THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The Christian Intelligencer, (Ref. Dutch), one of the most erudite and discriminating of our weekly cotemporaries, has a sound and virtuously indignant article upon the North American Review's persistent spite toward Dr. Gillett's great work, "The Life and Times of John Huss." The Intelligencer speaks of the original notice in the Review, speaks of the original notice in the *Review*, (we say original, for its fulminations have of his tasks, that you were certain that there reached to article No. 3, a point where any was a reserve of power never called into attack becomes prima facia splenetic, and action; you could not but believe that this hence only a brutem fulmen,) under the mild man whom your saw casting "smooth stones out of the brook" could, if roused to the term of a "great mistake." One reason given is that "it was written with a parade of learning which masked a profound ignorance." Another is thus expressed :---

Unfortunately again, that notice was not Unfortunately again, that notice was not only grossly unjust, and incompetently writ-ten, but it left the Reviewer in the mortify-ten, but it left the reviewer in the mortify-ten but it left the reviewer in the mortify-place before him. ing position of a minority of one. There was

telligencer says:-

Nothing remained but to assail the entire literary criticism of the country as incompetent or venal. This was done, not only with shameless impudence, but with a Jesuitical shall which assumed to ignore the very exis-tence of such periodicals as the Bibliotheca Sacra, the New Englander, the Congrega-tional Quarterly, the Evangelical Quarterly, and several of our ablest journals, all of his is common with ourselves—differed which-in common with ourselves-differed which—in common with ourseives—unfered toto ccelo from the critic of the North Ameri-can. This fact also was brought out by the American Presbyterian and Theological Re-view, and with such force and pertinency that the critic must have felt sharply stung by it.

The last attack is thus treated in the article

before us :---

But this, the third essay, is a more misera-ble failure, if possible, than those which preceded it. Any previous objection of inac-curacy is effectually set aside by the manifest fidelity with which, according to the showing of the reviewer, Gillett, has followed his authorities. The reliableness of the history is confirmed by this assault made upon it. The charges of the reviewer are substan

tially these-that large extracts have been made from Bonnechose's "Reformers before the Reformation," sometimes bodily, some-times with slight alteration, and sometimes to introduce additional matter; that other authors are referred to in many of these instances, and yet that Bonnechose is referred to only once in the preface, and seven times in the course of the history. The reviewer professes to give the evidence to sustain these charges. We have examined the evidence, and we must say, without going outside of the record, that he has convicted himself of gross injustice. He does not state clearly, as justice required, that the extracts from Bonnechose consist to a great extent, of translations of letters, speeches, and documents, which Gillett examined and corrected, with the original authorities before him, and which it would have been a fastidious nicety to have translated himself, simply in order to differ from Bonnechose. The reviewer himself satisfies us, by the admission he makes in one instance at least, and by his concession of the inaccuracies of Bonnechose, which Gillett was constantly required to correct, that the task of the latter was as far as pos-sible from that of a blind copyist. We have compared his citations from the two authors, and we find that, apart from translations of documents, etc., there are, in the thirteen hundred pages of "Life and Times of John Huss," just eight sentences identical with the same number in Bonnechose, and about thirty, some of them quite short, in which a

Roman Catholic authors, and where the same portation for it. There are four lines of

and retentive, enabled him to command in- | stantly all his resources. If the man of one book, as the proverb tells us, is formidable, he who has in thinking and learning, his own chosen walk, and resolutely keeps binself within the boundaries of that, may be well deemed more formidable still. With-in his province he may, if he will, be a king. No one could listen to Dr. Hagany and not feel that in his chosen field he was perfectly master of himself and of his position. Nay, utmost of his energy, have plucked up great trees by the roots, and hurled them at the

He was never contented unless he visibly did men good. His sermon was not an end,

ing position of a minority of one. There are a second rate in the more nearly you approached the life of Dr. Hagany, the more admirable it seemed. Like many other men of marked character, he was shy and reserved in the communication of his thoughts upon subjects. The more nearly you approached the inner which deeply touched his feelings. He was self-distrustful, and in all things deeply conscientious: He believed religion to be a concious life, maintained by constant communion with God; nor was he satisfied with less than the assurance of the favor of his heavenly Father. I count him among the much-praying men whom I have known. much-praying men whom I have known. His sense of the uncertainty of life was so strong that he strove to be in a state of readiness at all times for death. The fre-quency with which he spoke of dying was a matter of common remark among his friends. There was nothing morbid in this habit of mind, for he was ever cheerful; but it seemed to be his wich prover to allow himself to forget to be his wish never to allow himself to forget that his days were but as a "hand's breadth."

# Aews of the Week.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW JERSEF POLITICS.—The Union State Convention was held in Trenton, on the 20th inst. It was full and enthusiastic. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, of Sussex county, was the presiding officer. Hon. Marcus L. Ward was placed in nomination for Governor, and a eries of resolutions were adopted-among hem one declaring that the Constitutional anti-Slavery amendment must and shall prevail in New Jersey.

HATTI.—Advices from Port-au-Prince are to June 20. Political affairs in the North were still unsettled. The rebels continue to hold Cape Haytien, and the Government forces were making slow work in reducing that town. The place has been declared in a state of siege, and all the foreign consuls notified of the fact, but it was considered a difficult work on the part of the Government to make it effective, owing to the want of vessels. The rebels were confined to Cape Haytien, the rest of the island being in a tranquil state.

CARE FOR THE REMAINS OF OUR MUR-DERED DEAD.—The steamer Virginia arrived at Savannah on the 12th inst., with fencing materials head-boards, and other lumber to be used in enclosing the prison at Anderson-ville. All the remains of our murdered prisoners will be decently interred in- proper graves, and where identification is possible, the name of each martyr will be legibly mark-ed upon neat head-boards. The whole area is to be henceforth consecrated ground, and when the fencing is up a suitable monument will be erected.

NORTH CAROLINA. - The news from North certain resemblance, sometimes quite remote, may be traced. As to the references, Gillett says in his preface, "Nearly all the statements con-tained in the work rest upon the authority of Boman Catholic authors, and where the same thies, the marginal references are to those who would be least suspected of partiality to the cause and doctrines of Huss." This is a fair and candid statement of an author's justifiable precaution against any at-tack was a subsected of partiality to the cause and doctrines of Huss." This is a fair and candid statement of an author's justifiable precaution against any at-tack was a subsected of partiality to the cause and doctrines of Huss." mington. THE CROPS .--- The wheat harvest in Southern Illinois and Indiana has commenced Exchanges from that section speak of the yield as enormous, and the quality as unsur passed by the crops of any previous year. To add to the satisfaction of the farmers, the weather has been as favorable as they could desire, and the new crop has been harvested in the very best condition, From all parts of the country, we have the same glowing account of the wheat crop. Corn and oats will be more than average return, and fruit has never promised a more prolific yield. This, therefore, is likely to be a year of plenty, its cornucopia overflowing with abundance —New York Times. THE WIDOW OF AARON BURR.-One of the oldest inhabitants of this city has passed away. On last Sabbath morning, Madame Eliza B. Jumel died at Washington Heights, in the 92d year of her age. She was for a short time the wife of the notorious Aaron Burr, and played a conspicuous part in social life in this city, fifty years ago. The amount of real estate which belonged to her, here and elsewhere, is immense; one portion only, extending from 158th to 172d streets, and from the 8th to the 10th avenues. It is understood that nearly one-half of this property has been left for benevolent purposes, and if the will is unbroken, some of the institutions in the neighborhood of Washington Heights may be enriched by her death. -N. Y. Observer. A REBEL FIEND IN THE HANDS OF JUS TICE.-Washington accounts say that Captain Henry Wirr, lately prison keeper at Andersonville, is shortly to be put upon his trial, for the cruelty and barbarity practised by him upon our prisoners confined at that place. The Military Commission sitting in this city, of which Brigadier General A. B. Underwood is President, and Colonel N. P. hipman, of the War Department, Judge Advocate, has been directed to try the case The charges embrace a list of atrocities that are little short of fiendish, and will arouse the indignation of the civilized world. The lustrations—learn how to follow as well as onment at this prison put Colonel Chipman admire. Hence a few extracts :--DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET. - The country the north of Philadelphia, was on the 15th inst., the scene of the most copious rain In Montgomery county the flood was the most fearful ever known there. The damage done is estimated at between one hundred and fifty and three hundred thousand dollars. and the poor people of that town were the worst sufferers. In Bucks county it was equally destructive. In New Jersey, for a them a finish which contributed rangery to his success. a calm, rather than a fervid; temperament, a quick, tender sympathy, by which he was a quick, tender sympathy, by which he was hundred thousand dollars destroyed. In readily affected himself, and could readily af-is so breat that contributions are solicited. Jeffrard offered annesty to the people of the Cape, if they will expel their rebellious

WHAT SHE DIED OF.-A New York leaders. A Government general, named aper has the following account of an agoni- Morisset, has been assassinated by an insurpaper has the following account of an agonizingly precise finding of a coroner's jury: "Coroner Collins held an inquest yesterday at the New York Hospital, over the body of Mrs. Frances Miller, a young German wo-man whose throat was cut, in May last, by her husband. The jury found that she died of acute 'peritonitis, dependent upon a per-forating ulcer of the ilium intestine.' The husband lies in the Tombs, awaiting trial.'

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH HEARD FROM -A schooner has arrived at San Francisco, from the Micronesian Island, which reports that on the 30th of March, whilst in lati-tude 40° north, latitude 18° west, she was boarded by the pirate Shenandoah, and her papers examined. The Shenandoah was on a cruise for whaleships, and the captain made namerous inquiries in regard to that kind of letter from Australia to Boston craft. says that the Shenandoah was cruising off the coast of New Zealand. An American schooner was seen on fire—probably one of her victims. Since there remains not the ghost of a C.S. A. Government to give a belligerent standing to this cruiser, we know not why she should not have the navies of the side index and at her back the civilized world at her heels.

GENERAL SHERMAN NOT A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.-General Sherman, replying to a complimentary toast at a banquet given him in Cincinnati, on the 14th instant, said :-- "It had been surmised he had political aspirations. That was a great mistake. He would not accept the office of President were it offered him to-day. He could do better. Twenty-five thousand dollars a year was no inducement, for him to assume the duties and responsibilities of the Presidency the would prefer to retain the military position he now holds. He was quite satisfied with the reputation he had gained in it, and he intended to take care of it. The Presidency had near nigh killed every military man that had meddled with it, and he had no purpose or desire to have anything to do with it.

THE PIRATE STONEWELL.-We mentioned last week, in a news item, that Spain has given up this vessel, surrendered some time since to the Cuban authorities, to our Govern, ment, the latter reimbursing the Spanish expenses in the case—\$16,000. We see by the published correspondence that this reimbursement was suggested by Spain, but not insisted upon as a condition. The letter of the Spanish Minister announcing the de-sole and especial cause of the surrender of the vessel, it is to be believed that the Government of the United States will not refuse to reimburse it, it being understood neverthe-less, that this is not a condition for the delivery of the Stonewall, which delivery is and must be considered absolutely unconditional."

DUKE-No DUKE .- At last we have the satisfaction of knowing that the Gwin question is definitely settled, and officially set at rest. The notorious Dr. Gwin is not to be Duke, Viceroy, or Governor of Sonora. For the last six months every mail from Mexico, and almost every mail the Europe, has brought us new versions of the rumor that the Doctor had received high tokens of imperial favor and confidence from the Emperor of France, and England, until we thought that a struc ture so colossal must have some foundation to stand upon. The Government of Maxi milian has at length deemed it necessary to set these flying rumors at rest, and accorringly has published the Doctor as an intertor, towards whom it has too long exercised the grace of patience. In an official note, published in the *Diario* of Mexico, the Min-

istry say: — "We, the Imperial Government, never at any time have entered into negotiations with Dr. Gwin. So we never contemplated making him Duke nor Governor of Sonora, nor Viceroy of any other province. We never knew that his services were worth \$60,000 a year. Moreover, the very person of Dr. Gwin is not known by any of the Ministry, and we did not hear of any having the desire

gent leader. LATER.-Monday morning brought advices from Liverpool down to July 14. The English elections indicate that the Government will have no increased strength in the

new Parliament. Among the Liberals elect ed was John Stewart Mill. The Great Eastern was to have left Valentia on the 19th.

ITEMS. Official communications received at th Department of State, from Paris, justify the expectation that the cannon and other property carried across the Rio Grande by the rebel leaders after the capitulation, will be freely and fully restored to the United States,

in compliance with the demand heretofor made.——The South Carolinians are still in conference with the President. Governor Perry and ex-Speaker Orr were closeted with him, on the 18th inst.—Large numbers of Northern emigrants are settling themselves as business men in North Carolina.——The destination of the State prisoners, Spangler, Mudd, O'Laughlin, and Arnold, has been changed from Albany to the Dry Tortugas. -Gayle, the Alabamian, who offered reward for Mr. Lincoln's assassination, is now confined at Fort Pulaski.——Prof. McCullough, who invented the new combustible which was to have been used in firing Northern cities, is a prisoner in Fort Delawareand Custer, are marching across Texas to the Rio Grande.——General Herron has sent in-formation to the Indian Bureau, that a council of twenty tribes of Indians, who had participated in the rebellion, have asked for a restoration of their forfeited rights.—The heirs of President Lincoln own one hundred and sixty acres of land in Iowa, conferred upon him for services rendered in the Black Hawk war.—General Ewell has been re-leased from Fort Warren.—The Emperor Maximilian has given contracts to Americans for telegraph lines from the United States through both the eastern and western sections of the country, and is offering great inducements to capitalists to work the rich and exhaustless mines, with which Mexico abounds.— A correspondent of the New York Herald is responsible for a sensation account of Jeff. Davis, to the effect that his health is sinking, he is going blind, is not likely to live six weeks, etc. An authoritative despatch contradicts the story in every particular. — The Postmaster-General is gradu ally restoring the mail facilities to the South.

It is supposed that the new appointments to the offices of postmaster will be compara-tively few.——The applications for pensions work. In their factory econincreased during June last twenty-five per cent over the previous month. Thirteen or omy of manufacture is never fourteen millions are required for such payments during the present fiscal year.consulted at expense in qualformation from good authority, now in Washington, points out a steady colored movement to the Southern States. All the predictions that the free cities would be over-run by the ity It is their ambition to make. not the lowest priced, negroes after emancipation and the close o but the best instruments, the war, have been falsified by facts. Gradu ally the column is increasing, and moving to the tropical regions.——Emigration is said to be pouring into Missouri, and under the new which are in the end the cheapest. The great reputa-Constitution she will get a population of loyal, thrifty, free State' men.—A party of thirteen ladies and gentlemen from Norwich are encamped at Saybrook, near the mouth tion of their instruments is, in great measure, the result of the Connecticut. They occupy a large of this policy. Circulars tent, do their own cooking, and enjoy the luxuries of the sea-side with but small ex-pense——The Jackson (Miss.) News anwith full particulars free to nounces that Governor Sharkey has deter-mined to reinstate all the old rebel officers of any address. Salesrooms, the State from Judge down, by executive ap-pointment. — A large fire, has occurred at San Francisco, destroying property to the amount of \$250,000. — The United States steamer Quinnebang was wrecked off. More-head City, North Carolina, on the 21st inst. 274 Washington Street, Boston; 7 Mercer Street, New York.

She had some three hundred soldiers on board belonging to the Ninth Maine, and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments. About thirty lives were lost. — The national CHARLES BURNHAM currency issued during the week ending July 22, amounted to \$3,787,650, making a total of \$157,607,665 now in circulation. Gov FRUIT-PRESERVING CANS AND JARS,

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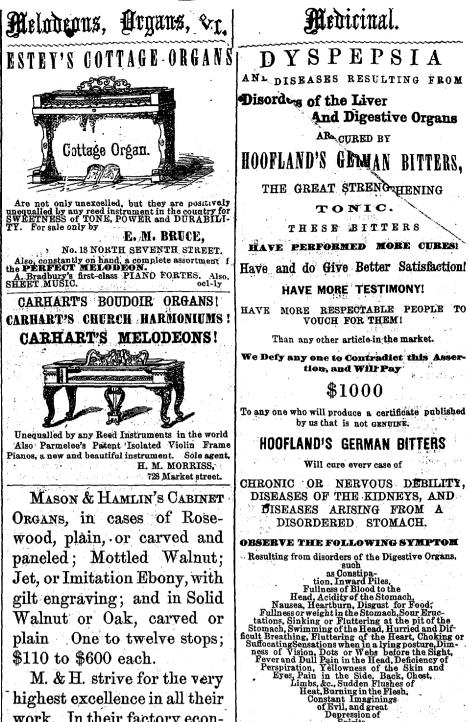
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IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD. READ WHO SAYS SO.

Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church r, Pa., formerly of Baptist Church, Pember-

From Rev. Levi G. Beck. Pastor of the Baptist Church at Cheeter, 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 J was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasare 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.
From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopadies 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 Ger-man 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 an indebted tomy friend, Robt. Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffaring 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 folt 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. Phinda., June 2, 1861. J. NEW TON BROWN. From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches. (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches. New Rocheller, N. Y. Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir—I teel it a pleasure thus of my own accord to bear testimony to the excel-lence 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. J. M. LYONS.

tack upon the accuracy of his work. And yet, because the original authorities upon which Bonnechose and Gillett both relied, are so given by the latter, that Roman Catholic prejudice might not call his statements in question, he is repeatedly charged-notwith-standing his distinct announcement of his plan-with plagiarism and deception. Is the attack now made a disguised attempt to shake the credit of a work which was carefully fortified against Roman Catholic objections, and has a Protestant Review lent itself to a task so mean, invidious, and unprotestant, that an author's caution had not conceived it possible? Certainly, after the statement made in the preface, the attempt to represent the preference given to certain authori-ties, as intentional deception, is one of the most groundless and malignant kind. To employ, as the reviewer does, on no better grounds than those he has adduced, such ungentlemanly language toward a Christian minister of unimpeachable integrity and high character, savors more of the blackguard than of the scholar, and cannot fail to recoil upon himself

The Intelligencer's article, from which we have not room to extract more largely, extends itself into a view of what properly constitutes the sin of plagairism, brushing away some popular absurdities on the subject, by showing that if they are to be accepted, what would be the worthlessness of any great historical work which is not more or less indebted to what the Review calls plagiarism. Mr. Bancroft's name is pe tinently suggested as a partner in offence with Dr. Gillette.

The Methodist of July 15th, opens with a notice of one of its recently deceased ministers of its church in the city of New York. Rev. J. B. Hagany, D. D., a brother who was not merely an ornament to his own church connection, but whose temper, spiritual and ecclesiastical, greatly endeared him to the church in general. We best learn goodness and power for good from living il-the soldiers who have survived their imprisadmire. Hence a few extracts :--The literature of the period preceding the

French Revolution was as familiar to him as a household word. It is a literature whose traits we all know—pure even to severity in expression, logical in the sequences of thought, measured in the degree of feeling conveyed, and free from the tumultuous enthusiasm of our era. The anarchical energy the boundless grasping after the unattainable, which distinguish our day, are unknown to the wise placid teachers with whom our Hagany loved to commune. His studies in the In Norristown the flood was very destructive, literature of the last century gave character to all of his ministrations, and imparted to them a finish which contributed largely to

• •

to get acquainted with him." Truly a most lame and impotent conclusion—for the Doctor, of whose pretentions, let us hope, the world has now heard the last.—N. Y. Paper.

FOREIGN.

European advices are to July 8th, and are rather barren of interest. Earl Russell, preliterally covering the top of the water. One vessel from Portland secured one hundred vious to the breaking up of the session, had presented to the House of Lords the Ameriand twenty barrels last Saturday. can despatch in regard to the withdrawal of belligerent rights to the rebels, and, in an-swer to a question of Earl Derby, said that said despatches contained nothing to show that the usual courtesies would be denied British vessels. Further correspondence be-tween the English and French Governments on the cessation of the American war has been published. Earl Russell says the opinion of the British Government is that ships belonging to the Confederate Government and not lawfully transferred to other owners before the total cessation of hostilities may be claimed as public property by the Federal Government, if found in any British territory, and any counter claim must be decided in the ordinary course of late by the civil tribunals. In a despatch to the British Minister at Washington, Earl Russell says the enemy's commissioned ships-of-war can-not, during the continance of the war, be relieved from the risk of capture by any sale or transfer to neutrals. The English Parliament had been dissolved,

and candidates for the Lower House are in the field. The Queen's speech proroguing the Parliament, previous to its dissolution, expressed satisfaction at the termination of our war, and a hope that our prosperity would soon be renewed

The rebel organ in London, The Index, has gone into non-existence. The vessels intended for laying the Atlan

tic cable, had sailed for Valentia, from which point they were expected to sail on the 15th instant.

The cholera was making frightful ravages in Alexandria, Egypt, the deaths numbering two hundred and fifty per day, although at later dates the diminution in deaths was WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

considerable. On the 17th of May, a hurricane occurred at Cape of Good Hope. Over seventy ves-sels were wrecked, and numerous persons were lost.

The Spanish Government is reported as about to recognize the kingdom of Italy, with the reservation of protest against any mea-sure hostile to the Roman Catholic religion. American securities hold their popularity in the Foreign market. Five-twenties are quoted at 71@71. The demand is mainly German. The Mexican journal D'Elonia, explains

that the Papal representative to Mexico has terminated his mission by order of the Pope, as he could not longer be permitted to wit ness the violation of the rights of the church. Monseignor Neiglia was to await fresh instructions from Rome at Guatemala.

HATTI.—The latest advices from the Haytien rebellion say that it is confined to Cape Haytien. The government forces could storm and capture that place, but they wish to prevent further effusion of blood.

Brough, of Ohio, is lying very ill in Cleve No. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHÌLA land. His life has been regarded as in imminent danger, but he is now somewhat im-

Artbur's Self. Sealing Tin Cans, Carlisle Screw Top Glass Jars, Willoughby's Patent Tin Cans, Cement 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. proved.——The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that the remarriage of a widow. terminates all claims to a pension, from the date of such remarriage, although she may become a widow. Mackerel are very plenty this year along the Maine coast, in some cases

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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.

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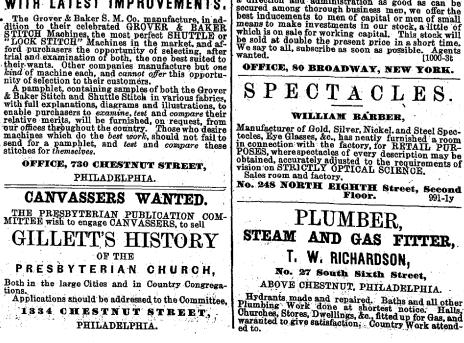
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