The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
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4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa. OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims. Jan.7,'71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN, DENTIST, No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA. July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap13,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office 319 Penn street, nearly opposite First National Bank. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. Aug.5,'74-6mos.

GEORGE D. BALLANTYNE, M. D., of Pittsburg, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office 927 Washington street, West Huntingdon. July22,1874-3mos.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER, *Attorneys-at-Law*, HUNTINGDON, PA. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Patents Obtained, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.

FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.

Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. H. CLOVER, Prop.

April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, No. 813 Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &C., HUNTINGDON, PA. PLASTER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C. ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER. Jan. 4, '71.

250 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE,

At $50 per Lot—Three Year Payments!

These lots lie within 300 hundred yards of the new school house in West Huntingdon; fronting 50 feet on Brady street and running back 150 feet to a 20 foot alley.

Also, ground by the Acre, for building purposes, for sale. Inquire of E. C. SUMMERS.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, '73-1y

S. S. Convention at Dudley.

Pursuant to previous announcement, the first local Institute, under the auspices of the Huntingdon County S. S. Convention, assembled at Dudley, on Tuesday, the 29th day of September, at 9 A. M., and after organizing temporarily, the early part of the session was occupied by the friends present in devotional exercises, together with mutual interchanges of opinion, experience in the work, etc. The meeting was held in the Union Church, and was well attended, the building being crowded to its utmost capacity, by an attentive and appreciative audience.

Delegates were in attendance representing the following schools: Dudley, Broad Top City, Coalmont, Eagle Foundry, Huntingdon, (five schools,) Saxton, Cassville, Trough Creek, Powelton and Coffee Run.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

President, John Whitney, Tod.

Vice Presidents, D. Clarkson, Cassville; John Whiteside, Dudley; Jas. A. Brown, Huntingdon; Wm. P. Orbison, Huntingdon.

Secretary, A. S. Brooks, Dudley.

D. Clarkson, Cassville, John Palmer, Dudley, and S. W. Collom, of Huntingdon, were appointed a committee to prepare business for the balance of the session.

The musical department was conducted by Mr. J. S. Haffley, of Dudley, and furnished an interesting feature of the occasion.

Dr. G. B. Hotchkins, of Saxton, and Hugh Lindsay, esq., of Huntingdon, were appointed a committee on digest of

TOPIC 1st. *"What are some of the advantages of the Uniform System of lessons?"* Opened by Wm. P. Orbison, esq., in an address of ten minutes. The chief end of man is to glorify God and enjoy him forever, and the rule he hath given us is the word of God, contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. It is our duty to commend this great rule to the minds of all. We all profess to teach this. The Scriptures are the means by which God would have the world brought to a knowledge of himself. The world is to be converted through this instrumentality, and this word is to be taught. One way of doing this is through the living ministry, but we are all bound as members of the church of the living God to preach this gospel, and present the truth to those within our influence. The uniform lessons have been owned and blessed of God in presenting the truth to young and old, bringing the members of all denominations into close communion, and breaking down the walls of separation between Christianity. This was doubtless the object of the ministers and teachers of all denominations in organizing this plan by which all should study the same lesson on the same day. The concentrated effort upon one portion of God's word all over the land, at the same time, has a mighty effect. Since the Uniform Lessons have been introduced there has been a deeper interest in the study of God's word on the part of scholars, teachers and parents, and a programme has now been arranged for another year. Let us all endeavor to profit by this new system, and may the blessings of God rest upon us and upon the Sabbath School.

Rev. A. G. Dole, of Huntingdon. There is probably more of Christ seen in the Old Testament scriptures through the study of the Uniform Lessons than perhaps we ever thought of before. Almost every lesson points to Christ, and hence it gives to children and teachers a better insight of what the Old Testament scriptures intend to convey than is obtained in any other way, in relation to Christ whom we worship as the promised Messiah of the Old Testament. There is a power in union and oneness of prayer for one object.

N. B. Corbin, Huntingdon, testified to the good results of this system, in the school with which he was connected, and especially in the class under his charge as witnessed at the review lesson, in fixing the scriptural truths connected with the lessons on the minds of the scholars. A number of conversions during the past year were named as some of the results of this system of teaching.

Mrs. D. Clarkson, of Cassville. This very system itself is a benefit. By the old system of teaching when each class had its own lesson from the alphabet to the Bible, many children from Sabbath to Sabbath scarcely heard of the name of Jesus. By this system the child too young even to learn the alphabet, and the octogenarian study the word. It gives the Superintendent an opportunity to review the entire lesson, thus impressing the word of God on the mind of the child. The system works well in the church, the family, and the school. The lesson can be read every day in the week and thought on previous to the coming Sabbath, and in the meantime bring up the little ones and their interests and ours before a throne of grace.

MUSIC—*"Glad Tidings."*

The committee on digest of topic reported. Report adopted.

Resolved, That the Uniform System of Lessons gives stimulation, unity and sympathy to the teachers and scholars, and has produced, in many cases, a great improvement in teaching and its results.

Wm. P. Orbison, esq., of Huntingdon, and Dr. M. B. Brenneman, of Dudley, were appointed a committee on digest of TOPIC 2nd. "What other means besides the formation of adult Bible classes, can be adopted to bring parents and adult persons to the Sunday School?" Opened by Rev. A. G. Dole. It is a great hindrance to the cause that parents do not take more interest and are not more frequently in the Sabbath School, and the question has often arisen, how can we best reach them? I have frequently spoken of the subject from the sacred desk and urged it on parents, in public and in private, with but little effect. One reason may be that a great many people think they know enough already. Parents do not seem to feel that they need instruction in the word of God, or that they have any interest more than to send their children to the Sabbath School, and it is almost impossible to present any way to reach them other than that of the bible class, which does not reach the end we desire. Until we get parents to feel that the children they have dedicated to God in baptism are bound with them to the judgment bar of God we will have great difficulty in getting them interested. Probably we all fail in this for lack of faith and prayer and reliance on God's promises.

Mr. Orbison. The only means of reaching this object is to have the members of churches fully instructed as to their duty, and this is to be done from the pulpit.

Dr. Hotchkins. The only way to draw adults is to make the school worth coming to. We cannot drive or scold persons into the school.

Mr. Palmer. The ministers, as a general thing, it appears to me, do not preach enough on the subject. I am often lead to the question, why toil and labor so much in this work? There are others, professors of religion, going to heaven, who give themselves no concern about it. These are some of the temptations of Satan to my mind on this subject.

Mr. Brown. We must have adults there before we can have an adult bible class. First interest parents and adults, and attendance will follow. A written or printed invitation to the parent, requesting their assistance in helping the child to prepare the lesson, may often have the effect of bringing them to the school, and going into the bible class.

Mr. Whitney. Not more than one-fifth of the ministers laboring in the county were in attendance at the Sabbath School Convention in June last, and I took it for granted that they were not sufficiently interested or they would have been there. Am glad to hear the Reverend brother say he preaches on the subject. It is seldom that we hear anything from the pulpit respecting this duty. I am not a stranger to the temptations already referred to.

Mr. S. W. Collom, of Huntingdon. The time has come when the people should be taught from the pulpit that the Sabbath School is not for the children alone. In the advancement of the Sabbath School interest the next step seems to be to instruct the people, that it is their duty to be there, as well as the children; that they are not too old to study God's word.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock Benediction by Rev. Mr. Dole.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with music, vocal and instrumental, and prayer by Mr. —— Greene.

The Committee on last topic reported:

Resolved, That in order to increase the attendance of adults as well as of children at the Sabbath School, the exercises and instruction should be made attractive, and persuasive appeals should be made from the pulpit and by Sunday School workers, especially to parents.

Report adopted.

The first hour of this session was devoted to the childrens' meeting, a large number of all ages and of both sexes being present. Addresses to the children were made by W. P. Orbison, esq., and A. S. Brooks, esq., and an interesting exercise on the blackboard by Rev. John Palmer, illustrative of the object method of imparting instruction in the Sabbath School. The exercises were interspersed with appropriate music, and were highly enjoyed by the juvenile audience, as was attested by their smiling countenances and attentive demeanor.

The first topic presented for discussion was, "Are there any reasons that fully justify suspending the schools during the winter?" Opened by John Whitney, esq. While there may, under some circumstances, and in some localities, be reasons sufficient to justify a partial suspension, there are no good reasons why they should be suspended entirely. Suspend the schools four or five months, and the impressions already made are very nearly gone. If the roads are impassable for one or two Sabbaths, which sometimes happens, it is no good reason why the school should be suspended entirely for the winter.

Mr. Palmer. There are no reasons, worthy of being called such, why the schools should be suspended in the winter. The weather seldom gets too bad for children to attend school during the week, and why is it that those inclement days always happens to be on the Sabbath?—The roads are never too bad for the children to attend.

TOPIC 2ND. "What are some of the necessary qualifications for Sabbath School Superintendents and teachers, and should there be a change of Superintendents every year?"

Opened by Dr. G. B. Hotchkin. The Superintendent gives character to the Sabbath School, and when we have described him we have described the school. It is not possible to find a perfect one, but we may set up a model and try to imitate it as far as possible.

The first necessary qualification is love or charity. If there is a particle of selfishness to put him at the head of the school, one trouble will come after another, till some one else takes his place, when all his stimulus is gone. His selfishness asserts itself and drives out love and his work is spoiled.

Second. He needs to be a man of simplicity of mind, that he may talk very plainly to children. A large portion of our great and popular professors and teachers would be utter failures as teachers of little children. Parallelograms and prisms, triangles and rhomboids have their place in science, but who would think of employing a teacher who would commence with the use of such terms with his little ones, and yet in most of our Sunday Schools we use words as far above their comprehension, and from which they cannot get a solitary idea.

Third. He should love music, whether he be a musician or not. Music is the right arm of power in dealing with children. "Let me," says one, "make the songs of a people, and you may make their laws." We do not know very much about the occupation of Heaven, but that little we are told is all wrapped up, enveloped and surrounded with clouds of music, gushing forth in harmonious songs. I have not read anything about sermons, lectures or catechisms there, but I have read of songs and anthems of praise to God. Children will forget the best lessons, but teach them a little song that tells of God's truth, and they will carry it home and sing it all their lives long, probably in distant lands and thousands of miles away. I have passed houses where I knew Christianity had no voice, and heard little ones sing: "I know I'm weak and sinful but Jesus will forgive," and thought to myself there is one message of truth we could not have got there in any other way. The man who can spare no time from lessons and talks to teach some of the songs that children will remember, lacks one great qualification for teacher or Superintendent.

The Superintendent needs to be able to control others by force of character. The first word of dictation or rash command has broken the charm of love and respect. He needs a knowledge of human nature; how to help this one and how to restrain that one. He has got to use all classes of teachers and needs a knowledge of human nature. To do this requires a Christian temper. The man that has to fight his temper in Sabbath School is in trouble, and if he cannot control it he had better keep away. Very provoking things will occur, and the Superintendent may think he is only showing a godly indignation, but little eyes and big ones can see that he is getting angry, hide it as he may, and he has lost a large part of the respect he should have in order to govern.

He needs earnestness. The man only who works for the love of it will have no stopping place, and the only limit will be his own ability.

The only way for him is to cover himself with humility until the world is satisfied that he is a christian.

All the good faculties of a christian man are necessary to the Superintendent, and one of the least and last is learning. There is a bible wisdom, taught by God, which we want in order to make good teachers and superintendents, and as a consequence, good schools.

Rev. G. W. English. Every Superintendent should be a man of good common sense. Great learning is not necessary, yet he should have a certain degree of knowledge. Successful teachers must have fervent piety. They will also study the lesson at home. We must look to the great Teacher for light and knowledge to know the truth as it is in Jesus. A man may be as wise as Paul at the feet of Gamaliel but unless the love of God is burning on the altar of his heart he will utterly fail.

Mr. Whitney. In regard to the last portion of the topic, "Should Superintendents be changed every year?" I answer no. It is injurious to the schools. The Superintendent has to become acquainted with the teachers and the school generally and if he gains this in one year he has done well, and it is detrimental to the interests of the school for him to throw down all and give it to some one else.

Mrs. Clarkson. There are negative qualities which they might but do not possess. The teachers place, in importance, is but one remove from that of the minister, and yet how few enter upon these duties with a full sense of their responsibility; that each time they teach a class impressions are made for good or evil, as it were on soft clay which may speedily harden, when time itself will not be able to efface them. How few are consecrated to the work and are willing to make sacrifices, and carefully and prayerfully prepare for it. We love to twine the spruce and myrtle around the brow of him who has fought life's battles, and swell the praise of the champion who has firmly stood while bribery and temptation have beset him on every hand, but faithful Sabbath School teacher, did you ever dream that a chaplet was weaving for you, fairer, brighter and clearer than ever grew in forest groves or Eden's bowers? Long after the ashes of the warrior and statesman have mingled with mother dust, their names and deeds alike forgotten, the counsels and goodly admonitions of the faithful teacher shall only cease to live when the earth shall be rolled together as a scroll, and time itself shall cease to be.

The committee on digest of subject reported.

Resolved, That the Superintendent to be successful, needs to be a man full of love for the souls of his children; kind, affable and decisive in his character, and of good report amongst his neighbors, and that such a one should be continued in his office. Report adopted.

The committee on previous topic reported.

Resolved, That we discountenance the practice, so common, of closing Sabbath Schools during the winter months, because it retards the growth and lessens the interest in the Sabbath School work, and it is apparent that where a public school can be kept up, much more should the Sabbath School. Report adopted.

TOPIC 3d. "What should we do with scholars that will not obey the rules of the school?"

Opened by A. S. Brooks. This seems to be a double question, *naughty* and *knotty*, and a very disagreeable one which arises in our Sabbath Schools. But we know the nature of the human heart, and can see its depravity from the very earliest moment of its existence. Some children are more inclined to be disobedient than others, and the teacher has to inflict severe punishment to bring them into subjection, but we should not carry punishment so far in the Sabbath School as in the day school. The office and mission of the Sabbath School teacher is to teach love, forbearance and patience, and if we wish to carry out the principles we would inculcate we must do it by our example of the same. If we cannot do this by persuasion, love and patience, then let the scholar depart from the school, but do not inflict the punishment we would if legally authorized to do so. If we inflect punishment in a revengeful spirit it does no good. We must not show that we are mad with the scholars, but try to maintain a spirit of patience and love towards them, and labor for their souls that they may be brought to a saving knowledge of Jesus. By so doing there will be no necessity of bringing this question before our Sabbath School Conventions.

Mr. Palmer, thought the question presented the subject as follows: We have one boy in our class whose disobedience and bad examples corrupt the manners of eleven others in the class, who otherwise would be obedient and well behaved. What shall we do with that scholar? After we have used every argument, and prayed for that scholar, without effect, shall we dismiss him from the school or shall we not? He had heard it advised by some, take such scholars and put them out, and he would like to know from the Sunday School workers here whether such a course would be right, to expel a scholar because of disobedience and a refusal to comply with the rules of the school.

D. Clarkson, would have serious doubts of the propriety of expelling a scholar. The most incorrigible of youths sometimes make the best of men.

Mr. Dole, was decidely opposed to turning any scholar out of school however disobedient he might be, for the reason that the seed sown in the heart of that child, though it might not show at that time, will in after years have a good effect, and related an instance or two to illustrate this position

Mr. Brown was in favor of retaining disobedient scholars in schools and praying with and for them. He illustrated the fact by the relation of an incident similar to the one given by Mr. Dole.

Mr. Prosser was opposed to turning refractory pupils out of schools, and favored making appeals to the parents in order to gain their co-operation and assistance. There is no parent that would not be filled with sorrow and regret to know that their child had been excluded for misbehavior. What will be the end of the child that is expelled from the Sabbath School?

MUSIC—*"Only a step to Jesus."*

Adjourned. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Dole.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was opened with singing, and prayer by Rev. G. W. English. The first half hour of this session was devoted to singing, and prayer for God's special blessing on the children connected with this district, and other devotional exercises of an impressive and interesting character.

The committee on digest of last topic then reported the following:

Resolved, That boys in Sabbath Schools who are refractory and disobedient should be dealt with kindly, and by earnest effort and prayer with them and for them we should seek to reform them, but in no case should they be turned out of the schools, as such a course would be virtually giving them over to Satan, and would exhibit but little faith in the promises of God.

Report adopted.

TOPIC 1st. "Shall we pledge our Sunday School scholars on the temperance question?" Opened by Mr. Palmer. Committee to report digest of subject, John Whitney.

Mr. Palmer argued the question affirmatively, and maintained that every effort that can be lawfully used to induce children to annex their names to the temperance pledge, should by all means be applied. Some of the objections—and they are very weak ones—are. "what do these little children know about what they are doing? and will they not likely break their pledge much sooner than an adult?" In reply, I cannot measure the mind and capability of the child or tell what it will or will not do, but I look upon it as the only hope of future prosperity and happiness to bring it up in the principles of total abstinence. He had introduced it years ago, and was happy to say that a long list of names was annexed to their pledge book. No matter how small the child, if it could walk up to the desk and hold the pencil while making a cross to its name, he would take it upon the pledge book of the school. He related an incident as bearing upon this subject, and in view of these facts urged the importance of teaching children not to touch, taste nor handle the unclean thing, and thus early become abstainers from the use of intoxicating drinks.

Mr. Whitney maintained the same position, and illustrated it by a similar incident which had come under his notice.

Mr. Orbison believed that children properly taught in Sabbath School and at home, regard a pledge with more solemnity, and are more likely to observe it than those who are older. He did not, however, think it advisable to force them to do that. They should be left to their reason and judgment, instructed and told of the evils of intemperance and the dangers to which they are exposed, and then left to the exercise of their own reason as to whether they shall sign the pledge or not.

Mr. Clarkson, believed that a child must be very young to be incapable of having temperance principles instilled into its mind, and fortified his position by relating some incidents illustrative of the subject.

Committee on digest of subject reported:

Resolved, That as the child is the hope of the nation and the world, and as temperance is the handmaid of religion, it is highly important that every Sunday School child should be urged to sign the temperance pledge.

TOPIC 2nd. "What are the wants of the Sabbath Schools?"

Opened by D. Clarkson. Committee on digest, S. W. Collom.

The first want is children, which however is always easily supplied.

2nd. We want good, efficient teachers and superintendents. The time is past, when the teachers capable of teaching the alphabet only would answer. We want a good, kind hearted superintendent who will try to qualify himself for the work—We want good singing which is a valuable accompaniment, and a little money to carry on the school. One of the greatest wants of the present day is the co operation of parents, without which it seems almost impossible to run a school successfully, and we want something from the ministry by way of urging this duty. The minister should not be a mere finger board pointing out the way to others without taking it himself.

Mr. Prosser. The same wants are not to be found in every school; but the want of efficient teachers is the most common. Those that live nearest to Jesus are the best teachers.

Mr. Dole. In addition to this is the want of punctual teachers. Many of our classes become discouraged from the fact of the teachers being absent. If this was always the case there would be no difficulty in keeping up a good school.

Mr. Clarkson. One more want is that of the uniform system, where not adopted.

Mr. Haffley. One more want is that of attention on the part of the scholars.

Mrs. Clarkson. Still another want in the rural districts is that of some person to extend a Christian greeting to the stranger that comes within our gate. Many mothers cannot always attend the school, but there should be a place there for them in a class when they do come, and some one to teach them who would be capable of making them feel at home while there. Dr. Vincent's plan is, better to give fifty scholars to one good teacher than one to an inefficient one.

Mr. Whitney related an incident within his own experience illustrative of the importance of a proper Christian greeting to the stranger who comes into the school.

Mr. Palmer referred to another great want, not yet named, which was that more prayer in the Sunday School—more juvenile prayer and experience meetings.—We need to take the members of our classes one by one and pray for them.

Mr. Thompson, of Coalmont, said until we get the parents interested, the school is not going to prosper. This he said, is the want in our town. The parents take little or no interest and the children are permitted to run the streets on the Sabbath. Ministers never once mention the subject of the school, nor press its importance upon the minds of the parents. Unconverted teachers are left to take charge of the classes while professing parents do not attend.

Special prayer in behalf of the Sabbath School interest at Coalmont, was offered by the Convention, Mr. Brown leading.

TOPIC 3d. "Shall any other book than the bible be used as a text-book in our Sabbath Schools?"

Opened by S. W. Collom. Committee on digest, D. Clarkson.

The primary object of the Sabbath School at its first establishment was to gather in the outcasts, children neglected by their parents and ignorant of God's word, and the teachers were paid a small amount. After while the religious public took hold of it and formed voluntary associations to gather in the neglected youth, making the bible a subject of study, and using the alphabet and primer to learn to spell and read. The system of rewards was then introduced, followed by committing to memory portions of scripture, and the introduction of libraries, which is now giving way to the introduction of papers, and not only this but the introduction of the lesson system and the blackboard for instructing infant classes by object teaching. This is a short history of the rise of Sunday Schools. Our lesson papers are based on subjects gathered from the bible, and studied through the week, after going through a review on the blackboard to impress it more strongly on the minds of the scholars and teachers, and why employ any other book than the bible. Teaching them the alphabet or to spell and read will not inform them on the subject of that which is contained in the bible, Jesus and his cross. Jesus crucified and slain to redeem man from sin, you have not got it in any other book. It is the theme of every gospel sermon. You may find portions of it in some well written book; but no where so beautifully and with less verbosity than in the bible. The bible should be made more of a study and the Sabbath better sanctified than it is now.

Mr. English, said years ago but few printed books were used except the bible, and libraries were almost unknown. Many of our library books have an evil tendency, and are verging on the principles of novels instead of leading the mind to the bible. The bible lessons are the work of our best minds now employed in the noble cause of enlightening the minds of our teachers. It is the harbinger of a heavenly union, based upon the pure unsullied principles of the gospel of Christ, and the dawning of a brighter day upon our land; when the watchmen on the walls shall see eye to eye, united in the glorious doctrines of God our Saviour, and a union be based on the promises of God's truth, and "thus saith the Lord," that will stand forever. Let us have the bible as a text book.

Mr. Dole, would inquire if it meant to dispense with all helps outside of the bible. If so he was opposed to it.

Mr. Palmer explained that the idea was, shall we introduce primers, alphabet cards and spelling books in infant classes.

Mr. McDivitt, remarked that there was no necessity for introducing primary cards or spellers, even in teaching children to read. The work could be better accomplished without them, and no better book could be introduced for this purpose than the bible. He would teach a child or adult to read in the way with half the labor, and at the same time instruct them in bible history. Thousands of the unlettered Freedmen of the South had been taught to read by the bible reader alone.

Mr. Palmer. We use the spelling books in our school. After all here comes the teacher question. We cannot all get the kind of teachers we want, but when we cannot get as good as we wish let us get as good as we can. There are good moral men and women who do not like to undertake to explain the bible because they do not understand it. They can take charge of a small class and teach them to spell and read, and we are bound, even in the day of improvement to employ teachers who do not make a profession of religion.

Mr. Dole said in regard to the subject, if we cannot get good pious teachers, and can get others of good moral character we should employ them. He illustrated his position in this respect very forcibly by an incident, that of a young man of rather good moral character, but making no pretentions to christianity, who, on a certain occasion was induced at the suggestion of some of his friends to take charge of a class of colored boys, and after teaching them for some weeks as well as he knew how, one day he thought he would ask them a question, and said to one of the little boys, "Do you ever pray?" "Yes sir," said the boy. "What do you pray for," said the teacher, "I pray for you," said the boy. That answer of the boy was never forgotten by the teacher, and was finally the means of leading him to the Lord Jesus Christ. "That teacher," said the speaker, in conclusion, *"was myself!"*

Mr. Thompson said if we dispense with unconverted teachers, we would not have many teachers in our school. We have these in our school, who are unconverted, and yet are much more earnest, and punctual and seem to take a deeper interest in the school than those who are. Of course we are all in favor of the bible. Whatever familiarity I have with it is through what I learned in the Sabbath School.

Committee on digest reported as follows:

Resolved, That we would not recommend the introduction of any other book into the school as a text book, but the bible.

Report adopted.

The Chairman, Mr. Brown, remarked in conclusion that the gospel invitation closes up with the language: "Let him that is athirst come, and let him that heareth say come, and whosoever will let him come!" This invitation was extended to all, and he hoped that Sabbath School workers would carry it home with them, and remember that they are invited to go out into the highways, and, impelled by the motive of love for perishing souls, to tell them that whosoever will may take of the waters of life freely.

MUSIC—*"Whosoever will may come."*

The following resolution, offered by Mr. S. W. Collom, of Huntingdon, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as members of this Convention, we express our hearty thanks to our kind friends of Dudley for their generous hospitality extended to us on this the occasion of our visit amongst them.

Mr. Palmer responded briefly in behalf of the citizens of Dudley, and after the Doxology—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and benediction by Rev. Mr. Dole, the convention adjourned.

The occasion was one of interest and profit to all who attended. The best of feeling and harmony prevailed, and the only regret manifested was that the proceedings were not protracted at least for another day. The proceedings were characterized throughout with that spirit of devotional earnestness and fervor which should characterize such meetings, and all who had the pleasure of participating expressed themselves highly delighted, and prepared to resume their labors in this glorious work under the inspiration of renewed zeal and encouragement The attendance of spectators was large, orderly and respectable throughout, and the good people of Dudley, amongst whom are some of our most earnest and thorough Sabbath School workers, vied with each other in their acts of hospitality and kindness; the latch strings were all out, and the good things of this life were provided in abundance for the enjoyment and comfort of their visitors, who left them regretting that their stay was so brief, and hoping for a similar reunion in the no distant future with their friends, brethren and co-workers in the Sabbath School cause, on the mountains of Broad Top.

This was the first of a series of quarterly local conventions proposed to be held throughout the county, during the year, as agreed upon by the County Association, at its last annual session.

Friends of the cause desiring the next local convention to be held in their vicinity should write to or confer with J. A. Brown, Chairman of S. S. Com., Huntingdon, Pa.

Our New York Letter.

The Elections—Tweed—Vanderbilt—Business—The Weather.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1874.

THE ELECTIONS.

Did you hear anything drop out your way? Are you, dear Republican reader, in receipt of notes every hour from your jocular Democratic friends, asking you how you like it? Does your Democratic neighbor slap your back with a vigor unknown to former years, and remark, "Things have kind 'o changed, aint they?" That is what is affecting the Republicans of New York just now. A more hilarious, jolly set of men than the Democracy are not in existence. The enormous majority given to the Democracy in this city is very easily explained. A vast number of Republicans—the best and hardest working Republicans formerly—voted deliberately and in cool blood for Tilden and the Democratic ticket. They did this, not because they have lost their Republicanism and propose to go into the Democratic party, but because they believe that their leadership of the party has fallen into bad hands, and that a rebuke is necessary. One solid, substantial merchant, who has always given liberally of his time and money to the Republican cause, told me the day before election that he should vote the straight Democratic ticket.

"Your reason?" I asked.

"Because," was his reply, "it is time to slap somebody in the face. The good old party has gone astray. We promised civil reform, and we have not done a thing in that direction. We promised the settlement of affairs in the South, and anarchy reigns there. We pledged ourselves to purity in the administration of affairs, and lo! Ben. Butler runs the appointing power. Simmons was made Collector of the Port of Boston against the protest of every merchant of that city. Shepherd is in favor in Washington, and, in short, the buzzards, the camp-followers, the brigands of the party are too close to headquarters. I am going to vote with the Democracy just this once, as a note of warning."

As this man did so did thousands of others. The Republicans of the city felt that a change was necessary—that within the party evils had grown up that required radical and very severe treatment. And so they either voted the Democratic ticket, or refused to vote at all.

The Democracy are as jubilant as men can be. The Manhattan Club, which is the headquarters of the leaders of the organization, was, on Friday night, a scene of revelry of the wildest possible kind.—Champagne flowed freely, and the more Democratic fluid—whiskey—was as common as water. Thurman of Ohio, made a speech, as did Tilden and the other magnates.

No wonder they feel jubilant. They see ahead of them a long vista of good things. They see in this triumph the election of a Democratic President in 1876, which gives unto them the unchecked control of the city, the State, the whole country. Through the minds of these men float visions of positions of trust unhampered, and of plunder unlimited. They see in the immediate future a revival of the glorious days of Tammany, when the great city, bound hand and foot, was in their hands, bleeding money at every pore. They see the revival of the American Club, with its gang of jolly roysterers; of the old Tweed times; in brief, when every man who could control fifty votes had his hands in the treasury, elbow deep. And, by the way,

BOSS TWEED

is the most jubilant man living. He expects an early pardon and a quick deliverance from his bonds. The old man chafes under his confinement now more than ever. He wants to be out. Now that the Democracy have made the world fit for him to bustle in, he wants to be in a position to bustle. He knows very well that the Democracy will need him; and that now that they have the power, they will not permit him to languish in bonds.

Possibly when Tweed gets out, and gets his hand on the wires once more, the Republicans who were so fast to vote for Tilden may conclude that it would have been better to have borne the ills they had rather than fly to those they knew not of. New York will taste the sweets of ring rule once more, sure. What short memories men have.

SOMETHING ABOUT VANDERBILT.

Gladly, oh! how gladly, do I turn my eyes from the political field in any other direction. Who is there on this side of the water who has not heard of Vanderbilt the railroad king? Would you know something more of him? Well, the old gentleman is now eighty-two years of age and is as strong and vigorous as he ever, or, at least, he does as much work as he ever did. He has out-lived all his contemporaries. The great bulk of his enormous fortune he has made within the last ten years. When he bought Harlem stock it was down—worth nothing,—he made it valuable. To make it more valuable he got control of its only rival, the Hudson River, and to make that just as profitable as it could be he gobbled the Central. And then to give the Central a proper Western outlet he took in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Having a direct line to Chicago, the Commodore adopted one idea, viz: that the only points to be considered were New York and Chicago, and whoever interfered with this notion was remorselessly killed. Erastus Corning made a fight for Albany, and he went under. Dean Richmond made a fight for Buffalo, and he was swamped. And what is true of Richmond and Corning is true of everybody who has ever come in his way.

In the course of nature he cannot long hold out, and it is some interest to know of the people who are to inherit his vast estate and vast power. He has had thirteen children. The oldest is the wife of J. M. Cross, Esq., of this city; the next is the wife of D. B. Allen; Ethelinda Eliza married a broker, Osgood, and Emily is the wife of W. K. Thorne. Next after the four girls came a boy, who was named William. "Billy," as he is familiarly known, is his father's lieutenant in the railroad world, and very great ability—in fact, it is said he is stronger and quite as hard as his father. Then come the daughters, and another boy, Cornelius. The latter is a widower, and a man of little account. He is a spendthrift, and so utterly unlike his father that the old man refuses to pay his debts, or, for that matter, have anything to do with him. It will be remembered that the late Horace Greeley lent this Vanderbilt a large sum which the father refused to pay. Francis and George who followed Cornelius, died young.

William is looked upon as his father's successor—indeed it is said that the gentleman of the mill has made his will, leaving him his entire estate, specifying particularly, however, how it is to be used. He deserves that the supremacy in transportation, which he has held so many years, shall remain in the family, and that it shall go on and accumulate, as such fortunes always do if they are controlled by a head strong enough to keep them together.

The people have different hopes, and it is well that time is always on their side.—The power wielded by Cornelius Vanderbilt is to great to be safely entrusted to any man. He holds the keys to the transportation facilities of the country. He has the screws in his hands, and a single turn costs the farmers of the West and the merchants of the East millions. He has it in his power to make or ruin cities, and who can say what injustice, caprice or interest may do? He is too strong to be fought, and so the whole country has got down on its knees before this gray-haired old man and worships him. It is not the first time the people have bowed before a golden calf.

Let us hope that when he dies, William, the son, will be content to give up this great power and let it divide itself naturally.

SUNSHINE

is thin enough, though it is improving slowly. There is enough showing itself to save the year from dry-rot, and that is about all. The West does not come up to it aught. What is the matter? The Democracy say that it will improve now that the elections have given a prospect of Democratic supremacy. Will it? We shall see.

THE WEATHER

is more like June than November. It is warm, and oh, how dry. There has been no rain for two months, and everything is suffering. In the country round about the suffering is terrible. What is the matter