The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY MORNING DEC. 18, 1875.

—It is stated that the Speaker will announce the standing committees of the House on the 21st inst., and that the holiday recess will begin from the succeeding day.

—The Advance says: "It is not the custom to read the Bible at the Friday evening lectures in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn," and the pastor says, "it ought not to be the custom to read the Bible in the public schools."

—We see it stated that a circular will soon be issued from the Treasury at Washington advising the national banks that hereafter the expense falling upon the Government for expressage upon notes sent to the Redemption Bureau for redemption, where such money is not in a condition unfit for circulation, will be deducted from the amount received there, and consequently will fall upon the senders.

– Speaking of the escape of W. M. Tweed, the N. Y. Observer, of the 16th, says: We have not a syllable of reliable intelligence in regard to the arch-robber and fugitive, Tweed; nor do we learn that anything has been done to call his liberators to account. It is true nothing has been proved in regard to the active assistance of his keepers, the Sheriff and Warden and assistant, in effecting his escape, but he was in their custody, and through their criminal neglect he walked out of his own door and is by this time, in all probability in some foreign country. Can such a thing occur, with no one to blame"

—A shocking accident occurred at Bremerhaven, the port of Bremen on Saturday last. While the steamship Mosel was embarking her passengers for New York, in the outer port, a case of dynamite powder exploded, killing 68 persons, wounding 85 more, and 8 are missing. Only two of the passengers were killed, the fatalities being chiefly among those who had accompanied them. It is supposed that the explosive substance was being smuggled aboard by a passenger. The steamer suffered no particular damage, on account of her great distance from the explosion. This steamship was expected to take on board at Southampton the surviving passengers of the Deutschland.

—Mr. Blaine Tuesday in the House of Representatives introduced a measure proposing an amendment to the Constitution. It provides that "No State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools or derived from any fund thereof, or any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, and that no money or lands so devoted shall be divided among religious sects or denominations." The discussion of this Church and State amendment will bring out the views of Congressmen upon an issue which must excite the deepest interest during the approaching Presidential champaign.

—A general idea of the expenses of the government may be gathered from the following list of appropriations and estimates sent last week by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the following being the total recapitulation by departments. The appropriation for the Post Office Department is in addition to the estimated receipts of the department.

Objects.	Estimates for 1877.	Appropriations for 1876.
Congress.....	$6,938,475 10	$5,085,419 50
Exec've prop'r....	78,400 00	78,400 00
Dep't of State.....	1,6 1,095 00	1,787,095 00
Treasury Dep't...	17[illegible],193,267 98	174,120,6[illegible]5 44
War Department..	37,43[illegible],499 17	40,630,657 29
Navy Dep't.....	22,7[illegible],436 40	18,577,546 90
Interior Dep't....	40,594,125 64	29,894,100 68
Post Office Dep't..	9,86[illegible],714 19	8,93[illegible],667 00
Dep't of Justice...	3,350,040 00	3,887,549 48
Dep't Agriculture..	251,565 00	240,120 00
Grand totals.....	$[illegible]14,612,693 48	$[illegible],193,190,177 60

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were $16,864,592 32 less than the estimates, and the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, are $4,581,838 59 larger than the estimates for the previous year.

—The present distinctive point at issue between the United States and Spain is stated in non-official but usually well-informed circles, as follows: The United States asks, first, that in the future all American citizens in Cuba accused of violation of law shall be tried by the civil courts, and not by military tribunals, with all the rights in such cases as are secured by the seventh article of the treaty of 1796; and second, that all sentences where American citizens have heretofore been tried by military tribunals shall be annulled. Spain in some degree concedes the claim of the United States to the first proposition, agreeing that in the future American citizens accussed of violation of law shall be tried by the ordinary tribunals, with the right to be heard by counsel, to summon witnesses, and employ other necessary safeguards to the accused; but with the reservation that all such trials shall be according to the law of 1821, which provides for more expeditious proceedings than those of the civil courts for common crimes in times of peace. She also offers to revise all sentences passed by court martial on American citizens, where it shall be satisfactorily shown that such sentences were in violation of established laws. This reply is unsatisfactory to the United States, which takes the ground that American citizens accused of crime cannot be tried by court martial, but are entitled to trial before civil tribunals only as secured by treaty stipulations, without such reservation as is proposed by Spain.

"Bigotry in the County Institute."

At the request of a number of our readers, we publish the paper on "General Education," read by Mr. Jas. N. Derr, principal of the Weissport public schools, at the late County Institute, which called forth the "condematory resolution" of that body, and excited the indignant comments of a writer in the Democrat, under the caption of "Bigotry in the County Institute." Here is the paper:

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel in attempting to say anything in regard to "general education" something as a "Wandering Jew," and perhaps you, too, will think that I am one. I will try and say a few words in general on the importance, and also on some of the methods, used in education. First, Spelling: We read and spell mainly by means of the shape of letters and words. All printers read proof, spell and correct typographical errors, not by remembering mechanically whether a word ends with e, t, s or r, but by the appearance of words—by the eye instead of by rote—by form not language. It immediately strikes the eye as correct or incorrect, not the ear. The correctness of this point is more proving itself to us every day as we progress. We can submit this to every good speller. Again, we hardly ever have occasion to spell words except when they are put on paper, or in order to put them on, and this method of learning to spell is far superior to the method of spelling by rote, and therefore children should be taught first to spell and read by means of appearances of letters and words, instead of, as yet often practised, by rote. Rote may assist, but it should be secondary. This course will enable us to remember what we learn, whereas should we spend years at rote spelling and reading, and only have become expert as such spellers, how many can write and spell an ordinary page of a letter or even many common words? Give a class the same words to write which they have just spelled correctly by rote, and let them use them in writing, you will find many misspelled words. The reason is this—we learn to spell by rote by the jingle or sound of a word, and this soon forgotten after we leave school, therefore we should learn to read and spell by the eye—by the appearance of words. The mind will retain what we learn. Children will learn in half the time consumed in rote spelling, and retain it much better. We are glad to see this method coming more and more into practice, for by it much precious time will be saved, which can be devoted to a good cause.

This is also true in regard to reading, and the correct use of emphasis and language. All mankind are natural orators. Hear the child relate some interesting incident, or that little girl narrate some exciting event. She does not stammer for want of words, nor for just the word required; every sentence is well conceived—every emphasis is exactly right—very inflection is perfect and most expressive and delightful. God has taught her! All children are eloquent by nature—they speak spontaneously, and therefore effectively. Hark! hear you that deep melodious voice in yonder woody glen? One of nature's bobolinks is pouring forth, in the Redmen's council, such strains of eloquence as never was heard in "civilized life." Read the speech of Logan and Mi-ka-hawk's Narrative. Tell your story half as well. Shall the untutored savage excel those who have been at school and college ever since they left the cradle? Shall childhood eclipse maturity? Language was given us to express what we think and feel and all—it was not given to us to deface the beauties of the mind by bungling expressions of them. How many are conscious of their utter inability to express by words one-tenth of what they feel and know; how many are daily mortified at their clumsy, halting delivery; how, very defective we are in expressing ourselves. Yet this is not nature's fault, but our own fault. And should we not endeavor to improve our existing educational system, which somewhat tends to destroy this natural delivery? Give us elegance of style we care not for gaudy attire or splendid equipage. What is more ridiculous than a lady fashionably attired from head to foot assuming all the airs of would be attractiveness, yet whose language is insipid and ungrammatical. The eagle and the turtle harnessed up together would make a better match. Rather elegance of expression in rags, than showy attire and awkwardness of expression. Oh, if men would only take half the pains to ornament their conversation which they do their persons, every sentence would be charming. Let us, therefore, strive to beautify every sentence we utter and write.

Naturalness, or simplicity, is another important requisite in a good style. Whatever is natural is beautiful and also perfect; and of nothing is this more true than of the manner of expressing our ideas. Let simplicity characterize all you say and write, as well as your style of expression. Whoever is natural in this respect is therefore elegant.

The study of grammar is generally supposed to impart correctness of expression and may render some assistance in conversation and style, but we do not stop to parse as we talk or reason. To speak and write correctly is as natural as to calculate figures right: provided, bad conversational habits have not been formed beforehand. Those who will notice what strikes them as right and wrong in words of expression, will soon catch the spirit of language as well as catch tunes by hearing them sung or played. After this then grammar may be advantageously studied. Let us learn first from oral instruction, afterwards from mechanical; and our best grammatical instruction is the observation of the proper and improper modes of expression.

Questions asked by children should be answered—let them even be encouraged to ask questions they think of, and do not buff them off with shuffling answers; give them the true explanation, or else tell them you do not know, and if you can couple to your answer a familiar illustration so much the better. Parents as well as teachers, should try and educate themselves, in order to educate their children, and not rely entirely upon hired teachers. Another method of developing children's intellect is by "teaching them to think for themselves." We too often teach them to believe instead of think—teach them to do their own thinking—give them correct starting points, and then let them investigate and judge for themselves. Do their thinking for them when they are children, and they will get some one to do it for them when they become older, and can be led blindfold into politics, religion, literature, everything. We should also teach them to answer their own questions as far as possible. They were told something yesterday which answers a question asked to-day, recall these answers, and tell them to put different matters and things together and form their own answers. These educational directions are in perfect keeping with common-sense and the laws of the mind. The great error of youth is in supposing they already know it all.

No surer sign of ignorance exists than a conceited idea of great attainments—the more we know the less we think we know. This is so the world over, show me the person who boasts how much he knows, and I will show you one who tells how little he knows. Learning humbles. Many years of hard study barely teaches conceited mortals that they know and can know but very little—the more we learn, the more we see what is to be learned. Plead ignorance whenever you can learn anything—be diligent in acquiring knowledge, because when we have employed all our time to the best advantage, we are still mere novices in the knowledge of the laws and operations of nature and God. We should not consider our learning days over when we go into some regular business or marry. No one is too old to learn.

The brain unexercised becomes lazy. Study is irksome to those who study little, not so when the brain is exercised habitually—as with the body so with the brain, use gives suppleness, elasticity, energy. Then let us keep this instrument of the mind limber by daily exercise. One meal will not last you a week, nor will one intellectual repast. Men make provision for food for physical provender, then why not for mental? We should not do as some do "starve the body to feed the brain," this indeed would only be killing the "goose that laid the golden egg;" but all eat and no study, no wonder some are so poverty struck in intellect.

A few words in favor of female teachers. Woman is the natural tutor of children; her nature fits her for developing their minds as well as nurs ng their bodies—men may teach juveniles in their teens, but females should teach them up to their fourteenth year at least. Children should be taught history, both local and general. Thus in teaching them the geography of any place or nation, tell them also all that is known concerning the habits, customs, laws, governments and peculiarities of their inhabitants. This will give them enlarged views of the true nature of man. Such knowledge of the practical workings of human nature would disclose many excellent customs and practices in savage and half-civilized life, and also expose many that are injurious, and thus lead our youth to reflect upon what habits and customs lead to human happiness as well as general reform and progression. The study of government is also a very important one, especially the government of our own country. We, the people of this mighty empire, are its hereditary Kings and queens, but too ignorant to govern ourselves—no nation or individual should be allowed to govern themselves until they know how to do so. Our country is the hope, our institutions the salvation of the world. We the educators of the young, stand in a more responsible situation than we are able to conceive. Look at the mighty power for good or evil which you may develop. We and our scholars must determine, practically, the character of this Republic, and through it, the character of the whole human family for centuries to come. Some of us are now, perhaps, instructing our future State and National legislators and presidents, and every one of our boys who lives to become a man will help to cast that national die which shall determine the character of our Republic, and through it the destinies of our race. If we make shipwreck, then all is lost for years to come at least; but if we are true to the trusts committed by our forefathers to our hands, then will immortal glory soon burst upon our land, and earth become a paradise. The only way to save our institutions, to save our Republic is in educating all, and through our Common School system most must be accomplished. The danger is imminent. We see many youth growing up in ignorance and rowdyism—we see how base selfish and designing men lead the masses astray in politics and religion; therefore let us endeavor to train up our youth to guide and govern our Republic, which contains the fables of the world's destinies, aright till its character is once set. Every administration degenerates, this all can see; our politics are corrupt and the more recent the office-seeker the surer is he of success, worth, so far as being a passport to office, is an insurmountable barrier—Washington if now alive would be immolated on the altar of party. Our government is new and we are required to educate the people—its nominal conductors—in the affairs of state. I repeat there is no salvation but in educating the people. And here we are also expected to teach our children morals, and it is just and right we should do so. What guide have we to go by? Why the Bible, for it is the only book which contains our true moral law," the Ten Commandments:

There was once a lawyer, who was a very profane man and a skeptic. On a certain occasion he asked another lawyer what books he should read on the evidences of Christianity. He was advised to read, in the first instance, the Bible itself; inasmuch as many infidels are very ignorant of it; and furthermore, in order to reason correctly on any subject it is necessary to understand what it is we reason about.

It was stated to him also, that the internal evidences of the Bible are even stronger than the external. He was advised to begin his perusal of the Bible with the book of Genesis. This advice was complied with; the aid of commentaries and of his legal friend, was employed in solving difficulties

One evening, some time after this course of study was commenced, the Christian lawyer called on his skeptical friend, and found him walking his room; and so profoundly engaged in thought that his own entrance into the room was not noticed, until he asked his friend what it was that occupied his attention. The skeptic replied, "I have been reading the moral law." "Well, what do you think of it?" asked the other. "Well I'll tell you what I used to think of it, said the skeptic, "I supposed that Moses was the leader of a horde of banditti; that having a strong mind, he acquired a great influence over a superstitious people; and that on Mount Sinai he played off some sort of fireworks, to the amazement of his ignorant followers, who imagined in their mingled fear and superstition, that the exhibition was supernatural."

"But what do you think now?" followed his friend. "I have been looking" replied the skeptic, "into the nature of that law. I have been trying to see whether I can add anything to it, or take anything from it, so as to make it better. Sir I can not; *it is perfect*

"The First Commandment," continued he, "directs us to make the Creator the object of supreme love and reverence. That is right; if he be our creator, preserver, and supreme benefactor, we ought to love him and no other, as such. The second Commandment forbids idolatry; that precept certainly is right. The Third, with equal justness forbids profanity.

"The Fourth fixes a time for religious worship. If there be a God, he ought certainly to be worshipped; it is suitable that there should be an outward homage, significant of our inward regard. If God is to be worshipped, it is proper that some time be set apart for that purpose, when all may worship into harmoniously, and without interruption. One day in seven is certainly not too much; and I do not know that it is too little. The Fifth defines the peculiar duties arising from family relations.

"Injuries to our *neighbor* are then classified by the moral law. They are divided into offenses of life, chasity, property, and character; and," said he, "I notice that the greatest offense in each class is expressly forbidden. Thus, the greatest injury to life is murder; to chastity, adultery; to property, theft; to character, perjury. Now the greater offense must include the lesser of the same kind. Murder must include every injury to life; adultery, every injury to purity; and so of the rest; and the moral code is closed and perfected by a prohibition, forbidding *every improper desire* in regard to our neighbor.

"I have been thinking," he proceeded, "where Moses got that law. I have read history. The Egyptians and the adjacent nations were idolaters; so were the Greeks and Romans; and the wisest and best of Greeks or Romans never gave a code of morals like this. Where did Moses get this law, which surpasses the wisdom and philosophy of the most enlightened ages? He lived at a period comparatively barbarous.

"Yet he has given a law, in which the learning and sagacity of all subsequent times can detect no flaw. Where did he get it? He could not have soared so far above his age as to have devised it himself; I am satisfied where he obtained it; it must have come from Heaven. I am convinced of the truth of the religion of the Bible."

And the time is fast approaching when we will be called upon to decide this great question, whether we dare to use these laws or not—whether we are to be governed by a pack of shaven-headed monks, priests and incarcerated nuns, or whether we, as true Americans and people of this Republic, may be allowed to worship God, as He is, in His infinite majesty and glory!

The old saw, "Union is strength," is not a speak word merely. All we require is to unite together, and we can accomplish our ends. Then let us be up and doing, for now is the time, and although our labors are not seen and appreciated by all here on earth, they are by Him above, "Who doeth all things well."

Letter from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1875.

DEAR APVOCATE.—Warden Dunham, who let Bill Tweed escape (!) used to be the best boy in the class, when I went to Sunday school, years ago, in New York.

Here's a telegram which was lately received at a telegraph office: "Come on, grandma is dying immediately."

It would be a good idea for visitors to the Centennial to have their pockets iron-clad. I understand the pickpockets contemplate making a memorial hail here next year.

The Sawyer Observatory has ceased running until April next. I understand the "powers that be" objected to their running on Sunday. Yes, strange to say, no complaint is made to the sale of liquor on that day, in close proximity to the tower. "Can such things be, and not escape our especial wonder?"

Next summer the girls won't look at a young man, unless he is 100 years old. I am cultivating gray hairs for the occasion. Say nothing of this, I beg of you.

The other evening a young lady tried to squeeze into a seat next to an old gentleman in the Market street cars. "Don't squeeze," said he, "I am afeered you'll get bit." So greatly to the damsel's astonishment, he got up and pulled a terrapin out of each pocket.

"I am an angel," said Mrs Boggs to her husband. Boggs, the wretch, said that if she ever got to be an angel, she would look like a Herring's safe with wings.

A letter to me from a seafaring friend, tells me that my last epistle to him "cheered his starboard ear." Only think of cheering a fellow's "starboard ear!"

The barge Chesapeake was captured last week by the Leopard, and then the Leopard was captured and taken to the Zoo.

Presence of mind is a good thing, but I hope soon to have presence of mine. You have my number, I believe, Mr. Editor?

"Folks who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Such being the case, Centennial exhibitors must take warning, for the buildings are largely composed of glass.

Will we have snow for Christmas? A white mantle on the earth lends a charm to the festive season. Snow or no snow, let us all say "God bless us every one."

Your's truly, MARCUTIO.

NOTE.—Sorry, but have not a copy of that issue left.—ED.

Current Events.

—The municipal election in Boston Tuesday resulted in the re-election of Mayor Cobb by a plurality of about 2500.

—The United Pacific Railroad Company will pay, on January 1, 1876, a dividend of 2 per cent, at the Union Trust Company, New York.

—The semi-annual session of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry began Tuesday at Lancaster. About 800 delegates, including many ladies, were present. The Secretary's report showed the order to be flourishing, the number of local granges being about 600.

– In the Circuit Court of Pinaski county, Arkansas, Monday, a colored woman obtained a judgement note against the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for $100 damages for being refused a seat in a ladies' car. She claimed $2000.

—A fire at Milton, Pa., on Sunday night, destroyed the Riverside Hotel Heag & Goodlander's block, Gange's clothing store and the Masonic Hall. Loss $[illegible]. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue.

—At Buffalo, Tuesday, the Coroner's jury in the case of the two men killed recently by the collision at East Buffalo, rendered a verdict declaring that they came to their deaths "through the contemptible false economy practiced by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company in not having sufficient employes on the road," and further blaming the company "for the irregularity of running their trains," and for violating the municipal ordinances by running their cars faster than six miles an hour within the city limits.

—All interested in making money for the holidays should consult Messrs Baxter & Co., Bankers, No 17 Wall Street New York City. We are authorized to say, that, besides being the largest and leading house in their business, they are publishers of a work on the best method of operating in stocks, bonds gold, etc., in their market, without risk. It also gives the highest and lowest prices of leading stocks for the last ten years. This work must prove not only interesting but valuable to parties desiring to operate in Wall Street. The road to fortune has been found by many through its columns See their card, in another column of this paper, and remember that their standing and responsibility is of the highest order. 1t.

– A telegram from St. Louis reports the discovery of a gigantic land swindle. It is alleged that deeds to lands in Southeastern Missouri and Northern Arkansas has been systematically forged for several years past, agencies for that purpose being established in Cincinnati, Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia and Manchester, England, and that sales have been made of over 12,000,000 acres of land, at a valuation of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 The land thus fraudulently disposed of is owned by none residents, and the destruction of the records during the war enabled the ring to carry out their fraud. It is said the forged deeds have been sold "all over the United States and England." Dr. Thomas K. Harman, David S. Bingham and James L. Lawton have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Shannon county, Mo., for complicity in the fraud. It is said that Lawton was the leader and operated largely in England.

New Advertisements.

WANTED SOON,

A LOAN by the COUNCIL of LEHIGHTON BOROUGH of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, at EIGHT PER CENTUM INTEREST, free from taxation. Apply to

W. M. RAPSHER, Secretary.

Dec. 18, 1875.

A STRAY PIG.

Came to the premises of the undersigned, a short time ago a Stray Pig. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold according to law. SABINA HONTZ,

Dec. 18, 18.5-w3 Rickertsville, Franklin twp.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for prepaing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, REV. E. A. WILSON

194 Penn Street, Williamsburg

dec. 18-m6 New York.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simplest remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,

dec 18 m3 42 Cedar St., New York.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Executors, Administrators and Guardians hereinafter named have filed their respective accounts of the following estates in the Register's Office, at Mauch Chunk, in and for the County of Carbon, which accounts have been allowed by the Register, will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court on Monday, the 17th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A.M., for confirmation:

First and final account of Thomas Shaffer, administrator of the estate of John Schoch, dec'd.

Final account of Thomas Kuehner, guardian of Esby Balliet.

First and final account of Daniel Straup and Mary Boyer, administrators, &c., of David Boyer, dec'd.

Second and final account of John Smith, administrator of the estate of Charles Dougherty, dec'd.

First and final account of Elizabeth Kersher, administratrix of John Kersher, dec'd.

First account of Mannus McGinty, one of the Administrators of P. H. Gillick, dec'd.

A. WHITTINGHAM, Register.

Register's office, Mauch Chunk, Dec. 18, 1875.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. NEW YORK. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in THE SUN.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking the line of inquiry opened years ago by THE SUN, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of GRANT'S administration; and will, it is to be hoped lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this THE SUN will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon GRANT'S aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

The WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only $1.20 a year, postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55c. a month, or $6.50 a year. Sunday edition extra, $1.10 per year. We have no traveling agents. Address, THE SUN, N. Y. City.

Nov. 27.—6t

Plotts' Star Organs.

Every instrument fully warranted. Factory and office, Washington, N. J. Correspondence solicited.

New Advertisements.

It Pays! It Pays!!

WHAT PAYS?

IT PAYS every Manufacturer, Merchant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer, or Professional man, to keep informed on all the improvements and discoveries of the age

IT PAYS the head of every family to introduce into his household a newspaper that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for investigation, and promotes the light and encourages discussion among the members.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN which has been published weekly for the last thirty years, does this, to an extent beyond that of any other publication, in fact it is the only weekly paper published in the United States, devoted to Manufactures, Mechanics, Inventions and New Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences.

Every number is properly illustrated and its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts, forming a complete repository of New Inventions and Discoveries; containing a weekly record not only of the progress of the Industrial Arts in our own country, but also of all New Discoveries and Inventions in every branch of Engineering, Mechanics, and Science for $3.

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The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. And for the shop and house will save many times the cost of subscription.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufactures, Chemists, Lovers of Science and People of all professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College and School. A new volume commences January 1st, 1876

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1875 FALL 1875

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April 3-y1

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Nov. 20-w4

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P. J. MEEHAN, Auditor.

November 27, 1875-w4

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Nov. 27, 1875-w3