THE POST.

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The Post.

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J. P. CRONMILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Middleburg, Pa.,

Offers his professional services to the pub-lic. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. [Jan 3, '67tf

A. C. SIMPSON,
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Selinsgrove Pa.,

Offers his professional service to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Jan. 17, '67tf

J. W. KNIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Freeburg Pa.,

Offers his Professional service to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Jan 17, '67tf

WM. VAN GEZER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lewisburg Pa.,

Offers his professional service to the public. Collections and all other Professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lewisburg Pa

Offers his Professional service to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Jan. 3, '67tf.

J. M. LINN, A. H. DILL,
(Successors to J. F. & J. M. Linn,)
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lewisburg, Pa.

Offer their professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. [Jan. 3, '67tf

CHARLES HOWER,
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Selinsgrove Pa.,

Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office two door north of the Keystone Hotel. [Jan 5, '6

SAMUEL ALLEMAN,
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Selinsgrove Pa

Offers his Professional services to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Collections made in all parts of the State. He can speak the English and German language fluently. Office between Hall's and the Post office.

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
Middleburg Snyder County Penn'a

Office a few doors West of the P. O. on Main street. Consultation in English and German nguages. Sep. 6'71f

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Offers his professional servicesto the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Jan. 3. '67tf

GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE.

Persons in need of a good and durable Sewing Machine can be accommodated at reasonable prices by calling on on SAMUEL FAUST, Agent, Selinsgrove. [Jan. 24, '68

DR. J. Y. SHINDEL,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Middleburg Pa.,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Middleburg and vicinity. [March 21, '67

B. F. VAN BUSKIRK,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST

Selinsgrove Penn

JOHN K. HUGHES, Esq.,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Penn Twp., Snyder Co. Pa

Y. H. WAGNER, Esq.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Jackson Township, Snyder Co. Pa.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care and on the most reasonable terms. March 12, '68t

DR J. F. KANAWEL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Centreville, Snyder Co., Pa.

Offers his professional services to the public. 6-38tf

F. W. SCHWAN, M. D.,
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,
Port Treverton Pa.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of this place and vicinity. He speaks German and English. [April 16, '68

F. A. BOYER, Jr.
AUCTIONEER,
Freeburg Snyder Co. Pa.,

Most respectfully offers his services to the public as Vendue Cryer and Auctioneer. Having had a large experience, I feel confident that I can render perfect satisfaction to my employees. [Jan. 9, '67t

B. T. PARKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & DISTRICT ATTORNY,
MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER COUNTY, Pa

Office in Court House, [Sept.15, '67tf

LEWIS BREMER'S SONS'
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE
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6,33] PHILADELPHIA.

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MILLER & ELDER
WHOLESALE BOOK SELLERS
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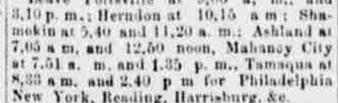

READING RAILROAD.—Winteer Arrangement, Monday Nov 21 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North west for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia &c.

Trains leave Hrrisburg for New York, as follows: at 3.10, 8.10, 10.50 a. m., and 2.50 p. m., connecting with similar trains on the the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.10 a. m., 3.50, 5.50 and 10,00 p. m., respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 3.10 a m, train, without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00a m, 12,00 Noon, and 5,00 p m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a m and 3.30 p m; Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p m trains from New York, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 8.10 a m, 2.50 and 4.05 p m, stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p m train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, Leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p m.

East Pensylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 5.00, 10.30 a.m., 12.45 noon, & 4.45 p.m. Returnig, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a.m. 12.25 Noon 2.55 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a m, connecting with similar train on East Penns. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p m, stopping at all stations

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a, m., and 3.10 p. m.; Herndon at 10.15 a m; Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.20 a. m.; Ashland at 7.05 a m, and 12.50 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.35 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.33 a m. and 2.40 p m for Philadelphia New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R R at 8.15 a m for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation train: Leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a m, passes Reading at 7.30 a m, arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a, m. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p m, passing Reading at 7.25 p m, arriving at Pottsville at 9.10 p m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train Leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a m, returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a m, and 6.15 p m for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.45, 9.05 a m, 3.00, and 5.30 p m; returning leave Schwenksville at 7.00 and 8.20 a. m. 12.50 Noon, and 4.30 p m, connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a m, and 6.20 p m, returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a m, connecting with similar trains on Reading railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Brideport at 8.30 a m, and 2.05 and 5.02 p m, returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a m, 12.45 noon and 5.15 p m, connecting with similar trains on Reading railroad.

On Sundays: Leave New York at 5.00 p m, Philadelphia 8.00 a m and 3.15 p m, the 8.00 a m train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8.00 a m; Harrisburg 3.10 a m and 4.05 p m, leave Allentown at 8.45 p. m and and 8.45 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a m, and 10.05 p m for Harrisburg at 5.05 a m for New York, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p m for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and excursion tickets, to and from all points at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
Reading, Nov. 21, 1870.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE,—
Nos. 812 & 814 Market Street,
(Above Eighth,)
PHILADELPHIA.
KLECKNER & CAWLEY,
PROPRIETORS. [6,51tf
Terms $2 00 Per Day.

OUR FATHER'S HOUSE,
OR,
THE U WRITTEN WORD.

By DANIEL MARCH, D. D., author of the popular "Night Scenes." This master in thought and language shows us untold riches and beauties in the Great House, with its Blooming flowers, Singing birds, Waving palms, Rolling clouds, Beautiful bow, Sacred mountains, Delightful rivers, Mighty oceans, Thundering voices Blazing heavens and vast universe with countless beings in millions of worlds, and reads to us in each the Unwritten Word. Rose tinted paper, ornate engravings and superb binding.—"Rich and varied in thought." "Chaste" "Easy and graceful in style." "Correct, pure elevating in its tendency." "Beautiful and good." "A household treasure." Commendations like the above from College Presidents and Professors, ministers of all denominations; and the religious and secular press all over the country Its freshness, purity of language, with clear open type, fine steel engravings, substantial binding, and low price make it the book for the masses. Agents are selling from 50 to 150 per week.

We want Clergymen, School Teacers smart young men and ladies to introduce the work for us in every township, and we will pay liberally. No intelligent man or woman need be without a paying business.

Send for circular, full descriptoon and terms. Address

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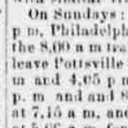

WASH. GRANELLO,
WATCH & CLOCK
MAKER,
Market St. Middleburg Pa.

HAVING located in this place I would respectfully inform the citizens of Middleburg and vicinity that I am prepared to repair CLOCKS AND WATCHES cheap and expeditiously. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
W. GRANELLO.
Middleburg, Nov. 24 1869.

CABINET ORGAN AND MELODEON MANUFACTORY.

Ware Room and Store on Pine Strpet, Factory on Snyder Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.

If you want to hear and see fine toned and beautiful Organs and Melodeons call at our Ware room and Store. We use none but the best material in making instruments. Try one of them and you will be satisfied.

Every instrument is warranted for five years. Dealers, Agents and Ministers of the Gospel, are invited to correspond with us and send for price list. We are also agents for the best New York and Philadelphia Pianos.

Violins and Accordeons from $2 to $15. Violin Strings, Sheet Music, Picture Frames, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Mt. Cenis Tunnel—An Interesting and Most Important work.

LOOKING at a map embracing England in the Northwest, and India or the Red Sea at the Southeast, it will be seen that to pass between these points one may sail down the Eastern Atlantic, through the long stretch of the Mediterranean, and at Alexandria or, crossing France to Marseilles, he may save part of the distance by water; or by land route, he may cross Belgium and Germany into Austria, and passing round east of Switzerland, and returning around the head of the Adriatic *via* Triesta and Venice, he may go down through Eastern Italy to Brindisi, and then by a short sea-voyage reach Alexandria. But a dirict line, hundreds of miles shorter than the others, is to go thro' France by way of Lyons, thence over to Susa and Turin in Italy, and so on to Brindisi.

But right across this route the Alpine chain of mountains raises a formidable barrier. The pass of Mt. Cenis over the Alps is on the line but though traversed by the great armies of Hannibal and of Napoleon, it is a fearful passage. Three years ago, on October 12th we went over to Mt. Cenis with a small party (wife three children and a friend). To merely cross the mountains, 72 miles from St. Michael to Susa, cost us 10 hours of severe traveling—very dangerous, we should call it, did not so many go safely. The route ran along the edges of steep gorges often impeded by large masses of snow, the cold was intense; and relays of twenty stout horses were riquered to take our one carriage up and down, at a cost of 300 francs ($60 gold). Two and twenty hospices or shelter-stations are established, and needed along the mountain road, to afford shelter and assistance to travellers. Many hundreds of heavy vehicles, diligences, etc., were passed or met on the mountain, transporting passengers, mails and merchandise between France and Italy. It was well to try this route once for the grandeur of the scenery, and to know by actual observation what difficulties are surmounted; we would prefer a journey of a thousand miles around, and by sea at that, to making another October journey over the Mt. Cenis Pass

But the end is at hand. That great mountain, requiring 72 miles' travel to get over it, was too great to be leveled for the iron horse, and the enterprise and energy of man have found a way through it. On our way up, we saw at Forneaux a small opening, nearly hidden by immense buildings and machinery at its mouth and near by were mountain heaps of debris—broken stone and earth. To the inquiry of our driver, when the tunnel would be cut through, he answered with a shrug of the shoulders; "Never; nobody expects it." The engineers themselves hoped to get thro' by 1874. But the telegraph brings us word that the workmen on either side, who had penetrated in a distance of three or four miles each, had met in the bowels of the mountain on Christmas, and that it now only remains to smooth over the opening and lay down the rails, when the iron horse will in less than an hour take from France to Italy a train of comfortable cars, with people enough to fill a hundred diligences, and freight that would require thousands of horses by the old road. In short, this tunnel through the Alps opens a short, direct, easy road between all of Western Europe and the Indian Ocean, and the famous realms beyond. With our Pacific railway, the smooth passage of the peaceful (Pacific) ocean, the railways already built across Hindoostan, the Suez Canal, and the completed Alpine tunnel, a voyage around our planet will soon become a pleasure-trip, less fatiguing, and consuming little more time than did a journey from New-England to Illinois, within the memory of the writer and of many of our readers.

We have not space to speak at length of the skilful appliances of science and mechanism brought into use in the construction of this famous tunnel.—At either end, powerful mountain streams were used to drive the drilling and excavating machinery, while its escape within supplied pure air and ventilation, as an outward current was produced by the escape of the condensed air thus carried in.

From the great height of the mountain above, it was impossible to sink shafts at different points, as is usually done even in constructing short tunnels and it could only be worked at [illegible] would have been required, and thousands of lives would have been expended; but with this new motive power, and its incidental ventilating advantages, and with the application of nitroglycerine, the main work has been accomplished within half a dozen years.

The tunnel is in the form of an arch about 21½ feet high, 25½ feet wide at the bottom, and 26¾ feet across the centre or widest part of the arch. Its length is nearly 7½ miles (12,577 yards) —O. J., 18 *Hearth and Home*

Revenue Reform.

It was a shrewd trick of the free-traders to adopt the designation of Revenue Reformers It enabled them, by professing a desire to reform that which it was their desire to overthrow, to assail the tariff in detail. Revenue reform, by its intrinsic merit, served for a time to conceal the sinister purposes of those who had apparently made it their shibboleth. No statesman could well resist its advancement and indeed no feature of governmental policy better entitles itself to his consideration. But while our free-traders cried out for revenue reform, they suggested nothing practical, and as to a general plan, so far confined themselves to a discussion of fragmentary details of the tariff that their object could only be ascertained by grouping together at the close of an active and protracted campaign the views put forth by the leaders of the new movement. By this means we were led to discover that revenue reform meant the overthrow of American industry by the continuance indefinitely of our system of internal taxes so burdensome to the enterprise, labor, and capital of the country, and the repeal of duties now imposed on imports embodying the productions of the labor and capital of other countries, where wages range from but twenty to fifty per cent. of the rate paid for the same labor in the United States. It is significant that no one Revenue Reformers has discovered a single defect in our internal revenue system, or suffered annoyance at the hands of any of the officers entrusted with its assessments and collection.

While the Eastern and Middle States, with an almost undivided voice, demand an abolition of the income tax, the farmers of the West insist upon the repeal of the duties on tea, coffee, spices, and other essentials of life for which we depend on foreign nations, and the latter are beginning to ask why the Southern tobacco fields and the Western grain fields should be made to contribute one-fifth of the revennes of the Government in the shape of tobacco and distilled spirits. The assessment and collection of these taxes has cost us more than eight millions of dollars, and they are felt by every citizen, be his pursuits what they may; yet, strange to say, they have failed to attract the attention of the Revenue Reformers.

The results of the last election, however, proved that the people had observed the movement of these plotters and discovered their object; and President Grant, in his message, demanded a definition of their terms and an expression of their purposes; while Judge Kelley's resolution, asserted that true reform pointed to the abolition of the internal revenue system at the earliest day compatible with the maintenance of the faith and credit of the Government, presents a square issue, upon which the fight must be made And when the question, "Shall we maintain or abolish the internal revenue system?" shall be fairly presented to the people, the issue will not be doubtful. —*Press.*

BLITZ AND THE MINER.—In California, when the diggings were paying well, Signor Blitz visited a gulch, and before a large audience exhibited his legerdemain. During the performances he took out his handkerchief, threw it up in the air, caught it again, when he took a twenty dollar piece out of it asking the boys if they could do that Old Pete, "forty-niner," who had never changed his mining shirt since he came into the diggings, immediately went upon the platform, took off his shirt, and dipped the tail of it into a bucket of water, held it up and rung out $39 50 in gold dust, including fifteen pounds of subsoil. Blitz took the next mule-train.

IN Iowa a merchant sent a dunning letter to a man, who replied by return mail: "You say you are holding a note of mine yet. That is all right—perfectly right. Just keep holding on

A Hardshell Baptist Sermon.

TEXT.—"and when they rit up airly in the morning, behold they wuz All dead corpusses."

My brethering and sistering, I will preach unto you wind and weather permittin', from the 37th chapter of Isaiah, 36th verse, which reads as follows:

"An' the destroyin' angel smote in the camp of the Syreuians a hundred and four score and four thousing men—an' when they riz up airly in the morning, behold they wuz all dead corpusses."

And thus it is, my beloved friends and friendly hearers, that the destroyin' angel stalks abroad, ready to send us to the bone yard before we can rise in the morning and set down to breakfast. An' it is said, my frens, that roses is red and wiolets blue, but its no use tryin to honey-fungle round the angel Gabriel when he toots his horn for you to hand in your checks an' prepare to get under dirt, fur you'll have to hunt your hole then, sartin

"An' when they riz up airly in the morning, behold they wuz all dead corpusses."

My wretched brethering and sistering, as I was ridin' along the road one day, I seen a man settin' on the top of his fence with a double-barrelled shot gun on his lap, an' a swettin' and fannin' uv himself with a straw hat, an' a cussin' uv the Fourth of July, an' North America, an' the Constitution, and the Supreme Court an' the President of the United States, an' the Bird uv Liberty, an' the Freedmens' Buro, an' the Fifteenth Amendment; an' when I hearn that man a cussing and seen that big shot gun, thinks I to myself in the words uv the text:

"An' when they riz up airly in the morning, behold they wuz all dead corpusses."

An' I told roan to wo, and sez I "my ungodly fren, ef you aware in that are way you'll forever and eternally ruinate yer immortal soul, and never get a nibble when you go a fishin'." An' sez he, "You go to thunder, you darned old misshapen, misbegotten mistake uv creation! ef yo had to git the grass out uv a cotton crop with free niggers, you'd git on a stump and cuss yourself out of your darned old yaller hide." Sez I, "My errin' fren, it cuts me to the marrer to see you strugglin' in the bondige uv sin." And says he, "My punkin faced customer, ef you can climb this tall red oak thar and see anything in this ere mis'ble land but bondige and crab grass, you can have my old hat for a hen's nest." An' sez I, "My hard swearin' fren, I'm afraid you will never register your name in the book of eternal life." An' sez, he, "I went to down last week to register but I couldn't git site uv the book for the infernal greesy niggers." "Oh, mistaken human," sez I, "I trimble for yer futur, for you are on the road leading to perdishan."—An' sez he, "You are a cussed ole liar, for I'm on the road leaden' to Benton." I hove a sigh, and sez I, in the language uv my text:

"An' when they riz up airly in the morning, behold they wuz all dead corpusses."

An' he sez, "Let 'em rise, and the devil take 'em all." "Oh, suffrin' feller creeter!" sez I, "ef you would sue for grace, you might join the heaven'ly quire, and be mancipated from the shackles uv sin and 'scape everlastin' perdition!"—An' he cooked up his gun' and sez he, "I had twenty six likely niggers mancipated, an' of you open your jaw bone about mancipation to me agin, I'll make buzzard wittles out'n yer infernal ole carcas quicker'n thunder."

My constant friends an hearers, when I seen that wicked man cockin' uv his gun, I begin to feel mighty jubus, and the words of my text smote upon my ear:

"An when they riz up airly in the morning, behold they was all dead corpusses."

But my christian hearers, I felt called upon to try my hand once more on this poor objurit man, and sez I. "My blasphemous fren, you are continually and eternally damned if you don't immejitly git down off that ar fence, go to some sequestered spot and pray for your souls redemtion." An' shure nuff he did jump down off of the fence, but he didn't hunt some sequestered spot, my ungodly hearers; he struck that big ole double-barrel shot gun close up to my reverend head, and sez he, "I have hearn that a se-

begin to grow mighty small and beautifully less."

An' my hearers, it looked as if a drove uv mules could have trotted down the barrels of that ar old shot shot gun, an' I put spurs to ole roan and galloped through the wilderness for four and twenty hours, an' my hearers, ef that ar man don't pull up soon he'll get to the end uv his rope, and take up his abode whar the worm dieth not and the fire isn't squenched; for in the language uv my text, with a slight variation:

"An' when he rises up in the morning, behold he will be damned."

An' sure, nuff, my patient frens an hearers, in about three days that poor ungodly, profanated man was tuk up by a milinatary commission and hung for killing a nigger. An' my listoin' frens, an' hearers, when I seed him standin' on the great immensity uv space between wind and weather, a kickin' at the fourth district, sez I, in the language of the inspired hymn:

"One more sinner dead and gone;
A silver spade to dig his grave;
A golden chain to let him down;
A bugle horn to blow him on."

"An' when they riz up airly in the morning, behold they wuz all dead corpusses."

The brethering and sistering will sing a concludin' hym, while the deacons hand around the hat for the nickles."

Live within Your Means.

We don't like stinginess. We don't like economy, when it comes down to rags and starvation. We have no sympathy with the notion that a poor man should hitch himself fast to a post and stand still, while the rest of the world moves forward. It is no man's duty to deny himself every amusement every recreation, every comfort, that he may get rich. It is no man's duty to make an iceberg of himself, to shut his eyes and ears to the sufferings of his fellows, and deny himself the enjoyment that results from generous actions, merely that he may hoard wealth for his heirs to quarrel about But there is an economy which is every man's duty, and which is especially commendable in the man who struggles with poverty—an economy which is consistent with happiness and which must be practised if the poor man would secure independence It is almost every man's privilege, and it becomes his duty to live within his means—not up to them, but within them. Wealth does not make the man, we admit, and should never be taken into our account in our judgement of men, but competence should always be secured, when it can be, by the practice of economy and self-denial to only a tolerable extent. It should be secured, not so much for others to look upon, or raise us in the estimation of others, as to secure the consciousness of independence, and content satisfaction which is derived from its acquirement and possession.

A YOUTHFUL MILLIONAIRE.—Mr A. W. Limock, a boyish Wall street merchanant of but twenty-six years of age, is the owner of three-fourths of the capital stock (nominally estimated at $4,000,000) of the Atlantic Mail Steamship company. He is also owner of over $1,000,000 worth of real estate in New Jersey During the last two years he has built, on his Elizabeth property, over thirty palatial residences, which as soon as completed, he has sold to rich young fellows like himself, and thus realized large profits on them, besides establishing a large delightful colony there. Five years ago, a penniless clerk, the son of a Nova Scotia clergyman, he entered New York, and in two years was able to fail for $1,000,000. But he has recovered his loss, has honorably discharged the debts from whose payment he was legaly released. He is very charitable, and has lately built and given to the babtist of Elizabeth a large and handsome church He is a man of ideas and liturature, and is a resort for poets, wits, and people of genius. At the same time he is as gay and boyish in spirit as in appearance.

ONE DROP AT A TIME.—Have you ever watched an icicle as it formed! one drop at a time, until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clear the icicle remained clear, and sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was but slightly muddy the icicle looked foul, and its beauty spoiled. Just so our characters are forming; one little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If each thought be pure and right, the soul will be love-

Higher Up.

This was Daniel Webster's brief reply to a young lawyer who complained that the legal profession was crowded. "There is room higher up," said the great lawyer. This reply indicates a great truth, not only in the profession but in all departments of industrial life. All departments of industry are crowded low down among workmen, while there is not half a suply in the higher departments of head-work and hand-work. Trained and faithful domestics who will do their work and keep their places from year to year command the highest wages, get the best treatment, and are always wanted in still greater numbers. A wealthy family in Boston, wishing to spend the summer out of the city, closed the city house, sent their whole servant force to a good boarding house in the country, continued their wages, and paid their board bills, rather than part with them. And there are other places "high up" that are ready for just such servants.

The boy at school who does every task perfectly, is preparing for his honors at the high school and college and steps naturally and confidently into the places "higher up" in all the learned and lucrative professions. The apprentice or under workman who does everything which he undertakes promptly and well, is forming those habits, and gaining that reputation which will give him a position "higher up," among the master workmen of his craft, and a competence for himself and family

Hugh Miller, who has found a place "higher up" among scholars, learned his trade as a mason of an old man "who made conscience of every stone he laid" The wall built by Uncle David never budged or settled, and no boy in his employ was ever allowed to slight the most unimportant piece of work. The workman needs to "put conscience into his work" far more for his own sake than for the sake of his employer. To slight your work is to slight yourself more than your work. It keeps you in the great army of incapables whom nobody wants. In claiming positions of honor, you may "take your place in the lower." But in seeking positions of useful industry set the down in the "highest room," and make it certain that no man more useful than thyself can claim thy place, being more useful, and therefore more honorable than them art.

How to Save Peach Trees.

A discovery of no small moment, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in the interest of agriculture, has been made by Dr. Geo B. Wood, and communicated by him to the American Philosophical Society, of which he is President.

Peach trees in this vicinity, after producing a few crops, not only cease bearing, but perish in a short time; whereas the natural life is fifty or sixty years, or more. The cause of this defective power of growth is believed by Dr. Wood to be owing to a deficiency of potash in the soil, and he assures us that if this alkali be supplied to the tree so that it shall recall the small roots and be absorbed, the fruitbearing power is restored, and the fruit itself, prematurely perishing, is revived.

Believing, with most persons, that the cause of the decay lay in worms at the root of the peach tree, he put in operation a plan which he had seen his father perform more than fifty years before; viz., of digging around the base of the stem a hole four or five inches deep, scraping away all the worms that could be found burrowing at the junction of the stem and root, and filling the hole thus made with wood ashes from the fire, which, of course retained all their potash. This was done in autumn of 18[illegible]; and with a result in the following spring at which he himself was astonished. The trees appeared to have been restored to all their vigor and freshness; they put forth bright green leaves, blossoming copiously, and bore a crop of fruit such as they had never borne before, many of the branches breaking down under the load of peaches.

Dr. Wood, is reflecting on these results, noticed that several of the peach trees had no worms, and came to the conclusion that we must look for an explanation to some other cause than the destruction of a few worms; and this cause he believed to be the ashes, the potash of which, being dissolved by the rain, had descended along the roots to the rootlets, and presented to them the very food for the want of which they were dying. Decaying