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versal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed ARTIFICIAL TEETH at the disposal of all who require them. DR. PORTER is now inserting the most BEAU-TIFUL and DURABLE at prices ranging from

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Bloody Eun, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

Bedford Imauirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

BURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Propiletors.

Poetry.

THE BUGLE SONG.

And snowy summits old in story; The long light shakes across the lakes.

Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying.

O hark, O hear! how thin and clear, And thinner, clearer, farther going;

O sweet and far, from cliff and scar,

Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying

O love, they die in yon rich sky, They faint on hill or field or river:

Our echoes roll from soul to soul, And grow forever and forever. Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying

And answer, echoes, answer, dying, dying,

A FAREWELL. Flow down, cold rivulet, to the sea,

Thy tribute wave deliver: No more by thee my steps shall be Forever and forever.

Forever and forever.

Flow, softly flow, by lawn and lea; A rivulet then a river: Nowhere by thee my steps shall be,

But here will sigh thine alder-tree

And here thine aspen shiver;

And here by thee will hum the bee Forever and forever.

A thousand moons will quiver; But not by thee my steps shall be,

Miscellaneous.

CURIOUS FACTS. BISHOPS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH THIRTY YEARS AGO, —ENORMOUS INCOMES AND LIGHT LABORS. The London Review is printing a history

of the Church of England during the last century, from which we take the following: "An Anglican prelate of the present day

The horns of Elfland faintly blowing

And the wild cataract leaps in glory.

The splendor falls on castle walls

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

VOLUME 40: NO. 24.

I wish I could forget it, but it seems as if it were branded on my heart in letters of fire."

It was some moments before M. B—could realize that the miserable creature before him was indeed the bright, fascinating girl from whom he had parted so many years be-

Poor Emma, how you must have suffer-

"He said, compassionately."
"But do you forgive me?" she asked anx-

"Certainly; say no more about it. You must not stay in this wretched place. Is

your mother living?"
"Yes, sir, in the country."
"Would you not like to go back to her with the children?" "Yes sir," she answered sadly, "but I

have no means."

"Do not trouble yourself," said M1. B—;
"as soon as you are sufficiently recovered, I
will take care of that part of the undertaking Let me know if there is anything else I can do for you. No thanks," he added hastily, as the poor woman commenced a grateful acknowledgment, "good bye."

This was the second parting.

Young halies, you who are accustomed to press your gentlemen friends to paytake of

press your gentlemen friends to partake of wine, pause now and ask yourselves the question, whether you are prepared for the miserable fate of a drunkard's wife.

Note.—The above sketch is no imaginary picture, but one drawn from real life. Any one wishing to verify the facts of the case can obtain the name and residence of the gentleman referred to by calling at the office of the National Baptist, No. 640 Arch street.

one wishing to verify the facts of the case can obtain the name and residence of the gentleman referred to by calling at the office of the National Baptist, No. 640 Arch street.

THE STAGE AND THE PULPIT.

Fancy, says the Glasgow (Scotland) Herald, the thrilling effect of the Scriptures if read as Kean reads Shakspeare, orrecites Macaulay. And why should we not have it soll lit right and proper that every book for public reading should have justice done to it except the Bible? And that, while every other subject is allowed the advantage of a natural and impressive delivery, religion which is the most important of all, should be denied by all? The moastrous fallacy with which well meaning but obtuse people have been beguiled or have beguiled themselves, is that such reading and reciting would be "theatrieal," and that theatries would be "theatrieal," and that theatries would be "theatrieal," and that theatries for his because that criminals, by which they generally would be "theatrieal," and that theatries would be "theatrieal," and that theatries of half their power, and have often made the dullness of a sermon proverbial. Set Kean to read the song of Miriam or the fight of David with Goliah, or the story of the prodigal soon, or Christ's denunciations of the Scribes and Pharisees, or to recite one of Chamber's sermons, and you will see people who had begun to adjust themselves in the corner of their seats for their accustomed snozes sit up and listen to him very close, with eager eyes and bated breath. And all this simply because Kean would do the piece justice, that is, read it naturally, and as it would be concerned the song of Miriam or the fight of David with Goliah, or the story of the concerned the song of Miriam or the fight of David with Goliah, or the story of the concerned the song of Miriam or the fight of David with Goliah, or the story of the concerned the song of Miriam or the fight of David with Goliah, or the story of the concerned the concerned the song of Miriam or the fight of David with Gol this simply because Kean would do the piece justice, that is, read it naturally, and as it ought to be read. On what possible ground either of common sense or good taste, can objection be taken to the natural delivery of at least the sermon? If Garrick could set even the grim soldier, who was on duty at the corner of the street blubbering like a child, and if Mrs. Siddons could so overpower the eminent tragedian, Young, that he could not refrain from sobbing aloud though he was himself on the stage acting the villain of the piece—and all this while merely uttering the words of a fictitious character—what overwhelming affects in the way of awakening sinners and pressing home the message of the Gospel might not be introduced by men who are giving utterance in their own character, to the most sublime and soul stirring truths?

"I cannot do it," he answered gravely, "for I have determined never to taste a drop."

"Come here, Emma," called the lady; "I want you to ceax this obstinate young man to take a little wine. I know he will not refuse oou."

Emma took the glass in her little white hand, and, with a smile which few could have resisted, said. "Come, James, you will take just this one glass?"

No, Emma, he answered with a painful effort, "I have made up my mind, and you must not ask me to change it."

"Then you shall not accompany me home to night, Mr. B—," said Emma, with an angry flash of her dark eye; "now take your choice."

"I must bid you good-bye, Emma, if it comes to that." he said sorrowfully; "I would gladly do anything else for you, but that I cannot do." So saying, he bowed and turned away.

"Never mind, Emma, I'll see you home," said a young man standing near, whose flushed face betokened he had taken more than one glass. "Let him go, the ill mannered fellow; who cares?"

So saying, he effected his agm, which Em. full of the love of God. The last clause of this sentence is one worthy the attention of all those who have made a profession of religion once, but who are now living in the world, one of his boldest advocates of all kinds of pleasure, but who know nothing of the calm, quiet growth of spirituality, in the soul of the live believer; nor will they ever know it unless they abandon the world, deny themselves, take up their crosses and follow Jesus. It is the recorded testimony of all spiritual persons, that all who live for pleasure neither grow in grace nor win souls to Jesus.

"Blest are the souls that thirst for grace,

bends stall in Eight desired. All bends leaf line Eight desired. Eight desired line in the leaf line more formal line to the land the bends leaf line Eight desired. All bends leaf line Eight desired. All bends leaf line Eight desired. Eight desired line in the leaf line bends leaf line Eight desired. Eigh

A DANGEROUS INSECT.

Nova Scotian, has been making a speech, in which, after paying his respects to the re-cent act of confederation, he thus speaks of

which, after paying his respects to the reculation of common sense or good taste, can objection be taken to the natural delivery of at least the sermon? If Garrick could set even the grim soldier, who was on duty at the corner of the street blubbering like a child, and if Mrs. Siddons could so overpower the eminent tragedian, Young, that he could not refrain from sobbing aloud though he was himself on the stage acting the willain of the pice—and all this while merely uttering the words of a fictitious character—what overwhelming affects in the way of awakening sinners and pressing home the message of the fospel might not be introduced by men who are giving utterance in their own character, to the most sublime and soul stirring truths?

GROW IN GRACE.

Wyon must hold intercourse with God or your soul will die; you nout grow in grace or you will lose it.

"You must hold intercourse with God or sufficient, the content is meleates the necessity of the Christian having free intercourse with God, by a closeness in him, through the ministry of suffering, bereavement or the daily refinement of our nature; through trea ministry of sufferings, exasting all behind him, and look, ing unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith trusting in him entirely; and takthe rich valleys in the interior is but little known. The coast, for a thousand miles, enjoys a neoist but not very severe climate. It abounds with lumber, fish, and waterpower. Into this region the young men from Maine and Massachusetts will rush, and in five years the whole coast will be enlivened with saw mills, fishing craft, and active deep sea navigation. Even the ice will be turned to account, and will soon employ a large amount of tonnage, conveying it to the East Indies, China and Japan. Columbia, thus environed, is to come into the Confederation, and we are to defend it. By what means we have yet to learn. But the worst feature of this transaction is the internal evidence it bears of the intimate relations between Russia and the United States, out of which may grow political enterprises that no man can foresee.

SANDS OF GOLD.

There's a secret drawer in every heart as

the spring of it.

bispose of the time past for observation and reflection; time present to duty; and time to come, to Providence.

Pitifull that a man should so care for riches, as if they were another's; that when he might be happy in spending them, he will be miserable in keeping them; and had rather, dying, leave wealth with his enemies, than, being alive, relieve his friends.

It is no wonder if he who reads, converses

All advertisements for less than 3 months 16 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individualinterets and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Du Chaillu, the celebrated traveler in a lectue on Africa, gives the following description of the black Bashikonay ant.

These black Bashikonay may be well called the lords of the forest. It is the ordered of all living animals, from the leopard to the smallest insect. It is their habits to march through the forest in a long regular line, a line about two inches broad and often several miles in length; all along this line are larger ants, who act as officers—standoutside the ranks and keep this singular army in order. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun whose heat they cannot bear, they immediately build an underground tunnel, through which the whole army pass in columns to the forest beyond.

When they grow hungry, as by a sudden command, the long file spreads itself through the forest, advancing forward, attacking and devouring all living things with a fury quite irresistable. The elephant and the sorillafigh before them, the black men run away; every animal that lives in their line of march is chased. In an incredibly short space of time those that are caught are overwhelmed, killed, eaten, and only the bare skeleton remains. They seem to travel day and night. Many a time have I been awakened out of a sleep and obliged to rush into the water to save myself from them. When they enter a house they clear it of every living thing. Cockroaches are devoured in an instant; rats and mice spring around the room in vain. They will not touch vegetable matter thus they are very useful, clearing the THE DUNDERBERG.—It appears to be the THE DUNDERBERG.—It appears to be the very general, although erroneous, impression that the Dunderberg is one of the most, if not the most, powerful war vessel now afloat, and that, therefore, our Government was very unwise to allow her to be sold to a foreign Government. The facts do not sustain this view of the case. The Dunderberg is by ordinary mensuration inferior in size to the Warrior, Black Prince, Northumberland, Agincourt, Minotaur, and other well.

Exposition.—It will be a matter of congratulation to every American to learn that the United States has carried off the first and second prizes for playos at the Paris

There's a secret drawer in every heart as n every desk, if we only knew how to touch he spring of it.

comprising the sweetest sources of man's felicity. Theirs is the reign of beauty, of love, the spring of it.

follow Jesus. It is the 'recorded testimony of all spiritual persons, that all who live for pleasure neither grow in grace nor win souls to Jesus.

"Blest are the souls that thirst for grace, Hunger and thirst for righteousness! They shall be well supplied and fed,—With living streams and living bread."

The Best Inheritance.—The following paragraph we clip from one of Henry Ward Beecher's recently published sermons:

"Not money, not honor, not even a good name is the best inheritance of a child. Far above all secular gifts is a parent's good name; but there are some good things that above all secular gifts is a parent's good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that above all secular gifts is a parent's good name; but there are some good things that above all secular gifts is a parent's good name; but there are some good things that above all secular gifts is a parent's good name; but there are some good things that above all secular gifts is a parent's good name; but there are some good things that above all secular gifts is a parent's good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that above all secular gifts is a parent's good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but there are some good things that good name; but

BDBC W'B'B'W'B'W

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each
month, commencing with the second Tuesday of
the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. Terms
within the reach of all and strictly cash except by
special contract. Work to be sent by mail or othtion must be paid for when impressions are taken.

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for TEN DOLLARS: DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER. DENTIST,

ound at all times prepared to insert from one ooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFI-NAL TEETH on new and improved atmospher-

Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying,

to hold a candle to Dr. Pretyman. It is necessary to premise that this right reverend prelate changed his name to Tomline before he was nominated to the sea, in consequence of a large private fortune having been left him. The revenues of the diocese of Winchester were perhaps larger than those of any other see in England, having been estimated, at the time of his appointment, at £50,000 a year; yet Bishop Tomline contrived, notwithstanding, to place almost every one of the wealthier livings in his gift in the hands of his sons, relatives, and personal friends. He abused his patronage in a manner so monstrous and so wicked, that Englishmen of the present day cannot help feeling astonished that public opinion in the bishop's time, weak as he knew it was, did not make itself heard in condemnation of such enormities.

"Let us now see how Bishop Tomline, himself in receipt of a paltry pittance of £50,000 a year, administered his patronage, of course, with a single eye to the good of the church and the saving of souls. Take first the provision he made for his three elder sons. His eldest son, the Rev. G. T. Pretyman, he made chancellor and canon residentiary of Lincoln; prebendary of Winchester; rector of St. Giles, Chalfont; rector of Walgrave; vicar of Hannington; and rector of Walgrave; vicar of Hannington; and rector of Warden, was precentor and canon residentiary of Lincoln; rector of Sherrington; and rector of Wingl.ton. His third son, the Rev. John Pretyman, he made prebendary of Lincoln; rector of Sherrington; and rector of Wingl.ton. His third son, the Rev. John Pretyman, he made prebendary of Lincoln; rector of Sherrington; and rector of Winwick. All the younger Pretymans were also provided for out of church or charity funds, especially out of the Mere and Spital charities, the wardenship of which the bishop had contrived to obtain in some incomprehensible manner. All these and ten thousand other episcopal jobs and abuses have been justified and defended on the strength of the text, 'He that provideth not f souls with great success with this tex

for his bait.

THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

The Rev. Dr. Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was another dignitary who did not fail to provide handsomely for his children and dependants out of the revenues of the church. To his seven sons he gave sixteen valuable livings. Hugh Percy, son of the Earl of Beverly, married his daughter. The archbishop, in consequence, gave him eight valuable livings and preferments, to the value of £10,000 a year. Four of these he received the year after his marriage. When made Bishop of Carlisle he refused to relinquish his stall in St. Paul's, worth some two thousand pounds annually, as well as the chancellorship of sarum. Another daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury married the Rev. James Crott, and brought her husband for dowry five livings of preferments. Several other members of the family were equally well provided for. Dr. Sutton had little to recommend him, either in his public or private capacity. In politics he was a sycophant of the minister of the day, and willing to support the government in everything. In one of his charges he regretted the change that had come over the laity in his generation. There was no longer, he said, 'that prostration of the understanding which ought to be found among a pious people.' Grasping bishops and greedy pluralists found a 'prostrate understanding' a great help to them in their enjoyment of the good things of the church. In his private life Archbishop Sutton's pecuniary transactions are said very frequency to have bordered on dishonestly, if they did not even pass the line.

"Archbishop Markham did not administration for the understanding his contents of the line." THE SEE OF CANTERBURY. century, from which we take the following:

"An Anglican prelate of the present day is, with the rarest exception, a man of ir reproachable life. The majority of our bishops are eminent for their piety and learning. In the last generation, the chief claim to church preferment consisted in being allied either to some noble family or to a politician possessing influence in the government. Another sure road to preferment sister or more distinguished personage. Dr. Markham was tutor to George IV., and as a reward for his success in teaching that most religious and gracious prince the way he should go, he was appointed the Archbishop of York. Pretyman was tutor to William Pitt, who was able, at the age of twenty-eight, to obtain his nomination, first to the see of Lincoln, and afterwards to the more lucrative bishopric of Winchester. The principal literary memorial left by that prelate to posterity is a life of his pupil, which Macaulay declares is only remarkable in being the worst biography of its size in the English language. Dr. Sparkes, Bishop of Ely, was tutor to the Dake of Rutland. Even the present Bishop of Winchester owed his elevation to his good fortune in having been tutor to the sons of the late Marchioness of Conyngham.

"All the bishops were expected to support the government in every measure they brought forward, no matter how tyrannical or unjust. It was their holy function to sanctify by their vote the Tory policy of the day, without the slightost regard to its meritage.

port the government in every measure they brought forward, no matter how tyramical or unjust. It was their holy function to sanctify by their vote the Tory policy of the fands, without the slightest regard to its merits, and they certainly fulfilled the condition with wonderful fidelity. As long as the government opposed the abolition of the sale trade, the bishops voted with them so unfinchingly that Lord Eldon, then Lond Chancellor, remarked that the consistent behavior of the right reverend prelates gave thin great satisfaction, as he was now convinced there was nothing in the institution of slavery contrary to the principles of Christianity. They opposed all the attempts of Sir Samuel Romally to mitigate the severity of our criminal code, then the most sauguinary in Europe. Belsham, in his history, mentions them, with one exception (Shiplay), as being, with George the III, hisself, the most inveterate upholders of the American war. They supported litt in kis war against France, the policy of which is now again of each the sare taken.

The selfish greed, the insolent nepotian and the unscrupious jobbing of many of these holy men now almost surpass belief. Not only were their incomes enormous, but their patronage, which was immense, was alspensed with the grossest favoritism, without the slightest regard either to learning, plety or carnestness in the cause of Christianity. They set deceney and public point on at defiance when livings and pluralities could be heaped upon their children and relatives. The acknowledged income of Sparkes, Bishop of Ely, was £27,000.

CAL DEN of the Control of the control of the county of Chester, public and a problem of the county of the county of Chester, published that man and relatives. The acknowledged income of the bishops conducted their income of the disease when livings and pluralities could be heaped upon their children and relatives. The acknowledged income of Sparkes, Bishop of Ely, was £27,000.

CAL DEN of the Control of the disease of the Diocesan Manorial Courts, a

"Great as these abuses seem to us in the present day, there were not wanting Clergymen who were ready to defend the manner in which the bishops conducted their dioceses. Among others, the Rev. Augustus Campbell, M. A., rector of Wallesley, in the county of Chester, published a pamphlet in defence of the rights of the established church, in which he says. The power, the inflaence, and the wealth of some of the bishops may be great, but from my heart I believe that these are dearly bought, not only by the acciety, but by the actual labors, both of body, and mind, which arise from their official duties." A writer in the Edinbargh Review (vol. 38, page 145, February, 1823), when commenting on the pamphlet, quaintly remarks:

year! To the Rev. G. Faidell, the bishop's son-in-law, he gave two livings and a prebendal stall in Ely Cathedral, the net income of the whole being £3,700. To his son, the Rev. Edward Sparkes, he gave three livings and a prebendal stall. He also appointed him his examining chaplain, and made him registrar of the diocese of Ely. His income somewhat exceeded £4,000. The total yearly amount clutched out of the church revenues by the Sparkes family exceeded £30,942.

ever offices can be held with bishopics are held with them; and as it would neither be polite, nor we believe just, to suppose these right reverned pluralists neglect the duties of any of their offices, we must conclude that a bishopric alone must be a very supporta-ble burden.' BISHOPS OF THE LAST GENERATION.

A singular instance of the insatiability of

"A singular instance of the insatiability of the bishops of the last generation is related. In former days the great tithes of the village of Hillingden were given to the Bishop of Worcester to defray his travelling expenses to London and back. The smaller tithes were reserved for the vicar of the parish, who was to be appointed by the Bishop of London. Of late the tithes has increased enormously in value, and it was the custom to let those appertaining to the Bishop of Worcester by public auction to the highest bidder. They generally realized about £8, 000. The last speculator in this spiritual security was Lord Boston. These tithes were generally let upon three lives, and when one fell, in the bishop considering that the sum he had already received was not sufficient, demanded £8,000 before consenting to put in another life. This sum Lord Boston refused to pay, and the bishop made over the tithes to his daughter, who used to give the receipts in her swn name. All the service the bishop rendeted for the amount he received was to pread one sermon a year! In the year 1812 an act of Patliament was passed abolishing the tithes, and setting apart instead seven hundred and fifty acres of land in compensation for the great and smaller tithes. The whole transaction contrasts singularly with the Rev. Dr. Cow's theory of the original formation. action contrasts singularly with the Rev. Dr. Cowe's theory of the original formation of tithes—that their institution was 'an unrecorded revelation made by God to Adam when in Paradise."

THE TWO PARTINGS.

The following instructive history is from the Philadelphia National Baptist. It should serve as an awful warning to those who place the intoxicating cup to the lips of others, or to their own: One winter evening, many years ago, a fair young girl stood before the glass in her own peasant little room, giving the last touches to her toilet. That night was the first party of the season, and perhaps Emma might be excused if she lingered a little longer than usual, smoothing once again her dark brown hair, and ad-

lingered a little longer than usual, smoothing once again her dark brown hair, and adjusting the soft folds of her beautiful dress. "Come Emma," called her mether, at length. "I am afraid that you forget that Mr. B—is waiting for you."

No, Emma had not forgotten, as the rosy flush that stole across her cheek testified. Her last thought, as she stood smiling at her reflection in the glass had been, "This is the color which he likes; I am sure he will be pleased."

Quickly she hurrica down stairs, and after playfully excusing her delay, while the flush

playfully excusing her delay, while the flush deepened at Mr. B.'s evident admiration, carned to her mother, saying "I believe I

turned to her mother, saying "I believe I am ready at last."
"Take good care of yourself, darling," said the mother, as she wrapped a warm shawl around the slender form, "and don't stay very late."
Their destination was soon reached, and as the young man moved through the brilliantly lighted room, many a glance of admiration was cast at his companion, and more than one of his friends whispered, "James is a lucky fellow; I'll give a good deal to be able to monopolize Miss Emma as he does."

The evening sped joyously on and at ogth, toward its close, refreshments were nded around. Mr. B—was standing a tle apart from Emma, who was the centre laughing group of young girls, when ady of the house, with a smile, offered

a glass of wine.
'No, thank you; I do not drink it,'' was "No, thank you; I do not drink it, whis reply.
"Pshaw! what nonsense." she returned.
"No one has refused it this evering, and I don't intend to allow you to be the first.
Come, just one glass, it can't hurt any one."
"I cannot do it," he answered gravely,
"for I have determined never to taste a dean."

flushed face betokened he had taken more than one glass. "Let him go, the ill mannered fellow; who cares?"
So saying, he offered his arm, which Emma accepted, and they moved off together. More than ten years had passed away. Mr. B—was married and established in a prosperous business, and by degrees the incidents of his parting with Emma were almost forcetten.

one day a man, with whom he was slightly equainted, came into his store and asked remployment.
'I am afraid I can't give it to you, Nor'I am afraid I can't make it a rule
'' was the answer.
'I make it a rule

was the answer. "I make it a rule er to have any one in my employment who is intemperate.

"But I mean to stop all that, Mr. B.—," said the man earnestly. "I have made up my mind to quit drinking entirely. It's rather hard not to give a man a chance when he weeks to refere

Well, 'said Mr. B-, partially relenting, "Well," said Mr. B—, partially relenting, "I will try vou. Come into the back part of the store, and I will give you some work." A bundle was soon made up, with which Norris departed. Several days elapsed, and the work not being returned, Mr. B—sent to his residence to ask the reason.

Alas! it was the same old tale of sorrow. The husband and father had gone on a drinking frolic, leaving a sick wife and three starving children.