Foreign Summaru.

[Translated and Prepared for our Columns.]

HOLLAND.

While the grossest forms of rationalism are held and proclaimed with impunity in the pulpits of the National church, it is also matter of thankfulness that signs of spiritual life are not utterly absent from the churches. Such are the constant increa e in the number of believing pastors and church members, and the powerful evangelical reaction going on in the towns and villages. Another is the immense attendance at the Another is the immense attendance at the second celebration of the great evangelical national missionary festival, which was held the 14th of last July, and attended by nearly fifteen thousand visitors. A great blessing accompanied the ex reises. All really Chris-tian societies receive the powerful support of the people. The missionary societies of Utrecht received contributions last year from 220 churches. The new Rotterdam Society from 208 churches. The Society for the Jews has 37 auxiliary societies. The Christian Na-tional Education Society received within a fraction of forty thousand florins annual in-come. A meeting of the Evangelical Preachcome. A meeting of the Evangelical Preachers' Union was held at Utrecht Oct. 11th and 12th, from which good results were expect-ed. The old Rotterdam Missionary Society, founded in 1797, and having successful mis-sions among the Mohammedans of the Dutch East Indies, is coming under the control of the "liberal" party of the country. At the last anniversary, the demonstrations of this party were so decided, that several orthodox mem-bers, including the Director, felt constrained to separate from it. to separate from it.

SAXONY.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church has been seeking a better form of government at the hands of the civil authorities. The principal objects sought are a fuller participation of the congregation, by representa-tives of their own choice, in the church government, and the representation of the entire national church by means of Synods. The project of a form of government embracing these points has been drawn up and is under consideration, though the Diet in a nine months' session could not find time to dis-pose of it finally. It will come up at the next session.

ITALY.

A Journal of Palermo asserts that is is proposed to confiscate at once thirty churches belonging to various orders of monks, with their landed estates, for the purpose of es-tablishing common schools in Sicily. Monks have been expelled from their cloisters in Elorence and in Common for puricipation Florence and in Cremona for participating in reactionary measures. The Prior of the Ca-puohins in Bologna fied, to escape the police sent to search the establishment. The clergy of the Kingdom of Italy, by an act of the 8th of fully are no longer exampt of July, are no longer exempt from military

GERMANY.

Baptists in Germany.—The Baptist Tract Society of Hamburg has issued its twelfth annual statement, up to April, 1864. The Society has been especially active in the late war upon Denmark, having distributed among the allied troops and the captive Danes 123,675 tracts, which were almost in-variably well received: Officers in the army rendered cheerful assistance in the distribu-tion. In spite of the unfavorable aspect of affairs, in Poland and Russia the work is extending. Hitherto, 130,000 tracts have been distributed in those countries. A ser-mon on the text, "We preach Christ cruci-fied," by one of their preachers, Joseph Lehmann, has been published at Hamburg, and is forwarely spoken of as an expectitor Lemmann, has been published, at Hamburg, and is favorably spoken of, as an exposition of Baptist teaching. If the preacher had used the passage in the context, 1 Cor. i. 17, as elucidating Baptist practice, he doubtless would have been greatly aided in removing any suspioion of narrowness and exclusive-ness, which otherwise might attach to the proceedings of the mission size (We hear) proceedings of the missionaries. We hearss to all attempts

Doubtless it would have been better and more consistent for the Queen to have insisted upon her son's removal from circumstan-ces so unfriendly to his faith, lest the bad seed sown in his heart might spring up and bear evil fruit, inflicting upon her country far more "unpleasant consequences" than those referred to in her letter. Martin Paschoud, pastor of the National Reformed Church at Paris, retains his posi-

tion in spite of his entire sympathy with the radical and violent rationalists who form a minority of the congregation. On the occasion of the exclusion of the radical Reville from the pulpit, by the orthodox majority, Paschoud's temper seemed quite to get the better of him. Ascending the pulpit, he forgot that his business was to edify and insiruct the waiting people, and proceeded, on the contrary, to denounce "the impatience that had robbed the people of the eloquent discourse of Pastor Reville." "Thus," he discourse of Pastor Reville." "Thus," he continued, "orthodoxy, in its dying stages, incapable of retuting its opponents, takes re-fuge in denying them a hearing. Truly, much the simpler method; but it is not to die a hero's death bravely fighting, but to commit suicide like a coward." Upon this, an orthodox proceeds mences eternity. an orthodox preacher, who was in the house, arose and left the church, to show his disaparose and left the church, to show his disap-proval of language so reckless, and so unwor-thy of the place. Meanwhile, it is this very Martin Paschoud who presided at the Re-formed Council at Lyons, a number of years ago, where the most illustrious French preacher of the century, Adolph Monod, was not only shut out from his own pulpit, but actually suspended from his office, be-

cause he insisted on a stricter discipline in administering the Lord's supper.

BRAZIL.

Brazil.—Not a few Protestant congrega-tions are found in this country, principally among the German immigration. In a number of instances, and in accordance with a general law, the Brazilian government itself provides for the support of the Pastors of best congregations. The German Church in Rio Janeiro originated as early as 1826. But the first pastor only arrived in 1836. It has become self-supporting, but it is torn by divisions, and exerts no evangelical influence over the 2,500 to 3,000 Germans of the city, or upon the community at large. The Ra-tionalist element is very strong. The apos-tasy of Schenkel is received as the dawn of a new era by these German emigrants, who are even more "enlightened" than their European contemporaries. There are two other pean contemporaries. There are two other German Evangelical churches in the province, in New Freiburg and Petropolis. Forty years ago, a pastor and his entire flock emi-grated from the banks of the Rhine to New Freiburg, and there they are yet! At Petropolis, a Basle missionary, Strole, is laboring. The Swedish ambassador, Von Tschudi, succeeded in enlisting the Basle mis-sion in this work. Five of the graduates are sion in this work. Five of the graduates are now in Brazil. Strole is paid by the Emperor for his extra work in an outlying colony. The Emperor aids colonies, but not the set-tlements which have risen to an independent municipal *status*. Petropolis pays Strole for his work there. Five other German churches are found in

the provinces of Espirito Santo and Menas Geroes, at Sta Isabel, Sta Leopeoldina, Rio Novo and Philadelphia, and in a settlement of Hollanders who have a German preacher. Three of these enjoy the imperial patronage. A Basle missionary is at Riö Nova. In Philadelphia affairs have been at a low ebb, and the presence of an Evangelical pastor in the church, is due to the Brazilian Government. He is from Basle.

In the Province of Sta Catharina, there are four German Evangelical churches. Two of the colonies are quite populous, numbering 3,000 and 2,000 souls. Religion is at a low bb. Devoted pastors are much needed here. EDG. Devoted pastors are much needed here. In the other two, which are neighboring colonics, numbering 1100 together, a Basle missionary is laboring. As the moral condi-tion of the old generation is deplorable, the missionary is strenuously laboring to provide means for training the young. He has received from Europe the means necessary for building a boarding school for building a boarding school.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT TRANSITION.

O what a contrast does every departing saint experience as he passes by death from time to eternity; from this world, with all its cares and sorrows, to the bliss and glory of the heavenly inheritance! However 'meetened for their inheritance," however "wrought for the self-same thing," yet the transition from the extreme of weakness and suffering, from the overwhelming abasement and rending struggle of the mortal strife, into the sudden brightness and perfect ranture of the heavenly vision, and this, too, in "a moment, in the twinkling of an eye;" such a transition it is impossible to describe, for the single step appropriates heaven, and the single moment com-

> "In vain our feeble fancy paints The moment after death, The glory that surrounds the saints When yielding up their breath.

One gentle sigh their fetters breaks; We scarce can say they're gone, Before the willing spirit takes Her mansion near the throne."

Gaze on the expiring, the glorified Chris-tian; at one moment seized by death; the next free from its grasp for ever! At one noment filled with the deep consciousness of imperfection and manifold infirmities; the next standing unblamable and unreprovable in the sight of God! At one mo-ment racked by pain and wasted by disease; the next putting forth the vigor of immortal youth! At one moment what allmust pity; the next what all must envy! At one moment surrounded with tears and sighs; the next with smiles and acclamations! At one moment lamented by mortals; the next greeted by angels and the spirits of just men made perfect! At one moment gasping in agony and convulsion; the next pouring forth the melody of a ceaseless song ! At one moment the nerve-less, emaciated hand, just raised by its attendants; the next waving a palm of victory and striking a harp of gold! At one moment the parched lip gently touched with moisture; the next drinking of those rivers of pleasure which flow from the throne of God and the Lamb! At one moment the darkened chamber, accommodated to the fading sense, and concealing the appalling form of death; the next shining out like a sun in the kingdom of his Father ! O happy and transporting change for the holy soul that thus passes from the gloomy chamber of sickness to the bright and healthful region of the paradise above! the converse of sinful mortals to the presence of an infinitely gracious and glorious God; from a contentious and tumultuous world to endless peace and rest and love! -Christian Advocate.

COME AWAY.

Therefore, thus saith my soul to her Beoved, come away, my Beloved, and be as the roe on the top of the mountains. My life is with thee, my love; appear quickly, thou who art my life, that I may quickly appear with thee in the glory and happiness of a consummate marriage. Make me fair with thy Spirit, and put the golden vesture and the ornaments of thy manifold graces upon me, and bring me speedily into the gladness quickly come within both soul and

scarce know any other language but " come !"

Agricultural.

WINDOW GARDENING. It is generally agreed that the presence of flowers in the "living" room of even the humblest cottage, is most appropriate and pleasing; and that they add, in no small degree, to the attractions of a home. My present object, is merely to drop a few hints in relation to the management of

house plants, hoping thereby to encourage their still more common cultivation. Plants, like human beings, need food, in order to grow, and acquire vigor; and we may as reasonably expect to raise healthy and vigorous humans on quarter rations, as to raise healthy and vigorous house plants on a quart or two of dirt, and an occasional sprinkling of water. I think it is hardly in exaggeration to say, that with but few exceptions, house plants seldom receive a re-potting in fresh earth, and as seldom re-

ceive an application of any sort of a fertilizer. They are literally starved, and can only maintain a sickly existence. The first hint, then, I would suggest to those who have window plants, is, that they be sure to give them an annual supply of fresh earth. n the cases of roses, geraniums, and other vigorous growers, the earth (or "compost") in which they are potted, should be rich with fertilizing matter. For such plants, equal parts of old barn-yard or stable nanure, well-rotted sods, (those from an old pasture are the best), and clean sand, well mixed together, will form an excellent potting compost. If the compost be prepared several months before using, so much the better. I have used, with the very best, results, equal parts of thoroughly rotten stable manure, swamp muck, and sand. The manure and muck were both of the richest quality. Everything seemed to do "best" in this compost.

Where it is not convenient to change the earth at least once a year, house plants should receive frequent applications of liquid manure. A tablespoonful of guano disolved in a gallon of water, or a shovelful of old stable manure in three gallons of water, will form a good liquid fertilizer for house plants. It should be applied about once a week, in sufficient quantities thoroughly to penetrate the earth in the pots .-Massachusetts Ploughman.

ANNUAL FRUIT.

S. N. Holmes, of Syracuse, New York, writes to the *Rural New Yorker:*-"That a correspondent of your valuable paper should be troubled with abundance of fruit one from dying pains to boundless bliss; from year and none the next, is not so strange, for such is the experience of many, in fact | CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES quite universal.

" For the benefit of the inquirer and your numerous readers, I will relate a practical experiment." Some time since, in conversation upon this very subject with a learned jurist, and friend of horticulture, he told me that in his fruit garden he had three choice apple trees in full bearing, of the same variety, and that they bore so heavily he only had fruit on them every other year. To remedy this, so as to have apples every years⁴¹ he resorted to horticultural strategy. The next opportunity, when the trees were in full blossom, he caused the blossoms to be all picked off from one

of the trees, with care, and as a conse-quence, the next year this tree bore full; so presence of the great King. Let the day of by this remedy he now gets fruit every year. "The cause of not bearing fruit yearly is for the reason that the exc much exhausts the vitality of the tree that in both, makes both to thirst for thee; and it fails to perfect its fruit buds. "No doubt, taking off one-half the blosmy flesh fainteth as well as my soul, and



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DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS !

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E. M. BRUCE.

the simple gospel of Paul and of Jesus Christ to the worse than Corinthian opposers of Hamburg and of the cities of modern Germany.

The Latherans of Prussia who refused to join the Evangelical Church, formed of the united Lutheran and Reformed Churches, are a considerable body, called by the Evan-gelicals "separated." In Pomerania a wide-spread dissension has broken out among them, the nature of which we cannot learn. A pastor, Diedrich, has disagreed with the church authority at Breslau, and sides are taken all through the country. A single congregation, three thousand strong, has left the Breslau Conference with its pastor, and being deprived their house of worship by a mere handful the minority, is at work erecting a new one without delay. The division is spreading beyond Pomerania. The Breslau authorities are suspending malcontents from the ministry, and thus expect to retain a majority of their friends in the General Sy-nod. Two pastors within the circle of the dissension have left the Lutheran for the Evangelical church, an indication, says the $\overline{N}.\overline{Ev}$. Kirchenzeitung, to what result these separa-tions in the Separation will lead. A periodical in the interest of the movement, called

Immanuel has been started. Ronge's Society of Reformers in Frank-fort have taken the side of the notorious Dr. Schenkel, against the Protestant clergy of Baden, who, it will be remembered, vainly de-manded the removal of Dr. S. from the faculty of the Protestant Seminary.

FRANCE.

The Tahitians in Paris.-Seven young Tahitians, including the son of Queen Pomare, came not long ago to Paris, to receive a European education. They were all placed in a Catholic institution. One of them, a Protes-tant, died soon after their arrival. Of the remaining six, four, including the Queen's son, were discovered to be Protestants. The government allowed the other three to enter a Protestant seminary, at Nerac, in the south of France, but the Queen's will not being known in regard to her son, he was still retained in a Catholic institution. Yet Pomare had written specially to pastor. Grandpierre, in Paris, to visit her son as often as possible, to watch over his studies, and report his progress to her. Grandpierre felt it his duty to answer, informing her of the impossibility of executing her commission. Last September he received her reply, dated Papete, May 6, 1864, in the following terms: "I have received your letter, informing me that the door of the institution in which

my son is placed is shut against you. Upon mature consideration, I have decided it to be Upon better to leave my son there for the moment, as he will very probably soon return to Ta-hiti, and because the measures which you suggest for his removal might be attended with unpleasant consequences to you and to him. - I have frequently written to my son, earnestly charging him to remain true to the religion which we ourselves profess, and to beware of the wiles of the Catholics, confining his attention rather to those sciences which may be of use to him in this life. cease not to pray God to eep my beloved son faithful to our holy religion. I am rejoiced to learn that three of his fellow travellers have been placed under your care. I greet you in the name of the true God.-QUEEN POMARE."

But the best German colony in Brazil is body, that even my whole self may eter-that of Sao Leopoldo, in the Province of Rio nally enjoy thee. For thy spirit being now Grande do Sul. A single district of this colony comprises 62 square miles, and 12,000 inhabitants, called "Hamburger Berg." each panteth after thee. Here are three pastors, and a number of false claimants to ministerial character, these tastes and earnests; but their love whose professional acts, however, under the Brazilian Government, are recognized as legitimate. Two other colonies are located the fruition of thee. The very voice of these earnests is, "gome!" Yea, they

in the same province. Altogether there are sixteen German preachers (besides those without ordination) and eighteen churches in Brazil.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

The circumstances attending the tragic death of the rebel General (Bishop) Leonidas Polk, finds a singular coincidence in the fate of Marshal Moreau, once one of Napoleon's ablest officers, but a traitor to his country after the banishment to Elba. It is said that at the battle in which

Leonidas Polk was killed, General Sherunto thee! man, espying a group of rebel officers upon a neighbouring enimence engaged in scanning our lines through their field-glasses, called an artillery officer, and pointing toward this group, ordered a few shells to be fore, and hear what he saith: "behold I thrown in that direction. In obedience to

this order, a few projectiles were immediately fired into this group, one of which was seen to burst and strike one of the riage comes quickly! Her full joy and number. It subsequently appeared that, perfect happiness come quickly.

Gen. Polk was the victim to his own te-And now, what shall the soul say more to her Lord? Only, as before she still said, merity by venturing within range of our come," so now will she still say, "Amen," artillery. Moreau fell at the battle of Dresden in and "even so, come Lord Jesus! Amen, August, 1813, under peculiar circumstanand Amen !"

For this marriage doth the Spirit and the bride say, "come." The Spirit saith it in the bride, and the bride saith it by the ces. He had just returned from the United States, and, at the solicitation of the Emperor Alexander, consented to take up arms against his own country. Ney and Murat Spirit. This is the voice of the bride : and had each gained the rear of the Austrian not of her tongue only, but of her spirit; and not of her spirit only, but of the Spirit in her spirit. If, then, thou hast the same column, on both flanks, and, with their famous cavalry, charged the enemy's line so successfully as to determine the victory. spirit of love, because thou lovest, do thou About noon on the last day of the fight, also speak and say, "come Lord Jesus, come quickly !"-Francis Rous, (17th cen-Napoleon noticed a group of officers on an eminence a half mile distant. Supposing [tury.]

quickly!"

they were watching his manœuvres, he called a captain of artillery, and, pointing to them, said :---

THE VICARIOUS ATONEMENT. Now look at the imaginary god of the "Throw a dozen bullets in that groupperhaps there are some little generals in Indians, watching with a kind of savage delight the agonies of his votaries; and then it !" The officer obeyed, and it was immelook at your Redeemer, bearing away all diately seen to produce some agitation. One of the balls struck Moreau's leg, cutthe sufferings to which you were devoted, ting it off below the knee, passed through | and assisting you in the conflict that you have his horse, and carried away the other leg. | yet to undergo! He was verily and indeed crucified for our sakes, and his body nailed It was not known who was the victim until the advance guard, in pursuing the en- to the tree; but when he turns to us, he emy, came upon a little spaniel roaming lays the cross gently upon our shoulders, over the field, moaning pitcously for its and when he commands us to be crucified master. Around its neck was a collar en- with him, he asks for no torments, no blood. graved with the words, "I belong to Genebut that we should "render our bodies a ral Moreau!" living sacrifice, holy and acceptable, which So perished these two general officers,

under circumstances almost parallel-both offer them as temples for his Holy Spirit, come out. As the grain is the hopper, so in rebellion against their country, and seek- that we may glorify him in our body and in is the feed, water, vegetables, lime, pounded ing its overthrow .- Nash. Union. our spirit. - Wolfe.

soms of the tree, or of the apples when small, would, not only much improve the OFFICE No. 730 CHESTNUT STREET, Neither will they be still put off with fruit remaining, but would enable the tree and longing is rather inflamed by them to to perfect its fruit buds for the next year."

HOW TO CATCH CURCULIOS.

Therefore, again and again, they say "come !" Yea, after they have said "come," Mrs. H Wier, of Johnsonville, N. Y., writer to the Ru al New Yorker :--- "In May last as if that were not enough, they say, "come we had occasion to use some lumber. It was laid down in the vicinity of the plum yard,

Now, thou who knowest the meaning of and, on taking up a piece of it one cold the Spirit, give an answer to the speaking | morning, we discovered a number of curcusighs and groans of the Spirit! Thou who lios huddled together on the under side. hast inflamed the heart of thy spouse to On examining other boards we found more. speak unto thee in this silent, yet loud, and we continued to find more or less every language of ardent desires, speak again to day for two weeks. We caught in all one the heart of thy spouse, and answer the dehundred and sixty-one. So I think if peosires which thou hast made me to speak ple would take a little pains they might destroy a great many such pests. These were But hearken! for he speaketh. Those

caught before the plum trees were in flower. lips speak which are full of grace; and such What is most singular is, that we never lips cannot but speak grace and peace to his spouse, to his beloved. Hearken, therefound a curculio on a piece of old lumber, although we put several pieces down to try them. They seemed to come out of the come quickly !" Oh, honey and sweetness ground, and we could find them several itself to the soul that loveth her Beloved ! times a day by turning over the boards." He comes quickly! Her consummate mar-In relation to the above, the editor of the

Rural says :--- " These facts are interesting. Observers do not agree as to whether the curculio remains in the ground during the winter or not. Some assert that it lives above ground somewhere in its perfect state or form. Any facts relating to the settlement of this question will be interesting."

EGGS IN WINTER.

the Country Gentleman, how he gets eggs, in winter, from his fowls. He keeps feed and clean water within their reach constantly, also shells or bones pounded, or old mortar, grass, cabbage, or other vegetables, of which they are fond, boiled potatoes, turnips or the peelings of them, and scraps from the table daily. The potatoes and turnips boiled with coarse Indian meal, or corn and oats ground together, and fed cold. or partially so, never hot; scrap meat that comes from the tallow chandler's or pork butcher's in cakes, is good; make a hole, basin-like, into a cake, and fill it with water, which affords them drink and softens the scrap so as to make it palatable to them. When they have picked it to pieces, soak or boil the refuse with meal, and feed it the same as potatoes, &c. The fowls have warm, clean, airy quarters. The letter closes as follows:-" Remember that hens are only much nes for making eggs, and like the mill for making flour, if the grain is is our reasonable service;" that we should not put into the hopper, the flour will not

shells, bones, &c., to the hens."

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In 62500 Shares. Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares. Subscriptions of 4 shares, \$33; of 10 shares, \$90: of 20 shares, \$15; of 50 shares, \$425; of 100 shares, \$825; of 250 shares, \$2000. Each Share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of Coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash bividends every six months, of the Profits from the sale of all surplus co al. Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them independent of the regular cash dividends to which they are also entitled. The company possesses large and well built Coal Works at Donaldson, (near Tremont.) Schuylkill coun-ty, with extensive mining and timber rights, an ex-cellent double Breaker, Nioje Works, large Steam Engines, Kailroads, and all ther Machinery and Ap-paratus in full operation, capable of mining 96,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year. The socal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valu-able coal veins. extend within the lines of this com-pany for two miles in length. A branch of the Read-nad Primrose Veins, which needs to its com-pany for two miles in length. A branch of the read-nad levins, extend within the lines of this com-pany for two miles in length. A branch of the read-nut coal, all at the present cost price of \$75 60 per ton, dolivered at the house, within the usual distances of the company's yards, in the northern, middle and southern portions of the city. Subscribers of stock are immediately supplied with coal.

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