THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old Argus building, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, Pa., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at ten cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYANDT, Editor & Proprietor.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Business Notices and Notices of Meetings are inserted at the rate of $1.50 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged twenty cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

C. WENDT, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIST,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST between Railroad and Bridge sts. [my1'67:6m.

LAUGHING GAS
ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BRIDGEWATER, PA., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply and fifty per cent. better than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my5'67:1y

LAUGHING GAS!
COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure rather than of pain.
All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the country.
Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.
ja26'67-1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater, or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt Seely is Agent, Rochester, Pa.
J. C. MOLTER.
jy17'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RETIRED FROM the tailoring business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His warerooms is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $65 to $5, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold, and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use.
He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk, thread and all articles needed in sewing, and dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.
sept26'67:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

Henry Lapp,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE
Brighton street, above the Plow Factory,
ROCHESTER, PA.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN BEAVER COUNTY constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices.
apr8'68:1y.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales
OF ALL KINDS, ALSO
BAGGAGE BARROWS,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,
COPYING PRESSES, &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Corner Wood & Second Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Jenkins, Scales Re [mar25'68:3m.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF
The National Bank of Beaver Co.
New Brighton, Apr. 6, 1868.
ASSETS:
Loans and Discounts $130,131 76
Overdrafts, unsecured 750 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer 120,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages 50,081 00
Due from approved reserve agents 2,981 68
Due from other National Banks 1,693 45
Due from State Banks and Bankers 11,501 95
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures 2,180 89
Current expenses and taxes paid 1,811 48
Checks for clearing house 24,879 20
Bills of other Banks 1,000 00
Fractional currency, Nickels and Cents 213 34
Specie 16,000 00
Legal Tender Notes and Checks 24,879 20
$372,256 91
LIABILITIES:
Capital Stock paid in $150,000 00
Surplus fund 22,500 00
Undivided profits 10,540
National Bank notes outstanding 1,965 27
Due to Banks 9,500 00
Dividends unpaid 411,291 59
Individual deposits subject to check 6,580 05
$372,256 91
I, Edward Hoops, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.
EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

ROOFING SLATE!
TWIN CITY SLATE MINING
AND
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Office, 59 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICE,
No. 43 Seventh Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

It is believed that the time has come in the progress of American architecture, when the question will no longer be asked, "What shall we use for roofing?" "WHERE CAN WE OBTAIN THE BEST SLATE."—Countries have long since established the fact. The material is so well adapted, and so durable, as for covering buildings. Two obstacles to its use in this country have existed heretofore: First, the transition character of society, which is necessarily opposed to permanence in architecture; and, second, the great abundance and low price of lumber. The first impediment is rapidly yielding to more proper ideas on the subject of building, and the other will soon give away to the scarcity and advancing price of timber suitable for roofing purposes.
We submit a few leading advantages of a Slate roof:
It is superior to every other in appearance.
It is easily put on.
It saves insurance.
It is fire proof.
It is imperishable.
The Twin City Slate Company's Mines are in Northampton County, Penn'a. The Slate is a beautiful dark blue, unchangeable in color, splits in perfectly smooth plates of any size required, and hardens steadily by exposure to the atmosphere. No Slate in the United States is superior to it, in all the qualities essential to a good roof, and we think but little equal to it. Furnished at the yard in Pittsburgh, at the rate of $4 a square (one hundred square feet), which with the expense of laying, will add about 25 per cent. to the cost of a shingle roof at present prices.
Samples of Slate may be seen, and orders left at the office of A. T. Shallenberger & Co., Rochester, Pa. Persons at a distance, can address J. S. Newmyer, Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar18'68:1m.

IRON CITY BELT WORKS.
Geo. O. Clarke & Co.
409 Liberty st.,
(OPPOSITE UNION DEPOT,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted
Oak-Tanned Leather Belting,
ALSO, AGENT FOR PATENT LACING LEATHER.
REFERENCES
T. Perkins, Agt. Pitts. Loco. and Car Works,
A. French, Supt. Pitts. Cast Steel Spring Co.
Wm. R. Porter, Supt. Pitts. Forge and Iron Co.,
Messrs. Martin, Brickell & Co., Pittsburgh.
Messrs. Lindsay & McCutcheon, Pittsburgh.
A. A. Barker, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa.
J. L. P. McAllister, Esq., Indiana, Pa.
Messrs. W. M. Faber & Co., Pitts. Pa.
J. R. Lindsay, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Geo. J. Rodgers, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa.
Orders Respectfully Solicited.
apr1'67:1y

Upholstery.
WM. F. & GEO. NOBLE,
(Sons & Successors to Wm. Noble, Sr.)
UPHOLSTERS, FEATHER MERCHANTS, AND dealers in Feathers, Beds and Bedding, Mattresses of pure curled hair, Husk with hair top, Husk with cotton top, Husk and Straw Beds, Lounge, Crib and Cradle Beds, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Pew Cushions, Prime Goose Feathers in any quantity, warranted good. Damasks, Morceus, Hollands, Tassels and Cords, Quilts, Spreads, coverlids, and all articles usually found in an Upholstery Warehouse.
All work warranted as represented, and at one uniform price.
Cor of Smithfield and Third sts.
(INDEX DOGS AT THE DOOR.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
apr1'68:6m.

HARDWARE!
B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A VERY LARGE and complete assortment of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, which we are selling at New York prices.
Special inducements offered to Country Merchants. Call in and examine our Stock.
apr1'68:3m.

HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,
53 FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MARSHALL & MITTAUER Pianos, so highly recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Maretzek, Grobe, and all other musical authorities, as the very best Pianos now manufactured.
Also, agents for the B. Shoninger, Church, Cabinet and Cottage
ORGANS AND MELODIANS.
These instruments have the new patent never failing Tremolo, new patent Knesswell and Gerave couple, and especially of two lately invented stops, representing the celestial and human voice, which are not found in any other make. Bands furnished with Brass and German Silver instruments, at less than New York prices.
We import instruments, strings, &c., direct from manufactories in Europe, and we are prepared to fill all orders promptly. Our instruments are warranted, and sold lower than any other house in the city.—Country dealers are requested to send in their orders.
HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.
apr1'68:1y.

One of the Largest & Most Successful
WHOLESALE HAT HOUSES
is the old extensive and reliable House of
Wm. Flemming,
No. 139 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA
OUR GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT EASTERN PRICES, and will be found to compare in extent and variety with first class houses in New York. The stock consists of Men and Boys Fur and Wool Hats, Silk and Cassimere Hats, Men and Boys Caps, Men, Boys and Childrens Straw goods, Palm leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Sundowns, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine our Stock. [nov27'67:1y.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
144 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
A LARGE, NEW AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.
Hay and Manure Forks, Hoes, Shovels and Scythes, with every variety of goods usually found in a
HARDWARE STORE.
Call and examine my stock.
N. STUPY.
apr1'68:3m.

WEED SEWING MACHINES
ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL THAT use them, to be the best in use; will perform greater range of work than any other machine, either fine or heavy sewing; uses a straight short needle; makes a stitch alike on both sides.
Please call at the agency and see them at work.—
J. BOGGS,
REEVES' BLOCK,
New Brighton,
Agent for Beaver County. [mar25'67:tf.

Notice.
MY WIFE HAVING LEFT MY BED AND BOARD without just cause or provocation, I hereby notify all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account.
ISAAC JONES.
March 30th, 1868.—apr8'68:3t.

THE ARGUS
FIRST PREMIUM
Of a Silver Medal
WAS AWARDED TO
BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at the Fair, held in Nashua, Sept. 26, 1867.
BARRETT'S
Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; cures Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the Eastern, Western, Northern and South.
THE WORLD
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Sold by J. Moore, Beaver, Pa., and all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.
mar18'68:1y.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
James A. Fortune.
I WOULD RESPECTIVELY ANNOUNCE TO THE citizens of Beaver county, that I have just opened a new and splendid stock of Spring Dry Goods and Notions, in the room formerly occupied by Messrs. Nelson & Roessler, in the Diamond, Rochester. Consisting in part of
Dress Goods of every Description.
Lustres, Delaines and Black Alpacas, Scotch Plaids, Ginghams, Checks, Muslins, Ticks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cassimeres, &c.,
Hosiery and Gloves, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Fancy Goods, Dress Trimmings, Men and Boys Hats, a large stock, very cheap.
PAPER COLLARS.
Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching to order. Men's Shirts made to order.
Please call and examine as we are bound to sell
PITTSBURGH PRICES.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler,
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.
JAMES. A. FORTUNE.
P. S. I have secured the services of WATT GEALY, formerly of Bridgewater. [mar25'6

LIME!
FRESH LIME ALWAYS ON HAND AT THE
MULVANON LIME KILNS,
Vanport, Pa.
The best and cheapest LIME in the
MARKET.
Send orders to W. J. DUNN, Beaver, Pa., or to the Kilns, at Vanport.
Lime delivered at short notice.
mar18'68:1y.

ROCHESTER
MARBLE WORKS!
W. H. Marshall,
DEALER IN
ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE
AND
MANUFACTURER OF
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, MARBLE MANTLES, STONE AND MARBLE POSTS FOR CEMETERY LOTS,
Grind Stones
Of a superior quality on hand.
ALSO
AGENT FOR THE
Phenix Hydraulic Cements.
ALL PERSONS DESIRING MONUMENTS OR Headstones, give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have always on hand a large and superior stock of finished work, which we are selling lower than can be had in the city or can be had from trouling agents through the country. So beware of agents, call and examine for yourselves before purchasing.
feb 26'67:6m.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of William Ralston, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Penna., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ARCHIBALD RALSTON,
mar18'68:6t. Administrator

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of William Todd, dec'd., late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay.
JANE TODD, Adm'rx.,
THOS. A. TODD, Adm'r.
mar18'68:6t.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Evans, dec'd., late of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
EDWARD EVANS, Adm'r.,
apr15'68:6w*. Fallston, Pa.

FRANK WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BEAVER, PENN'A.
OFFICE ON 3D STREET, IN ROOM LATELY occupied by Judge Adams as a store room.
apr8'68:1m.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:
THAT ON THE 14TH DAY OF MARCH A. D. 1868 a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of M. F. Scott, of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in New Brighton, Penn'a., before Joseph B. Donley, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
mar25'68:1t. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

I. W. GRAFTON'S
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,
AND
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware Manufactory,
66 Federal st., near the Depots,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, COG WHEEL NOVELTY Clothes Wringers, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Union Coffee Mills, Bird Cages, Baskets and a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods, at prices to suit the times. Sign of the Gilt (Union) Coffee Pot.
mar18'68:1y.

WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES!
SPRING SUPPLY NOW OPENING OF ENTIRELY new pattern and magnificent designs, for Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms, Halls, Offices, Churches, Lodges and Public Buildings, selected with great care, comprising the best stock ever brought to Pittsburgh.
Prices greatly reduced. Call and examine at the
WALL PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No 91 Wood street,
Between 4th and 5th sts., (1 door below Diamond alley.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THOMAS PALMER & CO.
Store Shades made and lettered to order. Special inducements offered to wholesale dealers.
mar17'68:3m.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!
ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,
IN FALLSTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.
PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.
I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been the plow of the county, for the last fifteen years. Also, almost all other Plows now or previously in use.
STOVES! STOVES!!
I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,
Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical stoves as it takes less fuel and is more durable than other in use. The following persons, after having used this stove for a considerable length of time, may be referred to in proof of what is here said:

Dr. Isaac Winans,	Jasod Richardson,
M. T. Kennedy,	James McGehen,
Eli Reno,	Capt. Woodson Glenn,
John Watson,	Thomas R. Davis,
Mrs. Geo. Fulton,	Samuel Murphy,
Capt. J. S. Winans,	Miles Holdship,
William Sagers,	Hiram Stowe,
Joseph Darling,	Mrs. Patterson,
William Stuart,	James McDermitt,
Robert McGowan,	Samuel Dunlap,
Joseph Blackmore,	Thompson Johnston,
Mrs. Joseph Martin,	Mr. Crawford,
Mrs. Major Wade,	Mrs. Rev. Stephens,
Dr. J. D. McCreary,	Jonathan McKenzie,
Milo N. Miller,	Judge Kairns,
David Lesick,	Richard Knight,
Capt. James Roney,	Solomon Frank,
Dr. C. R. Tuttle,	James Knowles,
William Reed,	David Oglhoon,
Kelly Hunter,	Richard Staley,
John McLaughlin,	Joseph McFerran,
Samuel Taylor,	David Carr,
Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,	George Wilson,
Thomas Beacom,	James Thompson,
John Dunlap,	Mrs. Quay,
Milton Davis,	Harrison Reed,
Kelly Hunter,	Milton Reed,
Marene Baldwin,	Boston Grove,
David Lloyd,	William Grove,
John M. Duncan,	Washington Engle,
J. V. Winans,	James Galley,
Mrs. Robt. Andrews,	Robert Graham,
Mr. Lobley,	Thomas Bradshaw,
Mr. Case,	Milo Bradshaw,
Frederick Katarar,	Dixon Reed,
Benjamin Franklin,	Daniel Maxwell,
Capt. James Johnston,	J. W. Finkhouser,
Samuel Kennedy,	William Wagner,
George Evans,	Mr. Chaney,
John Jackson,	Henry Sulhurst,
Walter Buchanon,	Mr. Wray,
Mrs. McPhilloney,	David Mitchell.
H. T. Reeves,	
William Hoon,	

JOHN THORNLEY.
mar18'68:1y

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

BEAVER, April 22, 1868.

[ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.]

Grammar—Language.

In a previous number of our paper, we gave an article upon the subject of Grammar which we closed with a promise to say more upon the subject at some subsequent period. We do not now intend to say much upon Grammar as a particular branch of education—as a good and most useful study of itself;—but to speak of the study of languages in general as the means to be employed in the development of the power to communicate thought clearly, correctly, logically; in a word, as an aid to that development of the faculty of speech, without which one—either child or adult—must always encounter difficulties in mastering other branches of learning, and remain forever unable to make clear to others or impart in a pleasing and attractive manner anything he may wish or be required to communicate to others.

And here we venture to assert that the prime cause of inefficiency and failure upon the part of many teachers is wholly attributable to the fact that they have never made a study of languages—have in fact no correct knowledge of the rules which govern their mother-tongue, to say nothing of the universal laws of language. Of the entire number of teachers in this county, we dare affirm not one in five can write an article of a column's length upon the subject of arithmetic, that shall be correct in every particular, although each may possess a very fair knowledge of that branch of learning, and the reason of this is that they have given no attention to Language either as a science or an art.

If our space would admit it, we think we could set before teachers and parents the advantages offered by the study of language, as a model for the study of all intellectual action, in such a light as to induce them to give it more attention and estimate it more highly than they do now. And here we beg leave to remark that while we insist upon the study of English Grammar and the classics as a means of developing the faculty of speech, and the reasoning faculties, we do not wish to be understood as inculcating the idea that mere loquaciousness is a sign of wisdom.—Every one knows there are two classes of fools, those who cannot speak and those who cannot hold their tongues. We do not wish any of our fellow-teachers to belong to either class. We have read that eloquence is generally powerful in an immense ratio to feeling, and people who tell all they know, or loudly demand sympathy for all they suffer, are not likely to be overburdened with learning or exhausted by grief; but to have observation without carelessness, comparison without inaccuracy, reasoning without fallacy, deduction without emptiness, is certainly very desirable; and these can be had only by a careful and extended study of language.

It will be readily conceded that the study of language begins properly with the study of *words*; yet in none of our schools, from the rural district school through nearly all grades up to the University, is any or at least not that attention its importance demands, given to this subject. Spelling is taught in the public schools, and perhaps in some other schools, but not in such a mode as to give the pupil any knowledge of the origin, meaning, force and use of words, and to lead him to a study and observation of the relations existing between words and the things or ideas they represent. Nor, in most instances in pursuing the study of Grammar, is he taught anything beyond memorizing rules and definitions.

We know very well that a very erroneous and ignorant public opinion has induced this condition of things, especially in our public schools; and its pernicious influence reaches and to some extent effects every school in the land. Because parents who do not possess a knowledge of English Grammar and the Classics and whose love of money is largely in excess of their appreciation of, or knowledge of what constitutes an education, are the ruling element in many localities, and see no utility in anything that *doesn't pay*, that cannot immediately be converted into dimes and dollars—the study of languages is either entirely pushed aside or put so far in the background that many teachers are led to regard it as a subject of minor importance; and as a consequence give it so little attention that good grammarians and linguists among teachers at the present time are the exceptions whereas they should be the rule.

As pertinent to the subject under consideration, and as fully reflecting our own views we here quote from an article on *Imagination and Language* which appears in the March number of Putnam's Magazine.

Speaking of the observation of Nature, and her teachings in the study of language the writer says: "To enlarge and facilitate this habit of observation the study of languages is peculiarly fitted, and should occupy a prominent place in all early education; for if words represent things, different languages represent different aspects of those things, and consequently different mental attitudes that various peoples have assumed toward them.—Hence study of languages reveals two things; first a great variety of aspects of objects contemplated, and secondly, a great variety of mental character among the peoples who have been so differently affected by the contemplation of the same object. For the adult, not merely in years, but intelligence, this second information is the one principally desired; he studies languages as a table of contents to the intellectual life of the nations. But for the person as yet unaccustomed to nature the study of languages is invaluable on the first account. By moving from one tongue to another, he is able to get a parallax from which to make many calculations otherwise impossible. Of course this advantage increases with the extent of the study. But for the practical purpose of people who do not intend making a speciality of language, it would be sufficient to master the principal European tongues, Latin and Greek, English and German, French and Italian. By our present system of education the knowledge of these six languages is regarded as a very unusual accomplishment; yet it would be perfectly practicable, as Dr. Knittsir has asserted, to put every child by the age of fourteen or fifteen, in possession of them all. With us children generally begin to go to school at seven or eight years old, or even younger and they waste an enormous amount of time in pecking at a variety of things that are of no use then or afterwards. It is considered by many a great advance to banish grammars and spelling books, "and the dry study of mere words," from the school-room and substitute, "Conversations on Chemistry," "Easy Lesson on Natural Philosophy," "First steps in Botany," "Manuals of Object Teaching," and the like. But nature herself indicates to us that childhood is precisely the period for the study of words, by the enormous facility which children possess for their acquisition, and which they lose with every year of advancing life; also, that natural education is commenced by learning to speak. The value of the acquisition of these languages cannot be overestimated even for their technical advantages.—Especially is it necessary for us Americans, who, as regards intellectual affairs, still constitute an isolated colony, to be able to enter freely into communication with every member of the great European family that sustains and almost constitutes the intellectual life of the world.

"Popular science can never amount to much, for the facts of science are worthless without its method, and that is purposely avoided. But the intellectual training required to qualify a person for the pursuit of science, is obtained quite as well by observation and comparison of familiar objects as those more rare. If such exercise should be continually connected with the study of words; if the name of every new thing perceived by the child were taught him in six different languages, (which he could learn quite as easily as one,) and the fact pointed out to him, that, while some of these names were identical, others took hold of different circumstances of the object; if he should be taught to compare the descriptions implied in these names with the results of his own observation, and invited to select such as seemed to him the most appropriate; if he should be encouraged, in speaking and writing, to use words indiscriminately from all languages, according as they struck his imagination as most expressive—by these and many other devices into the details of which we need not now enter, the child would easily acquire, by fourteen, a fair acquaintance with these six vocabularies, an accurate knowledge of multitudes of objects, trained habits of imagination and observation, and consequently a large and eloquent command of his mother-tongue. To accomplish all this, the first six school-years should be entirely devoted, and all other study, except such as was touched upon incidentally, in the acquisition of words and idioms, postponed. But, at fourteen the child would be in possession of something, at least, while now he hardly knows any thing. And the intellect, without any more effort than was natural and healthy, would be so well trained and prepared, that in a single year it could easily, much more than master all the information in arithmetic or algebra or history or geography, whose acquisition is at present dawdled through six. There would, of course, be much to learn in the languages of which a speaking acquaintance had not been acquired especially Latin and Greek; for since the child had been taught nothing but what he could himself put into use by the exercise of his own imagination for his own purposes, of course, an immense amount of literature must have been left untouched. But there should be no more difficulty in pursuing reading in one language than another, and the child who was already familiar with Homer would be as well prepared to read Plato, as one whose researches had not extended beyond Robinson, Crusoe, is able to read the language of Shakespeare, as soon as his mind is sufficiently developed to appreciate the ideas.

The advantage of gaining command over expression, in the native language, is often underrated, at least for those who are not to become professional writers. That is to say, by an odd paradox, the gift of speech is considered to be of small account to those whose expression will be confined entirely to it. But language, so far from being the esoteric privilege of a few, is an indispensable function of all. It is as universal as light, as necessary as food, it enters into every combination of social action as intimately as air into every chink and cranny of the material world. There with bless we God even the Father, and therewith curse we men, that are made after the similitude of God." We move about among our fellows like ghosts, until our lips are opened and reveal the life that is within us. Words clothed in the passion of tones sometimes ring a truth in our ears till we die. If silence be golden, it is because its value has been bought by silver speech. For business and pleasure for love and hate, for all activity among men what have we for our instruments but only words? Of a truth it may be said, "A word fitly spoken, how good is it." But not merely is language necessary for all transactions of social existence, but it may be cultivated as an accomplishment, and the most exquisite accomplishment of a refined education. The language that is not merely correct but accurate, not only grammatical but forcible, not only pure but picturesque, that is plastic to the molten thought, changeful, various, vivid, such language is as lovely as music and more bewitching. For it implies that the imagination realizes every word uttered by the tongue, and that before the mind of the speaker his own speech is unrolled as a panorama of living hieroglyphs. He sees what he tells, and his descriptions, because drawn from actual images, are invested with all the charming delicacy and individuality of truth. Such an one will never lack willing and grateful listeners, into whose torpid minds his lips breathe life, as the mouth of Elijah into the body of the dead boy. They lift their bowed heads, and look out for a moment from their closed casements upon a world that lies so near the speaker, and find to their astonishment that it is beautiful.

Advice to a Dyspeptic.

You have asked me to prescribe for you. You expect medicine; perhaps you hope for whisky, just now the rage for chronic maladies; but I shall give you nothing to swallow; you have swallowed too much already. Of all maladies, dyspepsia is the most distressing; to get rid of its horrors you would part with your right arm; I believe you;—but will you part with a portion of your table luxuries? I fear not; but presuming you are in earnest, I will prescribe for you: 1. Rise early, dress warm and go out—if strong, walk; if weak saunter. Drink cold water three times—of all cold baths this is the best for the dyspeptic; after half an hour or more come in for breakfast. 2. For breakfast eat a piece of good steak half as large as your hand, a slice of coarse bread and a baked apple; eat very slowly; talk very pleasantly with your neighbors; cheerful comments on journals; avoid hot biscuits and strong coffee, drink nothing. 3. Digest for an hour, and then to your work; I trust it is in the open air. Work hard till noon, and then rest body and mind till dinner, sleep a little; drink water. 4. For dinner—two or three o'clock—eat a slice of beef, mutton or fish, as large as your hand, a potato, two or three spoonfuls of other vegetables, and a slice of coarse bread; give more than half an hour to this meal; use no drink. 5. After dinner play anaconda for an hour; now for the social. For pleasant games—a good time. 6. No supper—a little toast and tea even for supper, will make your recovery very slow. 7. In a warm room, bathe your skin with cold water hastily, and go to bed in a well ventilated room before nine o'clock.—Follow this prescription for three months and your stomach will so far recover that you can indulge for some time in all sorts of irregular and gluttenous eating; or if you have resolved, in the fear of heaven, to present your bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable unto God, and will continue to eat and work like a Christian, your distressing malady will soon be forgotten.—*Dio Lewis, M. D.*

The Number Seven,

This number is frequently used in the Bible. On the 7th day God ended his work, the 7th month Noah's ark touched the ground, and in 7 days a dove was sent out.

Abraham pleaded 7 times for Sodom, Jacob served 7 years for Rachel, mourned 7 days for Joseph, and was pursued a 7 days journey by Laban. A plenty of 7 years, and famine of 7 years were foretold in Pharoh's dream, by 7 fat and 7 lean beasts, and 7 ears of full and 7 ears of blasted corn.

On the 7th day of the 7th month the children of Israel fasted 7 days and remained 7 days in tents. Every 7 years the land rested, every 7th year all bondmen were free and the law was read to the people.

In the destruction of Jerico, 7 priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days; on the 7th day they surrounded the walls 7 times; and at the end of the 7th round the walls fell.

Solomon was 7 years building the temple and feasted 7 days at its dedication. In the tabernacle were 7 lamps, and the golden candlestick had 7 branches. Naaman washed 7 times in the Jordan.

Job's friends sat with him 7 days and nights and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement.

Our Saviour spoke 7 times on the cross on which he hung 7 hours, and after his resurrection appeared 7 times. In the Lord's prayer are 7 petitions, containing 7 times 7 words.

In the Revelations we read of 7 churches, 7 candlesticks, 7 stars 7 trumpets, 7 plagues, 7 thunders, 7 vells, 7 angels, and a 7 headed monster.

Making Explanations to St. Peter

E. D. Mansfield, in an article published in the *Central Herald* on the Religion of Public Men, tells this anecdote respecting the late Gov. Corwin:

"Corwin, I should like to know, if you have no objections, what are your religious views?" "Certainly," said he, "I believe in the doctrines of what are called the orthodox Churches. I have no objections to them. I was brought up a Baptist, and so far as they have peculiar views, I am a Baptist. *But* S——, there is one thing in which your churches are wrong. You say to much and do to little. Some of your members when they go the gates of heaven and ask St. Peter to let them in, will have to make a good many explanations.—now there are two members of your Church that will illustrate what I mean. There is old L——. He is in good standing and orthodox; but L—— lends money *at twelve per cent interest*. Now when L—— goes to the gate of heaven, and St. Peter asks who he is, and he says, L——, you may depend, he will *have to make a good many explanations*. I don't say he won't be let in; but he will have to explain. Now there is another man in your Church—you know him—Judge C.——. The other day I saw his team in town with a good load of wood. Several persons came round to buy it. 'No,' said the driver, 'it is engaged.' A little while after, I was walking down street by the widow W.'s house, and I saw the same team unloading the wood at Mrs. W.'s. I thought it strange; for Mrs. W. was poor, and wood was high.—So I stepped in and said 'Mrs. W. how much do you pay for wood?' O, Mr. Corwin, I don't pay anything for wood. I can't afford to buy wood. Judge C—— sent this wood; and whenever I am out of wood, somehow he sends me a load, and sometimes he sends me a sack of flour.' Now, S——, when C—— goes up to the gate of heaven, it will fly wide open. St. Peter wants no explanations!

RED CEDAR.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* asserts that red cedar twigs bound around the bodies of fruit trees, butts upward, will effectually protect the trees from insects, and if fruit trees, why not shade trees? Col. Dewey, of Hartford, writes to the *Horticulturist* that in his vineyard, grapes trained upon red cedar posts and trellises are free from mildew and insects, and those growing closest to the posts have the most healthful appearance and are the most productive.

CROUP.—Wring a linen cloth—cotton will do, but linen is preferable—out of cold water, fold it so as to make several thicknesses, and place it upon the child's throat and chest, then fold a dry flannel and wrap carefully over it. Warm the child's feet, with hot stones if necessary—and cover with plenty of bed clothes, and let it go to sleep; you cannot perceive when it wakes that it has even a cold. It acts like a charm.