# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The agitation for and against the opening of the church doors to the latitudinarian teachers and tenets, is said to be on the increase. Prominent statesmen are taking an active part in the discussion. We have already noticed an important speech of the Tory leader, D'Israeli, in which the most decided ground against tolerating Broad Church views in the establishment was taken, and urged with all the splendid abilities of that distinguished statesman and orator. Mr. Gladstone has also indicated his desire for a reform of the Court of Appeal. The discussion has been carried to the columns of the Times; and not only does that journal boldly avow its opinions, which are in favor of the broadest latitudinarianism, but such disputants as Mr. Keble and Dr. Pusey have used its columns to express their views upon the needed changes in the Court of Appeal. Professor Plumptre, in the Guardian, discussing the materials of which the Court should be constituted, "ventures to maintain that the Professors of Divinity at the two Universities fulfil the conditions more than any other body of men, and to them, with the assistance of the professors of the two languages connected with the interpretation | ready gained by the orthodox party. of Scripture, he would refer the doctrinal questions that come before the Court of Appeal.

THE APPEAL OF BISHOP COLENSO, against the sentence of his Metropolitan at Capetown, is taken and argued, so far, solely on technical grounds, without touching the question of heresy. If the Metropolitan's jurisdiction is sustained, says the Christian Work, the whole question of Bishop Colenso's writings will probably come up before the judicial com-

THE WORK OF EVANGELISTS AND REVI VALISTS is carried on with zeal and success in various parts of the United Kingdom. Joshua Poole, known as the "Converted Fiddler," has been holding services in his native town of Bradford. The Revival says: "On Sunday, December 4, Joshua Poole and Shadrach Leadbeater, the Southport bellman, conducted the services, and God's presence was there, and He blessed the Word to all present. During the following week Joshua erected his Bible-stall in the fair, and gave a testimony for his Master to the hundreds who crowd into the town on such occasions. A great number of Bibles and Testaments were sold, and a large number of gospel tracts circulated among the people. On Sunday an open-air meeting was held by the Snug, which is one of the worst parts of the town. Joshua Poole went into the public-house, where he was engaged as a fiddler and singer before he was sent to Wakefield prison. The landlord and all in the place welcomed him with a shout. He gave a tract to all in the house, and preached to them Jesus, leaving many of them with their heads bent down on the tables. He then commenced the meeting, and before many minutes a large company was gathered, who listened attentively, while Joshua spoke about the fights and cursing and swearing he had had on the very ground where he was then standing, a monument of God's sparing mercy; and he said the same blood that cleansed him could wash them and

make them happy." A revival of considerable power is also reported, in the same journal, as blessing the town of Sheffield. It is called a "powerful and glorious awakening;" scores of souls are finding their way to Jesus. Amongst the number are men and women who have been the chief of singers, and deep down in the mire chief of sinners, and deep down in the mire and clay of transgression, and far from God by sin and wicked works. Publicans, harlots, and thieves have been saved through the blood of the Lamb, and those voices which iad often been heard in blasphemy, and singng the drunkard's song, are now singing the evival hymns at the temperance hall. To hear these men and women, in their own language, relate their former history, their conversion to God, and their present experience. produces a marvellous effect upon the crowded audiences. The hall, which will hold nearly three thousand persons, is often crowded to excess, and hundreds go away unable to get in.

Among the notorious cases is one mentioned s"J.M.," who had been forty times in prison. He and his companions had once the spade and pick prepared for digging the grave to bury a gentleman whom they had intended to lunder. This man is a miracle of God's mercy, and many wonder at his conversion even the infidel acknowledges the mighty hange wrought in this champion of sin. A midnight meeting was held, which was at-tended with great power in the awakening of the fallen, a number of whom were rescued, and some hopefully converted to God. Many churches are gathering up the fruits of this revival, and are themselves being quickened

### SCOTLAND:

The established Church is, from all appear-Foreign Record of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces the following sad and suggestive account of one of the famous old churches of Scotland, rich with memories of heroic suffering for the cause of vital godliness and spiritual religion—Greyfriars', Edinard was not stated as a fairness worthy of all praise, puts down all attemps to restrict us in that liberty of worship conceded by the constitution. Political circumstances, and in particular the obstinate opposition of the Papal party to the enthusiastic aspirations of the nation, are much in our favor. A very large portion of the cultivated middle class of the operatives, and was not the present with meaning the paper of th burgh:

repeat the prayers after Dr. Lee in the manner usually followed in Episcopalian churches. There is a great deal of kneeling and bowing. Any one entering the church would not imagine for a moment that he was in a Presbyterian place of worship. Dr. Lee is a leader in-the Established Church, and he is determined to have his own way. His aim evidently is to pave the way for breaking down the walls Scottish Episcopal Church. Dr. Robert Lee the present day." subscribed the Westminster Confession of Gospet Mission Faith, but still he is quite as coldly Arminian the name of an independent missionary enteras any of the 'Moderate' leaders of the eighteenth century. He has no respect for the ordinary theory of Inspiration, and his 'doctrine' is mild enough and fashionable enough for the most refined 'Unitarian' ears.

'A most remarkable commentary on Dr. Lee's innovation is the fact that this large, flourishing, and fashionable congregation does not contribute for Missionary purposes as object was to enter every house we could: much as many of our country congregations in Nova Scotia: They cheerfully give £500 Word; read to all who could not, if they to purchase an organ, but they barely contribute £5 for sending the gospel to the heaters. much as many of our country congregations

The entire amount reported as contributed by the Established Church for Foreign Missions in 1863-4 is £14,377; though it is rich, the poor, and the vicious, and distributed claimed that the benefactions of the Church in this way about 200 New Testaments, 8000 are very imperfectly reported.

Gospels, 50,000 detached portions of the

### FRANCE.

THE NINTH SYNOD OF THE UNION OF EVAN-GELICAL CHURCHES was held at Paris in November. Opened on the 24th by a solemn religious service and sermon by Paster John religious service and sermon religious service and service and service religious service and service religious service and service religious service and service religious

harmony. Repeatedly the brethren looked at each other with starting tears of emotion; the stone that seemed to impede their progress had disappeared; minds at variance had to burn us."

Many soldiers have been reached by these humble labors. The following passage upon this part of the work will be found interest. been bent; shades had blended; opposition gone! The President was Dr. Fisch, and vice-presidents Pastor Pozze and Mr. V. de Pressense. Three new churches, after lengthened discussion, were admitted into the Union: Nimes, Saint Hippolite, and Codognan, raising the whole number to thirty-five. A finan-cial commission is to be nominated, composed of five members, whose mission will be to stimulate and regulate the contributions of the churches; to see that the central funds are sufficiently furnished by all the churches for their various needs. The entire amount of the contributions for the support of each pastor passes through its hands. The form of consecration of pastors, and the degree of aptitude to be required of candidates, formed part of the business of the synod. The only dogmatic rule to be subscribed is the confession of faith of the Union. But the candidate must have obtained his degree of Bachelor in Theology.—Christian Work.

THE NATIONAL REFORMED CHURCH, connected with the State, is still the scene of strife and controversy, from the persistent at-tempt of the Rationalists to gain control of the organization. An election is about to take place, which is likely to bring the question to a final solution, and it is hoped that the result will only confirm the ascendancy al-

THE LIBERAL PARTY IN THE ROMAN CA-THOLIC CHURCH are starting an organ of their own called La Presse Gallicane, with the motto of Cavour: "A free Church in a free State." A pope without temporal power will, it is believed by many of this class, be the grand rallying point for true believers, and for all of every creed, or of no settled creed, who are dissatisfied with their present posi-

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY have opened a depot in Paris, in the Rue St. Honore, near the Place Vendome; it is a handsome and attractive shop, and was a great desideratum. The Bible Society of France, formed in 1864 from the orthodox and protesting members of the Protestant Bible Society, had sold, up to November the 1st, 3120 copies of the Holy Scriptures, and had received the adhesion of eighty-seven Reformed churches, one Lutheran church, and three Independent. The donations up to that time amounted to 25,000 francs.—Christian Work.

THE ISRAELITE UNIVERSAL ALLIANCE is making steady progress. Among other preliminary steps onward, it stopped a defamatory libel against the Jews from being printed, and obtained the suppression and possession of the whole edition. It was written by an abbe, and called the "Life of Judas."—Ib.

#### BELGIUM.

The Infidel reaction from the ultramontane tendencies of the Romish doctrine and policy, is making marked progress in Belgium. A most singular feature of the reaction is the formation of societies, whose members are pledged to refuse the rites of religion on their death-beds, and to be buried without the clergy. Some pledge themselves to have no priest at death or marriage, and not to baptize or confirm their children. All the principal debates in the Chambers are on matters sketch communicated to the Christian Work. in which the Church is interested, whether of January, we extract the following parait be education, scholastic foundations, or graphs: cemeteries; even the new law on elections is As ear framed to limit the influence of the priests, and to prevent their keeping watch over the votes of their flocks. In the communes the same spirit is evident, in the establishment of communal schools from which the clergy are excluded. In Brussels the town council has recently opened a superior girls' school, expressly designed to compete with the convents, who have hitherto had the monopoly

of female education. The Belgian Evangelical Society, so ably managed by its devoted Secretary, the Rev. L. Anet, is doing all that its means admit of to supply the spiritual wants of the commu-In many places their are signs of a ripening harvest, but the laborers are few.

### ITALY.

DEMANDS OF THE FIELD.—Mr. Piggott, of the Wesleyan Mission to Milan, writes: "The wide open field is only cultivated in spots here and there. In the old Sardinian kingdom, out of Turin, Genoa, and the Waldensian valleys, there exists scarcely any Evangelical agency. In Lombardy more is being done: but there are large cities, such as Lodi and Piacenza, still unvisited; to say nothing of the villages and small towns, which we can as yet scarcely think of. Tuscany may be compared with Lombardy: but in the Romagna, along the eastern coast, in the province of Naples, and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the Evanglical laborers are so few, as to be lost in the dark drear waste of vice and superstition, over which they are scattered. At the same time the whole country is broadly, ances, travelling the same road as the Church freely open. The Government stands by us, of England. We clip from the *Home and* and, with a fairness worthy of all praise, puts ness and spiritual religion—Greyfriars', Edin- and even of the peasantry, is secretly with us. The press generally takes our part when cir-"This Greyfriars' Church is now become the cumstances bring us under its notice. The headquarters of innovation and heterodoxy in Garibaldians are for the most part our dethe Church of Scotland. The congregation clared friends. We are free to open a preaching hall in any city, town, or village in Victor Emmanuel's dominions, and proceeding with in the mission. the tact and prudence which experience has taught us, should rarely, very rarely, fail of an audience. Entering for the first time a new place, we are often received with open enthusiasm. Not unfrequently we are ourselves the invited. If ever any country exhibited the signs of a providential call to the between the Church of Scotland and the Church to enter in an possess it, it is Italy at

GOSPEL MISSION TO THE ITALIANS.—This is prise, carried on by friends of the cause in England. A letter from the missionary in Bologna appears in *The Revival*. The work is of a personal character—the city mission rather than the stated ministry. The missionary, James Wall, says:—"Having found two professing Christians, both Roman ecclesiastics, we com-menced a special visitation of this city. Our for preaching. In this way we have gone through street after street, into shops in this way about 200 New Testaments, 8000 New Caledonia have long claimed the Loyalty Gospels, 50,000 detached portions of the Islands as a dependency of the former. Soon Word. As I had consulted the authorities, after the occupation of New Caledonia, Pothere was no opposition of any importance. Sometimes a priest would fly into a passion,

burnt, and the people seemed rather inclined

"Most of these soldiers do service from time to time in the hundred forts which de-fend the city. One of the latter is on the celebrated San Luca. To this mountain Mount Sion of the superstitious in these parts -there is a three mile length of porticoes, under which penitents ascend in companies to a picture, said to be painted by St. Luke. In the dead of the night, when the north wind (which sometimes freezes to death the guard upon the rampart) is blowing, poor country people go up bare-footed, beating their breasts, and crying to the Virgin for mercy. It is said that the Protestants of the fifteenth century conquered till they came to this holy mount, and that as they touched it, the Virgin, with a celestial legion, drove them back in confusion! Times are changed. We have a hundred men on San Luca who read the Word of God, and some, when they knew I was in the church—that mysterious temple of idolatry to which kings, and queens, and popes have sent their treasures—came without hesitation to ask for gospels. The captain sent for us, and, since many of the soldiers wished a meeting on the mount, gave us permission to tell of Jesus even there.

#### MISSIONARY.

INDIA—Female Education.—The progress made in the vicinity of Calcutta in this branch of labor for the elevation of the natives, is very great. The facts, as gathered by the members of the missionary conferences, are creasing numbers, are engaged in teaching from house to house. The Christian Work speaks of a periodical, recently commenced, formation on various subjects. A book has been published, said to be the genuine production of a native lady who is exceedingly anxious to benefit her countrywomen. It is said that some short time ago she determined to set up a female school; and the funds for the payment of teachers being deficient, she sold her own jewels in order to provide them.

Education in General.—There are, by reckonings recently made, about 70,000 pupils in English institutions, Government, missionary, and private; in vernacular schools under the missionaries, there are 51,000 pu-pils, and in those aided and superintended by government officials, as many as 284,000; making a total of 400,000 native Hindu youth, under enlightened; educational influences. The Government desires to restrict its efforts in English education, and to pay increased attention to the schools in the vernacular.

Last year they spent on education generally £552,000, £100,000 more than they ever spent before. During the present year an additional £100,000 will be granted to this department. It is to the system of grants-inaid that special attention is now given, and the rules under which they are distributed are growing more liberal every year. - Chris-

London Mission in S. Travancore.—Pro-bably one of the best organized and most steadily prosperous of modern missions is that of the London Missionary Society in South

As early as the year 1805, the London Missionary Society took possession of the whole of the southern portions of the native State of Travancore, comprising an extent of country ninety miles in length, by upwards of thirty in average breadth, stretching along the Malabar coast, from Quilon to Cape Co-morin. Ever since then this field of mission labor has been occupied by the London Missionary Society, eight being the usual com-plement of European laborers in the field. The field of labor is divided into seven disdistricts, each comprising a compact extent of territory surrounding its head station, at which the missionary resides, Nogercoil being the first one occupied, and remaining the chief. On these fields there are 229 congregations. None of the 237 native assistants, comprising preachers (called assistant missionaries), catechists, and others have received ordination. The educational department is well organ ized, occupying 213 native assistants, besides

those already named, making 450 in all. There are 1475 communicants, 180 of whom were added in 1863, and 434 persons were registered as candidates for admission at the lose of the year. The average attendance during the year was 16,151 each Lord's day; the total number of professing Christians being 24,142. We do not regard the majority of these as others than learners in the school of Christ, many of them being children in knowledge and understanding of spiritual things. Nevertheless, we rejoice in the fact, that so many thousands have, outwardly at least, renounced the hidden things of darkness; and, Sabbath after Sabbath, as the church gongs resound through the palm forests that stretch along the shore, or among the dense jungles adjoining the neighboring hills, assemble themselves together in temples dedicated to the worship of Jehovah to hear from the mouth of the preacher words whereby they may be saved.

The total number of schools of all descriptions, in connection with the mission, is 220, with an attendance of 5918 boys, and 1808 girls, making the goodly number of 7720 scholars under regular daily instruction. lars under regular daily instruction. The seminary for training native agents at Nogercoil has been in existence for many years, and the success and prosperity of the work generally, must in large measure be ascribed to the men who have been educated in connection with it, and are now actively engaged

The mission has also a press on which over four million pages were printed in the year under review; also a medical mission under the superintendence of a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh Nearly seven hundred pounds were contributed by the people in 1863 to the Auxiliary
Missionary, Bible and Tract Societies. A comparison with the condition of things five years ago, gives great ground for encouragement. Then the number of native agents in the mission was 394, now the number is 450. Then there were 17,000 adherents, or professing Christians, now the number has increased to 24,142. Then the church members numbered 980, now the number is 1475. Then the number of scholars in the schools was 6428, now there are 7726. Then the yearly contributions of the people amounted to £346 10s., now the amount is double this, being, as stated above, £699 12s; 3d.

LOYALTY ISLANDS.—French Aggression and Jesuit Propagandism.—The Loyalty Islands are a small group not far from New Cale donia, to the eastward of Australia. Lifu, the largest of them, has been occupied by missionaries of the London Missionary, Society for over five years. The French on pish missionaries appeared in Lifu, and added to the ordinary means of conversion, threats

Bost, of Laforce, it prosecuted its important time, that most of the copies of the gospel and forbade the natives rendering any gratubusiness matters in unexpected peace and had been carefully collected by the priest and the missioneries. the missionaries. A meeting for prayer was surrounded by the soldiers, and all the worshippers but the missionary taken prisoners A struggle took place between the natives outside and the soldiers, in which several natives were killed and wounded, and one soldier was killed. Two of the worshippers in the prayer meeting—one a woman, the other an old man were severely wounded with bayonets. No one but Roman Catholics are to be allowed to worship in public. Every facility to prose-lytize is given to the priests. A chief who has accepted Romanism is installed in place of the one previously in power. In short, it is a repetition of the scenes which some years ago took place in Tahiti, by which French aggressiveness and Jesuit zeal played unscrupu-lously with each other's hands and gained valuable accessions of territory. We may add, as throwing a gleam of hope over the future, so clouded by these ruthless acts, the followng paragraph ....

The latest news from Tahiti gives a most favorable view of the progress of the French Protestant mission. Old congregations which nad become almost defunct, have again re vived. Sunday schools have been opened in a number of places. Three thousand copies of the Bible, sent from London, have found a speedy market, though each copy was sold at the high price of eight shillings. A service has also been begun specially for the French-speaking population. Messrs. Arbousset and Atger have extended their efforts to neighboring islands.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

The Baptists of St. Gall, a canton of Switzerland, last year received an answer to their petition of two years previous, for recognition most encouraging. Christian women, in in- las an independent religious community. Their request was granted, and the general princi ple of religious toleration in the fullest sense was announced as the rule of action towards intended specially for educated women; it is all dissenters hereafter. St. Gall is a Cathocheap, illustrated by wood-cuts, and gives inphrates, who propose erecting a memorial to Ezra, have determined upon an Institution for the Study of Sacred Books preserved by Ezra, as most suitable. The proposed loca tion of the enterprise is at the junction of the Tigris and the Euphrates.

#### MINISTERIAL RECORD. MONTRLY.

Amos, James R., Pres. O. S.-Late "Afri can Missionary to Africa," died recently in Reading, Pa.

Reading, Ya.

Armstrong, C. S., Pres. N. S.—Taken chaplaincy of 4th Michigan Cavalry.

Baker, John E., Pres. N. S.—Resigned pastorate at Cuba, N. Y.

Beman, N. S. S., D. D., Pres. N. S.—Post Office changed to Carbondale, Ill.

Bolton, James, Ref. Dutch.—Resigned pastorate at Colt's Neck, N. J.

Boyd, Alexander, Pres. O. S.—Died in Solon, 10wa, Dec. 9, aged 68.

Lowa, Dec. 9, aged 68.

Brownell, Thomas G., L.L. D., Prot. Ep.—

Bishop of Diocese of Conn. and Senior
Bishop of P. E. Church in U. S.—died in

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 13, aged 85. Bucher, J. C., Ger. Ref.—Installed over G. R. Church, Pottsville, Pa.

Calhoun, A., Un. Pres.—Appointed Sup. of
Mission to Freedmen in Vicksburgh.

Coce, Arthur C., D. D., Prot. Ep.—Conse-

crated Assistant Bishop of Western New orated Assistant Bishop of Western New York, Jan. 4.

Day, Wm. J., Pres. O. S.—Licensed to preach by Phila. Central Presbytery.

Drysdale, W. S., Pres. O. S.—Resigned pastorate at May's Landing, N. J., and removed to Bridgeton, N. J.

Dumont, A. H., D. D., Pres. O. S.—Died in New York, Jan. 3.

New York, Jan. 3.

Ferguson, R. G., Un. Pres.—Licensed to preach the Gospel, Dec. 27.

Fraze J. H., Pres. O. S.—Appointed Judge

Advocate in the army.

Fry, J., Luth.—Transferred from Carlisle to Reading, Pa.

Gamble, Robert, Pres. O. S.—Resigned pastorate of Union Pres. Church, Phila. Gotwald, W. V., Luth.—Suspension revoked by Maryland Synod, they believing him in-

nocent of the crime charged.

Hall, G. M., Un. Pres.—Installed at East

Boston, Mass., Feb. 1.

Holsey, Samuel P.; Pres. N. S.—Accepted call to Stamford, Conn.

Hawn, A. D., Pres. O. S.—Installed over congregations of Elysburgh and Shamokin-

town, Pa., Dec. 29.

Hoisington, Henry R., Pres. N. S.—Installed at Warren, O., Dec. 14.

Holmes, John M., Ref. Dutch.—Resigned pastorate of Lee Avenue R. D. Church, Brookbin N. V.

pastorate of Dee Avenue R. D. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Hooper, W. A., Pres. O. S.—Accepted call to Morgantown, West Va. Houston, A. Y., Un. Pres.—Resigned pastorate at Peter's Greek, Pa. Ijams, Wm. E., Pres. O. S.—Accepted call to Danville, Pa. Kessler, John S., D. D., Ger. Ref.—Died in Allentown, Pa., Jan. 6. Kittredge, A. E., Pres. N. S.—Accepted call to 55th Street Church, New York. Lee. Richard Henry, LL. D., Prot. Ep.— Richard Henry, LL. D., Prot. Ep.

Lee, Richard Henry, LL. D., 1100.
Died in Washington, Pa, Jan. 10, aged 75. McConnell, A., Un. Pres.—Licensed to preach the Gospel, Dec. 27.

McConnell, W. L., Un. Pres.—Resigned pas torate of West Newton and Sewickley, Pa. McHenry, D. S., Un. Pres.—Resigned pastorate in York, Pa.; cause, ill health.

McKenzie, W. A., Un. Pres.—Accepted call
to Sewickley, Pa.

McLean, D. M. B., Un. Pres.—Accepted call

to 5th church, Allegheny City.

McMillan, G. R., Ref. Pres.—Died in Cedarville, Ohio, Jan. 9.

McPhail, G. W., D. D., Pres. O. S.—Ap

pointed stated supply of Belmont Church, Rhiladelphia. Marshall, Thomas, Pres. N. S.—Ordained an Evangelist in New York, Dec. 18, to labor in Mankato, Minn.

Moore, James R., Pres. O. S.—Died in Morgantown, West Va., Dec. 19.

Moore, R. R., Pres. O. S.—Accepted call to Shelbyville, Tenn.
Orr., John, Pres. O. S.—Ordained and in

stalled pastor of churches of Warren and Pine Run, Pa.

Orton, Azariah G., D.D., Pres. N. S.—Died in Eisle, N. Y.; Dec. 28, aged 75.

Pollock, R. H.; Un. Pres.—Accepted call to Wooster, Ohio.

Wöoster, Ohio.

Pringle, J. W., Un. Pres.—Accepted call to Mount Vernon and Martinsburgh, Ohio.

Robertson, R. B., Un. Pres.—Licensed to preach the Gospel, Dec. 27.

Robinson, Wm. M., Pres. N. S.—Accepted chaplaincy of 114th N. Y. Volunteers.

Roof, G. L.; Pres. N. S.—Called to Lowville, N. Y.

Sielel. Bernard, Luth.—Appointed Prof. of Theology in Luth. Seminary Spring. of Theology in Luth. Seminary, Spring-

field, Ill. Snyder, W. H. H., Ger. Ref.—Accepted call to Harrisburgh, Pa.

Stitt, Chirles H., Ref. Dutch.—Called to Kingston, N. Y.

Sturgeon, John R., Un. Pres.—License to preach revoked by Monongahela Presbytery. E. P., Jr., Pres. O. S.—Accepted call

to Lancaster, O. Talbot, Benjamin, Pres. N. S.—Ordained an Wangelist, in Brooklyn, Iowa, Sept. 7.

Vail, Thomas H., D.D., Prot. Ep.—Consecrated Bishop of Kansas, Dec. 15. Wagner, John H., Ger. Ref.—Installed cor. Grand and Webster streets, Pittsburgh, Dec. 20.

Walkinshaw, J. D., Un. Pres.—Resigned pastorate of Union and Beulah, Pa. Weed, J. E., Pres. N. S.—Accepted call to Lansing, Mich.

Weiser, R., Luth.—Installed at Foreston,
Ill., Dec. 25.

Wylie, Richard, Pres. O. S.—Installed at Corvallis, Oregon, Oct. 8.

Young, J. H., Pres. O. S.—Resigned pasto rate at Sunbury, Pa.

### Medicinal.

#### DYSPEPSIA

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver

And Digestive Organs, ARE CURED BY

### HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES! Have and do Give Better Satisfaction!

THESE BITTERS

HAVE MORE TESTIMONYI HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

Than any other article in the market We Defy any one to Contradict this Asser

tion, and Will Pay \$1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not GENUINE.

#### HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will cure every case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS Resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs,

Resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach.

Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Bructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach. Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dingness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skingand Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS

IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And Can't Make Drunkards,

### IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. Levi G. Beck. Pastor of the Baptist Church at Chester, Pa., formerly of Bibliotic Church, Pemberton. N. J.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have perated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I takegive appearated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I takegive appearated in the publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheeffully at Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benofit the afflicted and is not a rum drink."

Yours triky.

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge. Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects. I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparations in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

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, becausely was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted tomy friend, Robt. Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning 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 before, and had almost-despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. Philads., June 2, 1861. J. N.E. WTON BROWN. From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

(N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir-I feel it a pleasure
thus of my own accord to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being
much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very
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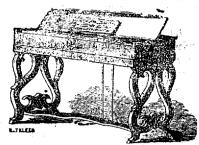


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