

Religious Intelligence.

Presbyterian.

The Presbyterian Church at Gettysburg, which was badly damaged during the famous battles there in July, is about to be repaired. Contributions in its behalf are being made in Philadelphia.

Editorial Change.—Dr. McKinney, late editor and publisher of the Presbyterian Banner, has about to commence the publication of a monthly journal to be called the Family Record. His son, I. N. McKinney, is to be associated with him in its publication.

Call Accepted.—The Rev. Robert H. Wilson, pastor of Churchville and Harmony churches, Baltimore Presbytery, has received and accepted a unanimous call from the church of Frederick City, Maryland.

Effects of the War.—A correspondent in Maryland, writing to the N. Y. Observer, says: "I understand that there is but one church in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia, and that one of the Professors supplying three churches forty miles distant."

Episcopal.—The Anglican and Greek Churches.—The Church Journal, of New York, has an article on the difference existing between the Anglican Roman Catholic, and Protestant churches on the other with regard to the doctrine of the Holy Church. The Anglican Church adheres to the letter of the Creed, according to which the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father; the other churches accepted the addition subsequently to that creed, that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son."

Methodist.—Washington Square Church.—On Sunday the 6th, Dr. Newman closed his labors in this charge previous to his departure for New Orleans. The church was densely crowded throughout the day, but especially in the evening, when the audience room and the lecture hall were filled. At the request of the brethren, Dr. Newman spoke from the steps of the church to the people, who filled the street to the opposite sidewalk. After the closing sermon the congregation subscribed \$100 toward the payment of the debt on the church reducing it to \$19,000.—Flays of New Orleans Churches.—On the evening of Feb. 29th a flag was presented to the Rev. Dr. Newman by the Bedford Street Church, to float on one of the churches which he has been appointed pastor in New Orleans. On the evening of March 3rd was presented with another flag for the same purpose by the young ladies of his own church, bearing the same inscription. "From New York to New Orleans, Greeting—From Washington Square M. E. Church."—On Monday evening a general meeting of the societies held in this church, called, as the pastor, Rev. S. A. Seaman, supposed, for the consideration of church matters, but in the course of the proceedings he was surprised by one of the stewards placing on his head a new hat, the lining of which proved on examination to be of more value than the hat itself, being composed of greenbacks to the value of five hundred dollars. At the same time the young people of the church manifested their appreciation of their pastor by the presentation of a copy of Appleton's American Encyclopedia.—Proposed Monument to Dr. Bangs.—The Revs. J. W. Lindsey, J. A. Roche, and L. H. King, a committee appointed by the preachers of New York and Brooklyn to prepare suitable resolutions in respect to a monument to Dr. Bangs, presented on Monday last the following report:

Whereas, by his long and eminent services to the M. E. Church, Nathan Bangs, D. D., is so fully identified with its history as to deem it desirable that a suitable monument be erected in Greenwood Cemetery as a slight testimonial of the Church's appreciation of his worth.

South Africa.—Several of the Mission Stations have been visited by very severe hail-storms. At Engotini, such a storm occurred on the 19th of October, and destroyed the entire crop of corn and of fruit, besides injuring the buildings of the Mission. On the 9th of November, a second storm added to the havoc, and swept over Shilo and Goshen, also devastating the fields in a terrible manner. These stations are in great distress.

Revolutions.—We learn from Dea. King, of Providence, who visited our city last week, bringing \$7000, for the Christian Commission, collected in P., that of the three hundred and fifty young ladies in Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, only thirteen are without a hope in Christ;—the revival interest still continues. Dea K. also stated that in Norton Female Seminary, Massachusetts, one hundred pupils have recently been hopefully converted. Thus is God preparing a happy influence to meet our returning soldiers from the army. The following account of a precious revival in Washington County, Pa., will be read with interest.

It has pleased the Lord to bless the following churches with a gracious outpouring of his Spirit, reviving the graces of his people, and bringing many souls to Christ, viz., the M. E. Church of Mt. Zion, the C. Z. Church of Bethel, and the Presbyterian Church of Upper Ten Mile, in Washington Presbytery. The above named churches have been greatly blessed, large accessions have been made to them. The pastor and Session of the Upper Ten Mile resolved to observe the week of prayer appointed by the General Assembly. During this week there were some tokens of God's presence among those who met for prayer, which gave encouragement to protract the services. But it was not till the meetings had been over two weeks in progress, that sinners began to inquire what they must do to be saved.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist, writes from South Berwick, Maine of a work of grace there:

The revival has not been confined to this village, but the contiguous towns of Salmon Falls, Great Falls, and Dover, N. H., have also shared in this gracious visitation. There have been it is said, more than three hundred hopeful conversions in the places just named. The work, indeed, seems to have been quite general among the Congregational churches in the County. It commenced in Wells last spring, and its origin in a little praying circle of three sisters of the church. They were in the habit of keeping a list of the names of such persons as they made subjects of special prayer, and the result was that the church there became thoroughly aroused, and upwards of one hundred and fifty persons were hopefully converted. The work then extended to Kennebunk, where there were also many conversions. In the early part of this winter, the churches in Acton, Alfred, Lyman, Cornish, and Kennebunkport, in some of which there had been no revival for thirty years, were visited by the outpouring of the spirit, and scores, perhaps I may say hundreds, were brought into the kingdom of God.

Williams' College.—The day of prayer for college was one of deep interest here. In the morning, the town and college met for conference at the lecture room of the congregational church. A very solemn and impressive discourse was delivered by the President at the chapel in the afternoon; and in the evening, a large and interesting meeting was held in the conference room, Griffin Hall. The stated meetings for prayer, in connection with the college, are now well attended, and nightly meetings of the several classes are held in the rooms of students. The interest is more marked in the senior class, in which there have been a number of conversions. There is no excitement, but the work is quiet, heart-deep. Will not the churches remember us!—The Congregationalist.—A correspondent from Springfield, Mass., writes the New York Examiner:

"The 21st of February, Rev. Mr. Earle, whose labors as an evangelist have for several years been specially blessed, commenced a protracted meeting in the Baptist church, with Rev. Dr. Ide, their pastor. The meetings are characterized by great solemnity and an overwhelming sensation of the Divine presence. Last Sabbath evening Mr. Earle preached at the City Hall Baptist church being far too small to accommodate the eager hearers. More than twenty-five hundred were present, many went away unable to gain admittance. At the close of the meeting it is estimated that three hundred came forward for prayers, a large proportion of men; nearly two hundred have found Christ precious since these meetings commenced. A Sabbath school class from Belchertown, whose teacher's heart was burdened on their account, passed two days in this city. Special prayer was offered in their behalf. They returned to their homes rejoicing in a Saviour's love. Truly God has commenced a mighty work in this city."

denomination in Mass. The first is at Pittsfield.—The fitting text of Prof. Tyler, in preaching the funeral sermon of Dr. Hitchcock, former President of Amherst College, was 1 Kings 4: 33: "And he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall; he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes."

The society of which Rev. Alfred Emerson is pastor, in Pittsburg, have voted to purchase or build a parsonage, to cost, the land included, \$5,000. The benevolent contributions of this congregation the past year, have amounted to \$3,035. The resident church-membership is not quite 300, making an average of something over \$10, to each member.

Baptist.—The Watchman and Reflector has the following: "Among the Union prisoners taken at Chickamauga and carried to Richmond, were two or three Baptist clergymen who were chaplains of Indiana regiments. Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D., and one or two others.—The committee of the Tabernacle Bapt. Church, N. Y., recommended that the pastor, Dr. Lathrop, be requested to withdraw his resignation, and that he have an absence of seven months—from May, 1864, to October, 1865—for relaxation from all pastoral care and the recovery of his health, with his salary undiminished through the whole time. This report was unanimously adopted.—Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, has resigned the pastorate of the Bethesda Baptist Church of this city, to take effect after the last Sabbath in April. The Chronicle gives a singular cause for his resignation, viz.: "Because the meeting-house of the church is overfull, and no successful movement for a larger place seems probable."—The Hon. John P. Crozer has given \$10,000 to the Baptist Publication Society, the interest of which is to be used in the circulation of approved Sabbath School literature.

The Times of Refreshing.—Writers in our religious exchanges, the Examiner, are earnest in the expression of their hope and belief that we may look for a national revival of the Holy Spirit; a general revival of religion, to save the nation from a reaction of evil when the war is over. We share in the desire, and would urge much prayer for the revelation of the gracious power which is mighty to the arrest of sin and the salvation of sinners. With the triumph of righteousness in the nation, we would joyfully anticipate more blessed triumphs of grace. We hope to be forgiven by our brethren, if we suggest to them that when they describe such a fullness of blessing by the figure of a baptism, they certainly must desire something more than a sprinkling of mercy.

We would suggest to our cotemporary that neither a deluge, nor a tempest beating upon the bosom of nature, would be the symbol of the blessing desired; but a "shower of grace." "So shall He sprinkle many nations."

Lutheran.—Rev. A. P. Ludden, pastor of two churches in Berne and Gallusville, Schoharie Co., N. Y., which have lately rejoiced in a precious revival, in which about forty-five professed their faith in Christ has received donations, during the eight years of his pastorate, amounting to the sum of \$4,900. For the last nine months his donations have amounted to \$875 including a fine beaver cloth overcoat, costing \$65, with a \$5 greenback in the pocket, the present of Dr. J. Leb, a member of the church. We read of similar advances in liberality toward pastors, in all our exchanges—an encouraging sign of the times.

Moravian.—Charles J. Spindler, Teacher in the Boys' School at Gnadensberg, Prussia, has been appointed to the Mission in Greenland.—Rev. P. E. Hinkel, a newly appointed Missionary to South Africa, arrived at Capetown on the 10th of November last. At Paramaribo, in Surinam, Matthew Oikins Tunga, the first convert of the Chinese colonies of that Colony, was baptized by the Missionaries on the 17th of October.

Miscellaneous.—Evangelical Religion among the Germans.—Writes a correspondent of the Religious Telescope: "The making of the German work a distinct work from the English, was, I think a wise measure. By the smiles of the great Head of the Church, it has succeeded even beyond the expectation of its best friends. The character of the ministers and members of both the German conferences is to work as though they expected to do the whole work themselves, and to pray and trust in God as though all depended on His reviving influences. The manners of our German people are simple. Costly apparel is not popular among them. Plainness in diet is peculiar. They are accustomed to daily labor. Their general tendency is to accumulate wealth, and to give freely for the support of church enterprises. There is no better missionary ground in America than among the Germans. The obstacles in the way of success, are in some communities very hard to remove. By their removal by a thorough conversion, the work is done, and it is repeated in general. That which the writers esteem most of all, the revival influence. The divine presence is still among the Germans."

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Black.—Formerly Professor of Exegetical Theology in the new college, Edinburgh, is numbered with the dead. He was a man of great erudition, but so modest and retiring in his disposition as to be less known than other prominent members of the Free Church. Dr. Guthrie often went to the wall of China, and it is related of him, that in the two last years of his life he began the study of Chinese, and made so much progress, that it was his daily habit to read a chapter in the Chinese Bible. It is said that his great stores of learning have perished with him, as he left no works of any value.—The Clergy at the South.—The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph says: "A Bishop, writing from one of the rebel states, warns us against encouraging clergymen to return to the South while the Confederate government is in power. All clergymen not in charge of congregations, he writes, have been conscripted, and even the pastors in charge, he says, will be forced to bear into the ranks of the army."

Death of Thomas Starr King.—An overland telegram announces the sudden death of the Rev. Thomas Starr King, which took place in San Francisco on Friday, March 4th, after an illness of a few days of diphtheria. He was to have been buried under the pulpit of his Church—the Unitarian—on Sunday last. The Rev. Mr. Kittredge, (probably the newly arrived pastor of the Howard street Presbyterian Church,) was announced to preach the sermon. The deceased was widely known in the States as a brilliant lecturer, and a large debt of gratitude is due his memory, in view of his loyal teachings in California.—Baltimore has the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, forty-five; Methodist, Protestant, seven; Methodist, Confederate, two; Methodist, African, five; Episcopal, twenty-two; Presbyterian, fifteen; German Reformed, three; Baptist ten; Disciples, two; Lutheran, eleven; Evangelical, two; Swedenborgian, three; Friends, three; Independent, two; Roman Catholic, nineteen; Unitarian, one; Unitarians, one; Universalists, one; United Brethren, one.—Baptist's Land.—The vast arctic region lying south of Hudson's Bay is the field of a missionary work which seems to have been richly blessed more especially since the apostolic Indian Henry Budel, was ordained as preacher in 1853. In the immense district presided over by the zealous Bishop Anderson, more than 2,000 Indians have since 1849, entirely renounced heathenism.—Rev. Walter Waddington Shirley, M. A., has been appointed Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, in England, in the place of Rev. Dr. A. P. Stanley, whose works are read with so much pleasure in this country. Dr. Stanley has resigned to succeed Dr. Trench as Dean of Westminster. Dr. Trench having been made Archbishop of Dublin in the place of the deceased Whately.—Surprises.—A distinguished pastor was surprised by a call from the treasurer of his church, who paid him a part of salary due, adding this surprise, that he would pay the balance due, before long. Another pastor has been surprised beyond measure that his good people have neither increased his salary, nor made him an unexpected call to place at his disposal a solid addition to his home comforts.

DR. DUFF'S ESTIMATE OF THE PROGRESS OF INDIA. Dr. Duff, in taking leave of the Missionary Conference of Calcutta, and in responding to an address presented to him by that body took a view of the progress of India during the last few years. In the course of his address he said:— "And what vast strides of progress in every department, since 1850. The gigantic company, the greatest the world has ever seen, which, in the course of a century, became the grandest Colonial empire on the face of the globe; the overshadowing Power, whose own peculiar polity was to stereotype the ancient order of things, to shut out India from the world, and sterner the reign of ignorance and superstition, has been swept out of existence with the besom of destruction, and the millions of India brought into on-living contact with the sovereign British nation. Thousands of miles of railway have been constructed—some of them over mighty rivers, and some over stupendous mountains. The distance of Benares has been reduced from one or two, or even three months, by the old river route to a single day. In 1840 it took me twenty-one days to get to Rajmahal; last year I went there in eight hours! Immense tracts of wild jungle and forest, for unknown ages the haunt of the tiger and the elephant, are now covered with flourishing tea and other plantations. An English mail reaches us every week by the Red Sea; and news by telegraph from London sometimes in little more than a fortnight. Social and other changes have also, proportionally progressed. The peasantry of Bengal have in many parts been awakened, to the surprise of all who regarded them as the most abject and passive of beings, from the torpor and lethargy of ages. Great reforms have been effected in the legislative, judicial, administrative and financial departments. Natives of talent and rank, long excluded from all high offices of State, have now become members of our legislative councils, high courts, and the coveted civil service. The re-marriage of Hindu widows, who are often mere infants, doomed to perpetual isolation, degradation and misery, has been rendered legal. A native prince is preparing an enactment for the abolition of Kulin polygamy. The demand for female education is spreading over the country with a rapidity that utterly baffles our power to meet it. The Gurmahashayis, or teachers of indigent vernacular schools—once deemed the most inert and hopelessly incorrigible of all bipeds under the sun—are, under sundry impulses, beginning to show signs of animation and activity. A university has been established, which has improved the tone and character of higher education from the temple of Jagannath in Orissa to the awful defiles of the Khyber Pass beyond the Indus—already numbering its under graduates by thousands, and its graduates in arts, law, medicine and civil engineering by hundreds. From hundreds, native Christians, especially in the districts of Chota Nagpore, Krishnagpur, and Burrisal, have increased to thousands; native churches have not only been formed, but some of them become self-sustaining—fully educated native Christians have been ordained as pastors and evangelists—some of them are members of this Conference—not fewer than four of them being present this day. In a similar strain I might go on and notice other points of importance. But it is not necessary for my object. Enough, surely, has been stated to verify my assertion that changes—great and momentous in their bearing on the ultimate destinies of India—are in rapid progress. Having the general state of things a little more than a quarter of a century ago vividly before my mind's eye, and looking abroad now on the considerably altered, and hereafter still more rapidly altering state of things, I confess that an inexpressible feeling of awe creeps over my spirit. I feel somewhat, though in a higher and more peculiar sense, as I felt a few years ago, when standing on the verge of the mighty St. Lawrence—when the thaws of later spring were acting with visible effect, and there were unmistakable signs that the vast icy pavement, which concealed the dark depths beneath was about to break up,

amid the thunders of splintering and crushing fragments—and the mind in a wildering maze was racked in striving to realize the rush and the roar of the resistless cataract of waters, and the tossing and dashing hither and thither of the rapidly accumulating and rapidly disovering masses—wondering ere the floods settled down again in their wonted channels, what cities and districts might be strewn with the wreck and ruin of all that was stateliest in architecture and goodliest in the products of the field. For ages and ages has the mighty stream of Hinduism been moving on, slowly, silently and sluggishly, in its dark, deep channel; bound, solidly bound, with the frost and the ice of endless, nameless, boundless polytheisms and pantheisms, idolatries and superstitions. Now, however, we are on the verge of mighty coming changes. The whole vast incrustation seems gradually loosening and softening under the thaw of wide-spreading knowledge and improving enterprise. Intellect, slumbering for ages, is awakening out of sleep; mind so long sluggish and dormant, is stirred up into multiplying activities; new tastes are created, subservive of the old order of things; new passions are excited; new objects of ambition are presented with luring attraction; the spirit of devoted superstition is fading and giving place too frequently to the spirit of a rampant secularism; and where the old moorings and anchorages of Vedantic pantheism, and Puranic idolatry are shaking out of weakness before the blasts of innovation; we may be threatened (if we are faithless to our trust, and if the Lord in his mercy interpose not) with an outbursting flood of wildest and most undefinable infidelity; and if so, what havoc may there not be of all that is goodliest, fairest, best, ere the national soul, purified as well as liberated, settle down in the peaceful channel of gospel righteousness and peace! But the Lord reigneth! that is our hope, our stay, our support. Oh, what a time for stronger faith, more fervent prayer, more energetic effort! Help, oh Lord, help—do we feel with increasing intensity—help, for vain is the help of man!—ours is to employ the means—thine, oh Lord, thine alone it is to energize them all with the breath, the living breath of thy Holy Spirit!"

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES. A STIRRING HOME MISSIONARY APPEAL.—We clip the following appeal for the more remote and destitute regions of our country from the columns of an Episcopal paper; but its stirring and trumpet-like tone adapts it for usefulness among our own or any of the churches of Christ. There is a loud call for self-consecration in view of the many needy fields of labor presented by our perishing world.

Messrs. Editors.—Can you explain why it is that the loud and repeated calls for laborers in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, meet no response among the clergy? Even the secular Press expresses astonishment that such crowds of people as congregated in the mining districts and towns should be left without any Christian ministrations: Our Church papers have often dwelt upon the destitution of chaplains in the army, although there are twelve hundred.—Are the souls of soldiers more precious than those of miners? Or are the clergy in love with the scenes of army life? Or is the pay better? Why have so many gone to the army and so few to the mines?

Is it because the missionary spirit has died away in the Church?—Why are there not as many candidates for a Mission as there are for a comfortable Recordership? Take e. g., Puget Sound, with Olympia, Port Townsend, Seattle, half a dozen other points: could one desire an ampler field? At the first named place, the ladies—recently held a fair, and realized some six hundred dollars, and at the second they have a vigorous Sunday school; and yet the only ministrations are Sunday school and Lay Reading. At those two points a clergyman would receive a warm welcome and cordial co-operation.—At several other lumbering ports, where there are no ministrations, a goodly number would gladly attend. What more could a missionary expect?

Or why are none of our Christian men and women ready to take part in our school enterprises in that vast region? Rome is gradually adding school to school, and thus leaving the lump—Sisters always ready in abundance to conduct them. Have we no devoted earnest souls ready for such work?

To what intent has the church spent so many hundreds of thousands of dollars for our Church Colleges, Seminaries, and Schools? What are those doing who preside over these Institutions, that so few of their pupils go out imbued with the fervent desire of doing good, especially in the neediest regions of the earth? Are these children taught, are these young men and women constantly reminded that "it is more blessed to give than to receive"; to give, not merely money, if they happen to be rich, but their own selves—their hope, and muscle, and spirit, in toiling, suffering if need be, in building up the Kingdom of Christ over all the world?

Is the church in the more favored regions mindful of its duty and privilege in this behalf? Not only of giving money, but its children, its sons and daughters, to go far hence on this blessed errand of seeking and saving the lost? Pray, what is the matter? Are we to have no increase, no enlargement? From what quarter is it to come?

NOT ALCOHOLIC; A Highly Concentrated Vegetable Extract. A PURE TONIC. DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH; such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Dropsical Swelling, or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sickness, Flatulency of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, the pit of the Stomach, Bloating, Flattering of the Heart, Choking or Spasmodic Sore Throat, Headache, Vertigo, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Throat, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Debility, Spasms, and will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, &c.

THEY CONTAIN NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEY. They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church: "I have been frequently requested to connect my commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice of one of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the use of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, and commend them to the consideration of all who are afflicted with any of the above complaints, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Editor of the 'Banner,' Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1860.

From Rev. Warren Banolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown: "Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and influenza, I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not that you will produce similar results in others. Yours truly, W. BANOLPH, Germantown, Pa., May 31, 1860.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Heading M. E. Church, Philadelphia, April 20, 1860: "Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: Having used your German Bitters in my family for some time, I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not that you will produce similar results in others. Yours respectfully, J. H. TURNER, 726 North Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa., December, 1858.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Washington Baptist Church: "Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation—Hoofland's German Bitters—to bear testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head, and eyes, and ears, and was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and experienced great and unexpected relief. My head, ears, and eyes, were all benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of the good effects of the Bitters. Yours, T. WINTER, Rutherford, Pa., December, 1858.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge: "Although not disposed to commend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not sensibly benefit by a medicine himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others. I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was previously and for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Chomaker, Esq., for the above Bitters, and for many prober tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of this medicine, during the spring of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months, and which I almost despair of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1860. J. NEWTON BROWN.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per bottle, and containing a large quantity of alcohol. This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use, the health of the nation is being ruined, and the influence of alcoholic stimulants of the worst kind, the destroyer of life is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon drunkenness. For a Liquor Bitter, we submit the following recipe: Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTER, ONE BOTTLE PURE WATERS OF SEVILLE, and one BOTTLE PURE EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA, and mix them together. This will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, in connection with a good course of liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! and the Friends of Soldiers. We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposure and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily, of the names of the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind, cured by the use of the Bitters, is a gain to the army, and a saving of the lives of the men. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bitters to be used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

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PRICE, PER BOTTLE 75 CENTS. OR HALF DOZEN FOR \$4.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intiating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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HESPERUS.