

Editor's Table.

The Presbyterian Publication Committee are issuing new books and tracts with increasing rapidity. Their latest publications are as follows:

TWEEDIE. Heroes for the Truth. By the late Rev. W. K. Tweedie, D. D., of Edinburgh. Large 16 mo. pp. 245.

This is a selection from a volume entitled "The Life and Work of Earnest Men," and contains eight sketches of as many notable characters worthy of perpetual remembrance and imitation in the church. They are: Columba of Iona; John Huss; William Tyndale; Bernard Palissy; Hans Egede; Robert Raikes; Cary, Marshman and Ward; Claudius Buchanan. The volume is very tastefully got up, on thick white paper, well printed and bound, and is creditable to the Committee and its co-laborers in the work.

MEARS. Martyrs of France; or, the Witness the Reformed Church of France, from the reign of Francis First to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. By Rev. John W. Mears. 18 mo. pp. 147.

It does not become us to expatiate upon the character of this little volume, further than to say that it is the result of some painstaking to get at fresh facts, and to present the thrilling story of French Protestantism, both in its trials and its triumphs, in a worthy and acceptable form to the young of this generation. The last chapter, on the achievements of the exiled Huguenots in other countries, gives completeness to a picture, one side of which has been presented too exclusively hitherto.

PARTON. General Butler in New Orleans. History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862; with an account of the capture of New Orleans and a sketch of the previous career of the General, civil and military. By James Parton, author of "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," "Life of Andrew Jackson," &c. Thirteenth edition. New York: Mason Brothers. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. With Index. 8vo. pp. 661.

It is undoubtedly superfluous for critics to attempt to call attention to a work already in its 13th edition; yet it is not a vain thing to record one's hearty agreement to a popular verdict so decisive as this, or to endeavor even to widen the already great circle of admirers which a good and wholesome book like this enjoys. Certainly one of the marvels of the war is in the fact, that a man but lately a pro-slavery Democrat should of all others grasp the moral bearings and significance of the struggle the most luminously and the most conscientiously, and should set the example of just and righteous dealing with the offenders. We regard General Butler's name far more than that of any other official, civil or military, whom the war has found or brought into public notice, as the touch-stone of correct sentiment in regard to the moral enormity of rebellion. Half-hearted men at home and neutrals abroad denounce him; true men feel all the strength of their moral natures drawn out in assent to the views and measures of General Butler's administration over the incorrigible offenders with whom he had to deal. Mr. Parton, in referring to the case of Mumford and six others in New Orleans, sentenced to death, says:

General Butler is not a person of the philanthropic or humanitarian cast of character; which is compatible with strange hardness of heart to individuals. Nor is he unaware of the frightful cruelty to society of pardoning men justly condemned. He is abundantly capable of preferring the good of the many to the convenience of the one, and turning a deaf ear to the entreaties of a criminal, when on the other hand stands a wronged community asking protection, or an outraged country demanding justice upon its mortal foes. The fluid that courses his veins is blood, not milk and water.

We do not wonder that the author of the life of Andrew Jackson, whose most brilliant exploits were also at New Orleans, should feel attracted to a character in many respects so like that of the old Roman. We have needed more of Jackson's and Butler's spirit in the whole management of this war from the start. And we feel very sure that if, in accordance with our suggestion a year and more ago, General Butler had been sent to New York city, we would have been spared the awful scenes of last summer.

The book is embellished with portraits and maps. Price \$2.

LARKE. General Grant and his Campaigns. By Julian K. Larke. Illustrated with a portrait on steel, and views of the Surrender of Fort Donelson and Vicksburg, and the Battles of Pittsburg Landing and Chattanooga. New York: Derby & Miller. 12mo. pp. 473, and Appendix 40. For sale by J. B. Lippincott, & Co.

Public curiosity is more than ever aroused to know all that can be known of this most successful of our generals, lately raised to the highest rank in the army. A plain unpretending man, whose services in the Mexican war were not brilliant, and whose connection with the actions at Belmont and Shiloh did not impress the public over-favorably, he has since been the conspicuous and

favoured instrument of accomplishing the most decided successes of the present great struggle, and is now looked to by all to administer the coup de grace to the rebellion. The volume before us, without attempting biography or history, brings together in chronological order, the main facts of the General's career, relying chiefly upon military orders and reports of newspaper correspondents, which are incorporated at length in the volume. Any one in quest of facts will find them gathered here with much industry and generally in their original shape.

KIRKLAND. School Girls' Garland. A Selection of Poetry, in four parts. By Mrs. C. M. Kirkland. Second Series. Parts Third and Fourth. New York: Chas. Scribner. With two Indexes. 16mo. pp. 360. Tinted paper, extra cloth. For sale by Martiens.

A rich selection of Poetry, showing fine taste and a wide range of reading in the best English authors. Many a favorite piece which we have long missed and yearned after, reappears on these elegant pages. Late writers are not overlooked; Jean Ingelow, Whittier, Mrs. Browning, Tennyson and others furnish choice contributions. Wm. Allen Butler's "Nothing to wear" and Longfellow's "Building of the Ship" are among the long pieces. Of course, as tastes cannot agree and everything cannot be put within two covers, we miss pieces which we had expected: such as Tennyson's Bugle Song; Fanny Kemble's Autumn, &c. But we cordially recognize in the volume a valuable means of culture to the class for whom it was intended, and must pronounce it and its predecessor the most successful attempts at selections from the poets that have been laid on our table. We give three of the pieces, two sonnets and a poem, in another part of the paper. The death of the author is just announced.

BUSHNELL. Work and Play; or Literary Varieties. By Horace Bushnell. New York: Charles Scribner. 12 mo. pp. 464. Price \$1 50. For sale by Martiens.

Dr. Bushnell is one who continually walks on the borders of paradox and ranges in the territory disputed by truth and error, thus rousing the attention of his readers; while his great powers as a clear thinker and a fluent, perspicuous and graceful writer, with some indescribable element of genius underlying an, enable him to retain the hold he has won. It is quite doubtful what service he has rendered to the cause of truth. On the one hand his dissertations on the Trinity and Atonement are clearly of erroneous and evil tendency, while his "Christian Nurture" and "Sermons for the New Life" commend themselves in the highest degree to the regards of pious parents, preachers and Christian people generally. The present volume is very miscellaneous, chiefly of a secular character, and presents new and interesting aspects of the writer's many-sided character. It takes its name from the first essay or discourse, Work and Play, and is followed by discourses on the topics named: True Wealth or Wealth of Nations; Growth of Law; The Founders great in their Unconsciousness; Historical Estimate of Connecticut; Agriculture at the East; Life or the Lives; City Plans; The Doctrine of Loyalty; Age of Homespun; Day of Roads; Religious Music.

HANNA. The Forty Days after our Lord's Resurrection. By the Rev. Wm. Hanna, LL. D., Author of "The Last Day of our Lord's Passion." New York: R. Carter, & Bros. 12mo. With appendices. pp. 316. Philadelphia. For sale at the Presbyterian Book Store.

Dr. Hanna's books on the Life of Christ, of which this is the second, show us the accurate and conscientious spirit of the scholar, mingled with the spiritual aims of the Christian teacher. The cultivated Christian will find, in reading these volumes, that the questions raised in the thorough investigation of the Gospel history, are not ignored in the interest of piety, and that pious ends are not sacrificed, but promoted, by recognizing the latest results of believing criticism in this deeply interesting field. We are informed by Dr. H., in the preface to "Forty Days," that this book and its predecessor, "Last Day," &c., are experiments by which to satisfy himself whether he could succeed in providing a continuous and expanded narrative of the leading incidents in our Redeemer's life, on the combined principles above stated. The favorable reception given to his effort: "The Last Day of our Lord's Passion," encouraged him to this second effort, and should a similar disposition be shown towards it by the public, he will enter upon the task of completing the work in a similar form. We have no doubt of the welcome the Christian public will give to such an undertaking; the works of unbelievers on the same field have indeed created a necessity that Christian scholars should follow on the same track. A simple, yet pregnant principle, will guide Dr. Hanna in this work, namely: that in the life of Jesus, the blending of the natural with the miraculous, the human with the Divine, is essential to the coherence and consistency of the record;

that the fabric of the Gospel history is so constructed, that if you take out of it the Divinity of Jesus, the whole edifice falls into ruins. We could wish, however, that the fragmentary, or lecture-like form of presenting the materials, would be avoided in completing the undertaking. Several valuable appendices accompany the present volume, in which the Resurrection in 1 Cor. 15, and the Sacraments are discussed.

COYLER. The Cedar Christian; and other Practical Papers and Personal Sketches. By Theo. L. Cuyler, Pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn, New York: R. Carter & Bros. 16mo. pp. 214. Tinted paper. Philadelphia: For sale by the Presbyterian Book Store.

Right readable papers are these; once giving a rare attractiveness to the columns of our New York contemporaries the Independent and the Evangelist, and now gathered in a very tasteful volume. They are brief, piquant, various; one may dip into the volume when in almost any mood, and find something to suit, to stir and to profit him.

RICHTER. The Campaign Thal and other writings. From the German of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 16 mo. pp. 382. Beveled edges, gilt top, price \$1 50. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This is a continuation of the very handsome edition of Richter's works, projected by the publishers. It contains several separate essays, in which speculative truth is inwoven, in the peculiar manner of Richter, with external and familiar fact. These pieces cannot be read, they must be studied. Others, especially in the latter part of the book, are luminous and powerful in their effect on almost any reader. They make us regret that a philosopher, like Richter, was content to veil many of his best and grandest thoughts in language and conceptions which shut them out of the view of all but a mere handful of readers.

FURNESS. The Veil Partly Lifted and Jesus Becoming Visible. By W. H. Furness. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 16 mo. pp. 301. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A very good description is contained in this title, of the position of Unitarians towards the central object of the Christian faith. It is a piece of unconscious self-irony. How much of the "veil remains untaken away" is inferred from the fact, that the author of this volume treats not only the miraculous conception of Christ, but the visit of the Magi "as an evident fable."

CHURCH PASTORALS is the title given by Dr. Nehemiah Adams to his new book of Hymns and Tunes for public worship. The volume is an octavo of 472 pages, neatly got up, and published by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. The fine taste, literary and spiritual, of Dr. Adams, is abundantly visible in the selection of hymns, of which a large number are those not found in the hymn books in common use. Of the tunes a still larger proportion are unknown in our churches, having been drawn from German and English collections. Whilst Dr. Adams thus makes a contribution to this department of worship which is of value to the church at large, he will not be likely to secure the adoption of his book by the churches. He may and we hope will increase attention to the grand old German choral style of church music, by the infusion of that element in his Pastorals. But a book which disvegers from our most familiar hymns the tunes to which they have so long been sung as to have become a part of them, cannot obtain adoption where the people have a voice in the matter. They want the hymns they have sung to the tunes they know. Any needful change must be gradually made.

Of the hymns introduced as candidates for adoption by the church, some will commend themselves to the compilers of new books. Others, whilst interesting as pieces of sacred poetry, will not be found adapted to singing. Beauty of expression and elevation of sentiment in religious verse are apt to mislead the editors of manuals of praise. A hymn for a hymn book should be primarily singable. It is one of the misfortunes of Congregational churches that they are open to solicitation on the part of the publisher of every new hymn book. To the Presbyterian it is a relief to be able to reply to their importunity, that they must apply to the General Assembly for endorsement before they trouble the individual churches on the subject. If it should seem best, our Assembly can instruct its Publication Committee to have prepared a hymn and tune book for those of our churches that desire such a work. We are not sure but that it would be well so to do, to avoid the confusion which may be created by the introduction of the innumerable unauthorized hymn and tune books that are constantly and vehemently knocking for admission at our church doors.

MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for February. New York: L. Scott & Co., Philadelphia, for sale by W. B. Zieber,

contains: The Country Life of England. Dynamical Theory of Heat. Bibliomania. Harold Hardrada, King of Norway. The Later Roman Epic. Statius' Thebaid. Kilmahoe, a Highland Pastoral. Renan, Vie de Jesus. Thackeray.

Messrs. Scott & Co. have not as yet raised the price of these exceedingly cheap and valuable periodicals.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for March. Published and for sale as above. Contains: The Fleet of the Future. Tony Butler, part 6. Economy of Capital. Louis Napoleon as a General. Chronicles of Carlisleford. Cornelius O. Dowd, Part II. Letter from Schleswig-Holstein.

THE PHILADELPHIA PHOTOGRAPHER, for April, 1864. Bennerman & Wilson, Northwest corner Seventh and Cherry Sts. Illustrated with a fine view of the Delaware Water Gap, by John Moran.

Miscellaneous.

THE GOLD HUNTER CONVERTED. The Christian Herald contains the following deeply interesting account, illustrating in a signal manner the power of divine grace.

Eight years ago he left Wabash College and went to Kansas, his heart fully set on becoming rich. For while he was prosperous, and in his eagerness pressed on to the Gold Mines. There reverses soon overtook him. Misfortunes, bad investment, dishonest partners—wave after wave rolled over him and left him desolate. His health gave way and he returned home a confirmed consumptive. He was gloomy—his ambitious hopes were all dead—said he had "made a failure of life"—regarded God as his enemy; for somehow he felt all the while that God had a hand in his misfortunes. About a year ago he was persuaded to attend a series of meetings, where the Holy Spirit reached him, overcame his enmity, and he became hopefully pious. He now felt that God was his friend; said with evident gratitude: "He took me out of the gold mine that I might find the Pearl of great price." He possessed much general information, a strong will, and noble impulses.

He now gave his best thoughts to the study of the Scriptures, and grew in grace and knowledge. When he came to die all fear and distrust were removed. His most ardent prayers of Jesus, or any allusion to his atoning blood, never failed to call forth some exclamation of gratitude and trust. A few hours before he died, he asked for a little water. Said it was "sweet, but that he would soon drink of the river of God." Being told that he would not live till morning, he broke forth in almost rapturous expressions of joy and triumph: "In heaven before morning! singing Hosanna to Jesus! Oh, is that not rich, William! Oh how happy are they who their Saviour obey, and have laid up their treasure above! 'Jesus my all for heaven is gone!' 'I was a wandering sheep, but now I love to be controlled!' There is a fountain filled with blood!" These and many other lines he repeated in a slow, sweet, singing tone, mingled with ejaculatory praises. The whole scene was happy—beyond description.

A short time after he said to himself, "This is the valley of the shadow of death. This is Jordan's strand! Jesus will not leave me now! Jesus—said—trust—and—Jesus—can—not—lie." A few minutes later he said, "It is very cold, mother. I never was so cold in my life." With these words he fell asleep very gently. The Jordan was passed, and dear brother John stood on the shining shore. With many such words as the above he comforted his weeping friends, who sorrow not as those who have no hope. No wonder that even the wicked prophet, Baalam, could not help saying, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

He left \$190 to the A. B. C. of Foreign Missions and various smaller bequests.

A KING KILLED BY A PIN SCRATCH.

The sudden death of King Maximilian, of Bavaria, has produced a most painful impression on his subjects, by whom he was both loved and esteemed. On the 6th of March, His Majesty scratched the left side of his chest with a pin that was attached to an order which he was fastening to his coat, and on the 10th he was a corpse. In the forenoon of Wednesday the King was closeted with the Archduke Albrecht, and during their conversation he complained of a shooting pain at his chest. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the King felt very ill and went to bed, and in three hours later his physicians declared him to be in great danger. The persons who went after midnight to inquire after the health of the illustrious patient were told that "no change was observable;" but already at that time the medical men knew that the case was hopeless. At five o'clock in the morning King Maximilian received the last sacrament and shortly afterwards he had an attack of lock-jaw. Towards 8 o'clock His Majesty began to doze, and at 10 minutes before 2 he was dead. When first the medical men were called in they found a small abscess on the left side of their patient's chest, and in the course of the day the adjacent parts of the body were violently inflamed. The telegraph tells us that the immediate cause of the King's death was "pyemia"—a poisoning of the blood by the means of pus. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the 10th, the eldest son of the defunct monarch was publicly proclaimed as Louis II. of Bavaria.

HOW A DISTINGUISHED CONGRESSMAN WAS EDUCATED.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, in his speech in the House of Representatives, on Freedmen's affairs, said:

"Sir, I am no son of Massachusetts or New England, as the gentleman is; but I remember that, in my wayward youth being free from the indenture that had bound me to a long apprenticeship, but not having attained manhood, I wandered from my native Pennsylvania, counter to the current tide of emigration, in pursuit of employment, and found a home in Massachusetts, and I may be pardoned if I pause a moment to feebly testify my gratitude to her in whom I found a gentle and generous foster-mother. I thank God for the Puritan spirit of Massachusetts. A boy, poor, friendless, and in pursuit of wages for manual toil, I found open to me in the libraries of Boston the science, history and literature of the world. At a cost that even the laboring man did not feel, I found in her lyceums and lecture-rooms the means of easy intercourse with her Bancroft, her Brownson, her Everett, her Channings, her Prescott, her Emerson, and scores of others as learned and as able, though perhaps less distinguished sons than these. I thus learned what it was to be an American citizen, and to what a height American civilization will be carried; and found four years of life spent at well-paid toil worth to me what the same number of years in a college might have been."

THACKERAY'S KINDNESS.

Latterly, fortune and fame enabled the author of "Vanity Fair," to visit imperial Paris in imperial style, and W. M. Thackeray put up generally at the Hotel Bristol, in the Place Vendome. Never was increase of fortune more gracefully worn or more generously employed. The struggling artist and small man of letters, whom he was sure to find at home or abroad, was pretty sure to be assisted if he learned their wants. I know of many a kind act. One morning, on entering Mr. Thackeray's bed-room in Paris, I found him placing some Napoleons in a pill-box on the lid of which was written, "One to be taken occasionally." "What are you doing?" said I. "Well," he replied, "there is an old person here who says she is very ill and in distress, and I strongly suspect that this is the sort of medicine she wants. Dr. Thackeray intends to leave it with her himself. Let us walk out together.—Letter from Paris.

IMPORTANT

ALL INVALIDS!

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the VITAL PRINCIPLE or LIFE ELEMENT of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and, in some cases, will disorganize the whole of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

IRON AS A MEDICINE

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hays, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

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is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON.

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Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirit, &c.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "Iron Constitution."

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Cures Chronic Diarrhoea, Scrofula, Boils, Scoury, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, &c.

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Cures Nervous Affections.

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is a Specific for all diseases originating in

A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by Debility or a Low State of the System.

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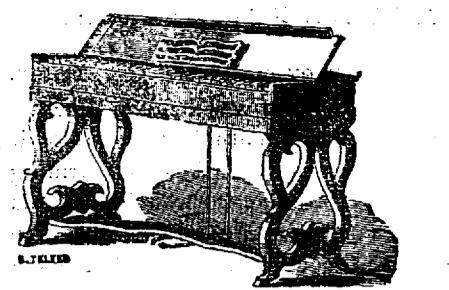
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IT IS THE UNIVERSAL OPINION

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION

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Writes Mr. Donnellson, the able critic of the New York World, "is quite as great an improvement upon the Melodeon, introduced some twenty years since, and its successor, the Harmonium, as a Concert-Grand Piano of to-day is over the imperfect Pianos in vogue a quarter of a century since."

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Every Household of Taste and Refinement which can possibly afford its moderate expense."

"It is," writes Rev. Dr. Prime in the New York Observer,

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so readily secured as to be available for any congregation, and so effective and beautiful as to meet the desires of the most refined and fastidious."

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Represent the Highest Accomplishments of Industry in this Department,

says the Boston Advertiser, adding: "This is not only our opinion but the

UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE ORGANISTS

and Musicians who have examined these Organs and often submitted them to long and severe tests."

In commencing the manufacturing of reed instruments more than ten years since, MASON & HAMLIN were largely influenced by the confidence that great improvement in such instruments was possible. It was their plan to accomplish success in business, not by making the lowest priced instruments, but by producing the best, and this guiding principle has never been lost sight of by them. The result was that their Melodeons, the only instruments made by them for several years,

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THE FIRST PREMIUMS

at every Industrial Fair, though constantly exhibited in competition with others from the best makers. Not satisfied with this instrument, however, they bent every energy to the production of a better, instituting extensive experiments, and holding out such inducements as should add to their own skill and experience the resources of the best inventive talent in the country which had been occupied in this direction. The result was the production and introduction of their

ORGAN HARMONIUM,

in 1855, which was at once recognized as so important an improvement as to win from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association the first and only

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ever awarded to instruments of this class in this country, and which elicited from THALBERG, the celebrated Pianist, the declaration that these were the

BEST TONED INSTRUMENTS OF THEIR CLASS

IN THE WORLD.

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