Select Poetry.

God Help the Poor.

Darkly the Winter-day
Dawns on the moor;
How can the heart be gay?
Who can endure?
See the sad, weary wight,
Wanders from noon to night,
Shelterless! homeless quite!
God help the poor!

Now the red robin, here,
Sits on the sill,
Not e'en a grain comes near
To touch its bill.
So with the houseless poor,
Wand'ring from door to door,
Seeking a morsel more—
Lord, 'tis thy will.

White is the virgin snow,
Bitter the morn;
See those starved children go,
Wretched, forlorn!
Feet without shoes or hose,
Backs without warm clothes,
Strangers to calm repose—
Why were they born!

See that lone, aged man,
Snow-white his hair;
Mark his sad visage wan,
Deep his despair;
Craving the rich man's food,
Owner of many a rood,
Lord, thou art always good,
Hear his heart-prayer.

Yonder a woman goes,
Ragged and old,
Barefooted, o'er the snow,
Famished and cold:
How her poor children cling
To her side shivering,
Chickens beneath her wing
Doth she enfold!

Fast falls the sleet and rain,
Slowly they go,
By forest-side, sheltered plain,
Wailing their wo;
City street now they see,
Here they roam wild and free,
Are they not flesh as we?
Can'st thou say "no?"

Night spreads her sable wing,
Where can they lie?
Sorrows like theirs must bring
Tears to the eye;
Full the cloud torrent falls,
Down they must lie in halls,
Each to his Maker calls,
"Lord! let me die!"

Ye whom the heavens bless,
Give from your store;
'Twill ne'er make your treasures less,
Must make them more.
For he that giveth cheerfully,
God loves so tenderly;
Give to them!—pray with me,
God help the poor!

For the Young.

A Word to the Boys.

We cannot forbear to give the following capital extract from a late speech by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, at the Bishop-Stratford High School. After speaking of the English soldiers at the battle of Alma, he said: They did not hear the roar of the cannon, to whose very jaws they marched on with unflinching tread; they only heard the whisper at their hearts, "And if we do our duty this day, what will they say of us in England?" Ay, and when a boy sits down resolutely to his desks, puts aside all idle pleasure, faces every tedious obstacle, firmly bent upon honorable distinction, it is the same elevating sentiment which whispers to him, "And if I succeed, what will they say of me at school?" or a dearer motive still, "What will they say of me at home?" Boys, when I look at your young faces, I could fancy myself a boy once more! I go back to the day when I, too, tried for prizes, sometimes succeeding, sometimes failing. I was once as fond of play as any of you, and, in this Summer weather, I fear my head might have been more full of cricket than of Terence or even Homer; but still I can remember that, whether at work or play, I had always a deep, though a quiet determination, that, sooner or later, I would be a somebody or do something. That determination continues with me to this day; it keeps one hope of my boyhood fresh, when other hopes have long since faded away. And now, that we separate, let it be with that hope upon both sides—on my side, upon yours—that, before we die, we will do something to serve our country, that may make us prouder of each other, and, if we fail there, that at least we will never wilfully and consciously do anything to make us ashamed of each other.

BOOKS.—A learned writer says of books: "They are masters who instruct us without rods or ferules, without thanks or anger, without bread or money. If you approach them, they are not asleep; if you seek them, they do not hide; if you blunder, they do not scold; if you are ignorant, they do not laugh at you."

CHOOSE WISELY.—How many, adorned with all the rarities of intellect, have stumbled on the entrance into life, and have made a wrong choice on the very thing which was to determine their course forever! This is among the reasons, and, perhaps, is the principal one, why the wise and the happy are two distinct classes of men.

For the Ladies.

Female Beauty.

DEAN SWIFT proposed to tax female beauty, and to leave every lady to rate her own charms. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid, and very productive.

FOUNTAINVILLE thus daintily compliments the sex, when he compares women and clocks; the latter serve to point out the hours, the former to make us forget them.

THE standards of beauty in woman vary with those of taste. Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of Nature; Theophrastus, a silent cheat; Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Carneades, a solitary kingdom; and Aristotle affirmed that it was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world.

WITH the Modern Greeks, and other nations on the shores of the Mediterranean, corpulency is the perfection of form of woman, and these very attributes which disgust the Western European, form the attractions of an Oriental fair. It was from the common and admired shape of his country women, that Rubens, in his pictures, delights so much in a vulgar and odious plumpness; when this master was desirous to represent the "beautiful," he had no idea of beauty under two hundred weight. His very Graces are all fat. But it should be remembered that all his models were Dutch women. The hair is a beautiful ornament of woman, but it has always been a disputed point which color most becomes it. We account red hair as an abomination; but in the time of Elizabeth, it found admirers, and was in fashion. Mary of Scotland, though she had exquisite hair of her own, wore red fronts. Cleopatra was red-haired; and the Venetian ladies to this day counterfeit yellow hair.

AFTER all that may be said or sung about it, beauty is an undeniable fact, and its endowment not to be disparaged. Sydney Smith gives some good advice on the subject. "Never teach false morality. How exquisitely absurd to teach a girl that beauty is of no value, dress of no use! Beauty is of value—her whole prospects and happiness in life may often depend upon a new gown or a becoming bonnet; if she has five grains of common sense, she will find this out. The great thing is to teach her their just value, and that there must be something better under the bonnet than a pretty face, for real happiness. But never sacrifice truth."—*Salad for the Social.*

A BEAUTIFUL SMILE is to a woman's countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape. It embellishes an inferior face, and redeems an ugly one. A smile, however, should not become habitual, or insipidity is the result; nor should the mouth break into a smile on one side, the other remaining passive and unmoved, for this imparts an air of deceit and grotesqueness to the face. A disagreeable smile distorts the lines of beauty, and is more repulsive than a frown. There are many kinds of smiles, each having a distinctive character—some announce goodness and sweetness, others betray sarcasm, bitterness and pride; some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness; others brighten it by their brilliant and spiritual vivacity. Gazing and poring before a mirror cannot aid in acquiring beautiful smiles half so well as to turn the gaze inward; to watch that the heart keeps unsullied from the reflection of evil, and is illumined and beautified by all sweet thoughts.

FRIENDSHIP is a vase, which, when it is flawed by heat, or violence, or accident, may as well be broken at once; it never can be trusted after. The more graceful and ornamental it was, the more clearly do we discern the hopelessness of restoring it to its former state. Coarse stones, if they are fractured, may be cemented again; precious ones, never.

☞ *If friendship once broken cannot be cemented*, it may be renewed, when there is furnished the evidence of a *new heart*.—ED.

Biographical.

John Bunyan.

At seventeen, Bunyan enlisted in the Parliamentary army, and served during the campaign of 1645. Then it was that his imagination became stored with those impressions of the pomp and circumstance of war, which furnished afterwards so many of his illustrations, and supplied him with his Great-heart, his Captain Boanerges, and his Captain Credence. The campaign over, he went home and married. He joined a Baptist Society at Bedford, and after a time began to preach; yet we are told it was long before he ceased to be tormented with an impulse which urged him to utter words of horrible impiety in the pulpit.

With the Restoration there came persecution of Dissenters, and Bunyan's well-known imprisonment in Bedford jail lasted, with some intervals, during twelve years. He was told that if he would give up preaching, he would be set free; but not even his strong domestic affections tempted him from the path that seemed to him the path of duty. He had several small children, and among them a blind daughter, whom he loved with peculiar tenderness. "He could not," he said, "bear even to let the wind blow on her; and now she must suffer cold and hunger; she must beg; she must be beaten"—"yet," he added, "I must, I must do it."

Before he left his prison, he had begun the book which has made his name immortal. The history of that book is remarkable. The author was, as he tells us, writing a treatise, in which he had occasion to speak of the stages of the Christian progress. He compared that progress, as many others had compared it, to a pilgrimage. Soon his quick wit discovered innumerable points of similarity which had escaped his predecessors. Images came crowding on his mind faster than he could put them into words—quagmires and pits, steep hills, dark and horrible glens, soft vales, sunny pastures, a gloomy castle of which the court-yard was strewn with the skulls and bones of murdered prisoners, a town all bustle and splendor like London on the Lord Mayor's day, and the narrow path, straight as a rule could make it, running on up hill and down hill, through city and through wilderness, to the Black river and the Shining gate.

The "Pilgrim's Progress" stole silently into the world. Not a single copy of the first edition is known to be in existence. The year of publication has not been ascertained. It is probable that, during some months, the little volume circulated only among poor and obscure sectaries. But soon the irresistible charm of a book which gratified the imagination of the reader with all the action and scenery of a fairy tale, which exercised his ingenuity by setting him to discover a multitude of curious analogies, which interested his feelings for human beings, frail like himself, and struggling with temptations from within and from without, which every moment drew a smile from him by some stroke of quaint yet simple pleasantry, and nevertheless left on his mind a sentiment of reverence for God and of sympathy for man, began to produce its effect. In 1678 came forth a second edition with additions; and then the demand became immense. In the four following years the book was reprinted six times. The eighth edition, which contains the last improvements made by the author, was published in 1682, the ninth in 1684, the tenth in 1685. The help of the engraver had early been called in; and tens of thousands of children looked with terror and delight on execrable copper-plates, which represented Christian thrusting his sword into Apollyon, or writhing in the grasp of Giant Despair. In Scotland, and in some of the colonies, the Pilgrim was even more popular than in his native country. Bunyan has told us, with very pardonable vanity, that in New England his Dream was the daily subject of the conversation of thousands, and was thought worthy to appear in the most superb binding. He had numerous admirers in Holland, and among the Huguenots of France. With the pleasures, however, he experienced some of the pains of eminence. Knavish booksellers put forth volumes of trash under his name, and envious scribblers maintained it to be impossible that the poor ignorant tinker should really be the author of the book which was called his.

He took the best way to confound both those who counterfeited him, and those who slandered him. He continued to work the gold field which he had discovered, and to draw from it new treasures, not indeed with quite such ease and in quite such abundance as when the precious soil was still virgin, but yet with success which left all competition far behind. In 1684 appeared the second part of the "Pilgrim's Progress." It was soon followed by the "Holy War," which, if the "Pilgrim's Progress" did not exist, would be the best allegory that ever was written.—*Macaulay.*

Poetry.

"Be Ye Thankful."

Colossians iii: 15.

O be ye thankful, while ye breathe
This wondrous vital air,
And pitch your tent upon the earth
That God hath made so fair;
And rest upon the glorious hope
A heavenly home to share.

O be ye thankful for the love
Like dew around you shed,
That when you slumber, sets a watch
Of angels round the bed;
And when you wake, with constant care
Doth in your pathway tread.

Lord, make us thankful, for too oft,
By fleeting sorrows bowed,
In the dark pall of discontent
Our ingrate souls we shroud;
Lend us thy sunbeam, till we reach
The sky without a cloud.

Scientific.

Influence of Mind on the Body.

The influence of faith, belief or opinion, on the body is unquestionable. We have seen children of two, three or four years of age shiver in the cold bath, because they feared, beforehand, it would be cold to them. The proof of mental influence in this case is derived from the fact, that when the same process in the same circumstances, or those which nearly resemble it, is submitted to cheerfully and without apprehension, there is no shivering.

The same truth is applicable almost everywhere in life, and in nearly all circumstances. Things are, to a very great extent, as we apprehend them. If we expect a room will be cold at sixty degrees of Fahrenheit, it is very apt to prove so. If we expect to be fatigued with a certain kind or degree of exercise or labor, we are apt to be so; and the contrary. So if we expect to catch cold or any other disease—even small pox—we are very apt to find it so. On the contrary, he who does not expect to be sick or to be assailed, may walk unscathed through dangers by which the more timid man would be destroyed. We might illustrate the principle at which we aim by numerous examples, but a few will be sufficient for our present purpose. We wish, if possible to fasten the conviction on the minds of our readers, that just as surely as the expectation of being wealthy, wise or good, tends to such results, so surely does the expectation that we shall be healthy or diseased tend to make us so.

In Paris' Life of Sir Humphrey Davy, we are told that Dr. Beddoes once went to him with a patient who was greatly afflicted with one species of palsy, in order that he might receive the nitrous oxide gas, but without explaining to his patient the nature of the operation. Before administering the gas, however, a thermometer was placed under his tongue, to ascertain the general temperature of his system. The patient, not so much as imagining what was to be done, no sooner felt the bulb of the thermometer under his tongue, than he declared he was better. The gas, therefore, was not given, but the man was required to come and be operated upon in the same way the following day, which he did, and with similar happy effects. In fine, after repeating the operation of placing the bulb of the thermometer under his tongue every day, for a fortnight, the patient was dismissed, perfectly cured.

Equally worthy of our credit, though it may seem to partake a little more of the marvellous, is a story which Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, was accustomed to relate to his students:

Having ordered a young patient of his—a medical student—to take an anodyne at bed-time, the young man understood him to say a cathartic. The medicine was accordingly taken in the full expectation of laxative effects; which, in truth, were realized. When Dr. G. asked the next morning what effect the anodyne had, the sick man exclaimed with great surprise—"Anodyne, sir! did you not send me a cathartic?" By no means, said the doctor; it was an anodyne. Well, said the patient, it has certainly operated as a cathartic, and I feel greatly relieved by it. Now, it is quite possible that the condition of the young man was such that the anodyne produced cathartic effects, independent of the state of the mind; still it is scarcely probable.

It is on the same principle that medicines in general not only in the hands of quacks, but in those of regular physicians themselves, have much of their efficacy. The influence of charms, and conjurations, and incantations, to restore health among savages, is well known. We are, all of us, in this respect, but little elevated above the condition of savages. We are the continued dupes of our fears: "and feel a thousand deaths in fearing one."—*Alcott.*

Miscellaneous.

Cold Feet.

Cold feet are the avenues to death of multitudes every year; it is a sign of imperfect circulation—of want of vigor of constitution. No one can be well whose feet are habitually cold. When the blood is equally distributed to every part of the body there is general good health. If there be less blood at one point there is a coldness; and not only so, there must be more than is natural at some part of the system, and there is fever, that is, unnatural heat or oppression. In the case of cold feet, the amount of blood wanting there, collects at some other part of the body which happens to be weakest, to be the least able to throw a barricade against the in-rushing enemy. Hence, when the lungs are weakest, the extra blood gathers there in the shape of a common cold, or often spitting blood. Clergymen, other public speakers, and singers, by improper exposure, often render the throat the weakest part; to such, cold feet give hoarseness, or a raw, burning feeling, most felt at the bottom of the neck. To others again, whose bowels are weak through overeating, or drinking spiritous liquors, cold feet give various degrees of derangement, from common looseness up to diarrhea or dysentary; and so we might go through the whole body, but for the present this is sufficient for illustration.

If you are well, let yourself alone. But to those whose feet are inclined to be cold, we suggest:

As soon as you get up in the morning put both feet in a basin of cold water, so as to come half way to the ancles; keep them in half a minute, rubbing them vigorously; wipe them dry and hold them to the fire, if convenient in cold weather, till every part of your feet feels as dry as your hand; then put on your socks or stockings.

On going to bed at night draw off your stockings, and hold your feet to the fire ten or fifteen minutes, till perfectly dry, and go to bed. This is a most pleasing operation, and fully repays for the trouble of it. No one can sleep well or refreshingly with cold feet. All Indians and hunters sleep with their feet to the fire.

Never step from your bed with the naked feet on an uncarpeted floor. I have known it to be the exciting cause of months of illness.

Wear woolen, cotton, or silk stockings, whichever keeps the feet most comfortable; do not let the experience of another be your guide, for different persons require quite different articles; what is good for a person whose feet are naturally damp, cannot be good for one whose feet are dry. The donkey who had his bag of salt lightened by swimming a river, advised his companion, who was loaded down with a sack of wool, to do the same, and having no more sense than a man or woman, he plunged in, and in a moment the wool absorbed the water, increased the burden many fold, and bore him with it to the bottom.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A Word fitly Spoken.

Rev. David Nelson, the author of that admirable work, "The Cause and Cure of Infidelity," narrates the following:

"On one occasion, he went to the house of a young man of wealth, on an evening when the brilliant parlors were filled with sons and daughters of fashion. After the crowd had dispersed, as he sat alone with the young man, he began to talk with him about the interests of his soul. The man replied that he would gladly become a Christian, if he knew what to do. "Suppose," said Dr. Nelson, "The Lord Jesus stood in this room, and you knew it was the Lord Jesus, and he should look kindly on you, and stretch out his hand toward you, and should say 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest,' what would you do?" "I would go to him, and fall down before him, and ask him to save me," was the reply.

"But what if your gay companions were in the room, and they should point and laugh at you?" "I should not care for that. I should go to the Lord Jesus."

"Well, the Lord is really in this room, though you cannot see him, and he stretches out his hand to you, and says 'Come unto me;' and you should believe what he says in his letter, the Bible, as much as though you heard the words. Soon after this conversation, he had the pleasure of meeting this young man at the table of the Lord.

THE BIBLE IN FRANCE.—About one hundred colporteurs are employed in circulating the Holy Scriptures in France. A soldier from the Crimea recently asked a colporteur to sell him forty copies of the New Testament. He had taken up the book, and perused it only to divert himself in his leisure moments. "But on beginning to read," he added, "I was much moved. The Book knew the most secret thoughts of my heart. Wishing now that others should share the peace and joy I have found, I shall assemble to-night, forty of my comrades, and give them these New Testaments.

A VERY REMARKABLE THEORY.—A Mr. Mooney has been delivering a lecture on the origin of gold, concerning which he propounded the following novel theory: "I set out by declaring my belief that gold is the petrified remains of matter which was once animate; and accompanied, as it generally is, by ocean pebbles, quartz, crystal and other saline and marine *debris*. I am of opinion that gold is the petrified fat or marrow of a peculiar fish which once floated over the gold fields when those fields were beds and bottoms of the world's great ocean." The lecturer showed specimens of quartz in which marine shells were imbedded.—*Melbourne Argus.*

THE DIVINE BLESSING.—If there is any time when we need, more than at others, the Divine blessing, it is when we are least thoughtful of our dependence upon it, and least disposed to ask for it.

LIFE is a short day, but it is a working-day. Activity may lead to evil, but inactivity cannot lead to good.

KINDNESS in ourselves is the honey that blunts the sting of unkindness in another.

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,	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,	par	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,	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.

THEOLOGICAL AND STANDARD RELIGIOUS WORKS.—Hebrew Bibles, American and Leipsic editions; do. Lexicons, Grammars, and the various Text Books in use in the Theological Seminaries. Students' Note Books and Stationery, for sale at low prices, at the Bookstore of E. C. COCHRANE, se20 No. 6 Federal Street, Allegheny.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY, FOUNDED IN 1836.—The Winter Session of this Institution opens on the 1st of November next. The last Catalogue numbers 180 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, ap20-3m Academia, Juniata County, Pa.

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. HABBHA. jy12-6m

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.*

"Admirably adapted to the Sabbath School, Bible Class, and Family, with this advantage of preceding works, that it has appropriated the results of the latest inquiries on various subjects connected with Biblical Literature."—*Puritan Recorder.*

"The author, by his learning, taste, and skill, is eminently qualified for the responsible work of an annotator on the Holy Scriptures. In his Notes, he combines the marrow and fatness of many commentators with his own ideas, and associates his comments with a Harmony of the Gospels, in a very impressive manner."—*Zion's Herald.*

"The Notes are evidently prepared with great care, and fully illustrate the text to the comprehension, we had almost said, of the least attentive reader. We regard these volumes as an important auxiliary to the study of the Gospels, and a valuable addition to our Biblical Literature designed for the masses."—*Albany Argus.*

From James Hamilton, D. D., London.—"I am especially delighted to find that you persevere with your Commentary on the New Testament; and from its admirable execution, I am not surprised, although very happy to learn, that the former volumes have gone through so many editions."

From N. L. Rice, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.—In my opinion, you are doing for the Church and the cause of truth, a very valuable service, in the preparation and publication of your Commentaries on the New Testament. They fill a place which it is most important to have filled. They are read by the members of Bible Classes, and by teachers, and by pupils in Sabbath Schools, because in them they find, in a few words, the exposition and information they are seeking; and for the same reason they will find a general circulation."

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 may have, no choir is completely furnished for usefulness, without a supply of this book.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC, if they wish to use in their classes a text-book, which is sure to give satisfaction, should use the New Carmina Sacra.

LEADERS OF CHOIRS, if they would always have on hand a supply of such music as is *sure* to satisfy the congregation, should obtain the New Carmina Sacra.

For sale by all booksellers. Published by MASON BROTHERS, 108 & 110 Duane Street, New York. Publishers of the Musical Works of Mason, Bradbury, Root, Hastings, etc. oct-6t

IT IS NOT A DYE!—GREY HAIRED, Bald, or persons afflicted with diseases of the hair or scalp, read the following, and judge of

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

REV. M. THACHER, (60 years of age,) Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y. "My hair is now restored to its natural color, and ceases to fall."

REV. PROF. GEORGE SHEPARD, Bangor, Me. "I find friends who, on my recommendation, are disposed to try it. &c."

REV. WM. CUTTER, Editor Mothers' Magazine, N.Y. "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot, &c."

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H. "My hair, which was gray, is now restored to its natural color, &c."

REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. "I can add my testimony, and recommend it to my friends."

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. "My own hair has greatly thickened, and also that of one of my family, who was becoming bald, &c."

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C. "The white hair is becoming obviated, and new hair forming, &c."

REV. A. FRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. "It has produced a good effect on my hair, and I can and have recommended it."

REV. JOSEPH McKEE, Pastor of West D. R. church, N.Y., recommends it.

REV. D. DOW HARRIS Cross River, N. Y., also, and

MRS. REV. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y.

We might swell this list, but if the above fail to convince—*try it!*

Sold by all the principal merchants in the United States, Cuba and Canada.

Wholesale and retail depot, No. 355 Broome Street, N. Y.

☞ Some dealers try to sell inferior articles, instead of this, on which they make more profit; if so, write to depot for circular and information. se6-3m

SILVER PLATED WARE, Manufactured by JOHN O. MEAD & SONS, The oldest and most experienced ELECTRO PLATERS in the United States. TEA SETS AND URNS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, TUREENS, &c., &c., OF The most elaborate and richest patterns in America. ALSO, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, FRUIT, TEA AND TABLE KNIVES, ETC. No. 15 South Ninth Street, above Chestnut, Near the Girard House, Philadelphia. se27-1y*

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR WINTER MONTHS.—PLEASE TO READ THIS!—AGENTS WANTED—EXTRA INDUCEMENTS FOR 1857.—All Persons in want of employment will at once receive our Catalogue of Books for the New Year, prepaid, by forwarding us their address. Particular attention is requested to the liberal offers we make to all persons engaging in the sale of our Large Type Quarto PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with about ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS. On receipt of the established price, six dollars, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well-bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.

Our books are sold by canvassers, and well known to be the most saleable. Address, (post-paid,) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, oc11-1m 181 William Street, New York.

F. G. BAILEY, } BAILEY & RENSHAW, } ANN A. RENSHAW, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FAMILY GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS, 253 Liberty Street, Have on hand the largest and choicest assortment of Choice Family Groceries to be found in the city. They invite especial attention to their select stock of Green and Black Teas, which they warrant as unsurpassed for flavor and strength, and sell at low prices.

Goods delivered without charge for cartage, at the railroad depots and steamboat landings.

Catalogues containing an extended list of our stock sent by mail, and

oc4-3m ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

A CARD.—HAVING TESTED FOR ONE year the system of dealing exclusively in Mourning and Housekeeping Goods, we are now fully convinced of the advantages, both to buyer and seller, which result from it. We confine ourselves to the above named classes of goods, and can thus devote more attention to, and put together a much larger assortment of each class. Our stock includes no balts, or goods to be sold at cost, involving the necessity of getting the very best quality, is also presented. We ask the inspection of our stock by those wanting articles in our line, and feel confident they cannot fail to be suited, in goods and price. BROOKS & COOPER, se15-tf No. 75 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

THE PLACE TO BUY FINE WATCHES JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, and FANCY GOODS is at W. B. ELTON'HEAD'S Watch, Jewelry, and Silver Ware Store, No. 184 S. SECOND Street, between Pine and Union, west side, Philada. where you will find a large assortment of the above named goods: also, Plated Communion Service, Tea-Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Spoons, Forks, &c. All kinds of Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, made to order and repaired. ☞ A deduction made to Clergymen. ☞ I will sell my goods as low as can be had in the city. mar3-1y

HIDE, OIL AND LEATHER STORE.—D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS, No. 21 S. THIRD St., between Market and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, have for sale

DRY AND SALTED SPANISH HIDES,

Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanner's and Currier's Tools at the lowest prices, and upon the best terms.

☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for Hides. Leathers stored free of charge and sold on commission. 11f.6m

VENETIAN BLINDS. A. BRITTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS, & WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS. No. 32 North SECOND Street, above Market, Philadelphia. The largest, cheapest, and best assortment of PLAIN and FANCY BLINDS of any other establishment in the United States.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to. Give us a call, and satisfy yourselves. fs2-1y.

DR. W. W. HALL, AUTHOR OF BRONCHITIS AND KINDRED DISEASES. Sent postage paid for $1.00.

Editor of *Hall's Journal of Health*, a monthly at $1.00 a year, confines himself now, as for many years past, exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, at his office, No. 42 Irving Place, New York. ja7

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. THE Subscribers, being provided with Steam Printing Presses, and a great variety of Printing Types and other fixtures, is prepared to execute every description of Books Pamphlets, Cards, Bills, Labels, &c.

Blank Deeds, Blank Books, Paper and Stationary, always on hand. J. T. SHRYOCK, No. 84 Fifth Street, Gazette Building. *Pittsburgh, Dec 8, 1855.* dec8-tf

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Montgomery County Pa. The Winter Session of this Institution will commence November 4th. For Circulars, with full particulars, address REV. W. R. WORK, se18-1y Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN B. M'FADDEN & SON, 95 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, dealers in Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware. my10-tf

CARD.—JAMES H. BRISCOE, DENTIST, 227 WALNUT Street, above Ninth Philada.

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. jel4-tf

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

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA. An Institution for the Business man. Chartered, April, 1855. Located at Pittsburgh, opposite the Post Office. Having a larger patronage than any similar institution of the West.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

His Exc'y., Gov. Jas. Pollock, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Ex-Gov. Col. Wilson McCandless, Col. William Hopkins, Capt. D. Campbell, N. P. Fetterman, Esq., Hon. R. M. Riddle. Hon. J. E. Brady, H. A. Pryor, Esq., B. L. Fahnestock, Esq., Ed. Campbell, Esq. Alex. 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, dec15-1y Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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 was 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 imposters 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 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 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