Select Poetry.

Through Death to Life.

"It is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory."—1. Cor. xv: 43.

The star is not extinguished when it sets
Upon the dull horizon; but it goes
To shine in other skies, then re-appear
In ours, as fresh as when it first arose.

The river is not lost, when o'er the rock
It pours its flood into the abyss below:
Its scattered force re-gathering from the shock,
It hastens onward, with yet fuller flow.

The bright sun dies not, when the shadowing orb
Of the eclipsing moon obscures its ray:
It still is shining on; and soon to us
Will burst undimm'd into the joy of day.

The lily dies not, when both flower and leaf
Fade, and are strew'd upon the chill, sad ground;
Gone down for shelter to its mother earth,
'Twill rise, re-bloom, and shed its fragrance round.

The dew drop dies not, when it leaves the flower,
And passes upward on the beam of morn;
It does but hide itself in light on high,
To its loved flower at twilight to return.

The fine gold has not perished, when the flame
Seizes upon it with consuming glow:
In freshen'd splendor it comes forth anew,
To sparkle on the monarch's throne or brow.

Thus nothing dies, or only dies to live:
Star, stream, sun, flower, the dew drop, and the gold;
Each goodly thing, instinct with buoyant hope,
Hastes to put on its purer, finer mould.

So in the quiet joy of kindly trust,
We bid each parting saint a brief farewell:
Weeping, yet smiling, we commit their dust
To the safe keeping of the silent cell.

Softly within that peaceful resting place
We place their wearied limbs; and bid the clay
Press lightly on them, till the night be past,
And the far East give note of coming day.

The day of re-appearing! how it speeds!
He who is true and faithful speaks the word;
Then shall we ever be with those we love—
Then shall we be for ever with the Lord.

The shout is heard; the archangel's voice goes forth;
The trumpet sounds; the dead awake and sing;
The living put on glory; one glad band,
They hasten up to meet their coming King.

Short death and darkness! Endless life and light!
Short dimming—endless shining, in yon sphere,
Where all is uncorruptible and pure—
The joy without the pain, the smile without the tear.

Dr. Bonar.

The Bible.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

Bible Narratives—No. 17.

LONGEVITY.—GEN. v: 3, 32; xi: 10, 32.

The average length of the eleven generations before the flood is one hundred and fifty years; and that of the fourteen which follow up to the birth of Moses, is fifty-five years. The average age of the antediluvian patriarchs is eight hundred and fifty-seven years; or, leaving Enoch, who did not attain to full age, out of the number, nine hundred and twelve years. The postdiluvian patriarchs, up to Abraham, taking Shem into the count, attained to the average age of three hundred and twenty-nine years; those that follow up to Moses, to one hundred and fifty-three years; or the whole average up to Moses is two hundred and fifty-nine years.

The reasons for the longevity of the antediluvians, Josephus tells us, were four. "They were beloved of God." "They were lately made by him." "They had better food." "They were allowed to live long," that they might foretell the period of the stars, which was six hundred years. The first reason, if longevity extended generally to the race, as we are naturally led to believe from Bible history considered as a faithful epitome, is without foundation. The second reason is contradicted by the fact, that the age of Noah, the last in the list, is greater by twenty years than that of Adam; also, since the last four, leaving Enoch out of count, attained an average age just equal to the first four; and yet Lamech seems to have been removed prematurely, to save him from the calamity connected with the flood. The third reason has but a small support, since Noah's life extended three hundred and fifty years this side of the flood, when the food is supposed to have been changed for the worse. The last reason is shown to be wholly fanciful, by the discoveries of modern astronomy. This is only a specimen, showing us how little dependence may be placed in the speculations, and we might even add, in the statements of alleged facts, of profane historians, who write concerning those early times.

The probable reasons why long life was given to the ancients are two. First, that the world might be sooner peopled from a single pair, and afterwards by three pairs, as from the family of Noah. Secondly, that a traditionary account of the arts, and of events of importance to man, might be the more easily handed down till the age of authentic history. The instrumentality employed to lengthen out life, or perhaps to shorten it, is to be sought in that providence by which a holy and sovereign God governs a race of rebels.

In reading the first chapters of the Bible, we do not often take time to reflect how remarkable a scene might be witnessed around the death-bed of ancient patriarchs. When Adam paid the debt of sin, and when his soul was struggling to get away from the body which had weathered the storms of nine hundred and thirty years, not only might his children and his grand-children come to look mournfully upon the last death struggle in so noble a form, fashioned by the hand of Jehovah, but Lamech, the father of Noah, might be there, as he had now reached the age of fifty-six years. Fifty-seven years after the death of Adam, while Seth was yet alive, Enoch was translated. Eight living generations might witness, might talk of, and might profit by this first wonderful proof of immortality, and of the resurrection of the body. Enos, the grandson of Adam, lived eighty-five years after Noah was born. When Noah was born, Adam, and Seth, and Enoch, alone of the patriarchs, were no more. Methuselah died the year of the flood, and Lamech five years before this event. Therefore, Noah might hear, from six different patriarchs, of successive generations, what Adam had told them of creation, of Eden, and of the fall of the race from primeval innocency; and, Shem might hear of these events from two of the six.

When Noah lay upon a dying couch, Terah and his two eldest sons might be present, and all the fathers of the nine generations might be there, except Peleg, who was dead ten years, and Terah's father, who had died a year later. Abraham was born two years after the death of the second father of the race. How wonderful the changes of the postdiluvian world, when Shem is gathered to his people! Chedorlaomer, and the kings with him, have many years since, fled to the North of Damascus, before the household troops of Abraham. Half a century has passed since the destruction of the cities of the Plain; Babylon, and Assyria, and Egypt have all risen to be great empires; and Isaac and Rebekah have been married ten years.

There is one remarkable early patriarch still alive. Eber, from whom the descendants of Abraham perhaps took the name Hebrew, outlives the father of the faithful four years. A little before the battle of the kings, when the name Hebrew was first given to Abraham, the aged Eber, having heard of the wonders God had wrought for his descendant, may possibly have come to Canaan. If so, his great age, and the promises of God, might incline him to remain. Thus, in the family of Isaac, when Jacob and Esau were twenty years of age, would be seen the weeds of mourning, because the last one of all the fathers had died. Thus, Jacob might hear from Eber, what Noah and Shem had often told him of the events of "man primeval," and "man destroyed." Of the former, they had heard through those who had conversed with the first father of the race; the wail of the latter they had heard, when the last hope was fled, and when the ark floated away from its dry mooring upon the deep waters.

Jacob lives to tell Kohath, the grandfather of Moses, what he had learned of the world's early ages; and from him the son of Pharoah's daughter might learn the story of the race, and have early waked up the talent for history which God had given him. Or perhaps Moses, during his forty years exile in Midian, may have met Job, the patriarch of Uz. He was a contemporary of Eliphaz, the son of Esau, who, it seems, by comparing Gen. xxxvi: 11, with Jer. lix: 7, was called a Temanite, as all the descendants of Jacob were afterwards called Jews, from Judah. This agrees with the popular tradition, that Moses was the author of the Book of Job. If he wrote in Midian, we may allow twenty years of his sojourn to pass before the death of Job. Run back one hundred and twenty years, and we come to the time of the affliction, which would be fifty years after the death of Jacob. This would give time for Eliphaz, the first born son of Esau, (Gen. xxviii: 8; xxxvi: 4,) to come to mature age.—Job xxxii: 6. Job had then lived long enough to have his children settled in houses of their own, (Job i: 4,) which would require him to be not much less than one hundred years old. Thus he might be a contemporary of Jacob for half a century. Moses might, therefore, by a single step of tradition, learn all which Jacob knew of early ages; and he might not only, by writing such wonderful poetry as is found in Job, (and poetry is said to be older than prose,) be fitting himself for his task as a penman of law and history; but he might be collecting the materials for his great work of Genesis, which justly entitles him to be called the Father of Ancient History.

Moses might thus, in more than one channel, by a very few steps, receive traditionary annals of the earliest generations of men. But whilst Moses might in this way be as well acquainted with antediluvian history, as Manetho, and Berosus, and Thucydides with the annals of their respective nations, as far back as the age of Solomon; and whilst these verbal communications would be both interesting and important in the arts, and in the civil and social affairs of life; yet they would be too uncertain to constitute Bible history. Therefore, we suppose the author of Genesis if he had not all the great events revealed directly by Jehovah, as was the leading precepts of the law, yet was so inspired, that his record was saved from error—at least, from such error as would affect its authenticity, and mar the object for which it is left as a legacy to the human race.

G. W. S.

For the Young.

From the New York Evangelist.

"Drive Your Own Cart."

"You must 'drive your own cart,' my child. I would drive it for you if I could, but that cannot be. Be patient, be brave, be persevering, and you will get out on the other side of the shadows, before long."

So said the best friend orphan Harry had ever known, to him, when he came in discouraged one day, after having for the twentieth time sought employment in vain.

Uncle Lewis, as Harry called the kind man, whose house was all the home he ever knew, was very poor, and now he was also ill, so that it became absolutely necessary for Harry to leave school, and seek for work by which he could do, at least, something toward earning their daily bread.

His heart fainted within his bosom, as he met with repulse after repulse, from the tall, and the rich, and busy gentlemen to whom he applied for a place.

"Do you want to hire a boy, sir?" had been the poor child's oft-repeated question. Fainter and fainter, was it spoken, as spark by spark, his courage died away, and, at last, he tried to utter it, in vain, for the words stuck, like large lumps, in his throat, and he turned with a heavy heart homeward, and went and sat down by the bedside of dear, uncle Lewis, and cried.

"Oh, how I wish some one would try to find a place for me," sighed the poor boy. "I shall never, never dare to ask any one to hire me again. Oh, dear, dear, what a dreadful thing it is to be poor; I wish somebody would help us, Uncle Lewis."

Uncle Lewis was troubled for the child; he placed his pale hand on Harry's clustering curls, and said:

"You are in a world where all that is good must be struggled for, with a great struggle. 'You must drive your own cart,' my child; I would do it for you, but I cannot. Be brave, be patient, be persevering, and you will get out on the other side of the shadows, before long."

Harry loved his uncle dearly; more than he knew how to express, and the terrible fear of losing him made him seem dearer than ever now; so, hard though it was to choke back the tears, he did it, and fondly kissing the hand that caressed him, he said with an effort:

"I will be a brave boy, Uncle; you shall see that I mind your advice; I will try again to-morrow, and will keep trying, until I do get out of the shadows. If you will only make haste and get well, and if I can always live where I can see you, and hear your voice every day, I won't complain, whatever may be my hardships."

"Dear child," said Uncle Lewis, with a trembling voice. He could say no more, though his heart was overflowing with yearning love, and sympathy for the affectionate and devoted child. Gladly would he have folded the gentle boy to his heart, and sheltered him there from all rude contact with the harsh and jostling world; but he knew that this could not be, and he knew also, that so it were not 'well with the child.' Harry must take the great and wide world by the hand, as all had done who had wrestled with it before him; he must learn to 'labor and to wait.'

After making ready and eating their simple evening meal, Harry sat again by the side of his Uncle, and read from the Word of God. He opened accidentally, providentially, rather, to this passage, "Trust in the Lord, and do good, and thou shalt dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."

"That blessed book," cried Uncle Lewis; "never was there a troubled heart which it could not comfort."

And when Harry had finished reading, the sick man folded his hands and offered a heartfelt and thankful prayer. They then resigned themselves to rest.

"Please, sir, don't you want to hire a boy?" said our young hero, next morning, to a finely-dressed dandy of a storekeeper.

"If I did, I wouldn't have you, you pitiful, whining, milk and water faced scamp; off with you, quick; clear." And the man stepped toward Harry, as if for some offensive act. Harry hurried off.

"Oh, dear," said he to himself, as he walked on, "I am afraid the Lord didn't mean any of those good promises for me. I am afraid I shall never get a place, and I am hungry, and cold, and tired; and what shall I do?" The hand of despair was tugging hard at those young heartstrings.

"Why, what's this?" said Harry suddenly. A nice portmonnaie laid at his feet. He picked it up; it bore the name of the very storekeeper who had just abused the orphan child. Resisting the temptation to avenge himself, and supply his wants, by keeping the well filled portmonnaie, Harry hurried back to the store, and gave it into its owner's hands. The man had the grace to blush as he took it from the honest and forgiving boy, and he opened it and handed Harry a two dollar bill. The portmonnaie contained two hundred dollars. But this was not the end of that adventure. An elderly gentleman, who, over the tops of his spectacles, had observed the whole affair, arose, as Harry, with his well-earned treasure tightly locked in his little hand, left the store, and followed him into the street. "Come with me, my lad," said he, kindly, "I know of a place where they want an honest boy."

The two walked on. Harry answered in a satisfactory manner, all the questions put to him by the old gentleman, and by his son, to whose large wholesale store he conducted him; and when Harry, at noon, sought his dear uncle, it was to tell him, as well as he could speak for joyful excitement, that he had got "two whole dollars," and was "engaged to do errands for the firm of J. H. Appleton & Co., at two dollars a week."

"Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him, and he shall bring it to pass," said Uncle Lewis, embracing Harry with warmth. "Better days have dawned, my boy; let us thank God and take courage. And thanksgiving, earnest and sincere, arose from that lowly roof, and entered into the ears of the Lord, Most High.

"These despise not the day of small things," said he; "lo, I have it in my heart to enlarge their borders, to increase their goods, and to make them fat with the bounty of the earth." And it was even so.

The faithful, honest boy found favor in the sight of his employers. The humble, and affectionate child won his way to the heart of the head of the firm, a father, whose only son had been laid in the grave to sleep, and he adopted little Harry as his own.

The days of poverty and distress were over then, both for Harry and dear Uncle Lewis. Harry never forsook, never ceased tenderly to love, and gratefully to cherish his "best friend," as he always called Uncle Lewis, whose health was restored, and who passed a happy and cheerful old age in the house of the child of his adoption.

Scientific.

Action of Sugar on the Teeth.

The Charleston, (S. C.,) *Medical Journal* states that M. Larez, in the course of his investigations on the teeth, arrived at the following conclusions:

"*First* Refined sugar, from either cane or beets, is injurious to healthy teeth, either by immediate contact with these organs or by the gas developed, owing to its stoppage in the stomach.

"*Second.* If a tooth is macerated in a saturated solution of sugar, it is so much altered in the chemical composition that it becomes gelatinous, and its enamel opaque, spongy and easily broken.

"*Third.* This modification, is due, not to free acid, but to a tendency of sugar to combine with the calcareous basis of the tooth."

The foregoing conclusions are correct, and candies and condiments should be avoided. They should be kept from children especially. It is well known that maple sugar renders the teeth tender and sensitive.—*Scientific American.*

Beautiful Paraffine Candles.

Paraffine is a pure, white solid substance, resembling wax, when melted in small quantities; but when cooled slowly it resembles spermaceti. It has no taste, nor smell, melts at one hundred and twelve Fahrenheit, burns without producing smoke, and is thus admirably adapted for making candles. It resists the action of all the strong acids, alkalies, and chlorine; these are peculiar properties; hence its name from *parum affinis*, denotes its want of affinity. It is made from peat tar, coal tar, and coal oil; but owing to the troublesome and expensive process of its manufacture, it is dear. Could it be manufactured cheap from coal tar and coal oil, it would be the best known substance for making candles. We hope improvements will yet be discovered for manufacturing it so cheap that it can be sold at a cost not exceeding that of tallow.

The candles heretofore made from it, have been chiefly confined in their sale and use to the city of London. They resemble spermaceti, having the same crystalized appearance; but a patent has lately been obtained by J. K. Field, and C. Humphrey, of England, for a very simple method of making them to have an appearance superior to wax candles. The paraffine is melted at one hundred and forty degrees, then run into candle molds, heated up to one hundred and fifty degrees, then after standing in these for a few minutes, to allow all the bubbles of air to escape, the molds are plunged into cold water. This sudden cooling of the paraffine prevents it from forming into fine crystals, and the candles so made are nearly transparent, and draw easily from the molds.

The manufacture of paraffine, we believe, is unknown in our country, but we have no doubt of its being yet manufactured in great quantities, because we have the largest bituminous coal fields in the world, and these contain the means of supplying paraffine materials for thousands of years.

Poetry.

Watch, Mother.

Mother! watch the little feet,
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall.
Never mind the moments lost;
Never mind the time it costs;
Little feet will go astray—
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand,
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask:
"Why to me the weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue
Prating eloquent and wild;
What is said and what is sung,
By the joyous, happy child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken;
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in the Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart,
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart;
Keep, O keep that young heart true.
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed;
Harvest rich you then may see
Ripen for eternity.

Miscellaneous

Desolation of Palestine.

In Palestine you are nearly as much in the wilderness as when in Arabia; for, as to inhabitants, they are precisely the things which do not exist, for all you can tell, except in the towns and villages you pass through. You ride on day after day, and you rise over each hill, and you sink into each valley, and except an occasional, solitary traveler with his servant, and his muleteer, or a Turkish official with his party, rarely does a moving object appear upon the landscape. No cattle are on the land, and no passengers are on the highways. How lonely it is! and this loneliness strikes you more like that of the desert, for it seems unnatural, because here there should be life, and there is none. Sometimes you may make out at a distance on the hillside, a single figure, a man upon a donkey. It is the only moving thing your eye can detect all round. And so you go on through this desolate land. From Jerusalem to Beyrout you scarcely light upon one single scene of rural industry—not one single scene of life that can be compared with those on the Arab pastures from the top of Jabel el Sufar to the wells of el Mileh. There, in places, the country was full of people and children, and flocks, and herds—a rejoicing picture of pastoral existence in all its abounding wealth; while here in the country of tillage, and towns, and villages, the whole land seemed to lie under a spell.—*Louth's Wanderer in Arabia.*

Texas Coal.

The Galveston *News* says: "Mr. Tyson has just arrived in this city, and has shown us a sample of coal from the banks of the Brazos River, in Milam County, of which, he says, the supply is inexhaustible." The *News* goes on to state, that "Mr. Tyson considers it superior to any other coal for generating steam. It burns very readily, but with less smoke than the Pittsburgh or bituminous coal. The bed from which this specimen was taken lies, about eight miles above Port Sullivan, and extends up and down the river about half-a-mile on each side, the river passing through the stratum. Mr. Tyson thinks this coal can be taken to the coast very readily, and is about to settle in Galveston, for the purpose of engaging in the coal business."—*Bayou City.*

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The emigration returns, up to the latest dates in the present year, show a considerable increase in the number of emigrants over the returns for the corresponding period of the previous year. It would appear, also, that they are of a much better class than formerly. The emigration from Ireland shows a great falling off; but from Scotland it is better both in number and the social position of the emigrants. A great number of emigrants from Germany, Norway, and Sweden, have arrived during the present season; and we understand that preparations are being made by parties from Germany for the reception of a number of families, who will arrive next year, and locate themselves upon an extensive and organized system.—*Canadian News.*

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,	¾
Bank of Gettysburg,	½	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Middletown,	¾	All solvent banks,	2
Bank of Newcastle,	¾	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Erie bank,	¾	All solvent banks,	2
Farm. & Drov. Waynesb'g,	½	GEORGIA.	
Franklin bk. Washington,	par	All solvent banks,	3
Harrisburg bank,	½	TENNESSEE.	
Honesdale bank,	½	All solvent banks,	4
Bank of Warren,	1	KENTUCKY.	
York bank,	½	All solvent banks,	¾
Relief Notes,	½	INDIANA.	
All other solvent banks,	par	State bank and branches,	¾
OHIO.		MISSOURI.	
State bank, and branches,	¾	Bank of State of Missouri,	¾
All other solvent banks,	¾	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,	3
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore,	par		
Country,	½		

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY, FOUNDED IN 1836.—The Winter Session of this Institution opens on the 1st of November next. The last Catalogue numbers 160 students, from ten States of the Union. The course of instruction is full and thorough, both as to preparation for business and for College. Students have been entered by the Principal at Yale, Princeton, Dickinson, Lafayette, Jefferson, Washington, and Delaware Colleges. Location in the country, easy of access, healthful, free from temptations, and in the midst of beautiful scenery. The moral and religious influences in and around the Institution are all the most anxious parent can desire. For catalogues, containing full information, apply at this office, or to

J. H. SHUMAKER, M. A., Principal,
Academia, Juniata County, Pa.

se20-3m

DIXON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE DIXON, ILLINOIS.—This Institution, under charge of the Presbytery of Rock River, is now open for the reception of students. Having a location pleasant, healthful, and easy of access, with an able and efficient corps of teachers, it is hoped that it will receive the patronage of the public. For terms of tuition, board, &c., apply to any member of Rock River Presbytery, or to the President of the Institution.

Rev. W. W. HARSHA.

jy12-6m

WEST JERSEY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.—Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for college or business. For a prospectus, &c., address Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, A. M., Principal. Number of well-qualified assistant teachers ample. Buildings and grounds extensive. Situation pleasant and healthful. Access easy by railroad from New York and Philadelphia. Scholars received at any time. je14-tf

JUST ISSUED—JACOBUS'S NOTES ON THE GOSPEL BY JOHN.—This is the third volume of a series on the Evangelists. The following are a part of the many testimonies borne in favor of the former portions of the work:

"These volumes display in a very eminent degree the excellences which should appear in a condensed commentary on any portion of the Word of God. They embrace the marrow of all the best writers and Commentators on the Gospels. The labor which they must have cost is immense, and could only have been devoted by one whose heart was in the work. The Harmony of the Gospels, which is interwoven in the Notes, and the wonderful condensation of facts and expositions, render both volumes extremely valuable."—*Presb. Banner.*

"For valuable condensation, and accuracy and safety of interpretation, we think it superior to Barnes, and would advise its use in our Bible Classes."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

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R. CARTER & BROS., New York; J. S. DAVISON, Market Street, Pittsburgh; JAS. A. IRWIN, Board of Colportage, St. Clair Street; W. S. RENTOUL, St. Clair Street. Mrs COCHRANE, Allegheny City. se20-tf

THE STANDARD AMERICAN CHURCH MUSIC BOOK—*HALF A MILLION SOLD!*—The New Carmina Sacra, by Dr. Lowell Mason, has now reached the astounding sale of nearly *half a million copies!* First published in 1840, the Carmina Sacra has ever since enjoyed an unprecedented sale, which still continues—a greater number of copies having been sold during the year just closed, than in the one previous. The New Carmina Sacra is a revised edition, the least popular portions of the old book having been omitted, and their place supplied by the most valuable pieces from Dr. Mason's numerous other popular works. The Elements of Music have also been re-written, and much enlarged. The New Carmina Sacra, then, stands alone pre-eminent among books of its class, as the Standard Collection of Church Music. Whatever other new books it may have, no choir is completely furnished for usefulness, without a supply of this book.

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MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

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se13-tf

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DUNLAP'S CREEK PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY, near Merrittstown, Fayette County, Pa. The Winter Session will open on Wednesday, the 29th of October. The boarding-house is under the care of the Principal. Terms, for board and tuition, $55.00; light and fuel, extra. S. B. MERCER, Principal.

se20-7t*

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