

Editor's Table.

BROWNING. Dramatis Personæ, by Robert Browning. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 16mo. pp. 262. A stubborn subject is Browning. Those who have managed somehow to get through "Sordello," will probably regard the collection of smaller pieces in this volume, obscure though many of them be, as quite intelligible—easy reading, in fact. There is a meaning to them, generally valuable, often reaching to the centres of thought and belief; often it is the perplexing balancing of opinions and guesses upon the dark questions of human existence and destiny and the divine government over the world, in which the poet seems himself at a loss for a decision, while the reader is in imminent danger of losing the thread of the argument utterly. Sometimes, however, as in the last verses of "Gold Hair," the decision is clear as a sunbeam and expressed without circumlocution: The candid incline to surmise a late That the Christian faith may be false, I find; For our Essays and Reviews' debate Begins to tell on the public mind, And Colenso's words have weight: I still to suppose it true, for my part, See reasons and reasons; this, to begin: 'Tis the faith that launched point-blank her dart At the head of a lie—taught Original Sin, The corruption of Man's Heart. There is also, in "A Death in the Desert," some close and powerful argumentation for faith in the facts and doctrines of Christianity as against a cold and unbelieving idealism; and we suppose that the perverted views of Natural Theology skillfully ascribed to Galiban on the Island of Setebos are consistent with the high purpose of the poet to exalt right and scriptural views of religious truth in the volume; though we must confess some other pieces and passages make us doubtful of the soundness of the writer's purpose and position. Browning is, at all events, mystic skilled in versification, rather than a poet. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. CUTLER. A Treatise on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. Designed for Colleges, Academies, and Families. By Calvin Cutter, M. D. With one hundred and fifty engravings. Revised Stereotype Edition. New York: Clark & Maynard. 12mo. pp. 466. With a key. First Book on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene. With eighty-three engravings. By Calvin Cutter, M. D. Revised Stereotype Edition. New York: Clark & Maynard. 12mo. pp. 191. The above are carefully prepared manuals, on the important subjects of which they treat. They are written in an excellent spirit; and they are designed to convey not merely theoretical, but practical information to the young, which will be serviceable to them in all the stages of their lives. The value of such information is shown in an incident related on page 178 of the first-named book. After speaking of a mechanic who divided the femoral artery, and died from loss of blood, Dr. C. continues: "In 1846, a similar accident occurred in the suburbs of Philadelphia. While the blood was flowing copiously, a lad, who had received instruction on the treatment of such accidents at the Philadelphia High School, rushed through the crowd that surrounded the apparently dying man, placed his finger on the divided vessel, and continued the compression until the bleeding artery was secured by a surgeon." The books are well supplied with Questions, Glossaries, and Indexes, and form a complete apparatus for teachers. They have been extensively used in this country and abroad; having been introduced as text-books in the Mission Schools of China, Burmah, Ceylon, Sandwich Islands, and the Cherokee Indians; and translated into the Tamil language, by the missionaries of India. HANNAH MORE. The Spirit of Prayer. By Hannah More. To which are added Prayers, Meditations, and Hymns for every day in the week, and on various occasions. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. 32mo. pp. 256. It is a healthful sign when works of this sort are called for by the Christian public. The supreme importance of prayer, as a duty, a privilege, and a power, cannot be too vividly realized by the church. Hannah More's treatise is calm, philosophical, persuasive, and deserves to be held in living regard by successive generations. Messrs. Carters have done good service in bringing out the book in elegant pocket style, so that it may readily be made the companion of travellers, or of men who, like our soldiers, carry their all upon their backs. For sale by W. S. & A. Martien. BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG. REID, CAPT. The Cliff-climbers, or the Lone Home in the Himalayas. A Sequel to "The Plant Hunters." By Capt. Mayne Reid. With illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 16mo. pp. 304. The boys especially will eagerly welcome this addition to one of the most popular series of children's story books, that has ever appeared. It is full of adventure without silly marvels; situations demanding the exercise of those faculties of quickness, courage and industry, the play of which is so interesting to boys, are skillfully introduced, and a mass of valuable information upon remote countries and natural objects is

communicated in the most delightful and impressive manner. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. WARNER. Karl Krinken; His Christmas Stocking. By the author of "Wide, Wide, World," and "Dollars and Cents." 16mo. pp. 308. Mr. Rutherford's Children, by the same. 16mo. pp. 264. These are two of a series of story books purporting to come from "Ellen Montgomery's Book-Shelf," a perfect treasure of good things for juvenile readers. The estimable and experienced writers well know how to interweave the highest lessons of truth and duty with the simplest language and the most agreeable narratives. Mr. Rutherford's children are pictured in a perfectly simple and childlike manner, with many glimpses of sweet rural life; while Carl Krinken not only has memorable experiences himself, but his Christmas apples, money, purse, shoes and stockings, oblige him by detailing their history to his private car. Their experiences are quite captivating to Carl and will be found so doubtless by all who read them. The books are abundantly illustrated and well got up by Messrs. Robt. Carter & Bros., and for sale by W. S. & A. Martien. PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, &c. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for August. L. Scott & Co., N. Y.; for sale by W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; containing Tony Butler, part XL, Lewis's Aristotle, Victor Hugo on Shakespeare, Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, V.I. Chronicles of Carlisle, the Perpetual Curate, XIV, The Public Schools Report—Harrow and Rugby, Art, Guiletta, The Vote of Censure. L. Scott & Co. offer copies of the Reviews of 1863 at the low price of \$4 for the four Reviews. Blackwood cannot be supplied. They desire to purchase volumes of Blackwood "bearing dates prior or subsequent to 1840," and ask parties who can furnish them to communicate the facts to them, with the prices asked. The very low price at which these publishers issue their great editions of the Quarterlies is a constant marvel. Without doubt, the public would long ago have sustained them in a reasonable advance. NORTH AND SOUTH. The terms North and South, which we familiarly apply to the two great belligerents in America, suggests much more to the student of geography and history than they commonly express. If we look to the globe, or recall the past of the human race, we shall find certain qualities and fortunes usually associated with the North, while qualities and fortunes of an opposite character are as usually associated with the South. North and South appear to be opposite poles in a moral and political as well as in a physical sense. Intellect, will, energy, force of individual and national character—all that gives superiority in the world, have, with a singular uniformity, preponderated in the North. These qualities have, doubtless, been often strongly exhibited in the South, but seldom, if ever, with such strength as to secure ultimate victory or ascendancy. To begin, then, with a purely physical truth, three-fourths or more of the habitable earth is north of the equator. On the north of the same line man was created, all the great nations of mankind have flourished, and all the great events of history have taken place. When the Jews were redeemed from Egypt they were planted in a northern country. But if Palestine, the land of religious truth, lay to the north of Egypt, Greece, the land of intellectual culture and of artistic beauty, lay to the north of both; and by her arms conquered both. Rome, again, the great military and civilizing power, had a still more northern position and character than any of its predecessors or rivals. In the struggle between Rome and the nations of Asia, the North prevailed. Northern discipline, energy, and perseverance always proved more than a match for the qualities or efforts of the more luxurious South. To come now to modern times: Europe, the most civilized and powerful portion of the world, is essentially northern. For centuries Europe has shown her superiority to Africa and Asia, and it was reserved for her to discover and colonize America. But divide Europe itself into two nearly equal parts by a line drawn parallel to the equator, and you will find the preponderance of energy, of intellectual vigor, and national life still on the North. On the north side of the line you will find such capitals as Paris and Berlin, London and St. Petersburg. If you look at almost any country of Europe you will find that North and South possess their well-known characteristics. Northern Italy produced the regenerating kingdom of Sardinia, while Southern Italy was typified by the enslaved and degenerate kingdom of Naples. We all know the strongly marked characteristics of North and South Germany. North Germany produced the Reformation, and nearly everything great that was associated with the German mind and character. South Germany, again, has uniformly been less intellectual and more given over to every kind of despotism. The north of France is decidedly more vigorous in an intellectual and moral sense than the sunny south. Paris in the north, not Marseille or Lyons in the south, is the fitting centre of French national life. Relatively to France, Great Britain is not only the northern, but energetic, persistent, earth-subduing Power. In Great Britain herself we have also some striking illustrations of the characteristics of North and South. How much

of the pith and marrow of the population of England lies north of the Thames? Of the leading men of all classes in London, what a vast proportion are north countrymen! We suspect that the men of Yorkshire and Lancashire are more than a match every way for the men of Kent and Surrey. Then England and Scotland have always formed a remarkable national contrast. Without giving the palm of superiority to Scotland, we may say that the Scotch have always been northerners of the northerners. They have always had their full share of northern energy, intelligence, pertinacity and pith. With their limited numbers and resources they maintained to the last their freedom and independence against the greater power and determined efforts of England. In Scotland itself the mystery of North and South produces its effects. The most characteristic portion of the Scotch people certainly dwells on the north of the Forth; for the Lowlands have always had a Saxon and southern character. Then, if we go to Ireland, the phenomena of North and South again stare us in the face. In the South we have Popery, ignorance, and poverty; in the North we have Presbytery, intelligence, and material comfort. Reversing the epithets of O'Connell, we may talk of the bright North and the black South of Ireland. The tendency of the North to press upon the South, or even to come down upon it with irresistible force, is one of the commonplaces of history. The North has been called the officina gentium, the store-house, or manufactory of nations. We all know how tribes from the North of Europe overran the Roman Empire, took possession of the effeminate South, and founded the existing European kingdoms. The Saxons, the Normans, the Danes, all essentially northern in their origin, have given England and Scotland their best blood and highest qualities. The high metal of the French is also probably due to the Franks a northern race of free men, who have given their names to ancient Gaul. The application of this doctrine or theory of North and South to America may be a delicate affair. But, in the first place, if we take the New World as a whole, we must at once say that the Northern continent far surpasses the South. Coming to the North and South of the once United States, we find the superiority of numbers, of wealth, of moral force, and of material resources on the side of the former. Nobody can deny the gallantry, patriotism, the devotion of the South, the energy with which she is fighting the battle of her independence, and the spirit of heroic self-sacrifice she is manifesting in the tremendous struggle. But she is cursed with the incubus of slavery, which she has been hugging to her destruction, instead of flinging off for her salvation. In that wealth and material that forms the sinews of war she is also greatly inferior to her Northern antagonist, which, with other qualities, seems to possess a truly northern determination and perseverance. If this bloody contest is to go on, then we do not see how, according to the lessons of history, the weaker can hold out against the stronger, or the South defend itself against the North.—London Weekly Review. SHOULD FARMERS OVERWORK THEMSELVES? We are no advocates of idleness. That all men should be usefully employed, we cannot doubt. But we do not believe that it is necessary or wise for the owners of farms to engage in hard manual labor the year round. Farmers have brains as well as muscles, and the exercise of the former is quite as necessary to success in their profession, as the latter. Many, perhaps the mass of our farmers, exert their muscles at the expense of their brains. The whole nervous energies of their system are thrown into their muscles, to be expended in the hard physical labor of the farm. Their brains become inactive, and they become mere laboring machines, that toil early and late. If they pick up a paper or a book, they fall to sleep, as their overtaxed system demands rest and repose. If they attend a lecture or a meeting, they return home about as wise as they went, as the exhausting physical labors they have undergone nearly incapacitate them for listening, appreciating and digesting the mental food set before them. Their brains are of no consequence unless they can use them. If they use up the whole energy of their physical system in plowing, and sowing, and hoeing, and haying, and harvesting, and the other labors of the farm, their brains are deprived of support, and their minds dull and incapable of exercise. True, there is now and then a man of iron constitution, who possesses a sufficient amount of nervous and physical stamina to undergo great physical and mental labor; but they are exceptional cases, and are not to be regarded as samples of the majority of farmers. Now who is the most successful? Is it the intelligent, wide awake man, who keeps posted and up with the times, or is it the hard working manual labor man, who takes the brunt of his own work, and so exhausts his brain of its own nervous energy that he can scarcely reckon upon the price of a few pounds of pork, or a few bushels of grain or potatoes, he may have to spare? We believe in brains and their exercise. One of the shrewdest of American philosophers has said, "that the eye of the master was worth both his hands." We believe the owner of a farm can find profitable use for all his time, in the intelligent supervision and study of the various matters pertaining to his farm, family and business, without daily performing as much or more physical labor than any of his hired help. The man who makes it his business to be constantly delving, from early in the morning till late at night on his farm, is likely to lose much more than he will gain.

gentleman of over three score years, stated to us that he had done a great deal of hard labor during his life, and had succeeded in accumulating enough to carry him comfortably through the remainder of his days, had he not used himself up by hard labor so that his health was so poor he could not enjoy it. He said if he were to live his life over again, he should exercise his muscles less and his brain more." Said he could see now where he had missed it. That he might have been much better off, both pecuniarily and physically, if he had done less manual labor and more mental. Said he was well aware that they were not the most successful farmers that had performed the most hard labor. He said that there could be no question that an intelligent study and supervision of one's business would lead to more profitable results than any amount of hard labor that could be performed with the hands.—Rural New Yorker. PRESBYTERIAN RE-UNION. MOVEMENT ON THE OLD SCHOOL SIDE. During the session of the O. S. General Assembly, at Newark, last May, a meeting of ministers and elders belonging to that branch of the church, and denominated in the call "friends of the speedy re-union of the Presbyterian Church," was held to consider measures for spreading the movement. The venerable Dr. Tustin, who has so deeply identified himself with the measure, presided. A committee, of which Rev. Dr. Monfort, editor of the Cincinnati Presbyterian, was chairman, was appointed to prepare and report a paper on the subject. The committee reported at an adjourned meeting a paper which was unanimously adopted and signed by seventy ministers and forty-three ruling elders. Among the former we notice the names of Drs. Tustin and Monfort, Burt, of Cincinnati, Prof. McIlvaine, of Princeton, Miller, of Ogdensburg, and Nevin, of this city, and others whose names will give character to their action. At the same time we are surprised at the absence of the names of not a few who must have been on the ground, and from whom sympathy with the sentiments of the meeting, was expected. The paper was ordered to be published, and has just made its appearance. We append—all we have room for this week—the recommendations embodied. By way of ascertaining the views of the ministers, ruling elders and churches, and of calling out, organizing and concentrating public sentiment, so as to open the way for organic union as speedily as possible, we propose the following measures: 1. We recommend to Presbyteries and Synods the appointment of corresponding delegates to attend the Presbyteries and Synods of the other branch, as a measure adapted to develop and promote the spirit of union. 2. We recommend union meetings of Presbyteries and Synods, of the two bodies, wherever practicable such as were held by the Presbyteries of St. Lawrence and Ogdensburg, as furnishing the best means of ascertaining how far a spirit of kindness and confidence has been restored, and to what extent a desire for re-union prevails. 3. We recommend that church sessions, Presbyteries and Synods, that are in favor of re-union, take action on the subject, and express and publish their views. 4. We recommend conventions of the friends of re-union, at important points, to be composed of ministers, ruling elders and others, to consult together and to declare their views. 5. We respectfully request the conductors of the religious journals of the two churches to open their columns to the publication of communications and reports of church courts and other meetings, in favor of re-union. 6. We would recommend to all concerned to discourage the organization of weak churches of the two branches, where only one is needed and can be supported, and especially where missionary aid is required to sustain them, and we commend the union of such churches where they exist. 7. We recommend, in the language of the General Assembly of 1863, at Peoria, "That the ministers of the two branches of the church cultivate fraternal intercourse, the free interchange of views, and in all suitable ways encourage and aid one another in the appropriate work of the ministry; and that the members of the one or the other branch connect themselves with either, rather than give their influence and their aid with bodies whose principles and form of government are foreign to their own." 8. We earnestly recommend to all to seek, by prayer to the Head of the church, that the divine blessing may rest upon all efforts for the accomplishment of this desirable object. WHAT DOES ECONOMY MEAN? In our use of the word it means merely sparing or saving; economy of money means a saving of money; economy of time, sparing of time, and so on. But economy no more means saving money than it means spending money. It means the administration of a house; its stewardship; spending or saving that is, whether money or time, or anything else, to the best possible advantage. In the simplest and clearest definition of it, economy means the wise management of labor; and it means this mainly in these senses, namely: first, applying your labor rationally; secondly, preserving its product carefully; lastly, distributing its produce wisely.—Ruskin.

Advertisements. WISTAR'S BALSAM, OF WILD CHERRY. ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and Every Affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST INCLUDING EVEN CONSUMPTION. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. So general is the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. It works upon it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that CANNOT BE DISCREDITED. The Rev. Jacob Sechler, Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted: HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 15, 1859. Dear Sirs—Having read in your valuable preparation WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual cases, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it. JACOB SECHLER. From H. D. MARTIN, M. D., Of Mansfield, 1102a St. Pa. Having used in my practice the last four years, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with great success, I most cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey. Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which is considered to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health. From Hon. John E. Smith, A Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md. I have on several occasions used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use. The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELSON, Merchant, Half Cross Roads, Md. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper. For sale by J. P. DIMMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York, and S. W. FOWLE & Co., No. 18 Tremont street, Boston, and by all Druggists. GROVER & BAKER'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES. WE ARE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS OVER ALL COMPETITORS, AT THE FOLLOWING STATE FAIRS OF 1863 FOR the best Family Sewing Machines, the best Manufacturing Machines, and the best Machine Work, New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kentucky and Oregon, beside a score of County and Institute Fairs. The work executed by the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES has exceeded the First Premium at every State Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited. The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company manufactures, in addition to their celebrated GROVER & BAKER STITCH MACHINES, the most perfect SHUTTLE OR "LOCK STITCH" MACHINES in the market, and afford purchasers the opportunity of selecting, after trial and examination of both, the one best suited to their wants. Other companies manufacture but one kind of machine, each, and cannot offer this opportunity of selection to their customers. Pamphlets containing samples of Sewing, Embroidery, &c., sent free to any address. Office, 730 Chestnut st., PHILADELPHIA. TO JOHN GOOD, ESQ., 215 Spruce Street. The undersigned having used the "RICHARDSON PREMIUM AIR-TIGHT SEPIULCHRAL CASEKETS" in their families, deem it but justice to say, that their many excellent qualities deserve their approval, and richly merit public patronage. They are well calculated for what they were intended, and as all end joints are discarded by the invention of circular ends, they are much more durable, and greatly relieve the minds of those who may be called to mourn the loss of the beloved and beloved of unhappy impressions. Rev. J. W. Smith, 514 North Third street, Phila. Richard Gardner, Jr., 225 Spruce street. Ed. Hutchinson, 522 Pine street. Stuart H. Hill, No. 40 North Third street. J. S. Morton, 217 South Third street. Jacob Bartholomew, 908 South Fourth street. Dr. David G. Walling, 154 North Seventh street. Robert Johnson, No. 614 North Fourth street. William C. Falgout, 1520 Locust street. Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Providence, R. I. Rev. Daniel March, 822 Pine street.

HENRY HARPER, 620 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Dealer in and Manufacturer of WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND SUPERIOR PLATED GOODS. W. P. CLARK, 1626 Market Street, Philadelphia: BOOTS AND SHOES OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE Ladies, Misses, Children's, Men's and Boys' Boots & Shoes of every variety, at moderate prices. 1626 MARKET STREET. REMOVAL. O. H. WILLARD, PHOTOGRAPHER. Has removed from 1825 Market Street, to his new and spacious gallery, No. 1206 Chestnut Street. Mr. W. would say that his accommodations are one of the most commodious and extensive character; and he feels confident that, by close personal attention to his business, to give his patrons a much finer quality of work than has heretofore been produced in the city. INSURE YOUR LIFE IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY. AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. Walnut Street, S. E. cor. of Fourth. INCOME FOR YEAR 1863, OVER \$200,000. LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO OVER \$62,000. Insurances made upon the Total Abstinence Rates, the lowest in the world. Also, upon JOINT STOCK Rates, which are over 20 per cent. lower than Market Rates. THE TEN-YEAR NON-FORFEITURE PLAN, by which a person insured can make all his payments in ten years, and does not forfeit, should not be able to pay his full TEN years, is now a most popular method of Insurance. INSURERS upon the MUTUAL SYSTEM in this Company have the additional guarantee of \$250,000. CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, with, in addition, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand, amount to OVER \$600,000. The Trustees have made a DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force December 31, 1863, of FIFTY PER CENT. of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year, which amount is credited to their Policies, and the Dividend of 1860, upon Policies issued that year is now payable as the Policies are renewed. THE AMERICAN IS A HOME COMPANY. Its Trustees are well known citizens in our midst; and its management is more considerate than those whose managers reside in distant cities. Board of Trustees. Alexander Willard, Samuel P. Bodine, George Nugent, Charles F. Heckler, Albert C. Roberts, Isaac Haselhurst, Samuel Work. ALEXANDER WILLARD, President. SAMUEL WORK, Vice President. JOHN C. BIMS, Actuary. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. CHARLES G. ROBSON, Asst. Secretary. DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS! Coffee! Coffee! Coffee! THE East India Coffee Co., 164 READE STREET, N. Y. Three doors from Greenwich street, call universal attention to their KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Kent's East India Coffee Has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that Kent's East India Coffee Has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee, what ever, and wherever used by our first-class Hotels and Steamboats, the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent. Kent's East India Coffee Is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious. The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity. The wife of the Rev. W. Evans, local minister of the M. E. Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to use any coffee for fifteen years, can use Kent's East India Coffee Three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from those properties that produce nervous excitement. Dr. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 Chambers street, says: "I have never known any Coffee so healthy, nutritious, and free from all injurious qualities as Kent's East India Coffee." Kent's East India Coffee I advise my patients to drink it universally, even those to whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee." THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY says: "I direct all the patients of our Institution to use exclusively Kent's East India Coffee, and would not be without it on any account." The Rev. C. LARUE, an eminent clergyman of the M. E. Church, now stationed at Halsey street, Newark, says: Kent's East India Coffee: "I have used it nearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other Coffees. It is exceedingly pleasant and I cordially recommend it to all clergymen and their families." Kent's East India Coffee Is used daily in the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker, and many of the most distinguished clergymen and professional men in the country. Beware of Counterfeits! And be sure that the packages are labeled KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, 164 READE ST., NEW YORK. As there are numerous counterfeits affixed under the name of "Genuine East India Coffee," "Original East India Coffee," etc., put forth by impostors to deceive the unwary. In 1 lb. packages, and in boxes of 25, 50, and 100 lbs. for Grocers and large consumers. Sold by Grocers generally. Orders from city and country Grocers solicited, to whom a liberal discount will be made. Agents in Philadelphia—W. J. HENESS & BROTHER, corner Third Avenue and Front street, and HOEFLICH & MOLUN, 130 Arch Street. Sold by JOHN H. PARKER, corner of Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. JAS. WEBB, corner of Eighth and Walnut streets. W. M. PARVIN, Jr., 104 Chestnut st., above 12th. THOMPSON BLACK & SON, N. W. corner Broad and Chestnut streets. SIMON COLTON & SON, corner Stone and Walnut streets.