

VILLAGE RECORD.



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By W. Blair.

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NUMBER 36

YOU ALL

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

THEY CURED YOUR
FATHERS AND MOTHERS,
AND WILL CURE YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN. They are
entirely different from the many
preparations now in the country
called Bitters or Tonic. They are
no laxative or cathartic, or anything
like one; but good, honest, reliable medicine. They
are
The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disor-
dered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulency, Headache, Piles,
Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity
of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-
burn, Discomfort, Indigestion, or
Weight in the Stomach,
Bile Eructations, Sink-
ing of the Stomach, Swim-
ming of the Head, Harsh or
Difficult Stool, Choking or
Suffocating Sensation on
Waking in the Morning, or
Dimness of Vision, Dots
or Webs before the Sight, Drill
Pain in the Head, Deficiency
of Perspiration, Yellowness
of the Skin and Eyes,
Pain in the Side,
Back, Chest, Limbs, etc.,
Sudden Flashes of Light, Bur-
ning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings
of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.
All these indicate disease of the
Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters
is entirely vegetable, and contains no
poison. It is a combination of Field Ex-
tracts, The Roots, Herbs, and Bark
from which these Bitters are made
are gathered in Germany.
All the medicinal
virtues
of these plants are
preserved in these
Bitters. These
extracts are then forwarded to this
country to be used in the
manufacture of these Bitters. There is
no alcoholic substance of any kind used
in compounding these Bitters. It is
the only Bitters that can be used in
cases where alcoholic stimulants are
not advisable.

POETICAL.

THE ANGEL'S SONG.

It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,
From angels bending near the earth,
To touch their harps of gold.
'Peace to the earth, good will to men,
From heaven's all gracious King;
The world in solemn stillness lay
To hear the angels sing.

Still through the cloven skies they come
With peaceful wings unfurled,
And still their heavenly music floats
O'er all the weary world.
Above its sad and lowly plains
They bend on hovering wing,
And o'er its babel sounds
The blessed angels sing.

Yet with the woes of sin and strife
The world hath suffered long;
Beneath the angel strain have rolled
Two thousand years of wrong.
And man at war with mar, hears not
The love song which they bring;
Oh! hush the noise, ye men of strife,
And hear the angels sing.

And ye, beneath life's crushing load,
Whose forms are bending low,
Who toil along the climbing way
With painful steps and slow,
Look now! for glad and golden hours
Come swiftly on the wing.
Oh! rest beside the weary road,
And hear the angels sing.

For lo! the days are hastening on,
By prophet bards foretold,
When with the circling years
Come round the age of gold,
When peace shall over all the earth
Be ancient splendours fling,
And the whole earth sends back the song,
Which now the angels sing.

GRANT'S INAUGURAL AD- DRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.
Citizens of the United States:

Your suffrage having elected me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with a determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me.

The responsibilities of the position I feel, but do not fear. The office has come to me unthought. I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability and to the satisfaction of the people.

Or all leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress and urge them according to my judgment; and when I think it is desirable, will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose; but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these, it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person and property, and free religious and political opinions in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice, and all laws, to secure these ends, will receive my best efforts for enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie payment as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class of the country at large, must be provided for. To protect national honor every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Let it be understood that no repudiator of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and which ultimately enable us to replace debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.

To this would be added a faithful collection of revenue, a strict accountability to the treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditures in every department of the Government.

When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with the ten States still in poverty from the effects of war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar?

Why it looks as though providence had bestowed upon us a strong box. The precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far west, which we are now forging the key to unlock, will meet the very contingency now upon us. Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach their riches, and it may be necessary also that the general government should give its aid to secure this access, but this should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secure precisely the same sort of dollar to use.

While the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule.

A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all industry encouraged. The young men of the country, those who from their age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor.

A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in this common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid or specie payment resumed, is not so important, as that a plan should be adopted and adhered to. A united determination to do, is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislature upon this subject may not be necessary now, or even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channel.

It will be my endeavor to administer the laws in good faith, to collect the revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to a foreign policy—I would deal with nations as equitable laws require individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats.

I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupant of these lands—the Indians—is one de-

servicing of careful study. I will favor any course toward their civilization, Christianization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to engage the public attention so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State.

It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one towards another throughout the land, and determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

Who Rung that Bell?

That there is a sleepless Providence watching over all the affairs of men, and often by special agencies, bringing to light, as in the flash of a moment, the crimes which they commit, had additional confirmation in an event which has recently occurred in Enfield, Conn., and which merits a more permanent record than a mere passing thought. A young man belonging to one of our most respectable families, but who, from his irregular habits, had been strongly suspected of being guilty of criminal offence, and had been once under arrest for passing counterfeit currency, and escaped by forfeiting his bonds, on Sunday night, a few weeks since, broke into a store at Hazardville, and loaded a wagon, which he had previously stolen and drawn to the door, with various merchandise. He then entered a stable, and attempted to lead out a valuable horse owned by the man from whom he had stolen the goods, intending to harness it to the wagon, and make off with his booty in the stillness of the night, when he thought no eye could see him and no ear hear him. Just at that moment, however, the bell from the village church tower sounded an alarm loud and clear upon the night air, startling the inhabitants from their slumbers, who, supposing it to be a fire alarm, rushed into the street, and caught the thief with his plunder, before he had time to escape from the village.

The ringing of that bell, however, was a mystery. But upon inquiry, it was ascertained that the sexton, on ringing the bell for the service the day previous, had by a seeming accident so turned it up and set it, that he could not pull it down with the rope, and not having a key to the belfry door, he was obliged to let the bell remain in that position. Just in time to detect that youthful criminal it came down without human help, and sounded that midnight alarm. After his arrest, goods were found in his possession, which were taken from a store in Thompsonville a short time previously; and he confessed that with the aid of an accomplice, he had broken into it and stolen several hundred dollars worth of merchandise. The owner of these goods had formerly employed him as a clerk in his store. Thus the ringing of that bell, without human hands, brought several criminal offenders to light, and arrested one in his dishonest career.—*Central Presbyterian.*

WE FADE.

We extract the following beautiful and truthful illustration from an exchange: As the trials of life thicken, and the dreams of other days fade, one by one in the deep vista of disappointed hope, the heart grows weary of the struggle, and we begin to realize our insignificance. Those who have climbed to the pinnacle of fame, or revel in luxury and wealth, go to the grave at last with the poor mendicant who begs by the wayside, and like him are soon forgotten. Generation after generation, says an eloquent writer, have felt as we feel, and their fellow-beings were as active in life as ours are now. They passed away as a vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when the Creator commanded her to be. And so shall it be when we are gone. The heavens will be as bright over our graves as they are now around our path; the world will have the same attraction for offspring yet unborn that she had once for ourselves, and that she has now for our children.

PUNCTUALITY.

It is strange how many people there are who neglect punctuality. It is not only a serious vice in itself, but it is the fruitful parent of numerous other vices, so that he who becomes the victim of it gets involved in toils from which it is almost impossible to escape. It makes the merchant wasteful of time; it saps the business reputation of the mechanic, who might otherwise rise to fortune, in a word, there is not a profession, nor a station in life, which is not liable to the canker of the destructive habit. Many and many a time has the failure of one man to meet his obligations brought on the ruin of others. Thousands remain poor all their lives, who, if they were more faithful in their word, would secure a large run of custom, and so make their fortunes. Be punctual, if you would succeed.

PLODDERS.

They are laughed at by the world, but generally live long enough to laugh, if they will. At the fools who pass judgment upon them. Plodders are philosophers. They anchor on the rock of ages. They seek the good, true and substantial, and never miss it. They select with caution, but hold on with courage. If there is merit, they discover and develop it. All honor to the plodder. He may not be the sun that shines to blindness, but is that which warms, nourishes and builds up.

NICE GIRLS.

'English ladies,' says Erasmus, 'are divinely pretty and too good natured. They have an excellent custom among them, that whenever you go the girls kiss you. They kiss you when you come, they kiss you when you go, they kiss you at intervening opportunities, and their lips are soft, warm and delicious.'

ROAD LAW.

The following is a copy of the New Road Law for Franklin County which has recently passed both branches of our Legislature:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

That from and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the qualified voters of the several Townships in the County of Franklin to elect, in the usual manner and at their usual places of holding spring elections, Supervisors of Roads, who shall hold their offices for the term of one year, for the different Townships, as follows to wit:

For the Townships of Antrim and Washington, each four Supervisors; for the Townships of Guilford, Quincy, Greene, Montgomery, Letterkenny, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Peters and Fannett, each three Supervisors; for the Townships of Warren, Southampton, Metal and Lurgan, each two Supervisors.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Township Auditors to require the Supervisors in each Township, before entering upon their duties, to give bond, with security to be approved by the Auditors, in the sum not less than double the probable amount which may come into the hands of said officers, which bond shall be taken in the name of the Townships, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties as Supervisors, accounting for and paying over to their successors in office any balance that may remain in their hands at the settlement of their accounts by the aforesaid Auditors; and in case the said Supervisors shall neglect or refuse to pay over said balance remaining in their hands within thirty days after the settlement, it shall be the duty of said Auditors holding the bonds to proceed by due course of law to collect the same for the use of said Township.

Provided, That each Supervisor may give security individually in double the amount of such sums as may in the judgement of the Auditors come into his hands for the ensuing year, and in such case he shall not be accountable for the acts of his associates in office.

Sec. 3. The Supervisors of each Township, elected in pursuance of this act, shall, before entering on the duties of their office, be severally sworn or affirmed to discharge the same faithfully; and they shall and are hereby required to perform all the duties imposed by the general laws of this Commonwealth as Supervisors of roads or highways, and they shall be subject to the same responsibilities and penalties in all respects as by the general laws of this Commonwealth the said Supervisors are now subject.

Sec. 4. It shall be lawful for the Supervisors of each Township in said County to lay a rate of assessment not exceeding two and one-half mills on each dollar, upon real and personal estate, offices, trades and occupations, for the purpose of laying out, opening, making, amending or repairing of roads and highways in the aforesaid County, or for the making or repairing of bridges, and for such other purposes as may be authorized by law; and in every case in which a rate or assessment shall be laid for such purposes, the same shall be levied upon the basis of the last adjusted valuation made for the purpose of regulating County rates and levies.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Supervisors of each Township to collect said tax in money, and to expend and disburse the same according to law in such manner as they may deem best and most judicious in their respective districts, and they may receive as a compensation for collecting said tax, a sum not exceeding five per cent. of the amount collected—the Supervisors to have the same powers to enforce the payment of said tax in money that the collectors of Township rates and levies now have by the laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 6. The Supervisors of each Township are hereby required to expend at least two-thirds of all the moneys necessary for road purposes in their respective Townships, on the roads therein, before the middle of June in each year.

Sec. 7. Each Supervisor shall receive for his services the sum of two dollars for each and every day necessarily spent in discharging the duties of his office, except for the collection of taxes, (which is provided for in the fifth section of this act,) to be paid out of any moneys by them collected, and their accounts shall be audited by the Auditors of their respective Townships in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 8. The general Road Laws of this Commonwealth are to be and remain in full force in the said County of Franklin, except so far as they have been changed by the provisions of this act. All laws inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Old deacon Sharp never told a lie, but he used to relate this: he was standing one day beside a frog pond—we have his word for it—and saw a garter snake make an attempt upon an enormous bull frog. The snake seized one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog, to be on a par with his snakeship, caught him by the tail and both began swallowing until nothing was left of them.

A Darkey in Natchez was boasting to a grocer of the cheapness of ten pounds of sugar he had bought at a rival store. 'Let me weigh the package,' said the grocer. The darkey assented, and it was two pounds short. The colored gentleman looked perplexed for a moment, and then said: 'Guess he didn't cheat his chile much; for while he was gettin' de sugar, I stole two pair of shoes.'

Why is a stick of candy like a horse? Because the more you lick it the faster it goes.

A fainting fit—Tight loing.

A LUCKY DOCTOR.—There is a remarkable (if true) story going the rounds of the papers about a very valuable stone that has lately come into the possession of Dr. Daugherty, of Mechanicsburg, this State. The story runs, that years ago some ancient progenitor of the present owner of the stone, in Lower Virginia, was passing along a road when he saw a rabbit, (lucky rabbit,) and picked up a stone to throw at it.

The beauty of the stone attracted his attention, and he took it home. An 'intelligent' Doctor (not 'contraband') soon after visiting him, saw the stone and offered six dollars for it, which made the old gentleman think there was value in it, and he refused the offer. Soon after he had an opportunity to send it by a friend to a distinguished lapidary in London to be tested, and that distinguished individual pronounced it of wonderful value, and declared that 'all America is not able to buy it.' The person to whom it was entrusted then took it to a Jew dealer in precious stones to get his opinion, and so impressed was the venerable Hebrew with the wealth of the stone that he advised the possessor of it 'not to come out again without a guard.' The stone, however, still remained with the family without exciting the world's interest, until since the war, and now it has broken forth like a meteor through some startlingly marvelous circumstances, the details of which are not vouchsafed to us.

A PLANTATION PREACHER.—The following is a story told by the Bishop of Tennessee at the recent Church Congress, as showing the education of a plantation preacher. He said:—

I was visiting a plantation, and the bell was rung, and the negroes, numbering five hundred, gathered in the parlors and piazzas of the house, belonging, 'unfortunately' for himself, to a bachelor. After reading a chapter to them I preached, and said that I would hold service the next day to baptize such as should be presented. I baptized between seventy and eighty, and after service, I fell in with 'Uncle Tony,' a plantation preacher. I asked him about various Christian doctrines, and finally said: 'And what about the resurrection?'

With a very solemn face he replied.
'You see, master, intment is intment.'
'Yes.'
'Well, you see dere is a spiritual body, and dis body made out of dus.'
'Yes.'
'Well, you see, when the Angel Gabriel comes down from Heben, and goin' up and down the ribor Jordan, a blowin' of his trumpet, and the birds of Heben singin', and bells of Heben ringin', and the milk and the honey rainin' down on all the hills of Heben, he will bring the spiritual body wid him down from Heben, and take dis here body out of de dus, and take the intment and rub it on, den stick dem together—and dar dey is.'

BEQUEER ON WORTHLESS MEN.—I think the most pitious thing in this world is never written. I have read many a poem, and novel, and tale, that made me cry—and whether they were true or not, it was all the same; but of all affecting poems and novels and tales, I think life itself is the most affecting—common life, just as it turns out of the world. And when I go out to measure men, I say to myself, as one after another they pass before me. 'Suppose that man should drop out of life, what would be worse of him?' It pains me to see how worthless men are—to see how men stand in life, and what they are. I have sometimes to perform the burial service over men of whom I could not say a word, and of whom if I expressed what I felt, I should have said, 'I bless God that he is gone. The world is better off for his having been taken out of it.' Look at human life, break through all the sentimental ways of Society, weigh men as you weigh gold, unadorned with dirt or quartz or any other substance, take men up and see how much there is of them that really answer the end of the life to come, and how many there are that, dying, would not be missed. How few there are that, dying, would make the community feel poor. How few there are that, being dead, would yet speak.

AN EGG STORY.—A lady once told the following to a friend of ours, saying—
'I do assure you it's a fact. You know how fond my brother is of eggs? Well he was driving me once in a phaeton to some country place, and we stopped at a little public-house on the way to lunch. Ben said he believed he would lunch on hard-boiled eggs, if they had enough, and he sat by the window eating them, and throwing the shells out of the window. At last I got tired of waiting, and said:
'My dear Ben, are you going to sit there all day calling for more eggs? Do let's go.'
'And when we got into our conveyance, as he turned it around, he drove one wheel over the pile of egg-shells, and it was so high, m/ dear, that we were actually upset!'

VALUE OF CLEANLINESS.—When Col. Platt was tanning there came from an adjoining town, early one Monday morning, a shoemaker who wished to buy some leather on credit. The Colonel viewed him for a moment and said:
'A man who will not appear in a clean shirt on Monday morning does not deserve credit; therefore, I will not trust you.'

A negro had a severe attack of rheumatism, which finally settled in his foot. He bathed it, he rubbed it, and swathed it; but all to no purpose. Finally, tearing away the bandage, he stuck it out, and with a shake of his fist over it, exclaimed: 'Ache away, den, old fellow, ache away; I shan't do nothin' more fur yer: dis obble can stan' it as long as you ken.'

Why is a gun like a newspaper? Because it makes reports.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Siamia, Citrus, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, and causes pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases mentioned. Being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of raw in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most powerful and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all cases of debility, debility, and all diseases of the system. It is the most delicate tonic, and a man of fifteen.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are the best of all medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of fifteen.

Blood Purifiers
I will cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. Keep your system pure; keep your liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition; by the use of these remedies, you will have no disease without your consent. The best man in the country recommending them. If you are afflicted with any of these diseases, you will try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
'I had "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in all disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.'
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
'I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of indigestion, or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.'
Yours truly,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH J. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Third Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
'The "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in all disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.'
Yours truly,
JOSEPH J. KENNARD.

CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, \$1.00 per bottle;
Dr. a half dozen, \$5.00 per bottle;
Price of the Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle;
Dr. a half dozen, \$7.50 per bottle.
The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recalled that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended, and do not see how it is possible to induce you to take anything else but the genuine. It is not a matter of life and death, because the medicine is so good, and the price is so low, that it will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
sept 25 '68.

MISCELLANY.

A Fair Bargain.

Dr. B.—had been unanimously called to preach to one of these societies, and had accepted the call; but, as usual, nothing had been said about his salary, or the time of his monthly visit, and to arrange these matters he attended the next business meeting of the body.

When the meeting had been organized, a prominent member of the church arose, and after congratulating the brethren on having secured the valuable services of Dr. B.—proceeded to say this, as his pay would necessarily be small, it ought at least to be paid regularly, and that the church should now pledge to him some definite amount. He acknowledged that it was something of an innovation, but gave several good reasons why it should be done, and resumed his seat.

Another brother then took the floor, who, after surpassing the first in his compliments to Dr. B.—recurred to the subject of salary. For his part, he said, he could not see the necessity nor the propriety of paying the brother's salary in this methodical way. He thought it much better that the whole matter should be left open, perfectly open. He thought it would answer to pay the money whenever it should happen to be in the treasury; that it was unnecessary to say now when the payments would be made, or to pay the same amount every time. Some months the brother would be paid much, some little, and some nothing, perhaps; but he thought this way had a less sordid and worldly appearance, and he did not doubt that in the long run the pastor would receive more by this method than any other.

This talk struck the brethren present so favorably that, after a little vacillation, they adopted the views of the speaker unanimously.

The next business in order was the choice of a Sabbath on which to have preaching, and this they agreed to submit entirely to the convenience of their pastor. Dr.—, who had been an attentive listener to the whole of the debate concerning his salary, now arose to state on what Sabbath in the month he proposed to visit them.

After expressing great love for his new charge, and an ardent desire to be useful to them, he remarked that as to the day on which he should preach to them he deemed it unnecessary to speak very definitely.

Some months he would come on the first Sabbath, some on the second, some on a week day, and some not at all. There was no use in having castiron rules about a matter of this kind; it was inconvenient, and he thought, unprofitable. They had proposed to leave the matter open as regarded his salary, to which he had no objection; and, for his part, he really thought it best to leave it open at both ends—entirely open. Having thus amazed and horrified his auditors, he quietly sat down.

This speech wounded the feelings of the brethren beyond measure. They sat still for some time, overcome with pique and mortification. But at last they acknowledged the corn, and agreed to pay the Doctor one hundred dollars per annum and he agreed to preach every second Sabbath; and good feeling was restored.

Here is a beautiful paragraph which we find in one of our exchanges: 'If there is a man who can eat his bread in peace with God and man, it is that man who has brought that bread out of the earth, or won it by his honest industry. It is caskered by no fraud; it is wet by no tears; it is stained by no blood.'

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Here is a beautiful paragraph which we find in one of our exchanges: 'If there is a man who can eat his bread in peace with God and man, it is that man who has brought that bread out of the earth, or won it by his honest industry. It is caskered by no fraud; it is wet by no tears; it is stained by no blood.'

Dr. B.—had been unanimously called to preach to one of these societies, and had accepted the call; but, as usual, nothing had been said about his salary, or the time of his monthly visit, and to arrange these matters he attended the next business meeting of the body.

When the meeting had been organized, a prominent member of the church arose, and after congratulating the brethren on having secured the valuable services of Dr. B.—proceeded to say this, as his pay would necessarily be small, it ought at least to be paid regularly, and that the church should now pledge to him some definite amount. He acknowledged that it was something of an innovation, but gave several good reasons why it should be done, and resumed his seat.

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