SUBSCRIPTION, TERMS, &C.

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

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Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

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 To ensure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by letter, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. Thereean be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Bedford Inquirer.

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

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1868. VOLUME 41: NO. 7.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest 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.

	3 monts.	6 months.	1 year
One square.....	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares.....	6.00	9.00	14.00
Three squares.....	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column.....	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column.....	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column.....	30.00	45.00	80.00

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church. Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PENN'A., Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. B. CESSNA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office with JOHN CESSNA, on the square near the Presbyterian Church. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. [June 9, 1865.

E. B. STUCKEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. T. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. P. KERR

SHARPE & KERR, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.* Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government. Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice. They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,'64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D., Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER, BEDFORD, PA. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST, On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call. Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

Poetry.

THE LOST CREED.

"I LOVE ONLY YOU."

Love only you? 'Tis asking more,
Believe me, as I live,
Than Constancy has got in store,
Or faith knows how to give.
The daisy fair, the tulp tall,
The lily bright with dew—
What! slight the whole—rose, pink, and all—
And love but only you?

As fables say, in days of yore,
When Love with Beauty strayed,
The maid believed the vows he swore,
The youth believed the maid;
But neither now the book can find
From which fond trust they drew,
And both have lost from heart and mind,
The creed "I love but you."

Of houri hearts, an hundred score
Are in the Moslem heaven;
The priest had never less than four,
The prophet less than seven;
When but for one the patriarch prayed,
Kind fate assigned him two;
I'd be afraid, my charming maid,
To love but only you.

"Still only you?" Was ever man
Perplexed like this before?
By Jove! I'll love you all I can,
And who can promise more?
I'll call you mine, dove, dear, divine;
But, honor bright and true,
I do declare, I dare not swear
To love but "only you."

THREE WORDS OF STRENGTH.

There are three lessons I would write—
Three words as with a burning pen—
In tracings of eternal light
Upon the hearts of men.

Have hope. Though clouds environ now,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put then the shadow from thy brow:
No night but hath its morn.

Have faith. Where'er thy bark is driven—
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth—
Know this: God rules the host of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have love. And not alone for one,
But man, as man, thy brother call;
And scatters, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave the lessons on thy soul—
Hope, Faith and Love—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's surges cease to roll,
Light when thou else were blind.

Miscellaneous.

EMPRESS AND EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

BY BURLEIGH.

The most popular lady in France, without question, is the Empress. She is benignant intellectual, and handsome. Her beauty i a style that will not fade. She is really a woman of talent. She is the wisest and most practical of the Imperial advisers. She sits at the Council Board, and discusses with the ministry matters of State. She has often presided as Regent, in the absence of the Emperor. She is prompt and efficient, presides with great tact, and holds the Imperial Senate sharply to the questions her husband wishes discussed. In appearance, she is in marked contrast to the nobility of France. She is tall and genteel in form, a complexion of alabaster whiteness, and a peculiar taste in dressing that the word Elegant fitly represents. On the other hand, the French ladies are short and fat, with a dumpy kind of look, an untidy way of wearing their hair, and an expression of coarseness on their features. They have great taste for other people, but very little for themselves. Were she dressed as plainly as a governess, and bore no insignia of royalty about her, the Empress would be at once selected in the midst of a thousand French women, by her personal appearance and her taste indicated in her dress. She is an active friend to all forms of want: she goes the rounds of the hospitals, private as well as national. She never goes empty handed, but, in the humblest abode, leaves some token of her kind heart. Her heroic conduct during the late visit of the cholera will never be forgotten. There was a panic in Paris, and even paid nurses fled from the bedside of the sufferers. Dressed in the simplest garb, the Empress went through all the cholera wards, administered cordials, medicines, and delicacies with her own hand; shamed the timid, called out the brave, allayed the panic, and became the idol of the nation. She understands the temper of France, and does much towards keeping down the discontent which always exists to some extent in the gay capital. The workmen must have work, or the Throne is insecure. The lovers of pleasure—and they are counted by tens of thousands—must have their amusements, or barricades fill the streets. The gay promenade from the gates of the Tuileries to the Triumphal arch, known as the Champ d'Elysee, is filled every day by an immense throng, who occupy the chairs that fill the entire pathway. On one side of this avenue are booths, and tents and gardens full of hobby horses, toys, mimic theatres, pantomime, and cheap amusements for the million. Along this Boulevard roll the carriages of the nobles and officers of State. Every day, the elegant cortege of the Empress can be seen rolling up and down this brilliant thoroughfare—sometimes the Emperor by her side, sometimes the Prince Imperial, often alone. While the Emperor sits crouched in the corner of his carriage, scowling a look of discontent and annoyance, the Empress is kind and complacent to all. Her forehead is broad and high, her look benignant, but searching. To the humblest sweep or workman who lifts his hat to her, she returns a gracious bow. On the day the Exposition was opened, she seemed to enjoy herself like a school-girl. Chatting with the exhibitors clapping her hands in ecstacy over some marvel of invention, tarrying behind while her silent husband strode on, running to overtake him, darting into this alcove and then into that, visibly excited at the hearty cheers from the English and Americans—who joined to give the royal pair a warm reception,—drinking in the full enjoyment of the occasion, and taking no care to conceal it. A devoted Catholic, she has a Protestant governess and tutor for the Prince Imperial.

The Emperor is stout and heavy. Those who talk of his breaking, and of his sickly and declining appearance, know nothing of what they speak. His look is that of talent and mental strength. No portraits do him justice. He is a bad walker. His legs are short and very disproportioned to his body, which gives him a diminutive look. He is fond of horseback riding, because he sits well and is a good rider. But he is seldom now on horseback except at reviews. His favorite horse is a bright bay, brought from Hungary. This horse is stout, strong and intelligent He understands the movements of the army as well as the General-in-Chief. No money could buy him. The Emperor seldom rides, except in state with his postillions and outriders. He dresses very plainly, usually in a black suit; latterly he affects the gray coat of his uncle. As a man he is not popular; he is cold, austere silent, and sullen. Lassitude and impatience blend in his dominion. He has the appearance of being tired. He is greeted with very little enthusiasm when he appears in public, partly from the fact that he pays no attention to the shouts of the populace. In his afternoon drives he comes out in state in an open carriage, and rides slowly, that the populace who never tire of looking on the imperial cortege, may be gratified.

In the Great Exposition there is a chapel fitted up for Protestant worship. It was dedicated by the United Protestant Church. The Earl of Shaftesbury, a peer of England presided at the opening. Bibles translated into every language are for sale, and Protestant books in every tongue. France is a Catholic country. Great efforts were made to prevent this feature of the exhibition from taking place. But the Emperor said that this was an exhibition for all nations, and every religion should be equally represented and have the fullest freedom. The Empress, as a friend of toleration, had much to do with this arrangement. No man in the world, probably, devotes more hours to business than the Emperor. He is the State. The ministers and senators are mere clerks to do his bidding. A portion of the day is devoted strictly to the affairs of government. A part of the Tuilries is the office of state. Guards tramp around; couriers come and go; the whole scene is lively and exciting till three o'clock, when the offices close, and the imperial carriage drives up for the usual ride.

The Tuilleries, now united with the Louvre, form a vast quadrangle. The portion fronting on the Champ d'Elysee is the imperial residence. It is shut off from the great square inside the quadrangle by a tall iron fence. Opposite the great gateway is the Arch of Victory erected by Napoleon the First, under which the Emperor's carriage drives. The rest of the palace is as little like the abode of royalty as can be imagined. There is no privacy about the palace. A narrow strip of ground, in which is grass and flowers, is shut off from the garden of the Tuileries by a low iron fence. The main entrance to the palace is in full view of the multitude, where men tramp all the day long, and vans, cabs, omnibuses, butchers' carts, and grocery wagons, cross and recross all the day. What are called the elegant gardens of the palace are simply a vast plot of ground inclosed within the iron gates without a spear of grass anywhere hard and coarse gravel meeting the eye in every direction, with immense elm trees growing up out of the hard unwilling soil. A sickly fountain, not over clean, does its best to mellow the hard aspect of the place.

In joining the Louvre with the Tuileries, the emperor has erected a gallery to his own name. He calls it the Gallery of Napoleon the Third. It is one of the most interesting spots in Paris. It is full of the trophies of the Idol of France, Here are seen various dresses of the emperor. from the garb he wore when, a subaltern, he saw the mob attack the Tuilleries, and lead Louis XVI. forth a prisoner, to the dress he wore at St. Helena. His camp stools and saddles—his chair as consul and throne as emperor—the robe in which he was crowned—his court dresses and royal saddles—the bed on which he slept—the cradle and court dress of the King of Rome. Hours can be spent with great interest in this gallery. It is usually filled with soldiers. Their love for the emperor is very touching. The iron fence that surrounds the Column Vendome is hung thick with garlands, which the soldiers place and renew from time to time. With uncovered head and silent tramp, they may be found in great numbers at the Tomb of the Great Captain whenever the public are admitted.

All the acts of Napoleon betray a sense of insecurity, and indicate that the tenure by which he holds his throne is not firm. When he became emperor his first act was to remove the pavement in front of his palace. The good work he has kept up till the stones have been taken from all the streets and boulevards, and the McAdamized pathway substituted. Immense boulevards, all radiating from a common centre, where cannon can be planted if need be, have replaced the narrow, dangerous streets, where crowds defied the authorities and hurled down huge stones on the soldiers. It was a long time before the Emperor felt safe in the Tuilleries. He does not even now use the state carriage. It is too magnificent, and has too many unwelcome associations connected with it to be in common use. It is not even kept in Paris, but is on show at Versailles. The Emperor rode in it at his marriage and at the christening of the Prince Imperial, but it is too suggestive for daily wear.

The Prince Imperial is a lad of about a dozen summers. He is handsome and manly. He has his mother's beauty, but bears about the same relation to his father in talent that the young King of Rome did to Napoleon the First. He has been taught self reliance, and does not regard himself as a boy. A toy carriage was made for him by one of the great builders of the city. In its way it was quite a gem. With the carriage came a couple of miniature ponies not much bigger than cats. The Prince turned away in disdain from the bauble, and ordered it to be placed in the stables on exhibition, where it now remains. He is the President of the Exposition. He has a complete establishment at Almy as Heir Apparant to the throne. He has fifty horses and ponies, and a complete set of carriages and outriders, all in imperial style. He is quite a soldier, is a member of the Imperial Guard, and can put a battallion through the exercise equal to any drill-master in the army.

A WAG strolling with a friend through a country church-yard called attention to a grave, the stone of which had no name or inscription on it. "This," said H., "is the grave of the notorious gambler, Mr. B——. You observe that there is no name recorded on the headstone, but I think I could suggest an appropriate epitaph.,,

"What would you suggest," inquired his friend.

"Waiting for the last trump.'" was the reply.

A NOOSE-PAPER—A marriage certificate.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION.

A Steam Man.

The following story of a remarkable mechanical invention is told by the Newwark (N. J.) *Advertiser*.

"Mr. Zadock Leddrich, a Newark machinist, has invented a man; one that, moved by steam, will perform some of the most important functions of humanity; that will, standing upright, walk or run, as he is bid, in any direction, and at almost any rate of speed, drawing after him a load whose weight would tax the strength of three stout draught horses. The history of this curious invention is as follows: Six years ago Mr. Deddriek, the inventor who is at present but twenty-two years of age, conceived the novel idea of constructing a man that should receive its vitality from a perpetual motion machine. The idea was based on the well-known mechanical principle that if a heavy weight be placed at the top of an upright slightly inclined from a vertical, gravitation will tend to produce a horizontal as well as a vertical motion. The project was not successful. However, by observing carefully the cause of the failure, preserving and perfecting the man-form, and by substituting steam in place of perpetual motion machine the present success was attained.

The man stands seven feet nine inches high, the other dimensions of the body being correctly proportioned, making him a second Daniel Lambert, by which name he is facetiously spoken of among the workmen. He weighs five hundred pounds. Steam is generated in the body or trunk, which is nothing but a three horse power engine, like those used in our steam fire engines. The legs which support it are complicated and wonderful. The steps are taken very naturally and quite easily. As the body is thrown forward upon the advanced foot, the other is lifted from the ground by a spring and thrown forward by a spring and thrown forward by the steam. Each step or pace advances the body two feet, and every revolution of the engine is capable of making more than a thousand revolutions a minute. As this would be working the legs faster than would be safe on uneven ground, or on Broad street cobble stones, it is proposed to run the engine at the rate of five hundred revolutions per minute, which would walk the man at the modest speed of half a mile a minute.

The fellow is attached to a common Rockaway carriage, the shafts of which serve to support him in a vertical position. These shafts are two bars of iron, fastened in the usual manner to the front of the carriage, and are curved so as to be joined to a circular sustaining bar, which passes around the waist, and in which the man moves so as to face in any direction. Besides these motions, machinery has been arranged by which the figure can be thrown backward or forward from a verticle nearly forty-five degrees. This is done in order to enable it to ascend or descend all grades. To the soles of the feet spikes or corks are fixed which effectually prevent slipping. The whole affair is so firmly sustained by the shafts and braces excellent a foot hold that two men are unable to push it over, or in any way throw it down. In order to enable it to stop quickly, it is provived with two appliances, one of which will as before stated, throw it backward from the vertical, while the other bends the knees in a direction opposite to the natural position.

"An upright post, which is arranged in front of the dash-board, and within easy reach of the front seats, sustains two miniature pilot wheels, by the turning of which these various motions and evolutions are directed. It is expected that a sufficiently large amount of coal can be stowed away under the back seat of the carriage to work the engine for a day, and enough water in a tank under the front seat to last half a day.

"In order to prevent the 'giant' from frightening horses by his wonderful appearance, Mr. Deddrick intends to clothe it, and give it, as nearly as possible, a likeness to the rest of humanity. The boiler and such parts as are necessarily heated will be encased in felt or woolen under garments. Pantloons, coat and vest of the latest styles, are provided. Whenever the fires need coaling, which is every two or three hours, the driver stops the machine, descends from his seat, unbuttons 'Daniel's' vest, opens the door, shovels in the fuel, buttons up the vest and drives on. On the back between the shoulders the steam cocks and guages are placed. As these would cause the coat to set awkwardly a knapsack has been provided that completely covers them. A blanket neatly rolled up and placed upon top of the knapsack perfects the delusion. The face is moulded into a cheerful countenance of white enamel, which contrasts well with the dark hair and moustache. A sheet iron hat with a guage top acts as a smoke stack.

"The cost of this 'first man' is $2,000, though the makers, Messrs. Deddrick & Grasse, expect to manufacture succeeding ones, warranted to run a year without repair, for $300. The same parties expect to construct, on the same principle, horses which will do the duty of ten or twelve ordinary animals of the same species. These it is confidentially believed, can be used alike before carriages, street cars and plows. The man now constructed can make his way without difficulty over any irregular surface whose ruts and stones are not more than nine inches below or above the level of the road."

A TRAVELLER.—Mr. Christian Friedrich Schaffer, a German traveller, arrived in Melbourne, having come overland from Sydney, the greater part of the way on foot. Mr. Schafer is of dwarfish stature, from the effects of an accidental injury to the spine, received in youth; but in spite of this physical drawback he has, during the last fifteen years, travelled over a great part of the surface of the world, and mostly as a pedestrian. He has in this manner passed through every country in Europe, through Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, North Africa, and across the width of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on foot, and alone. He has, in the course of his wanderings, compiled a large mass of observations on the customs and character of the various populations through which he has passed; and, moreover, carries with him a book of credentials, in which his passports are attached, and in which he has an assemblage of autographs of potentates, embassadors, generals, governors, consuls, mayors and mandarins, which, when his tour is completed, will be a unique and most interesting collection. He proposes to make a complete tour of these colonies, and to pass through Eastern Asia (India and China), finishing his long ramblings by a bold journey on foot through Russian Tartary back to his home.

THE *Portland Press* says that present indications are that the constabulary law, at least will be considerably modified next winter, if not altogether abolished, and that the action taken will meet the full approbation of many of the leaders in the temperance reform.

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

The *Reformed Church Monthly* is the title of a new magazine just commenced at Philadelphia, under the editoral control of Rev Dr. Bomberger, Prof. J. H. Good, and Rev. J. H. Klein. Its professed aim and character are indicated by its name. We copy from it the following statistics:

A *general* review of the statistics of Christianity at the present time will be an appropriate preface to facts of a more special character. The figures will be regarded of course, as presenting the closest known approximation to facts.

The population of the world may be set down at 1,285,000,000. In a religious view these are classified as follows:

Nominally Christian,	358,668,000
This includes:	
The Evangelical Catholic Church, (mostly members,)	94,855,000
The Romish Church, (population,)	182,041,000
The Greek Church,	75,000,000

N. B.—In the Romish and Greek Churches the whole population is given. In the Evangelical Churches only the actual members are commonly reckoned. Hence the apparent numerical difference.

The Evangelical Catholic Church may be classified under the following heads:

Reformed, numbering 15,200,000. This includes the following branches:

1. Churches bearing the general title Reformed, as that of Germany, Switzerland, France, Holland, Hungary, etc., in Europe, and the Reformed (Dutch) and (German) Reformed Churches in America, 13,300,000.

2. The various branches of the Presbyterian Church, in Scotland, England, Ireland, America, and mission stations, numbering in members, 1,900,000.

Lutherans, numbering 27,584,000. Under this title are included the Lutheran Churches of Germany proper, Sweden, Norway, and other European countries, and of America.

Episcopalians, including the Church in Great Britain, the Canadas, the United States, etc., numbering 14,200,000.

Methodists, of all branches, in the United States, and other countries, members, 2,916,763.

Baptists, members, of all branches in the United States, etc., 2,500,000.

Moravians, members, 100,000.

Congregationalists, members, 1,425,000.

In the preceding classification, the title *Evangelical Catholic Church*, has been intentionally used to designate what are commonly called *Protestant Churches*. This is, indeed, a somewhat new term. But it is so obviously proper on historical and doctrinal grounds that no defence of its use will be required. In comparison with the Romish and Greek Churches of Christendom have the best claim to true Catholicity, as well as all other essential attributes of the true Church of the Lord Jesus Christ. Of course, open and half-disguised advocates of Romanism will sneer at this as an unwarranted innovation upon long established usage. But their motive in any such ridicule, is sufficiently apparent. They are an willing to relinquish the prestige of the Catholic name assumed by the purely sectional Church of Rome. Let them prove our use of the title to be wrong. Until then this monthly will continue to call the various branches of Evangelical Protestantism the Evangelical Catholic Church.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE PAST YEAR—ŒCUMENICAL COUNCILS.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN will, in many respects, occupy in the church history of the nineteenth century a prominent place, but it will be chiefly noted for the number of important ecclesiastical assemblies which were held during the year. In all parts and in all divisions of the Christian world there is an irresistible tendency toward a more complete union, and a more perfect organization of those who are bound together by the same doctrinal views. In the Protestant world this universal desire led to another general meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, which was held at Amsterdam, and was attended by delegates from all parts of the world. The interest in the organization and the objects of the Alliance is obviously increasing in all the evangelical churches, and the common conviction that there should be periodical councils of delegates from all the evangelical churches of the world, is likely to secure soon a better organization of the Alliance, and a more general participation in its meetings.

One of the largest denominations of Christians, the Anglican Church, held, in 1867, the first general meeting of all its bishops. This first "Pan-Anglican Synod" is to be periodically followed by others, and was intended to be the first step toward the consolidation of the different branches of the Church into one communion with one common government. The hierarchial character of the Synod, which consisted of bishops only, gave great offence even to many members of the Church; but the idea that national barriers should not cause an absolute separation of members of the same creed, cannot fail to meet with both approval and imitation among other churches. The circumstance that the Anglican Church is in a state of transition—one party in it claiming a Protestant character for the Church, and the other disowning any communion or sympathy with Protestantism, and desiring a closer union with the Oriental churches—gives to the "Pan-Anglican Synod" a special importance. Many, both in the Anglican and in the Oriental Churches, expect that the Pan-Anglican meetings of Bishops will, in the course of time, be followed by joint meetings of Anglican and Eastern Bishops.

In the Church of Rome, the Pope has deemed it necessary, in view of the serious dangers threatening his temporal power, to call an assembly of all the Bishops of the Church of Rome. As the proceedings of all these meetings in the Church of Rome are secret, the interest in them is chiefly confined to the imposing ceremonies with which they are held. The meeting this year derives a somewhat greater importance from the fact that both the Pope and the Bishops expressed a desire for the speedy convocation of a regular Œcumenical Council, which it is thought may meet in the course of the year 1868.

FEMALE ATTIRE.—If women would only let their own hair be just bound down as a natural covering to their heads when out of doors, would clothe their bodies sensibly without pinching themselves into hideously unnatural shapes, would wear well-shaped boots in which they might walk comfortably and taste the pleasures of exercise, there would soon be an end to that representative class of the female sex about whom doctors know a great deal. The race of chlorotic girls, of ailing wives and inefficient mothers would be improved. The scrofulous, consumptive, dyspeptic, pimpled women who crowd the physicians waiting-rooms, and swallow every advertised remedy, from Pari's pills to Pancreatic emulsion, would no longer need medicine.—*Lancet.*

THEY WON'T TROUBLE YOU LONG.

Children grow up—nothing on earth grows so fast as children. It was but yesterday, and that lad was playing with tops, a bouyant boy. He is a man, and gone now! There is no more childhood for him or for us. Life has claimed him. When a beginning is made, it is like a raveling stocking; stitch by stich gives way till all are gone. The house has not a child in it—there is no more noise in the hall—boys rushing pellmell; it is very orderly now. There are no more skates or sleds, bats, balls or strings left scattered about. Things are neat enough now. There is no delay for sleepy folks; there is no longer any task, before you lie down, of looking after any body and tucking up the bedclothes. There are no disputes to settle, no body to get off to school, no complaint, no importunities for impossible things, no rips to mend, no fingers to tie up, no faces to be washed, or collars to be arranged. There was never such peace in the house! It would sound like music to have some feet to clatter down the front stairs! Oh for some children's noise! What used to all us, that we were hushing their loud laugh, checking their noisy frolic, and reproving their slamming and banging the doors?

We wish our neighbors would only lend us an urchin or two to make a little noise in these premises. A home without children! It is like a lantern and no candle; a garden and no flowers; a vine and no grapes; a brook and no water gurgling and gushing in its chanel. We want to be tired, to be vexed, to be run over; to hear children at work with all its varieties. During the secular days, this is enough marked. But it is the Sabbath that puts our homes to the proof. That is the Christian family day. The intervals of public worship are long spaces of peace. The family seems made up on that day. The children are at home. You can lay your hands upon their heads. They seem to recognize the greater and lesser love——to God and to friends. The house is peaceful, but not still. There is a low and melodious thrill of children in it. But the Sabbath comes too still now. There is a silence that aches in the ear. There is too much room at the table, too much at the hearth. The bedrooms are a world to orderly. There is too much leisure, and too little care. Alas! what mean these things? Is sombody growing old? Are these signs and tokens? Is life waning?—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

BAR ANECDOTES.—The Philadelphia *North American* contributes another batch of anecdotes of the members of the bar, which we reproduce:

A celebrated lawyer of this city once said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted to be *married*, a married woman who wanted a *divorce*, and an *old maid* who didn't know *what* she wanted.

"Mr. S. is a very *presentable* young man," said a fashionable lady to Mr. B. "Certainly," said the latter, "*by a grand jury.*"

An attorney had furnished the brief of a defendant to counsel, the counsel having examined it, made the following indorsement: "The *defendant has no case—abuse the plaintiff.*"

At a famous bar dinner, where the gentlemen were freely toasted, a famous punster drank "To the *Lees* of the Philadelphia Bar," which a lawyer of the name of Lee took in great dudgeon, and it led to a lasting feud.

A German applied to Judge Stroud to be relieved from sitting upon a jury. "What is your excuse?" said his Honor. "I can't speak English," was the reply. "You have nothing to do with speaking," said the Judge. "But I can't *understand good English?*" "That's no excuse," replied the Judge. "You are not likely to hear good English at this bar."

During the trial of Hadway for treason before Judge Grier, many of the jurors applied to be excused, at which the Judge became a little annoyed. Finally, Mr.—— applied in behalf of a highly respectable school teacher. "Tut! tut!" said the Judge, "can you give any possible reason why I should discharge this man?" "Yes," said Mr. B. "My reason is a proverbial reason"—"*That the schoolmaster should be abroad.*" He was discharged.

In a case of great irritation, one of the counsel, usually a mild and amiable gentleman, became so much excited as to seize a sheet of paper and threw it violently against his adversary, exclaiming, "There, now sir, consider yourself struck." "Very well," replied the other, with imperturable composure, "I do, and you will please to *consider yourself shot.*"

HOW A FRENCH OFFICER MARRIES.

An officer in the French army finds it no very simple matter to get married. He has first to make a formal request of his Colonel for permission. He certifies to the condition in life and moral stand of the bride elect. The Colonel sends the demand to the General commanding the department, who sends it to the General commanding the division. If the bride lives in another district, he writes to his fellow-officer of the division in which she does live. The demand then descends the scale from the Division General to the Brigadier, who writes to a *commandant de place*, who consults a commissioner of police and a mayor; then the mayor and commissioner reply to the *commandant de place* who replies to the Division General, who sends his answer to his *confrere*. The demand then goes to a marshal, and if he does not exact any further information, he proposes to the Minister of War to ratify the permission; coming from the hands of the postman, the packet is unsealed by a clerk, who adds a stamp, a subordinate reads it, sends it to another clerk, who puts a number above and records the number on another sheet of paper, with an analysis of the affair: this sheet is then signed by a chief and sub-chief, then goes to a director, who sends it to the *chef de bureau*, he gives it to his deputy, then an orderly clerk reinscribes the number of the packet, registers it, and sends it to another, who makes a report of the analysis. The three members of the last bureau then record the whole, the chief then signs it, submits it to the director, who submits it to the minister, who accepts or refuses. If the bride and groom are still living when the arrangements are concluded, and think it worth while to get married for the little time they have to live, the marriage is consummated.

MR. T. P. BARKAS states that the surface of the sun has become much disturbed, and that there is at present upon his disc a spot of remarkable magnitude and clearness. The approximate length of the spot is 50,000 miles, and its width 30,000; and so well defined is it, that it can easily be seen by the naked eye when protected by colored glass. The spot forms a beautiful object for telescopes of very moderate power.

TOBACCO AND "HARD TIMES."

Now-a-days how often do we hear people complaining of hard times! They are poor; they find it hard to provide for their daily wants; they have nothing to give to the cause of God. And yet how much of this want and destitution arises from their own bad habits! Just read the following paragraph:—

A merchant of New York, lately on a visiting and collecting tour in Illinois, was disgusted and shocked at the enormous tobacco chewing and smoking, which he day by day witnessed. It seemed to him a practice almost universally indulged in by young and old, in every rank and condition of life. One day this same merchant, while travelling from one place to another, on a railroad, resolved to find out how many persons in the car in which he was seated used this filthy weed. There were twenty-two men and two women present, and eighteen men of the number admitted that they used tobacco, at a cost in an aggregate, of three hundred and eighty-seven dollars per annum. Each man made his own individual estimate, which was given and put down in a memorandum-book, and the total footing was as we have stated. Now this would be an average of about seventeen dollars per individual. That would be too high an average estimate, of course, for the whole population of the State. At only three dollars for each inhabitant, the total would be three million dollars. Now, that enormous amount of money distributed in Illinois, would make easy times. We won't go into the subject of drinking, in this connection, further than to say we believe that it will cost Illinois two million dollars in rum, whisky, etc, to wash down, or wash out, the effect of the three million dollars thus wasted in tobacco.

WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.

There are two kinds of winter in California, a wet and a dry winter. The present season has been a wet one, and its phenomena are peculiar. This wet winter opens with a severe rain-storm in December, which interrupts, mining and travel in the interior, floods many of the valleys, and does more or lesser damage to shipping and building along the coast. During this storm there falls upon the great water-shed of the Sierra Nevada from twenty to thirty inches of rain, which is thence drained into all its gorges, and poured at last into two principal valley channels of rather narrow and shallow dimensions. The flood that follows is simply inevitable. The flood of the present season has not been quite as disastrous is that of some previous winters, but the destruction has nevertheless been considerable. Probably thousands of square miles of bottom land along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their largest confluents are under water, and will remain so for a considerable time.

The mountain streams have risen from ten to twenty-five feet, and many bridges destroyed and mining claims filled up. The experience of former seasons has taught the people of these regions to adopt various precautions against disaster. Houses and cattle have been saved on mounds, and towns protected by levees. That of Sacramento has proved a complete defense this season, and other towns have also escaped the flood through the same means. So that taken altogether, there is reason to hope that the present winter, though nearly as wet, will not be nearly as destructive as those of some previous years, notably those of 1861-1862

A STUPENDOUS TUNNEL.—The most stupendous tunnel enterprise has lately been accomplished at the silver mines in the German Hartz Mountains. The mines were over 3,000 feet deep and the scarceity of fuel prevented the use of steam for pumping, which was done by water wheels, aided by tunnel drains. But the great depth reached in 1859 precluded further progress in that manner, and a tunnel was commenced for deep drainage which is just now finished. This tunnel is 22 miles long; two million cubic yards of solid rock were excavated, ten thousand pounds of powder used, and the linear extent of blasting holes drilled is 180 miles. Naturally, on the successful completion of this collossal work, thirty two thousand miners, whose livelihood is now assured for twenty years, celebrated the event with grand rejoicing. The mines can be worked until 1887 without steam, and they have been operated since the year 926 in continuous production.

A GENTLEMAN called on a rich miser and found him at the table endeavoring to catch a fly. Presently he succeeded in entrapping one, which he immediately put into the sugar-bowl and shut down the cover. The gentleman asked for an explanation of this singular sport. "I'll tell you," replied the miser, a triumphant grin overspreading his countenance as he spoke, "I want to see if the servants steal the sugar."

"BILL, did you ever go to sea?"

"I guess I did; last year, for instance, I went to see a red-headed girl, but I only went there once."

"Why