Religious Entelligence.

PRESBYTERIAN. REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The General Synod of this branch of the Presbyterian family in the United States was this year held in New Castle, Pa., commencing May 17. Rev. David Herron was elected Moderator. Among the items of business, was one growing out of a law of this church, brought down from its Scotch ancestry. brought down from its Scotch ancestry, making membership in a secret society, like that of the Free Masons or Odd Fellows, disciplinable offence. It appears that certain persons had been arraigned before the West-

ern Presbytery for connecting themselves with the National Union League. The Pres-bytery acquitted them, and the prosecutors thereupon appealed to the General Synod. The latter sustained the action of the Presbytery, adding to its decision the following ex-

planatory proviso:—
"Provided always that it be distinctly understood by all whom it may concern, that Synod, in giving this deliverance, acts upon the ground that she has no evidence that the Union League belongs to the category of those secret societies which the Reformed Presbyterian Church has so emphatically con-

Rev. N. K. Crow, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Schools in Alexandria, Va., under the patronage of the Synod, was present, and gave so satisfactory an account of the results of labors on that field, that measures

were adopted for enlarging the work.

Our "Reformed," like our "United" brethren are remarkably tenacious in disallowing the use of "Hymns" in public worship, or any other than the "allowed" versification of the Hebrew Psalms. At this meeting a resolution permitting the members meeting a resolution permitting the members of Synod, when worshipping in other churches, or promiscuous assemblies, to use other versions in accordance with Scripture, failed to pass. A substitute was adopted, leaving each individual case of breach of rule on the subject to be decided according to the discretion of Synod, should it come up from the lawar judicatories.

lower judicatories.
The Theological Seminary is in a hopeful condition, a fresh addition of \$20,000 having been made to the endowment. The sessions of the Synod were pleasant, and came to a termination on the 25th.

NEW CHURCH IN SAN FRANCISCO. —A new Presbyterian Chuch, in the O. S. connection, has recently been organized in the city of San Francisco. It is under the care of Rev. J. G.

THE PRESBYTERY OF MAUMEE, O. S., at a late meeting, adopted a resolution "that members of the Church who have the ability, and yet refuse to aid in the support of the Gospel, thereby lay themselves liable to the discipline of the Church, and Sessions should call them to account.'

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN PITTSBURGH was recently surprised and afflicted by a notice from its beloved and successful Pastor, Rev. Dr. Paxton, announcing his reason for the proposed step is the illness of a dear son from an affection which seems to require a removal from the climate of Pittsburgh, and also his own delicate state of health. The Brane rill here for each of action. The response of the moderator to health. The Banner still hopes for some arrangement which may yet obviate the necessity for his resignation.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST.—The Presbyterian Banner speaks of a very encouraging state of religion as having, for some time, existed in Pine Creek Church, in the region of ittsburgh. Fourteen have recently united with the church on profession, and others appear to be subjects of the Spirit's work. The church has doubled in numbers within the last eighteen months.

DEATH OF A PASTOR. -- Rev. J. W. Collins, of the United Presbyterian Church, and pasthe United Fresbyterian Church, and passing to of the Neshannock Church, in the Presbytery of Chicago, departed this life on the South Ult. The Christian Instructor says of him, that "he was in the midst of his days, a good preacher, a faithful and affectionate dred and thirty-six; Sabbath-schools three hundred and sympathizing dred and thirty-six; Sabbath-school scholars, and the same than pastor, a warm-hearted and sympathizing two thousand four hundred and twenty-five. friend, an estimable man, and, as those who The country, preachers and people, are im were brought into near and estimable relations with him testify, an humble and devoted

CONGREGATIONAL.

THE NEW NATIONAL COUNCIL.—This first assemblage of Congregationalists, with a view to a National organization, commenced its sessions in Boston, on the 14th inst. The Boston papers belonging to the denomination. of last week, were issued too early to contain any intelligence even of its organization. There were present delegations from twenty States, making ir the aggregate a large number, but chiefly it in New England, New York, and the Normwestern States. From Pennsylvania, the Recorder has the names of but three. It however regarded its roll as has solved the knottiest problem which was to come before it-how to form a great denominational plan of concert, with sufficient consistency of organization for efficiency, and yet steer clear of the dreaded shoal of Presbyterianism—in other words, how to secure working power without compromising individual church independency. We shall look with some interest for the solution.

with some interest for the solution.

Since writing the above, we have seen the notice of the organization of the Council with the following officers:—

Moderator—Gov. Wm. A. Buckingham, Conn.; 1st Assist. Moderator—Hon. Chas. G. Hammond, Illinois; 2d Assist. Moderator—Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., New York

York.

Scribes—Rev. H. M. Dexter, Mass.; Deacon Samuel Holmes, New York; Rev. A. H. Quint, Mass.; Rev. Philo R. Hurd, Michigan; Caleb Atkins, Esq., Iowa.

Also, that one of the first acts of the body

was the adoption of an address to the body, of such admirable propriety and brevity that we copy it entire:-

he National Congregational Council, now in session in Boston, representing nearly 3,000 churches in all sections of the country, desire to present you their Christian salutations, to assure you of their profound sympathy in your great and trying labors, to promise you their loyal support and their prayers, and express their solemn conviction that the hundreds of thousands embraced as worshippers in our churches, will most heartily cooperate with you in extending the institutions civil and religious liberty throughout the

NEW ENGLAND.—At the late meeting of the Windham County, Connecticut Associa-tion, the narrative of the state of religion was made specially interesting by the reports from the churches at North Woodstock, East Woodstock, South Woodstock, Putnam, and Thompson, which have enjoyed seasons of revival during the year past. Rev. O. Parker has labored successfully as an evangelist with the last three named, which have received accessions of more than one hundred to their number. The state of the churches in general is encouraging.—The account of the meeting of the R. I. Conference says that on Thursday morning, after a prayer-meeting of deep and solemn interest, the Convention Thursday morning, after a prayer-meeting of deep and solemn interest, the Convention listened to reports from the churches, which indicated a good degree of prosperity.—In the Andover, Massachusetts, Conference, the convention of the church sometimes of the church solemn. The solemn is a small Baptist church sometimes of the church solemn in the solemn in the solemn interest, the Convention is a small Baptist church at Somers' Point, N. J., says:—"Dr. J. B. Siegified's.

giving no report of revivals except in the church with which we met, were of a dost ter, treasurer, superintendent of Sabbath-hopeful and encouraging tenor, she'ing a general and marked increase of attailance on the means of grace. The co-ributions of the nineteen churches for 18th, besides \$36,-800 for parish expenses, are \$50,377,42, including \$30,000 to the rheological Seminary.

KANSAS The riborts sent up to the Gan-life duties as a physician, acts as sexton, chorister, treasurer, superintendent of Sabbath-school, deacon, and preacher, and performs these multiform duties well. He has been licensed by the church, and God has crowned his labours with success.'

VIRGINIA.—The Baptist State Convention has recently held its meeting in Richmond.

KANSAS.—The sports sent up to the General Association which was recently in session in Topeka, now twenty-one ministers in active seprice, thirty two churches, sixteen houses of worship, and seven hundred and affect four members. Fourteen churches report ten hundred and forty Sabbath-school scholars. The aggregate of moneys raised by eighteen churches, for all objects of home and foreign labor and benevolence, was \$13,-684 48, against \$7,356 71 last year.

REFORMED DUTCH.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL SYNOD.—This supreme judicatory of the Reformed Dutch Church has just held its annual meeting in New Brunswick, N. J., commencing on the 7th inst. We give the following statistical view of its missionary and educational operations, which are in a decidedly thrifty condition

The Board of Domestic Missions received more than \$24,000, enabling them to pay their missonaries promptly \$500 each, and leaving a balance of nearly \$5000 in the treasury. The claims of the South and West were strongly urged, and the society has an active and efficient missionary now preaching to large congregations of whites and blacks in the churches in Charleston, S. C. The Board of Foreign Missions received, during the year, about \$80,000, instead of \$55,000 the previous year thus more than doubling. the previous year, thus more than doubling their income, while there was an increase of sixty per centum in the liberal contributions of the mission churches in India and China. Their churches in China have from eighty to one hundred and forty members each. The Foreign and Domestic Boards have been in operation thirty-three years. In Japan the means of access to the natives, and prospects

for the future, are peculiarly encouraging.

The thirty-third report of the Board of Education stated, that forty-seven beneficiaries were supported, twenty-nine of whom were in the Theological Seminary, fourteen were just graduated, all but two of whom had calls for settlement; about one-third had been added to the amount allowed to benefit been added to the amount allowed to beneficiaries, and all suitable applications for aid were received. The amount needed to secure a charter for a Western college, in Michigan (\$30,000), has been secured, with a good prospect of reaching \$80,000, the amount needed for successful operations there. The sum of \$40,000 has recently been subscribed for the Theologicial Seminary, thus securing a like amount from Rev. Dr. N. E. Smith, of Brooklyn, to complete the endown Smith, of Brooklyn, to complete the endow-ment of the existing professorships, and to add another to their number.

Rev. J. Elmendorf, delegate to the late meeting of the General Assembly in Brooklyn, reported his attendance, and that he "was received by that body which marked cordiality the salutations of the Synod were so farty and tender, that your delegate felt that it was good to be there."

METHODIST.

East Tennessee.—Bishop Clark has visit ed this field, and set the wheels of the Hol-ston Conference in motion. The meeting was held at Athens, commencing June 1st.
A letter from the Bishop, published in the
Advocate and Journal, says:

"The movement here is a grand success. We have fifty
preachers, forty-two of them having come to
us from the Church South. The membership, including probationers, is six thousand
one hundred and seven Local preachers poverished to a degree almost incredible. The Missionary Society must help them largely for a year, and then they will begin to take care of themselves."

BIBLE CHRISTIANS.—We have recently, through their official organ, fallen upon the following statistical account of this little known branch of the Methodist family. It originated in Cornwall, and flourished chiefly in the southern and southwestern parts of England. There are now in their connection 25,819 members; 6,600 have died during the past forty-nine years, and 5,000 more have, from time to time, emigrated to various parts of the world, one half of whom are supposed not to have again identified themselves with the society, or had the opportunity of doing so. There are now 119 circuits in three dis-

necessarily imperfect until the Council should | tinct quarters of the globe, with 720 chapels have been two or three days in session. We suppose that, before this time, the Council has solved the knottiest problem which was plied by 220 itinerant ministers and 1,612 local preachers, who conduct upward of 1,500 public preaching services every Lord's day, and their Sabbath-school 36,000 scholars are the charles in their Sabbath-school 36,000 scholars are the charles in the charles being trained by 8,000 teachers.

MISSIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.-The Methodists have four missions now in operation in New York, two of them German, and all are reported as highly efficient.

BAPTIST.

EAST NEW JERSEY-STATE OF THE CHURCHES.—The meeting of the East New Jersey Association was held in Newark, June 6th and 7th. The letters from most of the churches reported a healthy spiritual condition. Four hundred and thirty-two baptisms were reported, by thirty-one churches. In Paterson a revival began at a mission station of the church, and resulted in the addition to the church of thirty-four; twenty-two of the number being heads of families. A new selfsustaining church has been organized in Passaic. The most numerous additions to the churches by baptism were as follows: Hud-son city 53, North Newark 42, Keyport 31, Middletown 2d, 32, South Newark 30, Middletown 1st, 28, German Newark 24, Union, Jersey City, 24. The churches which alluded to their financial condition, reported pros-

nerity. PENNSYLVANIA.—At a meeting of the Central Union Association, at Norristown. June 7th, nine churches reported the baptism of 94 persons. The churches further report 36 received by letter, and 36 by experience. So says the National Baptist. We had supposed that, among our Baptist brethren, baptism introduces the subject of it, by profes sion, into church membership, and therefore we do not understand what is meant by 94 baptisms with only 36 accessions, by experi-ence, to the churches. There is probably some point of polity in which we are not booked up. In the seventeen churches of booked up. In the seventeen churches of the Association, there is now an aggregate membership of 2,372—a slight diminution during the year.—A Baptist church is about to be organized in Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County.—Several baptisms have recently taken place in the 12th Church, Philadelphia, Rev. W. D. Siegfried's.

narratives of the state of religion, though on the ground, in addition to his professional

VIRGINIA.—The Baptist State Convention has recently held its meeting in Richmond. It adopted a series of resolutions, bitter in spirit towards Northern brethren, particularly the the American Baptist Home Mischard Scholar for blaining the the American Baptist Home Mischard Scholar for blaining and the series of the series sionary Society, for obtaining, through the Federal Government, possession of their churches, and appointing ministers to officiate in them. It declares that the missionaries of that society "strive to create and foster jeal ousy and disunion between the classes residing in these States, and especially between the colored people and those who have so long and so faithfully and so successfully labored for this class of people." It recognizes the "change in the civil relations of the colored people of the Southern States, but proposes to continue its evangelizing efforts among them as usual. We see that the First Colored Baptist Church in Richmond has renounced its submission to this body, and declared itself independent of the connection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTESTANT CHURCH FELLOWSHIP.—Rev Rufus W. Clarke, of Albany, N. Y., through the N. Y. Observer, proposes a kind of non-ecclesiastical organization for the promotion of Christian unity and the strengthening and extending of Protestant Christianity. He suggests that it be composed of clerical and ay delegates from every evangelical denomination that is willing to enter into the movement, and from Protestant bodies in foreign countries; the delegates to be appointed by the highest ecclesiastical body representing the denomination, and that the objects of the organization be

1. The official and public recognition of the unity of the Protestant Church. 2. The cultivation of fraternal feeling, and Christian co-operation, throughout-all evan-

gelical denominations
3. The extension of Protestant education and religion, in the destitute portions of our

land.
4. The publication of an Annual Report. that will present an accurate statement of the numerical strength of each denomination in our land; the condition and strength of Protestantism in Great Britain, France, and other European countries, and a view of all Protes-tant missions throughout the world. Other objects may be added to these as Divine Providence may indicate.

BIBLE DISTRIBUTION IN THE SOUTH—At the June meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society, very important statements were made by the Rev. Dr. Hall, temporary agent at New Orleans and Mobile, as to the reopening of the work of this society n the Southern States. This work has already commenced, and will be prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances permit. But it is apparent that only a limited amount of aid or o-operation is to be expected from the old leaders in society, or the organizations they control. They are too much bound by ancient usages to take hold of the work of supplying the Scriptures at once to the whole people, blacks included, until time shall have assuaged the violence of their prejudices. The Bible Society will have to do its own work, by its own machinery and agencies.

CONGREGATIONAL METHODISTS. — Three non-Episcopal bodies of Methodists are holding a convention the present week, in Cleve-Ing a convention the present week, in Cleveland, O., with a view to organize union. They are the "Independent," the "Wesleyan," and the "Protestant." The Congregationalist calls the attention of the National Council of Congregationalists to this circumstance, and urges it to take some step towards securing their fusion with its own denomination. It finds recognized in at denomination. It finds recognized in at least one branch of these Methodist bodies, the principle that each individual church is an ecclesiastical sovereignty, and also that the association of churches is only for counsel and concert of action. "With these two principles of church policy," says the Congrega-"with permanent pastorate, and with deacons, and stewards as the only other officers in the church, these churches are, to all intents, Congregational." The matter of doctrine is easily disposed of. "Their doctrinal basis is largely that of the Church of England, and presents nothing objectionable in one who is willing to accept the Westminster Confession." The Methodistic usages are disposed of as being "as allowable under the Congregational polity, as are the liturgi-cal forms that have been adopted by some of our own churches.'

ITEMS. Mrs. Sigourney, the recently deceased poetess, made it a point to give at least one-tenth of her income to charitable objects. As her published works numbered nearly fifty volumes, and were generally in good demand, her benefactions must have been of considerable amount.—The meeting of the Presbyterian "General Assembly of the C. S. A.," at held a social meeting on the 30th ult., with the particular object of forming an association to perpetuate the memory of their Chris-tian fellowships in their fields of labor. Generals Howard and Gregory attended, by invitation, and made remarks.—Rev. Reasoner J. Gyer, of the O. S. Pres. Church, died on 3d of April, at Lenior Hospital, Kingston, N. C. He was chaplain of the One hundred and Fortieth Indiana Volunteers. Some of his last words were, "Jesus! Joy! Everlasting Joy!"——Rev. Peter Cartwright, D.D., a Western Methodist minister of much note as a rough-spoken and hard-working pioneer, recently received at Jacksonville, Ill., a complimentary gift of \$165, the first public donation, he says, he ever received, and which he accepts, not because he needs it, but as a gratifying token of esteem.— Bishop Janes, of the M. E. Church, is making an official visit to the Swiss and German missions of that Church. --- Mr. Wm. James Wycoff, a student in Rutgers College, and a very promising candidate for the min-istry, accidentally shot himself with a revolver, on the 7th inst., and died from the wound the next morning.—A National Temperance Convention is to be held at Saratoga Springs, August 1. All temperance organizations and Christian churches are invited to send delegates. The object, as stated in the call, is "to plan and to pray, that we may go forth to labor not in vain."

CONTROVERSY.

This very good reason for avoiding controversy is taken from Dr. Holmes' "Auto-erat of the Breakfast Table:"—"If a fellow attacked my opinions in print, would I reply? Not I. Do you think I don't understand what my friend, the Professor, long ago called the hydrostatic paradox of controversy? Don't know what that means? Well, I'll tell you. You know if you had a bent tube, one arm of which was the size hold the ocean, water would stand in the same height in one as the other? Controversy equalizes fools and wise men, in the same way, and the fools know it."

Rural Economy.

PHILADELPHIA BUTTER.

The superior quality of the above to the eneral average, found in other cities and laces of resort, is a very common observation of travelers. Its excellence has indeed become proverbial, and there may be several reasons given.

1st. The character of the pastures in the dairy districts around Philadelphia comprises a mixture of grasses. We find among these, varying, of course, somewhat with the locality, Kentucky blue grass, (Poa pratensis,) greatly valued by our best dairymen, red clover, white clover, herds grass, timothy, sweet scented vernal and rye grass. The mixed character of this pasturage is probably of some importance. Where the pasture is chiefly red clover, it is a common remark here that the butter is

apt to be strong.

2d. Our dairy farmers are very particular to take out of their herd every cow whose cream, partaking of an oily character, does not separate freely from the milk and harden readily. We once owned a cow of this character, and had to churn every cow's milk separately before we could find which she was. The cream was what is called ropy, and would never harden into any thing but oily butter. It spoiled the butter of twenty cows, when mixed with it.

3d. When milk is allowed to stand too ong, as, for instance, in a spring house, below the proper temperature, it becomes mouldy, which, of course, hurts the quality of butter. This is obviated by keeping on will take black pepper and grind it very hand a pan of sour or thickened milk, a table-spoonful or two of which is mixed with every pan of fresh milk, when it is put thoroughly, with the ground pepper, a sufin the spring house. This hastens the decomposition or souring of the milk, which it is believed here is indispensable to secure the whole quantity of cream from each pan. of hams he may omit rubbing the skin The rule is generally for pans to stand for three milkings before the cream is skimmed off and put into the cream pot.

4th. The care of the cream is considered mportant. It is put in a tin vessel, about the meat. 15 inches deep, by 10 or 12 in diameter. A hole is made below the level brick or plank floor of the spring house, in which the cream pot is plunged up to its rim in water.

Skeeps down the temper be and prevents fermentation. Very particular care is used to stir it well round once or twice

5th. Churning not less than once a week contributes to make prime butter. Most of our best dairymen churn twice in the week through the summer.

the churning and working of the butter to be added, a little at a time, then the rest follows. If butter gathers soft in the of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish churn, no subsequent working or manipula- white. This is sufficient for twenty-seven tion will make good butter out of it. It is essential that the butter "come hard," and this is insured by throwing in a lump of ice, and working it around a few times in the churn with the butter, &c., when it the ochre alone.—Working Farmer. first begins to break.

Its then transferred to the butter table, and all the water and buttermilk worked out of it in a very few minutes, no matter how large the quantity, by one of our patent butter workers. A sponge enclosed within a soft muslin cloth is used at the same time, and when the process is through, it would be difficult to discover a single trace of either water or buttermilk. The salt is apworking is generally avoided by our best I was very much surprised at his success."

The late D. B. Hinman, President of the Chester County Agricultural Society, often replied to visitors from a distance, who said they could not make such good butter as he gave them, "that they were too ambitious. You try," says he, "to save both the butter and the buttermilk. I am content with the pure butter, and allow the other to drain off."

7th. Entire cleanliness in and around the spring house is scrupulously observed. The milk pans, buckets, strainers, &c., are daily scalded and exposed to the sun, and all noxious odors, which milk and cream absorb so quickly and readily, carefully avoided. An old lady on a dairy farm once told us that she fully excused her son for giving her a sudden and violent blow on the mouth. Thoughtlessly she had gone into his spring house, smoking her pipe. A sudden blow, and standing under his foot, dashed away pipe, tobacco, and smoke. One minute would have done the business, and damaged the whole quality of his churning. He had been obtaining an extra price for a choice article of butter, sold always in advance, and took the only method to save his reputation, as he thought.

8th. After working, and printing into half pound and pound lumps, each separate piece is wrapped up in a clean white rag, often with the owner's name on it, packed in the tub among ice, and brought into market as fresh and hard as it leaves the

Butter made in the above way is now selling (June 1st,) at forty cents per pound in Philadelphia market, and has prought for many weeks the past winter seventy-five to eighty-five cents per pound. Such butter is one of the luxuries.—Rural Advertiser.

FENCES, GATES AND POSTS.

When preparing rail fences, keep new rails together. If not peeled, always put the bark side down, as they will last much longer than with the bark up. A cheap board fence may be made with three boards, six inches wide, a ridge of earth in place of the bottom board. Improve rainy days in making gates. A laborer who receives thirty dollars per month, and board, ought to be able to make a good gate in a day, and set the posts and hang it. It will require not more than two hours longer to nake a good gate than a pair of bars. By making the gate to turn on the heel stile, instead of iron hinges, the expense will be only a little more than for a pair of bars. Posts and stakes will last many years longer, if well seasoned before they are set in the ground. Charred posts will not last as long as those not charred. The black of a pipe stem, and the other big enough to should always be removed, as it hastens their decay. A heavy coat of coal tar applied to posts a foot below and a few inches above the surface of the ground, will keep them from rotting longer than anything BOSTON: GOULD & LINCOLN.

else, except thorough kyanizing. Posts or stakes made out of the but logs will last much longer than the top logs. But-end or top-end down, will make no difference in

WILD PEPPERMINT AS A RAT EX-TERMINATOR.

Alex. Robertson writes to the Canada Farmer: - "I have for the last four years proved to my satisfaction that the 'Wild Peppermint' is a sure and reliable exterminator of rats. In proof of the fact, I will state the result it has had with me. Four years ago my barn was regularly infested with rats; they were so numerous that I had great fears of my whole grain crop being destroyed by them after it was housed; but having about two acres of Wild Peppermint that grew in a field of wheat, after the wheat was harvested the mint was cut and bound with it, and drove the rats from my premises. I have not been troubled with one since, nor am I at present, while my neighbors have any quantity of them. I feel confident that any person who is troubled with these pests, could easily get rid of them by gathering a good supply of the mint and placing it around the walls or base of their barns.'

HOW TO PRESERVE SMOKED MEATS IN SUMMER.

A correspondent in the Country Gentle-man of March 30th, wishes to know how to keep "beef and hams through the summer after they have been smoked." If he fine, the finer the better; then wash the hams or beef, and rub while damp, ficiency will adhere to them to safely protect against the depredations of flies and bugs through the summer. In the cure side. Two pounds of pepper is sufficient for thirty pounds of meat. It may remain hanging in the smoke-house during summer. This will also impart a fine flavor to HENRY F. VAIL.

FERN CREEK, KY.

FARMER'S PAINT. Farmers will find the following profitable for house or fence paint:-

Skim milk, two quarts; fresh slacked lime, eight ounces; linseed oil, six ounces; white Burgundy pitch, two ounces; Spanish white, three pounds. The lime is to be slacked in water, exposed to the air, and then mixed with about one-fourth of the 6th. The cream being in proper order milk; the oil in which the pitch is dissolved, of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish yards, two coats. This is for white paint. If desirable, any other color may be pro-

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGES IN NEW JER-SEY .- Mr. Quinn remarked at a recent meeting of the New York Farmers' Club :-"I was never more gratified in my life than by a recent visit to the farm of Mr. Bell. in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in sceing his hedges of Osage Orange. He has his farm completely fenced with these plied at this first working, and thoroughly hedges, from two to eight years old. All incorporated, by the fluted rollers of the that are five years old and upward are comworker. The use of any water at all in | pletely impassable by man, beast or bird.

> THE CANADA THISTLE-A GOOD LAW. -The Canadian Parliament has passed law to prevent the spread of the Canada thistle It makes it the duty of every landholder to cut down the thistles on his land prior to the time of ripening, the penalty for non-performance of this duty being a fine of from two to ten dollars for every offence. A good example this for the legislatures of the several States of the American Union wherein the pest prevails.

Sewing Machines.



It is entirely noiseless.

A patented device prevents its being turned back-

ward.
The heedle cannot be set wrong.
The Hemmer, Feller, and Braider are acknowledged to be superior to all others.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863. tute in 1863.

It also received the first premium for "The Best Sewing Machine," at the great "New England Fair," the "Vermont. State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair," 1864.

Send for a circular containing full information, notices from the press, testimonials from those using the machine, &c.

JAMES WILLCOX.

Manufacturer, 508 Broadway, New York.

GROYER&BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

The Grover & Baker S. M. Co. manufacture, 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.

A pamphlet, containing samples of both the Grover & Baker Stitch and Shuttle Stitch in various fabrics, with full explanations, diagrams and illustrations, to enable purchasers to examine, test and compare their relative merits, will be furnished, on request, from our offices throughout the country. Those who desire machines which do the best work, should not fail to send for a pamphlet, and test and compare these stitches for themselves.

OFFICE, 730 CHESTNUT STREET,

OFFICE, 730 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN HUSS:

OR,

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. By the Rev. E. H. Gillett, D. D.

Medicinal.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILL'S



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILL'S

Are the most perfect purgatives withink have ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary mediciness in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their perpetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its oreans, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purse out the foul humors which breed and grow distamper, stimulate stom, and impart a healthy tone with a strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the everyday complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures; of the following complaints:

Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rhemmatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Beafness, Partial Bilindness, Neuraigia, and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kin

Prepared by DR J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggests.

Mines, &c.



SPEER'S SAMBURG PORT GRAPE WINE Vineyard, Passaic, New Jersey. Pure and four years ld. For the Communion Table, and for Medical old. For the Communion Table, and for Medical purposes.

THIS IS AN ARTICLE OF WINE FROM THE Pure Port Grape Juice, without the addition of spirits or any liquors whatever. None is disposed of until four years old.

The beneficial effect derived from its use cannot be realized from other wine, nor from the "housands of Patent Bitters now crowding the market.

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons and the consumptive.

Be sure the signature of Alfred Speer is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by Druggists.

Trade supplied by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & READING, No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Wholesale Druggists, and by FREDERICK BROWN, is Philadelphia, and by A. SPEER, at his Vincyard, New York.

CHARLES BURNHAM MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FRUIT-PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. No. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.

Arthur's Self-Sealing Tin Cans, Carlisle Screw Top-Glass Jars, Willoughby's Patent Tin Cans. Coment Top Tin Cans, Glass Jars with Cork Stoppers, Ar-thur's Self-Sealing Glass Jars, Kline's Patent Top Glass Jars, Willoughby's Patent Glass Jars, Common Tin Cans, Cement. Tinmen furnished with Tops and Bottoms, stamped up, for Common, Cement top, and Willoughby Cans.

TORREY'S

ARCTIC ICE CREAM FREEZER. The manufacturers of the ARCTIC FREIZER claim for it the following points, and are ready to prove them by public exhibition, if disputed.

1st. That they will actually freeze cream in four minutes.

2d. They will freeze cream in less than half the time of any other freezer in use.

3d. They require much less ice than any other freezer. freezer.
4th. They will make cream smoother and lighter than any other freezer.

1 qt. 83 | 3 qts. 85 | 6 qts 8 | 8 | 14 qts. 815 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 22 | 20 | WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GAS STOVES,

FOR SUMMER USE. BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, BAKE, TOAST, and HEAT SMOOTHING IRONS.

Hundreds of Families use them with perfect satis-No. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA,

CANVASSERS WANTED. THE PRESBYTERIAN PUBLICATION COM-MITTEE wish to engage CANVASSERS, to sell GILLETT'S HISTORY

OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Both in the large Cities and in Country Congrega-

ons. Applications should be addressed to the Committee, 1334 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

SPECTACLES.

WILLIAM BARBER,

Manufacturer of Gold, Silver, Nickel, and Steel Spectecles, Bye Glasses, &c., has neathy furnished a room in connection with the factory, for RETAIL PURPOSES, wherespectacles of every description may be obtained, accurately adjusted to the requirements of vision on STRICTLY OPTICAL SCIENCE. Sales room and factory,

No. 248 NORTH EIGHTH Street, Second Floor.

ONE COD LIVER OIL OF PERFECT PURITY EXISTS.

It is manufactured by JOHN C. BAKER & Co., No. 718 MARKETStreet, Philadelphia. For eighteen years it has been considered the finest preparation of its kind in the market. Its guaranties are the written testimonials of the most eminent physicians in America. They are open to the public at the manufactory. Consumptives and all whe suffer from Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, Trachitis, Scrofula, or Liver Disease are invited to try the article.

THE BOHEMIAN REFORMATION OF WESTON'S METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEG. The lightest, cheapest, most durable and most natural ever invented. Price \$75 to \$100. Send for pamphlet.

J. W. WESTON, 956-ly 491 Broadway, New York.