

Carliste Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, ADVERTISING, POLITICS, LITERATURE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.

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Pro bono publico! Call and save a Dollar!

HATS! HATS!

ALL who wish to suit themselves in their first and best hats, give a visit to the new Hat Manufactory of the subscriber, No. 10, Harper's Row, two doors north of Angely and Anderson's store, where a large and complete assortment of hats, made of the best materials and at the very shortest notice.

BEAVER, SUEDE, BRUSH AND FUR HATS.

of every description, in the latest and most fashionable style, warranted to have a good and permanent color as if the hats manufactured in the country. Also,

Chapeaus and Military Caps,

of every description made in the best style, and at very moderate prices.

For Cash, he will sell lower than ever. Hats have been sold in this thorough and, indeed, his prices generally will be such as to suit the depression of the times. As much as he will sell for the quantity he will, as usual, be willing to take Country produce at the market prices for exchange for hats.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public for the encouragement he has received since his first commencement business about three years ago in the old shop in Lehigh street and hopes by attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

Call and judge for yourselves.

WILLIAM H. TROUT, 10-30
Carliste, May 24, 1843.

Small Profits & quick sales.

THE subscriber has just received his new GOODS, selected from the best of the country, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, drillings, flannels, 6-4 sheetings for 12 1/2, 5-4 do, 10 beautiful 4-4 Bleached Muslins for 12 1/2, 12-4 Bleached sheeting, handsome new style 10, 12 1/2 shirts, plaid, check, tickers, Irish linen, sun shades and parasols, Italian 4-4 hair cord muslins, and laces, cloth, Muslin caps, with a variety of other goods which he wishes to sell for the good folks of Carliste to call and examine for themselves. Also, Broad, Striped and Lawns, Bonnets, Mitts, Misses and Children's caps, and many other goods. Also, Ribbons, Gaiters, and many other goods. Also, Ribbons, Gaiters, and many other goods.

W. M. HARRIS, 11-27
Carliste, May 3, 1843.

S. ELLIOTT

OFFERS for sale at very reduced prices, a full assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Eye-Stuffs, PAINTS, &c.

Stationary, Fine Cap Paper, by the Ream, Letter-4 Sheet by the dozen, Silver Pencils, Drawing-4 Sheet by the dozen, and many other goods. Also, Waxes, Mafes, Penknives, of a fine quality, Patent Needles, Gravers, and many other goods. Also, Waxes, Mafes, Penknives, of a fine quality, Patent Needles, Gravers, and many other goods.

Those who wish to see any article which they wish disposed of, will do well to call on him, immediately opposite the Mission House, and Hall Road Depot, West High street, Carliste.

Carliste, March 13, 1843.

Forwarding & Commission BUSINESS!

GEORGE FLEMING

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he is prepared to receive, forward and dispose of **reduce of every description,** either at the Philadelphia or Baltimore Markets, or at any other point accessible by Rail Road. He will attend in person to the delivery and sale of all articles entrusted to his care, the most satisfactory and speedy returns made at all times, and the utmost promptitude in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.

Those who wish to sell any article which they wish disposed of, will do well to call on him, immediately opposite the Mission House, and Hall Road Depot, West High street, Carliste.

Carliste, March 13, 1843.

Hats! Hats! Hats!

STANDARD FASHIONS!
No. 1063 Market st, and corner 3d & Walnut st
PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber has on hand and is now making an Entire Fresh Stock of Hats and Caps for the Pennsylvania trade.

Those who wish to see any article which they wish disposed of, will do well to call on him, immediately opposite the Mission House, and Hall Road Depot, West High street, Carliste.

Carliste, March 13, 1843.

Selling off at Cost, WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE subscriber, determined to close his business, will sell his entire stock of Goods **AT COST.** Persons wishing to purchase may rely on getting goods precisely at cost. His stock consists of a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware, Shoes and Boots of every kind, Paints and Dye Stuffs.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves, as they will sell their whole stock or any part of it to suit purchasers.

Store in South Hanover street, Carliste. If the centre stock is purchased, the Room, Warehouse and cellar can be had with it.

S. CLARK, 11-29
August 16, 1843.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of Thomas H. Skiles, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gloves, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars, Cuffbands, Hosiery, Caps, &c. &c., all of which they offer for sale at the old stand of Thomas H. Skiles, in West Main Street. They assure the public that their work will be done in the best manner and most fashionable style. Gentlemen furnishing Cloth, may rely upon having it made up with equal care.

W. M. LINTHURST, WM. SKILES,
No. 10, Thomas H. Skiles will be continued in the establishment of the above named firm, at the old stand, in West Main Street, Carliste, June 29, 1843.

CONFIGNATORY, FRUITS, &c.

LINE & MONYER.

WORLDLY inform their friends and the public, High Street, next door to Beckwith's Hotel, Carliste, a large, fresh, and elegant assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, and other articles in their line, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Their assortment comprises the following varieties, all of which are of the highest quality:

CANDIES—Mint, Riband, curls, quills, spear mint, nut plat, cakes and rolls, cinnamon, sassafras, lemon, honeydew, orange, cream and bird-eye. The above are prepared in the most fashionable and elegant style. Gentlemen furnishing Candy, may rely upon having it made up with equal care.

NUTS—Almonds, filberts, English walnuts, shell-halves, chestnuts, and Brazil, cream, cocoa and ground nuts.

FRUITS—Oranges, lemons, raisins, figs, prunes, dates and citron. Also the best

Cavendish Tobacco and Segars:

such as Regalia, Princeps, Havana, Trabancas and American segars, of the finest quality.

Their assortment is kept constantly supplied by fresh arrivals. Country merchants are invited to call, as they can be supplied on terms as advantageous as any other place. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Carliste, April 26, 1843.

Leather, Morocco and Findings

W. M. FEEBER,
MOST respectfully informs the citizens of Carliste, that he has removed his Leather, Morocco and Findings Store, to North Second Street, a few doors above Henry Beckwith's Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the following named articles, viz:

Spanish & Slantier, Sole, Skirting, Harness, fair and black bridle, wax and grain upper, white and colored leather, wax and grain sole, Call-Skins, Spanish and Country Kips, top and lining leather, harness leather for Farm-traces and Harness, and many other goods.

ALSO—MORRISCO:
Comprising Men's Morocco, Women's undressed red and black studs, French kid of different colors, Red, Blue, Green, and many other colors. Also, the best quality of Morocco, and many other goods.

ALSO—SHOEMAKERS' KIT AND FINDINGS:
Such as boot keys and breakers, shoe keys, hammers, awls, needles, stumps, size sticks, punches, awls, knives, and many other goods.

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FARMS FOR SALE

IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA.

SIX FARMS are offered for sale, each containing about 250 Acres of fine

Limestone and Chocolate Land,

well watered and improved, with a due proportion of wood, situated on the State Road in Trough Creek Valley, 6 miles from the Raystown Branch of the Juniata and Chiltonstown, about 7 from the Tub-mill Gap, 13 from Campbell's Lock on the State Canal, and 20 from McConnellsburg and the town of Huntingdon. They are surrounded by a respectable and thriving population, established more than 50 years since; and are near to several Iron works, which afford markets for the produce of this fertile and beautiful valley.

For information, apply to Mr. James Glasgow, Coffee-run P. O. Huntingdon county, Pa., or Mr. William Houck, Broad-top P. O. Huntingdon county, Pa., who will show the premises; to Jos. B. Townsend, 309 Arch street, Philadelphia.

JOHN HARE POWELL, Phila.
August 9, 1843. 11-41

TO THE Electors of Cumberland Co.

GENTLEMEN: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

ADAM LONGSDORF,
Silver Spring, April 12, 1843. 11-42

TO THE Electors of Cumberland Co.

GENTLEMEN: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

at the ensuing general election. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JOHN SICKBICK,
East Pennsboro' May 24, 1843. 11-43

TO THE Electors of Cumberland County.

GENTLEMEN: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county at the next election, and will feel gratified to your support.

ANDREW ROBERTS,
Mechanicsburg, April 12, 1843. 11-44

TO THE Electors of Cumberland county.

GENTLEMEN: I have determined to be a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

I respectfully solicit your support.

MICHAEL G. EGGE,
May 10, 1843. 11-45

TO THE Electors of Cumberland county.

GENTLEMEN: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county at the next election, and will feel gratified to your support.

GEORGE MOLTZ,
East Pennsboro' to April 10, 1843. 11-46

TO THE Voters of Cumberland Co.

GENTLEMEN: I offer myself as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

at the next general election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should you elect me, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

DAVID FOREMAN,
Newton tp. April 19, 1843. 11-47

FOETAY.

Alone, yet not alone, for the Father is with me.

BY REV. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D.

With grateful praise I bend,
I feel I am not all alone.

My Father and my Friend,
Humble as I love to Thee.

Thou answerest it with love to me.
Each morn'g will bring a promise pure.

As dew to desert flowers,
Each eve a rest as calm and sure.

As bird's in forest bowers,
Till death shall loose my earth-bound wing.

And bear me heaven-ward as I sing.

MISSOURI.

From the American Farmer.

SEEDING OF WHEAT.

Although the time has not yet arrived for putting in this crop, as it is one of the most important staples of our husbandry—one which is subject to various casualties and drawbacks by freezing out and disease—it is full time that the careful and provident husbandman should be looking around him, and making his arrangements to prepare his fields, in order that he may not be behind hand in the time of getting his seed. No farmer ever yet lost anything in being in advance of his work; but on the contrary, is always sure to derive benefit from having placed himself in such a position, both in a mental and pecuniary point of view.

To a man who takes pride in his business, the reflection that he has his work under his control, should carry to his mind the most gratifying sensations of an honorable ambition, as while it pleases him in the relation of an example to his neighbors around him, it assures him of all those advantages arising from the ability it gives him of getting in his crop in due season.

The particular object we have in view in writing this article, is to call the attention of the wheat growers to a few subjects which we consider of vital importance to their success in the growth of the crop.

"The first in order is the time of sowing."

In speaking upon this point, we feel a delicacy arising from our respect for the opinions of others, and did we not consider it our duty to advocate what we consider truth, we should feel still more embarrassed in speaking on the subject than we do.

To prevent the ravages of the fall attack of the Hessian Fly, farmers have, in our opinion, got into the habit of seeding their wheat entirely too late, as in their desire to avoid the fall attack of this baneful insect, they deny the wheat plant sufficient time to entrench itself with roots, to withstand the effects of the thawings and freezings of winter and early spring. If our winters were as even as temperature, there would be policy in such late sowing, as to the certainty that the grain would be protected from the autumn warring of the Fly, and no disadvantage would result from the alternations of season of which we have before spoken; but, at from the precarious nature of our winters and springs, there is no making any calculation upon their character or stability, we do think that the safe plan will be found in sowing early, and hazarding the fall visitation of the Fly, as in so doing we conceive there would be found less peril in trusting a crop of scanty-rooted wheat plants to the mercy of our ever varying and changing temperature of the seasons. What we are about to say now, we desire to be considered as mere opinion; for although there are facts to sustain the practice, we do not consider them sufficient to treat the matter as a settled question. It has been stated upon credible authority, that if the wheat grower use due vigilance and watch his wheat plants in the fall, so as to detect the Fly when it is in the pupar or worm state, that by rolling his wheat field he may destroy the insect, and thus not only protect his crop from the fall attack, but lessen the number of the insects the ensuing spring, and thus relieve his field from serious injury from their second appearance. We incline to the opinion that this remedy is practicable. It certainly has common sense to recommend it, as every one must know that the pressure of some hundreds of pounds, which the roller weighs, passing over the fly while in the pupa state, must necessarily grind it into atoms, and thus cut off all subsequent chances from indulgence in the soft balances of love, or of depositing its eggs with a view to the perpetuation of its kind. If, then, we can get rid of this enemy by watchfulness and the application of the roller, why need any dread be entertained of early sowing? We know that there is a ready apprehended

danger from early sowing, of the wheat being lodged; but this we think may be obviated, if there be sufficient potash in the soil to dissolve the sand, so as to form the silicate of potash, that substance which gives strength and elasticity to the stem of the plant. Potash exists originally in all clays; but by long culture the soil may become exhausted of it; it may be supplied by applications of ashes, lime, marl, or virgin-clay, so that, without naming any others, there are four resources at hand; and to those who reside on our salt water rivers, where the sea-weed washes up, we will state that in that weed potash abounds.

In the event of an attack of the Hessian Fly, and the application of the roller, we have no doubt that the crop would derive solid benefit from the consolidation of the soil, and the increased disposition and ability it would impart to the plants to tiller. But should early sowing conduce to rankness, it would be an easy matter to feed the wheat plants down by turning in a flock of sheep in dry weather in early spring. But we must be candid; we confess, notwithstanding existing opinions, that we should have no dread upon the subject; if we were satisfied that there was potash enough in our soil; but on the contrary, should look forward to something like a certainty, that early sowing would push on the ripening of our grain, in summer, a sufficient number of days to enable it to escape injury from the rust, an enemy equally formidable with the fly.

With but one single exception, all the wheat we have examined this season, has favored the belief that early sowing is best. This brings us to the time of sowing.

We would always endeavor to make our arrangements to commence by the 15th of September, and finish on the 1st to the 10th of October.

The second subject to which we would call the attention of wheat growers, is the use of charcoal.

In France, as well as in America, examples are at command to show that the opinion prevails in the minds of practical farmers in both countries, that the Wheat crop has been preserved from the ill effects of the Rust by the application of fine charcoal to the soil as a top-dressing; the quantities are not stated, but we should think that fifty bushels to the acre would be sufficient. This is a substance that every farmer may provide at but little cost of labor and time. As we have before promised, the conservative properties of charcoal may arise from its great power of absorption, affinity for ammonia, carbonic acid, and the retention of those substances when absorbed, as also to the fact of its possessing, in its constituent properties, a portion of the silicate of potash. The experiments of agricultural chemists teach us that charcoal will absorb twenty times its weight of ammonia, and that it yields it out slowly to the voltaic action of the roots of plants, and the more approved opinion is, that ammonia forms a very material food of plants.

These facts be as stated, the exemption arising to the wheat plant from the use of charcoal may accrue in this way—first, by the supply of the silicate of potash to give strength and the power of resistance to the stem of the plants; and secondly, by its yielding up its nutritive food so slowly, as not to endanger their disruption through grossness of habit or a surcharge of the saps.

We offer these suggestions in the hope that they may induce experiments to be made the approaching season, to test the virtue of charcoal. If it possess the property ascribed to it, of being a preventive against Rust, it is desirable that the truth of its efficacy be established—if it do not possess it, it is equally important, that that fact be also established, in order that delusion may be put to rest. But as neither its efficacy nor inefficiency can be established without a series of well conducted experiments, we sincerely trust that wheat growers will feel themselves called upon to make them.

Thirdly. We would suggest that in every instance where wheat may be sown, that the ground undergo thorough preparation and that all should consider deep ploughing and repeated harrowing essential operations.

Fourthly. We would advise, that if the land may not have been previously limed, that from 5 to 10 bushels of lime per acre be sown thereon; or an equal quantity of ashes. These quantities are small, but will be found sufficient for the use of a season. And wherever wheat may be sown on a clayey soil, we should sow from 2 to 4 bushels of salt to the acre.

Fifthly. We would, by all means, be particular in the selection of good seed, having due regard to the weight of grain, and strength of straw, earliness of maturity, and quality of flour.

Sixthly. We would not have any wheat sown, without having it first thoroughly washed in pure water, and then soaked in a brine of salt, that would bear an egg or potato for 24 hours, which when taken out should be drained and then sown in time.

We are the more particular in insisting upon this mode of preparing seed wheat, because we have noticed many accounts of injury, to the crops during the late season from smut, a disease perfectly within the control of the wheat grower, and which can never occur but from culpable neglect, as the means we have pointed out, we do know, will prevent its occurrence.

Seventhly. While we are upon the subject, let us advise all wheat growers to give to their land a bountiful allowance of seed, as should he fail to do this, the bare portions of the soil will call into being some of those numerous weeds, the seeds of which are always at hand, to occupy spots left by the neglect of the husbandman.

He that wants a clean field of wheat must fill that field with wheat plants. If he does not commit a sufficient quantity of seed to the earth, nature will supply a crop of pestilent weeds to rob his wheat plants of their food, diminish his crop, and thus punish him for his neglect of duty.

FATHER MATHEW.

In a recent speech at Brooklyn, Long Island, Mr. Lewis Tappan, of New York, stated that, while attending the World's Convention, he had an interview with Father Mathew, and although an old temperance man himself, received the pledge from him anew, and a present of a handsome medal.

Father Mathew signed to him that he was himself induced to take the pledge by the persuasions of one William Martin, who had for a long time been urging him to do so. He was at that time a humble, obscure Catholic priest, and soon after he had signed, he began to preach to his little flock. At first only a few of his congregation came to him to receive the pledge; then others about the neighborhood—then they began to come from places ten, fifteen and twenty miles distant. He finally concluded that it would be less trouble for him to go to the people than for the people to come to him, and began to make short excursions about the country, administering the pledge to those who were willing to receive it.

He was then invited to Limerick, and upon arriving there, instead of finding four or five hundred people to speak to, as he expected, there were two hundred thousand assembled anxiously awaiting his arrival. His Bishop, seeing the great excitement he was producing, went and remonstrated with him, and told him he was departing from the line of his duty. "Don't you know," said the Bishop, "that the publicans do more to sustain our religion than any body else?" "Yes," replied Father Mathew, "and I know that your brother is the greatest distiller in the country, and know too, it is more important to secure the health, and happiness, and peace of our people, than it is to build up the Roman Catholic Religion." Finding that he had nothing but opposition to expect from his Bishop, he immediately wrote to the Pope, who sent him back a highly encouraging letter, with a commission appointing him Vicar Apostolic, which took him entirely out of the jurisdiction of the Bishop, and made him responsible for his conduct to the Pope alone.

Father Mathew told Mr. T. that three-fourths of the people of Ireland had taken the pledge, and that not more than one in five hundred had broken it. The number of Mr. T's certificate was 5,581,921! In administering the pledge, the people, men, women and children, knelt down in a row, and the women in rising, would often hold up their babes for Father Mathew to kiss which he invariably did, although their little faces were rather smutty. He would plough dirt to do good, he said, at any time. Mr. Tappan asked him what would be the result, in his opinion, of the present repeal movement to the people of Ireland? He answered, very significantly, (for he is a man of few words,) "They will get equal laws, sir!"

ACCURACY OF THE BIBLE.

An astonishing feature of the word of God is, that, notwithstanding the time at which its compositions were written, and the multitude of the topics to which it alludes, there is not one physical error, nor one assertion or allusion disproved by the progress of modern science. None of those mistakes which the science of each succeeding age discovered in the books of the preceding; above all, none of those absurdities which modern astronomy indicates in such great numbers in the writings of the ancients—in their sacred codes—in their philosophy; and even in the finest pages of the fathers of the church—not one of these errors is to be found in any of our sacred books. Nothing will there ever contradict that which, after so many ages, the investigations of the learned world have been able to reveal to us on the state of our globe, or on that of the heavens. Peruse with care our Scriptures from one end to the other, to find here such spots. And whilst you apply yourself to this examination, remember that it is a book which

speaks of every thing, which describes nature, which recites its creation, which tells of the water, of the atmosphere, of the mountains, of the animals, and of plants. It is a book which teaches the first revolutions of the world, and which also foretells its last; it recounts them in the circumstantial language of history; it extols them in the sublimest strains of poetry; and it chaunts them in the charms of glowing song. It is a book which is full of oriental rapture, elevation, variety and boldness. It is a book which speaks of the heavenly and invisible world, whilst it also speaks of the earth and things visible. It is a book which nearly fifty writers, of every degree of cultivation, and of every state, and of every condition, and living through the course of fifteen hundred years, have concurred to make. It is a book which was written in the centre of Asia, in the sands of Arabia, in the deserts of Judah; in the courts of the temple of the Jews; in the music school of the prophets of Bethel and of Jericho, in the sumptuous palaces of Babylon, and on the idolatrous banks of Chebar; and finally in the centre of Western civilization, in the midst of polytheism and its idols, as also in the bosom of pantheism and of its sad philosophy. It is a book whose first writer preceded, by more than nine hundred years, the most ancient philosophers of ancient Greece and Asia; the Thaleses, and the Pythagoreans, the Zoroastres, the Xenophanes and the Confuciuses. It is a book which carries its narrations to the hierarchies of angels—even to the most distant epoch of the future, and the glorious scenes of the last day. Well, search among its 66 books, and its 31,183 verses—search for only one of those thousand errors that the ancients and the moderns committed when they speak of the heavens or the earth, of their revolutions, of the elements—search, but you will find none.—From the German of Cussen.

"EDUCATION IS ASS