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Disorders of the Liver

Religious Entelligence.

PENNSYI VANIA DIOCESE. - The Annual Convention of this Diocese was held in this city work before last. Assistant Bishop Stevens, who, in the absence of Bishop Potter to the Pacific coast, occupied the chair, stated that, during the year, he had confirmed 1258 persons, ordained 2 Deacons and 7 Presbyters, consecrated 2 churches, performed various other ministerial services, in the course of which he had travelled 8000 miles. Bishop Potter has been partially an invalid, but has performed considerable episcopal service. Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., proposed in the Convention a series of patriotic resolutions which were unanimously adopted. Among them is the following:—

Resolved, That in the fact that a rebellion intended for the perpetuation of negro slavery is made to prepare the way for its speedy extinction, we recognize the special providence of the Most High, who causeth the wrath of man to praise him, and we acknowledge it ot be the manifest duty of the Christian Church to labor for the instruction and elevation of the freedmen, and of the colored race among us, that so they may be gathered into the fold of Christ, prepared for all their duties, and secured in all their rights as our fellow-men, descended from the common father and redeemed by the common Sayiour of mankind."

We also notice in the proceedings two significant items-one, the report of a committee on the subject of the ministration of Christian women, warmly approving the proposal and recommending the subject to the considera-tion of the next General Convention; the other, the appointment of a committee to consider the subject of restoring the office of Evangelist in the Missionary work.

THE LATE FRATERNIZATION MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.—We have before noticed occasions on which a few highly esteemed rectors of Episcopal churches in Brooklyn and New York, have opened their churches for union meetings in which non-Episcopal clergymen, such as Drs. Vermilye, Buddington, and others participated. This movement is now probably terminated in that diocese, by the official ban of the diocesan, Bishop Horatio Potter. The Bishop, in the course of a somewhat lengthy manifesto, maintains that for a Presbyterian divine to be allowed to ascend the pulpit of an Episcopal church to preach, is "a flagrant violation of the principles of our church, as interpreted by the general practice and the unvarying judgment of the great body of our divines, both English and American." In conclusion, he lish and American." In conclusion, he adds—the italics are our own:—

lish and American." In conclusion, he adds—the italics are our own:—

"The church in her statement of principles and in her law makes it as clear as any truth ever can be made, that she means to erect, and has erected, an effectual barrier between all within her fold and the official action of ministers of non-Episcopul bodies. For many of those ministers, as individuals, I feel great respect and regard. I honor them for their talents and picty. With not a few of them I have lived in private life in habits of most friendly intercourse. But I strongly approve of the principles and law of the charch. I consider myself bound by her authority, having given my assent to it when I became one of her ministers; and in my official capacity, of her ministers; and in my official capacity, I know of no ministry outside of ther field."

METHODIST.

A CHINESE METHODIST PREACHER.-Hu-Sing-Mi, a young Chinaman recently admitted on trial by the Newark Methodist Conference, is the son of a mandarin of the mili-tary order, who, with several members of his family, had embraced the Christian faith under the teaching of the missionaries at Fuh-chau. This young man came to this country nearly three years ago, with Rev. Dr. Went-worth, and remained in New York for two years, pursuing such studies as it was then thought would best prepare him for the work to which his life is to be devoted.

BAPTIST.

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARIES.—The Baptists nave no nation ecclesiastical organization, but in place thereof, the anniversaries of their national evangelizing societies are so arranged but in place thereof, the anniversaries of their national evangelizing societies are so arranged as to bring together, once a year, leading ministers and laymen of the denomination. St. Louis was the place of this gathering the present year. The meetings commenced on the 18th ultimo, with the anniversary of the Home Mission Society. This was followed on succeeding days to the 23d, with those of the Araying and Foreign (denominations). on succeeding days to the 23d, with those of the American and Foreign (denominational) Bible Society, the Publication Society, and the Missionary Union. The last is ther agency for Foreign Missions, a department of evangelism in which the denomination has been largely earnest and successful. Measures were initiated for merging the Bible with the Publication Society. An interesting debate took place on the general character of Sabbath school books, and the opinion prevalent was that, to an alarming extent, they foster the novel-reading taste, destroy the relish for solid matter, and incapacitate the mind for sound thought. As the result of the discussion, a committee was appointed to report next year on the subject of Sabbathschool libraries.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA —Rev. George Bowman has become the pastor of the Milesburgh and Bald Eagle Church, and Rev. Silas Livermore, of the church in Solebury. Rev. J. H. Appleton is about to take the pastorate at Point Pleasant, Bucks County. Rev. Wm. Wilder is to be transferred from Upland, Delaware County, to the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

NEW CHURCH IN THE FAR SOUTH. -- A new Baptist church, loyal we suppose, was organized in Fernandina, Florida, April 3. One hundred members were enrolled at the time of organizing, and twenty were added by baptism, a few days after. They have no pastor, and one is greatly needed.

MISSIONARY.

A GREAT WORK COMPLETED.-We have before spoken of the approach toward com-Smith, and since his death, eight years further labor by Dr. Van Dyck—both missionaries of the American Board, and eminently adapted to so important a service. Under date of Beirut, March 14, Rev. H. H. Jessup reports to the Board the account of an exceedingly interesting celebration of the completion of the work, by a missionary and Christian company, English speaking and native, on the premises of the mission press. native, on the premises of the mission press. In prayer, addresses and hymns they gave prise to God' for his favor thus extended to the millions sitting in the region and shadow of death. It was the joyous inauguration of a new era of missionary effort in Southwest-

whether in pretence or in truth, Christ is preached, and the knowledge of his alvation apread abroad. But we chiefly rejoice that the word has apparently not been unfruitful. The twenty-nine additions to the two churches represent, as we hope, less than half of the good fruit ready to be gathered when we hear represent, as we hope, less than half of the good fruit ready to be gathered when we hear from churches in all the places where convert-

ed men are to be found. We are happy to when held up to the light; they were soft see that a good number, not only of the church-members, but of others also, are zealous in efforts to preach the gospel. In this city, and at eight out-stations, more or less persons go regularly, every Sabbath, on missionary labor to neighboring villages. In several cases the fruit of these efforts has been already seen.

BAPTIST MISSION AT PROME, BURMAH.— Under date of February 7, Dr. Kincaid announces the baptism of seven converts in his field in January last. Fifty or sixty seem near the kindom. There are many inquirers in three different districts, from twenty to sixty miles from Prome.

NORTHWESTERN INDIA. - Rev. S. D. Hindman, in charge of the Episcopal Church has succeeded in obtaining from the Government a grant of twelve sections of land, for his Christian Indians on the Minnesota River, where this mission was established before it was broken up by the Indian outbreak.

HAYTI.—From Hayti we hear of a somewhat novel proceeding. At the first of a series of Wesleyan missionary meetings, held in the city of Cayes (160 miles from Portau-Prince), the chairman, a native of Hayti, was a Roman Catholic. Cayes is inhabited by an entirely Roman Catholic community, and Hayti is hourd by a correspondent to Roman Catholic community, and Hayti is bound by a concordat to Rome, yet the Wesleyan schools are full of Roman Catholic hearers. There is a widely extended leaven of Protestantism throughout the length and breadth of the Haytian repub-

EGYPT—Scholars from Africa.—Miss Dales, of the Egyptian Mission of the United Presbyterian Church, gives the following account of the reception of five boys from the interior of Africa into the mission school in Cairo:—"A wealthy lady from Holland, who had penetrated those dark regions, brought with her recently to Cairo, eight children, five boys and three girls, whom she regarded with new door interest and desired to have with very deep interest and desired to have educated. All the boys and two of the girls she placed in our mission schools, to be supported at her expense. I very much regret, however, to say that one of the eldest and most promising of the boys died a few days since of typhoid fever. It seemed mysterious that when he was just beginning to learn the way of life and his poor dark mind opening up to the reception of truth, he should be removed; but God's ways are not as our ways, and 'He doeth all things in wisdom,

SCANDINAVIA.—The missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden continue to spread, and to

the last month. Our meetings during the week of prayer, at the commencement of the year, were deeply interesting, and the daily prayer-meetings still continue, with much encouragement. A goodly number, more than twenty, have manifested deep seriousness, and professed an earnest desire to give themselves to the service of Christ. We pray that the good work may be greatly extended, and that many souls may indeed be brought into the kingdom of God." Mr. Lindley wrote from Inanda, February 8;—
"At our communion on the third Sabbath of lost month, we received into followship twelve."

last month, we received into fellowship twelve new members, one of them by letter. These additions, with the exception of one or two, are the result of a precious little revival with which we were blessed some five months ago. ITEMS.

It was recently stated, that the Boston Amoy.—Rev Messrs. Mandeville, of Newburgh, and West, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are taking the tour of the Southern cities, as a deputation from the Board of Domestic Missions of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Board. the view of enabling the Board to act intelli-gently for the benefit of that field.—A union prayer meeting, held every Wednesday evening, in the lecture room of the Middle Dutch Church, continues to be well sustained. Many hopeful conversions in connection with it have recently occurred.

Rural Economy.

CLOTHING AND HEALTH AS AFFECTED BY IT.

The third of the lectures on "Sanitary Science," now being given at the Grenville House Working Men's Reading Rooms, Paddington Green, was delivered by Mr. John Northey.

The lecturer began by remarking upon the importance of the subject of clothing, and said as man was the only animal that had the power of clothing himself, it was necessary that we should clothe ourselves in the way best adapted to our circumstances. There were various kinds of clothing, and among them were cotton, linen, and wool. These had to go through many processes before they could be made fit for our use, pletion of one of the greatest missionary works of the age—the full translation of the Scriptures into the Arabic, a language in which, and only in which, they may be read by a hundred million people. The work occupied eight years of the labor of the late Dr. Eli Smith, and since his death wight years for linen were vegetable productions, the former being obtained from the pod of the cotton plant, and the latter from the stalk of the flax plant. Merino wool was the best, next came that obtained from Australian sheep and that obtained from English sheep. The low quality of the latter wool was to be accounted for by the fact that, in order to get good wool, we must allow the sheep to grow to a good age, and English farmers found it more to their interest to send their sheep to market when young. This wool was therefore used only for commoner goods, as worsted materials; "Unions" were a mixture of different ma-KHARPOOT, EASTERN TURKEY.—The report from this place to the American Board says:—"We rejoice, yea and will rejoice that, says:—"We rejoice, yea and will rejoice that, others is a possible response to the control of t

WALL PAPER, DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.

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to the touch, and had a very short nap; were dyed blue, with indigo, before being dyed black with sulphate of iron, while the inferior kinds were first dyed with a decoction of walnuts. It was said that certain materials were warm, and that others were cold. This, in strictness, was not the case, as the warmth was in the body. Some materials allowed heat to pass along them quickly, and others slowly; therefore, according to the conducting or non-conducting power of the material worn, so would the heat of the body be carried off quickly or slowly, and thus the feeling of warmth or of coldness, as the case might be, would be produced. Linen was a good conductor, next came cotton, and flannel was a bad conductor. Dark clothes were warmest, because heat was absorbed by them, while light colored clothes reflected it, and were therefore colder. It was commonly supposed that waterproof clothing was injurious, but the injurious effect, if any, was certainly much less if the clothes were worn loose. With respect to the protection of the chest and back, the present style of waistcoats was open to much objection. The back, on account of the nearness of the lungs, re-

quired more protection than it received,

and, therefore, in place of the thin material

now employed, something warm should be

used, and the front part should not be as

open as it commonly was. Boots and shoes were very improperly made. The shape of the foot required that the inner edge of the

sole should be nearly straight throughout,

and that the toe end should be broad.

High heels were very objectionable; mod-

erately thin soles were better than very

stout ones, both as to economy and com-

fort; and the kind of boots called 'straights' should never be worn. In concluding his address, the lecturer made some telling remarks on the fashion of tight lacing, by which the ribs became compressed into a very small space, and the lungs have not room for the free expansion ecessary to health.

The subject was made very interesting by sketches of the various processes connected with the manufacture of cotton, linen, wool, silk, cloth, and flannel; by specimens of the kind of foot covering worn in different countries, and by an explanation of the facts relating to the physiology of the heart and circulation of the blood.—London Paper.

HOW TO REPAIR A ROAD.

The first requisite is to have a dry bed for the road. Without this, the superstructure, of whatever material it may be composed, will soon become rough and uneven. Some soils are naturally drained. and the gravelly subsoil thrown upon the surface and rounded a little makes as good a path as need be. Others need draining, and no amount of gravel upon the surface will make a good bed without it. We frequently find bad places upon a hill-side where the water is always bursting out in rainy seasons. A three-inch tile-drain four feet deep just above these wet places would make them dry up permanently, and save a large expenditure every year. If tiles are not available, stones or wood should be used. There is no help for these mud holes but in draining the bed. A single dollar spent at the bottom is worth ten at the top in gravel. Roads are so constantly in use and the prosperity of the farmen so much depends upon them, that no pains should be spared to have them of easy grade and as smooth as possible. All classes in the community are benefited by good roads, but the farmer most. All his surplus crops must go over the road to market, and it makes a great difference with him in the course of the year, whether he be able to take a ton and a half at a load, or only half that quantity. Good roads adde to the value of every acre he owns and of every thing that he produces, to say nothing of their influence upon his manhood. They are a mark of the progress of civilization, and a pretty good index of the moral culture of a people. A team stuck in the mud, the snapping of the whiffle-trees and braces, the cursing and bad temper of the driver, show that "there is something rotten in Denmark." The mud holes in the highway undo the work of the school-house and the church. There is an intimate connection between the highways and the moral ways of a people. In mending either it is a very safe maxim to "begin at the bottom."—American Agriculturist.

HOW TO KILL THE WORMS.

Last spring I observed in the New York Observer, that petroleum, dropped on a cat-erpillar nest, killed them. I fastened a rag to the end of a stick, and dipping the rag into petroleum, reached the nests and let the oil drop into them. It twenty-four hours every caterpillar was dead. It did not require that the worms touched the oil for all were dead, and if you will take a smell of it, I think you will see why it is so

destructive to insect and other life. I cut an old sheepskin, in wool, into strips an inch wide, soaked the strips in petroleum, and wound them around three large plum trees, two feet from the ground, and nailed them on. I had five fine trees that in six years had flowered but not given me ipe fruit: cause, curculio. After this apolication, three trees were loaded down with splendid ripe fruit, and the two that had no sheepskin strips every plumb was stung and dropped off.

A. E.

RAPID GROWTH OF VEGETABLES.-Rapid growth makes a mild flavor, slow growth a strong one, therefore grow vege-tables quick and fruit moderately. The exceptions are only where size is valued higher than flavor.

We can refer to hundreds of respectable persons who put up peaches and other fruit in our Jers last season without the uso of Syruo, and found upon opening that the Fruit retained its natural flavor, and in fact was just the same as when put into the jars. A. J. WEIDENER, No. 38 South Second Street. PHILADELPHIA.

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TESTIMONIALS.

From Major-General Garrield, M. C.

Hiram, Ohio, March 20, 1865.

Having learned that E. Clarence Smith is about to establish an English and Classical School for boys, in the city of Philadelphia, I desire to say that Mr. Smith was a classmate of mine in college, and was one of the first in his class, in all the studies of the course. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. I know of no man to whom I would sooner entrust the education of young men.

From Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., President of Williams College,

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865.

Edward Clarence Smith pursued the full course of studies at this College. He was thorough and accurate, and was among the very first scholars of his class.

From Rev. Henry B. Smith, D.D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

New York, March 24, 1865.

I cordially recommend the Rev. Edward Clarence Smith as a superior scholar and admirable teacher. He took a high rank in this Seminary, and was very successful as a teacher in this city. In his personal and christain character he is worthy of the highest confidence.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 23, 1865.

E. Clarence Smith was a member of the senior class in this College, of the year 1856. I recollect him as a superior scholar, and more than usually correct and elegant writer. I presume him, therefore, adequate to render thorough and finished instruction in any department he may undertake.

JOHN BASCOM, Professor of Rhetoric. 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 symptom 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, Hearthurn, Disgust for Food,
Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, 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, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight,
Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and
Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest,
Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of
Heat, Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings
of Evil, and great
Depression of
Snirts.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS

to render thorough and finished instruction in any department he may undertake.

JOHN BASCOM, Professor of Rhetoric.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865.

Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this College in 1856, and maintained during his connection with the institution the very first rank as a scholar, in all departments.

ARTHUR L. PEERRY,

Professor of History, etc.

REFRENCES:

Rev. E. E. Adams. D.D., Rev. Frank L. Robbins,
Rev. W. T. EVA, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D.D., Rev. James Y. Mitchell, Rev. Daniel March, D.D., Hon.
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NORTWEST CORNER OF CHESTNUT and EIGHTEENTH STREETS. REV. CHARLES A. SMITH, D.D.,

From Rev. Levi G. Beck: Pastor of the Baptist Church at Chester, Pa., formerly of Baptist 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 operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus 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 cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK. PRINCIPAL.

This Seminary has been in successful operation for several years at No. 1530 Arch street. A new locality has been selected, not only because it is more central in its relations to the most densely populated portions of the city, but also because the school-rooms are unusually large and airy, and admirably adapted to the purpose to which they are designed.

To the present and former patrons of the school it is needless to speak of its advantages. To others, who desire to send their daughters to a first-class institution, it will be enough to say, that the design of this school is to educate, in the only true sense. To secure this end, thoroughness is aimed at in all the branches pursued, so that the scholar may understand the principle involved in every investigation.

The classes are arranged in three departments:—Primary Academic, and Collegiate. There are separate and ample accommodations for primary pupils, as well as for those belonging to the higher departments. All the departments are subject to the same discipline and general supervision.

Circulars containing Course of Study, and other information, may be obtained at the Presbyterian House, 1334 Chestnut street; also, at 1226 Chestnut street, or address Box 2611, Post Office, Philadelphia.

The next session will commence on MONDAY, September 18th, 1865. PRINCIPAL. 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, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my 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. Philada, June 23, 1861. J. NEWTON BROWN,

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

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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 beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

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The scholastic year of ten months commences on the FIRST TUESDAY—the 6th—of September next. The corps of instructors is large; the course of instruction thorough and extensive, designed to fit boys and young men for college or for the active duties of business in its various requirements. Students who design outering Yale or Harvard College are especially invited to avail themselves of the tried advantages of the school. Business men will take notice that the modern languages—German, French and Spanish—are taught by native resident teachers, who have no connection with any other school. Two German gentlemen of superior ability and experience devote all their time to the department of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Major G. ECKENDORFF, assisted by the Military Superintendent, has charge of the Military Department. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's German Bitters. I am very much improved after having taken five bottles,

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN. the annual Superintention, has charge of the annual terry Department.

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entrest amounts to
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