Select Poetry.

"Who Touched Me?"

I.

Thousands, thousands gathered round thee;
Tens of thousands swell thy train;
See the myriads that surround thee!
Can such homage all be vain?
Lo! the crowds encompass—press thee!
Hail thee as they move along;
Bow the knee, extol, caress thee!
Thee, the burden of their song!

II.

All in vain, this adoration;
Cold it falls upon thine ear;
Not the homage of a nation
Was to thee so sweet, so dear,
As that gentle touch that moved thee—
Drew the healing from thy frame;
Touch of trembling faith, which proved thee
Faithful to thy gracious name.

III.

Iron hands were those that bound thee,
Smote, and scourged thee; marred thy face;
Rude the cord that passed around thee,
As they spurned thy silent grace.
All was borne without complaining;
Not a murmur, or a frown;
All thy native power restraining,
As they wove thy thorny crown.

IV.

Patient as a lamb for slaughter,
Thou did'st stand, nor turn thy face;
But, when Sorrow's trembling daughter
Sought to prove thy matchless grace,
Thou did'st turn, instinct with healing;
Grace and Pity *made* thee move;
Vain all efforts of concealing
From that eye of boundless Love.

Oswestry, July 16. C. S.

The Bible.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Bible Narratives—No. 13.

NOAH'S CURSE AND BLESSING.—GEN. ix: 25—27.

God often magnifies his mercy, by bringing good out of the evil done by man. Thus, Joseph, sold as a slave by cruel hearted brothers, by that very step was enabled to rise to be second ruler in Egypt, and to be a savior to his father's house. Thus, the fall of man prepared the way for the wonderful scheme of redemption, by which God is more glorified than by creating a universe. So here, the sin of Noah over his wine cup became the occasion of the announcement of the leading facts of the religious and political history of the human race for ages. The *good*, however, which God brings out of the *evil*, does neither excuse the criminal, nor even palliate the guilt of his sin.

Noah, perhaps a century after the flood, "became drunken; and he was uncovered in his tent." Canaan, his youngest grandson, who had now come to years of moral accountability, was perhaps guilty of some indignity to his aged grand-parent. Ham saw it; but, as too frequently happens, false parental affection triumphed over filial, and led him, instead of reproving his son, to magnify and complain of his father's conduct. Japheth and Shem, as soon as the facts are known, with modest delicacy of affection, strive to cover up, or wipe away their father's disgrace. When Noah awoke to consciousness, he uttered a curse and a blessing, according to the acts of his children.

Perhaps the dark aspect alone in the future of Ham's descendants is presented; and the bright alone in the future of the races of the two filial-hearted sons. Though the words of Noah are prophetic, and prophecy is a kind of miracle, yet in one sense it required no miraculous indorsement to forsee, and no miracle to fulfill the events predicted. The conduct of Ham, carried out by his race, would morally, socially, and politically curse and degrade them from generation to generation. While, on the other hand, the reverence of Japheth and Shem for their venerable and aged father, imitated by their descendants, would elevate and ennoble them, and make them the rulers of the world. No family happiness can be found; and no reasonable hope of national greatness and glory can be entertained, where children do not respect their parents; and where they are disposed to make the most of their foibles, in order to find fault, and the least of their virtues, in order to withhold a just tribute of praise.

But because a social and political curse is announced against the race of Ham, and especially that of Canaan, we are not, therefore, to conclude, that either the fathers, or individuals of the races, were necessarily cast beyond the pale of the mercy of God in redemption. Nor are we to affirm that all which befell the descendants of Ham was the result of his one act of disrespect to his pious, yet erring father. The Canaanites were slain or banished their country by Moses and Joshua, not because of ancestral sins, but because their own "iniquity was full." The same will be found true of the degradation which has rested upon, or the destruction which has thinned the ranks of the Ethiopian in every age and portion of the world.

Canaan gave name to the country which has become a blessed type of the believer's home in the skies; so it is not incredible that he himself, through the wonderful grace of God, might be made heir of the heavenly, as he was for a time of the earthly possession. Shem was still alive when Abraham returned from the slaughter of the kings; so may Canaan, the youngest son of Ham, have been. He may have repented of his own youthful errors, and may have striven to avert the curse of God threatened against his race. In this he failed, as almost always happens even with pious parents, where their example *has* been, or *is*, against their precept. But, in the evening of his life, he may possibly still have attained to great eminence in piety. Thus, for anything we know to the contrary, he may have been Melchisedec, the "righteous king" of Salem, dwelling in the midst of his family, and receiving tithes of Abraham, as a resident of the country over which he ruled. This seems the more likely, not only from his local residence, but from the fact that sacred penmen seem to be ever ready to note the interest which great sinners, such as Thamar, and Rahab, and Bathsheba, and Manasseh, and others like them, have in the great salvation. The account which Paul gives of Melchisedec, would apply to any patriarchal king and priest whose genealogy is not noted, and who might thus be an eminent type of Christ. It is as likely that Moses would omit the proper name of the son of Ham, on whom rested the heaviest weight of the curse of Noah, as that of any other priestly prince which could be thought of.

The blessing of Noah is more remarkable, more extensive, and more interesting than the curse. To Shem, his second son, he announced a special covenant relation, not only with the *Elohim*, the God who had pointed to the bow in the cloud as a token of peace with humanity, but with *Jehovah Elohim*, the Lord God, the *self existent*, and the *self-revealed* God. This explains why Jehovah is said (Ex. vi: 3.) to be first revealed in its full import to Moses, the earliest inspired penman of the Bible, and the author of a larger and more important part of it than any separate part which followed. For in one sense, Prophets, Evangelists, and Apostles, are but inspired commentators on Moses, the wonderful author of all antediluvian and patriarchal history, and the great law receiver of Sinai. Thus we find, in every part of revelation which follows, a constant appeal to what is found in the law; or if not a direct appeal, there is at least a reference to it as the foundation of a subsequent and fuller development. The special covenant relation predicted was entered into, and became an event of history in the tenth generation from Shem. The promise then given to Abraham, in regard to the Messiah, and a salvation through him by the righteousness of faith, was not annulled by the law four hundred and thirty years after, but rather confirmed, that it might be met in Christ, who is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth.

Great political power is predicted of Joseph; but it is by dwelling in the tents of Shem that he attains to it; and it is only after this that Canaan becomes his servant. Thus, the blessings of the covenant God of Shem underlay the eventual promotion of the race of Japheth, the union with them of the descendants of Shem, and the servitude of the children of Noah's youngest son. Therefore, if affinity and servitude are not made subservient to the great end for which it is allowed, to wit, the blessedness and glory of the redeeming God of Shem; then sin lies at the door, and must meet its punishment in him who commits it, though God, through the actor, may be fulfilling some of his wonderful purposes.

It is remarkable that the greatest dashes of the historian's pen should have been drawn more than four thousand years ago, and almost before the postdiluvian world had a history. We are but copying them when we write the present history of down-trodden Africa; when we narrate the expansive energy of the Christian and Protestant Aglo-Europeans; when we tell how they are extending the sceptre of their influence, both toward the rising and the setting sun; and how they are making their home with the Shemetic people of the islands of the Pacific, of Hindostan, and of the empire of China, or ancient Sinim. G. W. S.

P. S.—It is our object in these Bible Narratives, to lead, if possible, those who read them, to a careful perusal of the Bible; and also to bring the reader to exercise his own judgment upon the interesting facts recorded in the only early authentic annals of our race. Hence, we sometimes make plausible suggestions, as in the Bible Narrative, No. 11, which the editor has kindly noticed. Then, we state, as at the beginning of the fourth paragraph, that which lies, or is generally considered as lying, on the surface of the sacred record.

The suggestive remarks of the editor give us the opportunity of noticing some little incidents in regard to the food of Primeval and Antediluvian man, which we passed when treating of that subject, and of which the reader may not have thought.

The grant in Gen. i: 29, is not, as the editor thinks, plain, "every herb," and "every tree," but "every seed-bearing herb," and "every fruit-bearing tree." "*Every green herb*" is to be food for beast, and fowls, and creeping thing. The most natural conclusion from these two grants is, that so far as vegetable nature is concerned, man is confined to grain and fruit; and the food of animals is to be the grasses.

In the covenant of works, two trees were excepted from this grant.—Gen. ii: 17—22. The curse of sin drove man to eat the *herb* of the field, (Gen. iii: 21; ix: 3,) which had been allotted to lower orders of animals. Sin was also the occasion of the skins of animals being appropriated for man's clothing, and the fat for a type of a vicarious atonement. Thus, the questions might be asked, whether the "dominion" given to man without limit (Gen. i: 28,) did not give the *right* to use for any purpose to which man might be guided by the principles of his nature? Does the law of food, in close connexion with man's unlimited dominion over the animal creation, necessarily confine him to grain and fruit? If so, did the fall not modify this grant to "man primeval?" Is it not natural to consider the law of *dominion* and *food* given to Noah (Gen. ix: 2—4,) as a re-publication of the first law, (which might be called a law of nature, as suited to unfallen creatures,) with some explanations needed by man as a sinner? Would not the curse of the ground, removed at least to some extent in the deluge, (Gen. v: 29,) make the re-publication of this early law natural, without supposing that animal food was now first allowed?

We admit the canon of interpretation mentioned by the editor to be correct; but do not consider its application to exclude animal food to the race till the days of Noah, to be quite as plain as some commentators have thought. G. W. S.

For the Young.

The Right way to Read.

When the late Jeremiah Evarts was in the fifth year of his age, he came to his father, and asked him for a new book. His father asked him if the last book he had given him was worn out. "Oh, no, sir," said Jeremiah, "but I have read all the sense out of it." He meant to say, that he had read it thoroughly, and had made himself master of all the ideas it contained.

That is the right way to read, in order to profit by reading. By reading in that way, Jeremiah Evarts made great improvement, and became one of the wisest and most useful men our country has produced. He never took up a book and allowed his eyes to rest on the page, while his thoughts were wandering from one thing to another, so as only now and then to get an idea of what was written. He never took up a book for the sake of passing away time. He took the advice of those who were wiser than he, and read only good books, and he read "all the sense out of them." He had fewer books than young persons have now; but, by pursuing a thorough method of reading, he made greater mental progress than is made by many who have every advantage they can desire.

He not only confined his reading to good books, and read them attentively and thoroughly, but he thought over what he read. Thinking improves the mind more than reading. Reading should be made the occasion of, and an aid to thinking.

The reader, I dare say, desires to have a good mind. Mental power commands respect and is a great instrument for doing good. He should remember that the amount of mental improvement which one makes, depends in a great measure upon himself. Teachers can do very little for him who is not willing to put forth the effort necessary for improvement. Reading the best books, and only the best books, is one of the means of improvement.

Methinks I hear a lad say, "I will make more improvement by means of reading, than I have done. What is the first thing I must do?"

I will tell you. Before you read any book, ask some intelligent friend whether it is a good book or not—whether it will do you good to read it.

Perhaps you will say, "I find it hard work to read any book that does not contain an interesting story. I begin to read, but before I get to the bottom of the page, I forget what I am reading about. How can I fix my attention, and keep it fixed?"

I answer by *trying*, and trying harder and harder. When you begin a page, resolve that you will keep your attention fixed till you get to the bottom of it, or to the end of the section. If you find your attention flagging, try the harder to keep it fixed. If you find that it has gone off before you knew it, go back to the beginning of the page or section, and persevere till you can read it from beginning to end with fixed attention. By that means you will soon form a habit which will enable you to fix your attention on a train of reasoning as closely and continuously as on an interesting narrative.

Some young persons say they have read a book through when they have skipped half of it. No good comes from such reading. If the book is a bad one, the whole of it should be skipped; if it be a good one, "*all the sense should be read out of it.*"—*N. Y. Observer.*

For the Ladies.

How Coffee came to be Used.

It is somewhat singular to trace the manner in which arose the use of the common beverage of coffee, without which, few persons, in any half or wholly civilized country in the world, now make a breakfast. At the time Columbus discovered America, it had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and Upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a beverage, is ascribed to the superior of a monastery, in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee upon the report of shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it had reached Paris. A single plant brought there in 1714, became the parent stock of all the French coffee plantations in the West Indies. The Dutch introduced it into Java and the East Indies, and the French and Spanish all over South America and the West Indies. The extent of the consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consume it at the cost on its landing, of from fifteen to sixteen millions of dollars. That of tea is a little over eight millions of dollars. You may know the Arabian or Mocha, the best coffee, by its small bean of a dark yellow color. The Java and East Indian, next in quality, are larger and of a paler yellow. The West Indian and Rio has a bluish or greenish-gray tint.

Health for Children.

There are as many children die in cities as in the country, and half the children born do not reach ten years. Such a result could never have been intended by the wise and kind Maker of us all. A different result must be brought about, by the exercise of the reason which is implanted in all parents, and which, if properly cultivated and practised the lights of our time, would soon work a wonderful change in infantile mortality.

1 Children should sleep in sperate beds, on mattresses of straw or shucks of corn.

2. Require them to go to bed at a regular early hour, and let them have the fullest amount of sleep they can take, allowing them in no case to be waked up.

3. Except a rug beside the bed, there should be no carpet on the floor of their chamber, no bed or window curtains, no clothing of any description hanging about, no furniture beyond a dressing-table and a few chairs, no standing fluids, except a glass of water, and nothing at all in the way of food, or plants, or flowers. In short, a chamber should be the cleanest, driest, coolest, lightest and most barren room in the house, in order to secure the utmost purity of air possible.

4. Make it your study to keep your children out of doors every hour possible, from breakfast until sundown, for every five minutes so spent in joyous play increases the probabilities of a healthful old age.

5. Let them eat at regular hours, and nothing between meals; eating thus, never stint them; let them partake of plain substantial food, until fully satisfied. Multitudes of children are starved into dyspepsia. The last meal of the day should be at least two hours before retiring.

6. Dress children warmly; wollen flannel next their persons during the whole year. By every consideration, protect the extremities well. It is an ignorant barbarism which allows a child to have bare arms, and legs, and feet, even in Summer. The circulation should be invited to the extremities; warmth does that; cold repels it. It is at the hands and feet we begin to die. Those who have cold hands and feet are never well. *Plenty of warmth, plenty of substantial food and ripe fruits, plenty of sleep, and plenty of joyous out door exercise, would save millions of children annually.*—*Hall's N. Y. Journal of Health.*

To Clean Light Colored Kid Gloves.

The common burning fluid (turpentine and alcohol mixed) used in lamps, is the best liquid that can be used to clean kid gloves. Put the glove on the hand to which it belongs, then dip a small piece of clean sponge in a little of the liquid,—which may be poured into a cup for convenience—and rub all the spots on the glove until the grease and dirt are removed from it, then take it off and lay it down upon a piece of white paper. Do the same with the other glove, and then suspend them both over a clean cord, and dry them in a cool place. While drying they must be stretched a little from time to time, to prevent their shrinking. Those who make a business of cleaning gloves, dry them upon artificial hands, but these are not positively necessary. Care must be exercised not to clean gloves in this manner by candle light, or in the neighborhood of a fire, as accidents have taken place to persons by the ignition of the gas of the fluid.—*Scientific American.*

READ—TRY.—Sometimes little boys and girls tease their mothers, when they are busy, by asking questions. There was once a very little boy who used to ask his mother a great many questions, and how do you think she answered him? "Read and you will know," said she; and then she would give him books, where he found all he wished to know. Sometimes, too, this little boy used to wish that he could do this difficult thing, or that difficult thing, and instead of discouraging him, this good mother would say one little word, and that word was, "Try." The little boy was SIR WILLIAM JONES, afterwards one of the most learned men that ever lived.

Poetry.

A Charming Little Beauty.

A charming little beauty lives o'er in yonder dell,
Within her humble cottage, Love, Truth and Friendship dwell;
Gay birds are chanting there, the songs we've heard before,
And a fragrant vine is twining about the cottage door.

There sweetest flowers are springing, beneath the sun's bright ray,
A sparkling stream is singing, through all the Summer day;
Within the spreading bough of yonder chestnut tree,
The songsters gladly warble, to her in merry glee.

To all a smile is given, a smile of magic power,
Which makes an earthly heaven of many a weary hour;
She's always kind and true, her heart is full of love,
Her eyes than stars are brighter, that shine from heaven above.

Agricultural.

GUANO.—It may not be as generally known as it should be, that great danger may be incurred by the reckless handling of guano. We understand that cases have occurred of persons having cuts upon their fingers, who, in handling this manure, have received a deadly poison into the system. The guano contains an organic element, which is just as certain to operate against life, if it once reaches the blood, as the corruption of a body that gets into a wound upon the person of the dissector. Farmers should be aware of this fact, and be cautious.

THE AERATION OF THE SOIL.—This is one of the most important principles involved in hoeing. It is an undoubted fact "that the roots increase their fibres every time the earth is stirred about them," and consequently the plants themselves grow the faster, providing, of course, fair judgment is exercised in directing the operation. This manifest advantage can only be rightly attributed to the supply of food thus communicated to the plants by promoting the admission of atmospheric influences into the soil, and by the minute disintegration of the soil, its subdivision and repeated stirrings making new and plentiful "internal superfices" in it.

WATERING STOCK.—At this dry season, great suffering among stock, and great loss to their owners are likely to result from an insufficient supply of water. The impression that dew will suffice is a great mistake. Stock may be seen to drink in wet seasons, when good water is in their reach. How much more do they need water now, when the streams and springs are almost all dry, and when the grass itself is as dry as the hay that stands in the stack, and when the great heat makes them pant as they stand in the field. Unless your stock have access to a supply, water it all generously twice each day, either from wells, or at streams; once toward noon, and once toward night. They will not need water early in the morning, as the dew will, in general, be on the grass. Sheep should have access to water. But the milch-kine, and oxen that work, and horses, of course, need special attention. The loss from the lack of water, or the expense of driving a large stock to distant streams to get it, would do much toward making all the needful wells and ponds for this purpose.

Miscellaneous.

PASSION.—A cannon ball, striking the oaken ribs of a man-of-war, pierces straight through them, scattering destruction on all sides, until its force is expended; but if it impinge upon the wave, it swerves aside, and is conquered by their unresisting softness, and finally subsides without injury. So the first burst of passion, increased and rendered more dangerous by a stubborn opposition, will generally yield and fall harmless, if it is met by softness and submission.

TRAPPING HOUSE ANTS.—Take a large sponge and wash it well, and after it is dry lay it near any spot frequented by the ants, and sprinkle fine white sugar over it. In a short time the meshes will be nearly filled with the minute insects, which can then be destroyed by dipping the sponge in hot water, and after washing and drying, it may be replaced again. Thousands are often destroyed at a time, and by repeating the process the locality will soon be freed from them.

INTELLECT ON THE FARM.—If you wish to keep your sons on the farm, you must put more intellect into your farming. A bright boy wants food for the mind, as well as work for the body. Here routine will not satisfy him. He will be willing to work when mind directs the hand. Otherwise you cannot keep him at home. He will be off, ere you are aware. Therefore, read and think, and work out your reading and thinking on your farm. Your boys will stay with you then.

RAPID-MOVING MACHINE.—Of the rapidity with which some portions of the machinery employed in the manufacture of cotton operate, we may form an idea from the fact, that the finest thread which is used in making lace, is passed through the strong flame of a lamp, which burns all the fibres without the thread itself. The velocity with which the thread moves is so great, that it cannot be perceived there is any motion at all—the line of thread, passing off a wheel through the flame, looking as if it were perfectly at rest.

GLASS MILK PANS.—L. V. Pierce, of Akron, Ohio, has been experimenting a little with milk in glass pans, and furnishes the result to the *Ohio Farmer*:—

I took the milk of the same cow, milked at the same time, and divided it equally, putting half in a glass pan and half in a tin pan, and placed them side and side. In the first twenty-four hours, were two thunder showers; and at the end of that time, the milk in the tin pan was sour; that in the glass pan sweet and good. At the end of twelve hours more, that in the tin was thick clabber, clobbered, as the Yankees call it, and that in the glass began to turn.

From this, I believe glass pans will preserve milk one-third longer than tin pans. Will our dairymen try it?

CHINESE ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF FISH.—This art, which has lately been introduced with great success for ichifying the rivers of France, Scotland and Ireland with salmon and other fish, and claimed as a recent discovery, has been practiced in China for centuries. We find a record of this in a work published thirty years ago. In it is stated that "the Chinese fishermen carefully collect the spawn of fish and put it into the shell of a fresh hen's egg, then stop up the opening, and set it under a sitting fowl. After a certain number of days they break the shell in water warmed by the sun; the young fry are soon hatched, and are kept in pure fresh water until they are large enough to be thrown into ponds. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China."—*Scientific American.*

DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS IN PAVED PATHS AND COURTS.—The growing of weeds between the stones of a pavement is often very injurious, as well as unsightly. The following method of destroying them is adopted at the Mint in Paris and elsewhere, with good effect. One hundred pounds of water, twenty pounds of quick-lime, and two pounds of flour of sulphur, are boiled in an iron vessel; the liquor allowed to settle, the clear port drawn off, and being more or less diluted, according to circumstances, is to be used for watering the alleys and pavements. The weeds will not reappear for several years.

This plan will probably prove effectual; but remember that the liquid will be death to the box or other plants upon the borders of such plots or paths, if it be allowed to reach the roots.

THE BOILING SPRINGS OF UTAH.—In Washhotah Valley, Utah, there are ten boiling springs, which are great natural curiosities. They are situated on the banks of a stream, and pour out their waters seething hot, with a great noise. The waters hiss and dash over jagged rocks, and jets of steam hot enough to scald the hand are also forced out. Deposits of sulphur and alum are found in their neighborhood, and the whole appearance of the region evinces a powerful volcanic action.

THE USE OF WEALTH.—The celebrated Erskine is said to have remarked, on being told of the immense estate of a deceased millionaire, "What a sum to begin the next world with!" There is deep satire as well as much food for thought in this remark, and if our men who count by millions would but take it to heart, how much good would their own hands accomplish, and what pleasant results would be apparent to their eyes!

THAT you may not speak ill of any one, do not delight to hear ill of any one.

MANNERS is a medal whose reverse is insolence.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THIS PAPER.

PENNSYLVANIA.		NEW JERSEY & DELAWARE.	
Banks of Pittsburgh,	par	All solvent banks,	½
Banks of Philadelphia,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Chambersburg,	½	All solvent banks,	½
Bank of Gettysburg,	½	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Middletown,	½	All solvent banks,	2
Bank of Newcastle,	½	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Erie bank,	½	All solvent banks,	2
Farm. & Drov. Waynesb'g,	½	GEORGIA.	
Franklin bk. Washington,	½	All solvent banks,	3
Harrisburg bank,	½	TENNESSEE.	
Honesdale bank,	½	All solvent banks,	4
Bank of Warren,	½	KENTUCKY.	
York bank,	½	All solvent banks,	½
Relief Notes,	½	INDIANA.	
All other solvent banks,	par	State bank and branches,	½
OHIO.		MISSOURI.	
State bank, and branches,	½	Bank of State of Missouri,	½
All other solvent banks,	½	WISCONSIN.	
NEW ENGLAND.		Mar. & Fire Ins. Co. checks,	5
All solvent banks,	½	MICHIGAN.	
NEW YORK.		All solvent banks,	3
New York City,	par	CANADA.	
" Country,	½	All solvent banks,	5
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore,	par		
Country,	½		

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails, at and from Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eastern mails, by Pennsylvania Railroad, arrive at 12.15 A. M., and 1.45 P. M. Close at 2 A. M., and 8 P. M.

Western, North-Western and South-Western, mails, by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, arrive at 2 P. M. and 9 P. M. Close at 1 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Washington, &c. Arrives at 7.30 P. M. Closes at 2 A. M.

Brownsville, &c. Arrives at 5 P. M. Closes at 2 A. M.

Steubenville, via Florence, etc. Arrives at 6 P. M, Closes at 2 A. M.

Butler, Mercer, Meadville. Arrives at 9 P.M. Closes at 8 A.M.

Kittanning, via Sharpsburg. Arrives at 5 A.M. Closes at 5 P. M.

Franklin, via Perrysville. Arrives at 2 P. M. Closes at 2 A.M

Traveler's Guide.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Trains leave Pittsburgh at 6.30 A. M., 2.50 P. M., and 10 P. M. Returning, leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 12 M., and 10 P. M.

FOR THE WEST.—The Trains leave at 3 A.M., 7.20 A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, a Steamer leaves the Monongahela wharf every morning, at 10 o'clock, VIA WELLSVILLE.

NEW BRIGHTON Accommodation Train leaves Pittsburgh at 9 30 A.M and 5.30 P.M.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave the Lawrenceville Station daily, at 8.00 A.M. and 5.40 P.M.

FOR UNIONTOWN, by the River and the Connellsville Railroad. A Steamer leaves the Monongahela Bridge, daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON, PA.—A Stage leaves the Monongahela House every morning, via Canonsburg, at 7 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STUTTERING AND STAMMERING CURED, Without Pain or Surgical Operation.

The readers of the *Banner and Advocate* will recollect I published a notice last Winter, headed "The Last Call to Stuttering and Stammering Persons," in which I announced that the only chance they would ever have of getting cured, and all who desired the cure should either send for it by mail or call themselves before the 10th of March, as on that day I had made arrangements to resign my profession, and retire from the practice. Since the 10th, I have personally consulted forty, and sent the cure by mail to sixty individuals. In every instance perfect satisfaction has been rendered. In justice to all who are so unfortunate as to stutter or stammer yet, I have thought proper to give another opportunity of being cured, and therefore would respectfully request them to send me $20, (which is less than my usual fee,) and I will *immediately* send them my cure. By so doing they save the expense of traveling. I am a responsible man, and if my cure is not effectual I will agree to refund the money. Recollect this cure never fails.

Address Dr. WYCKOFF, Box 746, Pittsburgh Post Office.

There has been a floating population of impostors traveling the country, professing to cure impediments of speech by my system, and many have had the audacity to advertise in my name, and give the names of men for reference whom they never knew or saw. When such persons who stammer called, those men would represent me, and in several instances produce a certificate purporting to be mine, vesting in them full power and authority to practice as my Agents. I have frequently warned the Public of these men, as they are not in full possession of my system, and I cannot cure. Through untiring perseverance, I arrested two of them, and others will sooner or later share the same fate. This cure for Stuttering or Stammering is one of my own discovery, for which I have a copy right, secured by law, and have successfully practised the same for the term of nine years.

My references are of the highest order, such as the Medical Faculty of New York, Philadelphia, and the University of Virginia, all the Press of Pittsburgh, Washington, Greensburg, and Uniontown, Pa., besides fifty thousand persons in different parts of the country.

This cure for Stuttering and Stammering is performed in less than one hour. There is no pain or surgical operation attending it.

The beauty of all this is, it will cure children of five, and adults at the age of one hundred years. A person who is cured by it, can never again stutter, even if they try. I offer to forfeit $10,000 if any person can ever afterwards Stutter, by application of the cure.

It was formerly customary to announce, that no pay was to be required unless a perfect cure was performed. That was done to show the people there would be no risk in giving me a trial. But now, inasmuch as the leading citizens of Pittsburgh, know my cure never fails, it would be superfluous to make another such announcement.

my31-tf DR. WYCKOFF.

MENEELY'S BELL FOUNDRY.—WEST TROY, NEW YORK

We notice that the Messrs. Meneely have their furnace in full blast again, and we are pleased to know that they are daily receiving orders for their celebrated Bells, from different parts of the Union.

Among those ordered within a week is one weighing 2,500 pounds for New Bedford, Mass., another of the same weight for Guilderland Centre, one of 2,000 pounds for Concord, N. H., one of 3,000 pounds for the city of Mobile, Ala., one of 1,000 pounds for Beloit, Wis., one of 1,200 pounds for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, &c., &c. They are also furnishing six bells for the Government, to be used on board Light Ships, in foggy weather, to warn mariners not to approach too near the coast.—*West Troy Advocate.*

jy28-1y-eow*

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, OF PITTSBURGH, WHEELING (VIRGINIA) AND LEAVENWORTH, IOWA.

Founded in 1840, and incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter.

Located at Pittsburgh, opposite the Post Office. Having a larger patronage than any similar institution of the West.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

His Excy., Gov. Jas. Pollock, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Ex-Gov. Col. Wilson McCandless, Col. William Hopkins, Capt. D. Campbell, H. P. Fetterman, Esq., Hon. R. M. Riddle, Hon. J. E. Brady, H. A. Pryor, Esq., B. L. Fahnestock, Esq., Ed. Campbell, Esq. Alexander, Bradley, Esq.

Principal—F. W. JENKINS.

FACULTY.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

I. I. HITCHCOCK, (author of "A New Method of Teaching Book-Keeping,") Professor of the Science of Accounts, and of the Art of Book-Keeping, and Teacher of Arithmetic, and its application to business.

JOHN FLEMING, (author of the "National System of Book-keeping,") Lecturer on the Science of Accounts, and on Business, its customs and usages.

ALEXANDER COWLEY and W. P. COOPER, Spencerian Writers, (who have no superiors as Penmen,) Professors of Epistolary, Commercial and Ornamental Penmanship, and Lecturers on Mercantile Correspondence.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., of the Pittsburgh Bar, Lecturer on Commercial Law.

D. BACON, Professor of Mathematics, Lecturer on Political Economy and Commercial Geography.

JAMES W. KENNEDY, of "Kennedy's Bank Note Review," Teacher of the art of Detecting Counterfeit Money.

POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by a full and efficient Faculty.

TERMS OF TUITION.—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Book-Keeping, full Accountant's course, including Arithmetic and its applications, Commercial Calculations, all Lectures, Practical Penmanship, (a Life Scholarship) $35.00
Same course for ladies, (apartments separate) . . 20.00
Penmanship, practical, time unlimited, . . . 10.00
Ornamental Penmanship, as agreed upon.
Arithmetic (new system) time unlimited . . . 10.00
Higher Mathematics, Surveying, Engineering, Mechanical, Architectural and Ornamental Drawing and Construction, Languages, Elocution, &c., as per agreement.

DESIGN OF THE INSTITUTION.

To furnish the best means for acquiring a Thorough Business Education, in the shortest time, and at the least expense.

BOOK-KEEPING,

As here taught, embodies all the knowledge and improvements taught elsewhere, with some valuable additions nowhere else applied, so that graduates here will be fully able to manage the books of any business concern.

ARITHMETIC,

(A new system) and its application to business is here (and here only) included in the commercial course.

PENMANSHIP,

Practical and Ornamental, by A. COWLEY, and W. P. COOPER, Teachers of the Spencerian system, unsurpassed Penmen, who drew the first Premiums in Ornamental, Business and Ladies' Penmanship, at the last State Fairs in Ohio and Michigan.

LECTURES

Delivered daily on Book-Keeping; the Usages, Laws and Ethics of Commerce; Finance and Banking; Political Economy, Commercial Geography, Counterfeit Money, &c. An acquaintance with all being necessary to the highest success in business.

STUDENTS

May enter at any time; no vacation; review at pleasure; time unlimited.

EXPENSE.

Tuition, full Commercial Course, . . $35.00
Stationery, &c., about 5.00
Board, per week, can be obtained for 2.50

SUCCESS.

Three hundred Students have entered this College from this city alone (besides others from abroad) since last October. Numbers from other Colleges apply here to *complete* their education, so that they may be *fully* qualified for successful business action.

DIRECTIONS.

Specimens of Writing and Circulars containing full information, sent by mail free of charge. Address,

F. W. JENKINS,
Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Pa.

dec15-1y

THE CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL AND FEMALE SEMINARY, of Beaver Academy.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

This department of the Academy has been in a flourishing condition for the past year. Number of students in attendance for the year, 96.

FACULTY.—Principal, Rev. J. A. McGill; Professor of Mathematics, Natural Science, and Languages, J. L. Bitner; Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and Principal of Preparatory department, E. G. Adlington; Assistant Professor of Preparatory department, M. Duff; Associate Principal, (elect) A. G. Wilson.

TERMS—For session of five months, as follows: First Class, $5.00; Second Class, $7.00; High-st Class, $8.00. The next session will open on the last Monday of August.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

This department is under the same general supervision as the other. Has also been in a flourishing condition for the past year, and bids fair for the future. Number of pupils during the year, 102—four of whom graduated in the last class, with honor to themselves and the Institution.

FACULTY.—Principal, Rev. J. A. McGill; Associate Principal, Mrs. J. B. McGill; Miss M. E. Elliott, Miss Emma Dunlap, Miss M. J. Warnack, Assistant Teachers; Miss Ellen Gillis, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music; Dr. G. Bachman, Professor of French.

The Principal has been at an expense of over ten thousand dollars to afford suitable accommodations for this department of the Institution, and can now accommodate sixty boarders. Terms of boarding, fuel and light, for session of five months, $50.00; washing per dozen, 37½ cents. Tuition for same term: First Class, $5.00; Second Class, $7.00; Highest Class, $8.00. Payment is expected quarterly, in advance. Next session opens on the last Monday of August.

For further information, address Rev. J. A. McGill, Beaver, Penna. jy5-3m

AMHERST FEMALE SEMINARY, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, John F. Houston, A. M. Principal. This Institution, located in the most elevated and salubrious portion of the city, combines all the advantages of both city and country, and possessing ample facilities for the harmonious developement of all the faculties of the pupils, whether physical, intellectual or moral, is now open. The Summer Session commenced on the first Wednesday in May; but pupils will be received at any time, and charged only from their entrance.

For Circulars, stating terms, &c., address the Principal, at Chestnut Hill, or H. H. Houston, Esq., at Pennsylvania Railroad office, 13th and Market Streets.

REFERENCES,

Rev. J. H. Jones, D.D.		Philadelphia.
" Thomas Brainerd, D.D.		"
" B. J. Wallace,		"
" W. Suddards,		"
Hon. Charles Gilpin,		"
John O. Farr, Esq.		"
Stephen Colwell,		"
William A. Porter,		"
Henry H. Houston,		"
Rev. Roger Owen.		Chestnut Hill.
Ambrose White, Esq.		"
J. M. Hildeburn,		"

sep30-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES, BOOTS AND SHOES.—JAMES ROBB, No. 89 Market Street, between the Market House and Fifth Street, would call the attention of his friends and customers, and all others who may favor him with their trade, that for the future he will be found at his New Shoe Store, as above, with an entirely New Stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers; Palm Leaf, Pedal, Tustin, and Braid Hats, &c.; consisting in part of Gents' Fancy Opera Boots, Congress Gaiters, Oxford Ties, &c., &c.; Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Fancy Boots, Gaiters, Ties, Slips, &c., very beautiful; Boys' and Youths' Dress Boots, Shoes, Ties and Pumps.

His stock is one of the largest ever opened in this city, and embraces everything worn by the ladies of Philadelphia and New York, and, he trusts, cannot fail to please all. Great care has been taken in selecting the choicest goods, all of which he warrants.

He also continues to manufacture, as heretofore, all descriptions of Boots and Shoes, and his long experience of over twenty years in business in this city is, he trusts, a sufficient guaranty that those who favor him with their custom will be fairly dealt with. ap26-tf

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

The Winter Session, of five months, will commence the first Wednesday in November.

Expenses, for Boarding, Fuel, Light and Tuition in the English branches, $60 per Session. Ancient and Modern Languages, each $5. Lessons on the Piano, and use of Instrument, $15. Painting and Drawing, each $5. Or the payment of $50, will include the whole.

A daily stage connects with the cars at Newark, Del., and also at Parkesburg, Pa. Address

J. M. DICKEY, or
SAMUEL DICKEY, Oxford, Pa.

Oxford, Sept. 29, 1855. sep29-tf

MEDIA CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—THE Summer Session of this Institute will commence on Tuesday, May 1st.

Circulars may be had at the Drug store of A. W. Gayley, 13th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, at the Book store of J. M. Wilson, 9th and Arch streets, and at the Education Rooms, 265 Chestnut street, or address

Rev. J. M. GAYLEY.
Media, Del. Co., Pa.

ap14-tf

EDGEHILL SCHOOL—PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

Sessions commence on the first Wednesday in May, and the first Wednesday in November, and continue twenty one weeks each. Boys are prepared for