiah, in the shape of unmanageable debts threatened much mischief. In their extremity, at the advice of one of their best friends, Mr. McCaskie went to Dr. Brainerd, and help for the emergency was obtained, the relations of the church being transferred to the Third Presbytery, in a spirit that gave assurance of the time, which we trust has now fully come,—when "Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim." On the 10th of March, 1861, the lecture-room was opened for service. In 1868, Rev. Mr. McCaskie, after the faithful and efficient labor of ten years, resigned his charge and returned to Ireland for his health. The pulpit was supplied by different persons till October, 1864, when Rev. John

ground, furniture, etc. 1 2 The building, occupying at lot 70 by 90 feet, is of brick, 60 by 72 feet, with an audience chamber above, as chaste sions will be gladly received. and beautiful as any in the city.

accomplished. Aided and stimulated

debt-started, by one of our princely

It was stated at the service on Thursday, the 17th, that \$3500 was yet needed to meet the expenditures in finishing and furnishing the house, and then the ground and all that stands for the analysis has place of abode for the aged and friendless but the stands. upon it would be entirely clear. The evening of the opening being unpropi-tious, many of the friends of the enter-prise were not present, so that the col-lection was not so large as it would otherwise have been; but we understand that the sum wanting has since been re-duced to \$1500, and it is earnestly what he indertakes, is devoting all the time hoped that this balance will at once be contributed by Christ's stewards in our Home. The cause so comends itself to the churches, so that no interest account sympathies of all classes—especially as the may remain to be paid out of the pastor's salary.

One thing more is still needed for this and all other churches occupying judicious and proper managers, may be seen such fields among the laboring classes, from the following list of those who have unthis and all other churches occupying namely, a manse or parsonage for their dertaken the labor of supervision:

Third the greatly dertaken the labor of supervision:

First Directress—Mrs. John S. Henry.

manely, a manse or parsonage for their minister, as a supplement to the greatly inadequate support.

It certainly would go a great way to secure more permanency in the pastorate. The Church of Scotland has always regarded the manse as a necessary appendage of the Church, and our General Assembly has called special attention to the subject.

We wish our brother McLeod and the Southwestern Church great success as a success as the success a

PRACTICAL REUNION IN CALIFORNIA. _A correspondent of the Pacific refers to the following practical steps to reunion among the Presbyterians of this coast, all of which, he says, with one

unpleasant feeling.

THE MANAYUNK CHURCH.

The Rev. Andrew Culver, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Manayunk, having made a statement in regard to the condition of the building occupied by his congregation, and having asked the approval of the Pastoral Association in his application to our churches for help in the repairing and improving of the building, the following paper, expressive of the views of this Association on the subject, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Rev. Andrew Culver has labored for nineteen years in Manayunk, with great diligence and large success, under many

discouragements; and

Whereas, His people have secured by various efforts \$2300, which have been invested in Government securities for more than twelve months, in hope of a favorable time tweeve months, in nope of a favorable time for making the contemplated repairs; and Whereas; Owing to the dilapidated condition of the building, the repairs could be no longer delayed without serious injury to the

congregation; and

Whereas, These repairs have been commenced and the \$2300 expended, and almost \$4000 additional are needed to complete the

work; therefore

Resolved, That this Association most cordially endorse the enterprise, and commend
the application of Mr. Culver to our people

[Extract from the Minutes.] JOHN McLEOD, Chairman. CHARLES BROWN, Secretary, PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1866.

Brethren of the churches, we are now worshipping in a public hall, and are very desirous of entering our new base ment. In addition to my ordinary pastoral labors I must now go from one person to another until we obtain enough to complete our building. We have always avoided debt, and will do so still. Will you not help us? Perhaps this appeal will meet the eye of some to whom I shall not be able to apply personally. Reader, will you please immediately to inclose something for us in an envelope, and send it to my address. "Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.,"-for which you will receive a prompt and grateful acknowledgment. We are laboring hard to raise more money among ourselves.

Your servant in the Lord. A. CULVER.

THE OLD MAN'S HOME. The impulse given by the great charities of the war to the charitable spirit of the community in general, is already leading to great and permanent results, in entirely different fields of human necessity. "The Old Man's Home," in West Philadelphia is an enterprise, which, one would think, should have suggested itself long ago to the benevolent; but it has remained for the awakened spirit of liberality in our own time McLeod entered upon the work, which he, has after untiring effort so successfully needs, but to be mentioned to shouse the interest of the charitable and the Chrisby the effort to free all our churches of tian. The excellent men and women, great enlargement of their accommoda-tions, at present entirely inadequate represent the views of the Republican Caucus. givers-this church has at last been finished at a cost of \$26,600, including the tions, at present entirely inadequate. Their immediate need is for \$10,000. besides the annual expenses, for which not only money but goods and provi-

From the Daily News of this city we

copy the following paragraph:-A SPLENDID CHARITY. for the aged and friendless; but a home in the most enlarged sense of the term, to which the which the duties of his institution will allow in obtaining subscriptions for the Old Man's asylum is in no sense denominational—that Dr. Saunders meets with remarkable success.

From an editorial of the North American. That this institution is singthe hands of

they enter their new and comely temple reputation, has devoted his time in obtaining down by 33 against 10. subscriptions for the Home, and we earnestly commend the institution to all liberal givers.
It is quite as much needed as the asylums for widows, orphans, and other helplessones.

The reconstruction resolutions were consid-

CLINTON, N. Y .- Twenty-five were publicly received into the communion of thereof" the words excepting those who exception, have occurred during the last Clinton Church on profession of faith, have duly received pardon and amnesty under year. The N. S. Church in Watson- and four by letter, May 6. Since the the Constitution and laws." Disagreed to ville chose for their minister an O. S. year 1831, the church has not received yeas 10, nays 32. minister, Rev. H. S. Huntington. The so many at one time While the reli- yeas 32, nays 10. N. S. Church of Placerville, has invited gious meetings were in progress, the Rev. W. C. Mosher, O. S, as supply for kind people of the church and congregasix months. The N. S. Church in San tion made up a purse of over \$650, Jose has invited to the pastorate Rev. which, together with various articles of J. S. Wylie, O. S. The N. S. Church, domestic use, was presented to the Gilroy, enjoys the ministration of Rev. pastor and his wife to assist them in al currency, which obligates banks of the in-Jno. Edwards, O.S. The O.VS. First beginning housekeeping. Besides this, terior to redeem their circulation when neces-Presbyterian Church of this city has the trustees have put the "parsonage" enjoyed the labors, first, of Rev. J. A. in complete repair.

Skinner, and now of Rev. C. W. Wal- ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE lace, both N. S. The O. S. Church in OLIVET SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—Sunday after-Stockton has also been, until lately, noon, May 20th, the new edifice corner of the 3d section was rejected by 26 to 8 votes. served by the N. S. minister, Rev. J. A. of Twenty-second and Mt. Vernon Skinner. We might add that the N. streets was crowded with children and S. enterprise and minister on Larkin teachers, parents, friends and visitors to reported. Some of the amendments were

> The report of the superintendent, Mr. J. C. Chance, showed that the school had grown from six teachers to a corps of forty-four, and sixty children had multiplied into four hundred.

> Assisted by Messrs. Gaut, Wilson and Fleming, the singing was maintained in animation to every heart.

The speaking was by Mr. C. Godfrey, of the American Sunday School Union, Gov. Pollock, G. Harry Davis, Esq., and the pastor, Rev. W. W. Taylor, and formed an appropriate mingling of the grave and lively, the serious and fanciful, needed to maintain the attention of both old and young.

Those interested in this Church and school are persuaded that a large material is in the hands of their friends, which by love and labor may be wrought into the pleasing shapes of knowledge and piety.

PERSONAL - Milwaukie Presbytery took under their care Mr. John Van de Leyster as a candidate for the ministry, and licensed him to preach the Gospel, and installed him over the First German church of Milwaukie. - Rev. Sanford H. Smith, late pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Red Wing, Minn, was on the 16th inst. settled over the First Church of Mendham, N. J., his relations being transferred from the Presbytery of Winona to the Presbytery of Newark.

Mr. Smith is a son of the late Dr. Lyn
Mr. Smith is a son of the late Dr. Lyn
May 27; one hundred and seventy-nve ramilies were made houseless. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.—The old Harrisburg bridge from Harrisburg to Foster Island, on the Susquehanna, was also burned May 27.

—A twenty-inch cannon, weighing 50 tons, is to be sent from Pittsburgh to the Davis or whitting —A Pittsburgh was redon A. Smith of Newark, and through his mother a grandson of Dr. Griffin. He has recently married a daughter of the late Chief Justice Whelpley, of Morristown, N. J. The church, as well as the parsonage, inherits some distinguished names. Rev. Drs. Cox, Hay, and Hastings, and Messrs. T. F. White and D. Magie, Jr., have been in the line of Mr. Smith's predecessors.

THE REV. EDWARD WEBB has been unanimously elected to the pastoral charge of the Pencador Presbyterian Church. We congratulate this church in the prospect it has of the services of this excellent brother. He is a man much loved for his many Christian virtues, and highly esteemed for his valuable missionary work in India, where he labored for about nineteen years. Mr. Webb's address for the future will be Glasgow, New Castle county, Delaware.

Aews of the Week.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—May 29.—A bill was introduced to undertake it. And we are sure it and referred to the Committee on Public militia organization in that State. Lands, to donate public lands to the several is not a liquor shop in Beverly, and no one States, which may provide agricultural colleges for the education of colored persons. The reconstruction resolution was taken up. who have it in charge, contemplate a The third section was stricken out. Mr.

The most important are the following.

SECTION 1. All persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section three being stricken out, the following is proposed in lieu of it:

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Consti-tution of the United States, shall have en-gaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same in giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

May 30. - The bill for the payment of Kentucky home guards was passed. The act continuing in force the Freedmen's Bureau was received from the House and referred. The reconstruction resolutions were taken up. Mr. Doolittle argued against the bill, and moved an amendment to exclude from citizenship tribal Indians. He asked the follow-

May 31.—Resolutions of respect for the

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend the 3d sec-

The section as given above was adopted-

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Riddle and Saulsbury. The further consideration was postponed till Monday.

A bill was introduced providing for nationtaxation is stricken out.

House.-May 29.-The Senate amendments to the military appropriation bill were S. enterprise and minister on Larkin teachers, parents, friends and visitors to reported. Some of the amendments were not concurred in, and a committee of conference was asked. The bill to continue in force and amend the Freedmen's Bureau bill was passed. The Senate amendments to the bill passed. The Senate amendments to the bill relative to the appointment of cadets to the Military Academy were concurred in. The consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction on the 30th of April after some discussion was postponed.

May 30.—The bill to promote railroad communication between the capital and the Northwest was called up, and the previous question demonstrated and the previous questions are the previous questions and the previous questions are the previous questions and the previous questions are the pr tion demanded and seconded, but the close of its old reputation for accuracy and spirit; the beautiful sentiments of the hymns, combined with the lively tunes, giving the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad was called up, but went over until next day. called up, but went over until next day The reports of Major-General Stonemen concerning the Memphis riots were received. A resolution was adopted, recommending a a change in the system of paying drawbacks

on imported goods.

May 31.—The Senate amendments to the House bill to facilitate inter-State communication were agreed to. The bill to promote the construction of a railroad from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cleveland, Ohio, was passed. The joint resolution for an examination of sites for an iron-clads was passed. Resolutions of respect to the memory of General Scott were passed, and a committee appointed in conunction with a similar deputation from the Senate, to attend the funeral.

June 4.—Severe resolutions upon the conduct of U. S. officials in closing their offices in honor of the rebel dead and in hindering the payment of honors to the Union dead were passed without division, in spite of feeble opposition from Mr. Raymond. The econstruction measures were discussed.

THE STATES.

Pennsylvania.—Eighty-four stand of arms belonging to the New York Fenian Senate have been seized at Erie.—Half the busi-ness portion of Oil City, Pa., was burned May 27; one hundred and seventy-five fam-

Paris exhibition.—A Pittsburgher was recently challenged to fight a duel. He did not fight, but laid the matter before the mayor, and the challenger was arrested.

New York City.—The loss by the great fire in New York, which destroyed the Aca-demy of Music, Medical College, and German Lutheran Church, is about \$1,000,000. Two fireman perished in the Academy.—There was paid the new Excise Board for licenses in New York, up to Monday a week \$419,750.—A new style of boarding house has been opened in New York, in which organ grinders' monkeys are furnished with all the comforts of a home at the moderate ding 3700 in the cholera ships now lying at quarantine.

New York State.—Lemuel Cook, the last surviving revolutionary soldier but one, died in Orleans county May 20, aged 102.—The Brooklyn city government have received a petition requesting that the running of street cars on Sunday may be prohibited. An ordinance, prepared to meet the wishes of the prohibitionists, was sent in with the petition. -Heavy claims for damages have been

brought against the proprietor of the mill in Orange county, New York, which sent out flour containing particles of lead derived from places in the stones carelessly mended with that material. Two hundred persons were poisoned, and some have died, from partaking of the flour.

Massachusetts.—The Senate has appointed General B. F. Butler to command the new can be found to take the State liquor agency. Connecticut.—General Orris S. Ferry has

been elected U.S. Senator from Connecticut, to succeed Mr. Foster, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.—The New Haven Board of Education have voted to exclude colored children from the public schools of

Michigan -Posting of quack handbills is prohibited in Detroit.

Virginia.—On Thursday last a case was brought up in the court at Alexandria, between two white men. One of them wished to introduce as witness a colored man, which was objected to by the court as contrary to the laws of the State.

West Virginia.—The people of this State voted, by a large majority, to disfranchize all rebels and rebel sympathizers.

Kentucky.-A band of men attempted to force an entrance into the house of a respect able colored man, living about three miles from Lexington. The negro resisted them and in the struggle which ensued fired on the party, killing one and mortally wounding another. He then went into the town and surrendered himself to the authorities.

Tennessee.—Major Galbreth reports to General Howard that the authorities have not taken the slightest notice of the late terrible riots at Memphis, and seem to regard them as simply a skirmish between the police and the negroes. It was certainly a very one-sided skirmish, as, from the testimony, no resistance was made by the negroes after the first night. The citizens have been advised to hold a meeting and denounce the conduct of the mob, but still they either neglect or refuse to do so. The papers of Memphis are at the root of the whole matter. They have incited riot and murder for months, and this is only a legitimate result of their inflammatory and incendiary articles. And these poor whites, between whom and the negroes a feud has always existed, have been but their tools.—All the freedmen's courts in Tennessee were abolished May 26 by the assistant commissioner, the law of the State making colored persons competent witnesses in all civil courts.—The admission of Tennessee will speedily follow the adoption of the report of the Reconstruction Committee.—John Porterfield, of Nash-ville, formerly a banker and an old resident, has been arrested and lodged in the old penitentiary, it is rumored, in consequence of implication with the conspirators in Canada, some time previous to the death of President

Alabama. - Freedmen's schools are in sucessful operation in fifteen large cities, and in them more than 10,500 pupils are taught. In some of the white churches colored children are taught under the superintendency of the pastors. At Demopolis the citizens have contributed of their funds to aid in the erection of a school-house for colored people. At Tuskegee the Mayor of the city has charge of

a large colored Sabbath-school. Mississippi.—The freedmen of Columbus. have organized a fire companny.—At a hotel table at Meridian, a Union soldier rose from his seat and kindly waited upon a onearmed Confederate soldier, who could not help himself very well. The attention was sary, in the banks of New York, Boston, naturally and delicately paid, and gratefully Philadelphia. The exemption from State received, and it made a decided impression upon the other guests.

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Texas.—The freedmen are officially report-June 4.—The Reconstruction amendments were taken up. An amendment of Mr. van Winkle designed to mitigate the severity in a destitute condition. Many of them have in a destitute condition. been driven from their homes and families, and many have been hung and shot for expressing a wish to enjoy their rights as free-

> The Territories.—There is reported to be a great rush of emigrants this season from all parts of the Northwest for Montana Teritory. Captain Fisk, with a large party, started from St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 24th, to open another route by land from that city to the new Dorado. —Judge Drake, of the United States District Court, held at Provo City, Utah, upon an application for naturalization papers, has refused to issue them to any man practicing polygamy either prior or subsequent to the passage of the act of Congress on that subject. It was held that a man who defied the anti-polygamy act of Congress, or any other law of the country, and persistently refused to obey the law of the United States, was in no way entitled to citizenship or any of the benefits accruing therefrom.

> The Fenians in Canada.—At length the Fenian movement has developed into actual warfare, invasion, and bloodshed. On Fri day, June 1st, some 1500 to 2000 armed Irishmen, under Col. O'Neill, said to be a partner of the infamous Wirz at Anderson ville, crossed into Canada, near Buffalo evading, by some means, the vigilance of our authorities. They seized the town of Fort Erie, with an abandoned earthwork which gives the place its name. It was not, how-ever, until June 3, that they came in collision with the Canadian Militia near a town called Waterloo, a short distance immediately north of Ft. Erie. Here the Canadians are said to have been defeated, with three killed and twenty-five wounded. A number of the Fenians were also killed and wounded, and both parties seem to have retreated. The Fenians attempted to recross into New York, when seven hundred of them, including the colonel, were captured by the U. S. steamer *Michigan*, which still holds them in custody. Generals Meade and Grant are both on the

Financial and Commercial.—Two steamers sailed for Europe May 26, and took out \$3,276,400 in gold. This is exclusive of the large amounts taken out by passengers.-The State Department is informed by our consul at Liverpool of the shipment of a quantity of French wheat flour for this country. He believes it to be the first instance of the kind.

The receipts from internal revenue during the month of May amounted to \$21,724,-680 40. The amount received duting the week ending Saturday were \$7,176,715 13. Over \$3,600,000 in specie was shipped to Europe last Saturday.

FOREIGN.

Peace Congress.—The statement is made in the London Post, May 22d, though de-clared premature in other quarters, that it is definitely arranged that the representatives of France, England and Russia, on one side, rate of \$1 50 a week. 40,300 immigrants and Austria, Prussia and Italy, on the other arrived in New York city during May, inclu-will assemble at the Foreign Ministry in will assemble at the Foreign Ministry in Parts, under the Presidency of M. Druyn de L'huys, for formally opening the conference to solve pacifically the pending questions between Austria and Italy.

France.—The reconciliation between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon is complete. Prussia and Italy.—A Vienna despatch says the alliance between Prussia and Italy binds each to support the other in case of an

attack by Austria, the treaty to continue till the end of this year. Austria, Prussia, Italy.—Field Marshal Von Benedek, commander-in-chief of the Northern army of Austria, issued the first order of the day to the soldiers under his command, May 12th, from temporary head-

quarters in Vienna. The Marshal expresses his confidence in the army and in the justice of the Austrian cause. Mexico and Austria.—Advices have been received at the State Department, that no Austrian troops have been sent to Mexico.

Emancipation in Cuba.—It is stated that Cuban planters have lately offered to give cer-tificates of freedom to all their negroes who would contract to labor for a term of years, and that many of the latter have accepted the condition.

FIELDS OF DOCK. The root of the yellow dock, so troublesome to farmers, is an effectual alterative and a most valuable medicine. In the neighborhood of Lowell, Doct. J. C. Aver & Co. have planted fields of it, where they raise many tons at a crop. It is grown like the carrot or beet, in drills, and its quality or properties have been much improved by cultivation. It is one of the ingredients in AYER'S SARSAPABILLA, and, we are informed, the extraordinary virtues of this preparation are largely due to the extract of this root that it contains. The Sarsaparilla root, used by this firm, is grown on plantations of their own, in Honduras, to secure an article of superior and wholly reliable quality. One of the reasons for the universally acknowledged superiority of their medicines, may be seen in the watchful care that is used in preparing them. - Vermont Statesman.

> This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of Fine CLOTHING, Cassimer Suits for \$16, and Black Suits for \$22. Finer Suits, all prices up to \$75. WANAMAKER & BROWN. OAK HALL, Southeast corner of Sixte and Market Sts.

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clanufacturer of Gold, Silver, Nickel, and Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c., has neatly furnished a room in connection with the factory, for RETAIL PURPOSES, wherespectacles of every description may be obtained, accurately adjusted to the requirements of vision on STRICTLY OPTICAL SCIENCE.

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

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Other inducements for larger clubs. Circulars sens All pages are electrotyped, and back numbers can

lways be furnished.

READ WHAT THE PAPERS SAY: It already excels every children's paper that we know of in this country,—Chicago Evening Journal.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate says: "The best paper for children published in this great country of ours, is The Little Corporal. It is a gem in the catalogue of monthlies."

Forney's Philadelphia Daily Press says of it: "The Little Corporal is destined to become the great children's paper in America." We cannot say too much in favor of this beautiful paper.--Bryan (0.) Press.

The Little Corporal sparkles all over with vivacity and entertainment. It is, without doubt, the best and cheapest children's gazette published anywhere.—Marshall (Mich.) Statesman.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—Though modestly calling itself by a subordinate title, it is really a very Major-General among the obildren's magazines.—Chenango Telegraph, (Norwich, N. Y.) The Little Corporal is the most interesting and in-structive monthly in the Union.—Louisville Democrat.

The Little Corporal is universally admitted to be the best juvenile paper now in existence. -- Dubuque Daily Times. It strikes the right key, and is admirable-neither nest.—Adams' (N. Y.) Visitor.

Its influence for good can never be estimated.--Grand Haven News. Indeed, there is no paper of the kind published that approaches it as a juvenile journal.—Poughkeepsic Daily Press.

Of all the children's papers which are competitors for the putronage of the public, we know of no one which so nearly approximates to our standard of what such a paper should be. The terms are most liberal.—Batavia (N. Y.) Advocate.

The children will be better and happier from reading it.—Henry (IIL) Courier.

The Little Corporal really excels any child's paper we have seen.--Sandusky (0.) Reg.

We consider it the best, decidedly the best, journal of the kind, for children that we ever saw. Star we the Valley, Newville, Pa. We have the first two numbers of The Little Corporal, which are edited with unusual ability. They sparkle with originality, and are attractive on every page.—Worcester (Mass.) Palladium.

The Little Corporal is the most readable and interesting and instructive paper for children we have ever perused.--Farmington (Maine) Chronicle. It is the cleverest thing of its kind yet realized in America. -- Roxbury (Mass.) Journal.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—Certainly we have seen nothing in the shape of a child's paper which could compare with this which comes to us from over the prairies.—Portland (Maine) Daily Press. The Little Corporal is conducted with a great deal of tact, taste, and care. Either this paper or "Our Young Folks"—and it would be hard to choose between them—would prove a welcome present to the children.—The Nation.

It should be in every household .-- N. Y. Teacher. It is now, as it has been, the child's magazine of the country.--Norwich (N. Y.) Telegraph.

The brave, beautiful, and good Little Coporal conquers all .- Vermont State Journal.

No similar periodical ever attained to such succes as The Little Corporal. It has been pronounced to best children's paper in the United States, and the by the best literary critics among the "wise men of the East."—Davenport Daily Gazette. The Little Corporal meets our idea of a children's paper more completely than any yet published in the country.—Penn Yan (N. Y.) Democrat.

The Little Corporal is almost universally conceded by the press to be the best child's paper published it the country.—Berkshire Co. (Mass.) Eagle.

The best evidence, after all, that he suits the your folks is, that they hardly get through the reading one number before they begin to inquire. Whet will The Little Corporal come again?"—Portland (Maike) Price Ourrent.

The Little Corporal is the best paper for children that has come under our notice in an editorial expense of fifteen years. Its receipt is always hailed Cour own youngsters with shouts of welcome.—Nonel set (Pa.) Herald.

The Little Corporal is at hand. There never was better paper printed for children. We should desir no better monument to leave behind us in the worthan the gratitude of the little folks who read the paper, all the way from Maine to Oregon.—Bloomington (Ill.) Panlagraph.

It is a gem. Chaste, elegant, and excellent in its every department.—Lancaster (Pa.) Republican. After a careful examination, we can cheerfully is the Little Corneral shares and the careful state of the Little Corneral shares and the careful state of the Little Corneral shares and the careful state of the Little Corneral shares and the careful state of the

of The Little Corporal, that it deserves all the praise that has been lavished upon it by the presses every where.—Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder. We can only add our testimony to thousands others, that The Little Corporal is the very best child paper published in this country.—Gettyeburg Star. The Little Corporal is creditable to its editor and the city where it is published.—Chicago Daily Republished.—Chicago Daily Repu

The Little Corporal for one year will do the children nore good than a quarter's schooling. The above are only a tithe of the many beautiful notices our young soldier has received.

ALFRED L. SEWELL, Care of Dunlop, Sewell & Spaulding.

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