

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GROWTH OF ROMANISM.—The Roman Catholic Directory for 1865, gives a concise view of the progress of the Church of Rome in England and Scotland during the past year. Cardinal Wiseman, in order to illustrate to his audience at the recent Catholic Congress in Mehlis the progress of his operations in London, showed the number of churches, nunneries, monasteries, hospitals, and orphanages for 1820, 1851, and 1864; and bringing down these figures, so far as we can with certainty, to the present date, we see the more readily the steady and rapid progress which the Church of Rome is making, especially in London:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number. Rows for 1820, 1851, 1864, and 1865.

Mr. Lumly gathers from official reports facts as to the moral shade of the Popish population. He says: "While the Roman Catholic population of England and Wales does not amount to one twentieth part of the inhabitants, one-fifth of the inhabitants of the jails in those countries are set down as of that religion, and the ratio of such inmates appears from the experience of the last two years, to be rapidly increasing."

ENGLISH METHODISM IN 1865.—English Methodism is comprised of the parent body and several denominational offshoots from the parent stem, the largest being that of the Primitive Methodists, while the United Methodist Free Church and the Methodist New Connection respectively follow in numerical importance. All these bodies hold their conferences during the summer, generally in June. Among the Wesleyan Methodists, as, indeed, among the minor denominations, the main business of the Conference is done in committees, prior to the session of the Conference; and, hence, before the meeting of that body much of its work may be anticipated. The total membership of the Wesleyan Methodists this year in Great Britain is 330,780, which is an advance of 1,112 over last year. There are also 19,145 probationers, and 164 young men were recommended for admission into the travelling connection. As an evidence of a healthy home missionary spirit, we have to record that during the year seven new chapels, each of which will accommodate a thousand people, have been built in London, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Chapel Fund, and that the eighth will shortly be opened for divine service. The contributions to the Jubilee fund of the Wesleyan Missionary Society now exceed one million dollars, one half of which is already paid in. Notice is given that Wesleyan donations for the relief of the 4,000,000 of American freedmen will be received at the Wesleyan Mission House.

The Primitive Methodists are a very efficient and successful body. Their forty-sixth Annual Conference, which is composed of one third ministerial and two-thirds lay delegates, was held in Hull. They have 568 travelling and 13,575 local preachers, 8,963 class leaders, and 140,000 members. The increase this year was 140,000, most satisfactory, especially when viewed in relation to the multiplied means and agencies which they employed. The Methodist New Connection is the oldest offshoot from the parent stock of Methodism, having its origin in the Kilhamite secession of 1796. It is not as numerous a body as the Primitive or the United Free Churches, but it has several strong societies, and its ministry comprises some men of distinguished ability both as ministers and scholars, among whom are Drs. Cooke, Crofts, and Stacey. Their sixty-ninth Annual Conference was held in Newcastle. Their missionary operations, their book-room publications, and their chapel fund operations, have, considering their ability, all been extensive and successful. The returns of members showed the membership in Great Britain to be 24,289, and in Canada 8,028; besides a few in Ireland and Australia. During the past seven years they have expended over \$800,000 in chapel building and improvements.

FRANCE.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Church of France commenced its sessions in the Wesleyan Chapel, Rue Roquepene, on Friday, the 16th of June. Bishop James, of New York, who arrived in Paris on Saturday, was warmly welcomed by the French pastors, and was present at the meetings of Saturday and Monday. The Bishop preached to the English congregation of the chapel on the Sabbath.

The recital of the difficulties of the spread of the Protestant faith in France is most touching, as heard from various members of the present Conference. The Rev. F. Prunier, one of the pastors employed in this missionary work, called, a few days ago, on the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of the American Chapel, to enlist his sympathies and aid in the field in which his labors are employed. Mr. Prunier gives several very interesting particulars concerning the state of Protestantism in the department of Haute Marne, particularly the portion which most suffers from the persecution of the Guises. At Joinville the very last great stone building—in which three centuries ago a whole congregation was massed while engaged in worshipping God according to their consciences, is now offered for sale to the Protestants for the purpose of changing it into a church where they may, without let or hindrance, perform the rites of the Protestant faith. The barn is still solid on its foundations, and so well preserved that its proprietors ask \$3600 for it—too large a sum for the laboring population of the town to expend at this time. A letter from this gentleman says: "They rise from the ruins of the Guises," said the pagans of the Christians whom they had slain. May the same not be said of the Protestants whose blood Papacy has so cruelly shed in France? In every spot upon which the stake and the scaffold were erected now arise temples in which the Gospel is faithfully disclosed. Three centuries ago the Reformation made rapid progress in Champagne. The small city of Vassy, where we now have a Methodist Church, with the suburban villages, then counted several thousand Protestants. But evangelical doctrine was forbidden admittance into Joinville, which was a principality of the Guises, where they had a magnificent chateau, the ruins of which mingled with the ruins of those of powerful princes who had vowed death to the French Reformers, had long since been grown over by brambles and buried in profound oblivion. "Thou shalt see," says the Eternal, "that the wicked shall be cut off." The Guises have been cut off, and the Evangelical Church has been established upon the same spot where their house, like a tree of renown, held up its arrogant head for three hundred years.

GERMANY.

From Germany we have the account of a new religious movement, the "German Protestant Diet" which was held on June 7th and 8th, at Eisenach. It is a national organization having for its object to "promote religious sentiments in the Protestant churches of Germany, to unite all the State churches into one Evangelical church of Germany on the basis of the 'Congregational principle,' to defend the rights, the honor, and the freedom of German Protestantism, and to protect

the freedom of investigation from all encroachment of the State and the ecclesiastical authorities." Many celebrated theologians were present at the meeting, differing widely in their religious opinions, evangelical and rational being both represented. They agree to leave every congregation free to choose a pastor of whatever views, and thus their body will be a kind of blending of Congregational, Presbyterian and Unitarian elements. The Methodist, commenting upon this movement, says: "There will be much in its development with which the evangelical churches of America can feel no sympathy; but it ought to be remembered that it represents the first national organization among the State churches of Germany, which is sincerely and thoroughly in favor of putting an end to the encroachments of the State upon church rights, and of introducing the era of self-government. And, in the second place, it aims at arousing the masses of the people from religious indifference, and rescuing them from that modern radicalism, which avowedly intends to exterminate Christianity and every form of religion. In both respects the Protestant Diet may exercise a far-reaching and beneficent influence."

ITALY.

THE POPE AND THE KING OF ITALY.—The failure of the last attempt at negotiation between these two powers, is probably final. On the part of the first it was an attempt to re-establish a perfect spiritual supremacy in the Italian Kingdom upon conditions which would, by implication, leave the temporal government of Victor Emmanuel a mere *de facto* one, leaving the *de jure* question at least an open one. It was probably wise in the King to allow the negotiation to be opened, that his own more enlightened subjects, and the better portion of the Catholic world, might be satisfied of the impossibility of any co-indwelling of the Romish ideas of Church-supremacy with a liberal government. The question in debate related to the appointment of Bishops to the vacant sees of the kingdom—whether the appointments should be distributed by the Pope or the King. It was a prerogative which the latter was well disposed to yield, provided the former would accept it upon conditions which should not ignore his rightful temporal dominion. But the demands of Pius IX. were arrogant and impudent. He demanded, first, that the Bishops appointed should be exempt from obligation to swear allegiance to Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy. They might acknowledge him as King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, but the kingdom of Italy was to be ignored. In the second place, all education was to be in the hands of the priests.

In other words, for the sake of religious reconciliation to himself, the Italian Government must, in one hour of complaisant madness, throw away all the important achievements of years of suffering effort, and Italy sink back from the glorious record which now makes it the finest constitutional country of the continent, to its old character of the "plague spot of Europe." But the infatuation of the Papal administration is beyond anything that the old Pope would admit of going to his death. Back to the throne he goes in his shorn-temporal dominion—a dominion which would soon become the rotten food for its own vermin, were the Imperial bayonets withdrawn. In the meanwhile Italy makes Bishops for itself, and sustains the institutions of a Church whose head it detests.

THE VAUDOIS.—We take the following account of the present condition of the Waldensian churches, as compared with the past, from the report of Dr. Thompson, delegate to their Synod from the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. No country has ever yielded so many martyrs to the sword, to the scaffold, to the fire, to the dungeon, and to forms of death even more terrible than these. There is scarcely a mountain, or cave, or rock, or narrow pass, which has not associated with it some thrilling story of suffering and even death for Christ's sake. During the three centuries since the Reformation especially, peace has been the exception and persecution the rule. Of all the churches that ever existed on the earth, the Church of the Waldenses has been a martyr Church. This was still their condition to a great extent when I visited them for the first time about eleven years since. Their ministers were not allowed to preach or even to sleep beyond their own valleys. Every attempt at proselytism was visited with the severest penalties. It is true that, even then, they had a church at Turin, the capital of their kingdom, and had been permitted to erect a temple at Pignerolo which stood a few miles outside their own territories; but these were understood to be only for their own Vaudois who had migrated to those places. Now, in consequence of the union of nearly the whole of Italy under one king, and the favorable change of her laws and practice in the matter of religious liberty, the whole of that beautiful land, with its more than twenty-four millions of inhabitants, is open to its evangelistic efforts. The former martyr church has been called by divine providence to become the Missionary Church of the land that for so many dark ages and dreary centuries persecuted its fathers. Nor has it been blind to its new commission, or careless of its opportunity. Eleven years ago, I found it with only two churches outside its own valleys; now it has forty churches and stations scattered over Italy, and in general one or more schools attached to each church. Some of those churches are in a remarkably interesting condition. That under the ministry of M. Ribet, a leghorn, commands an attendance of 400, and carries the notice of the whole city. The Rev. M. Pilatte, at Nice, in addition to its effects upon the native population, is attended by invalids from every part of the world, especially from Russia—many of them belonging to the Russian nobility, who carry back the Gospel to their own estates, and circulate the Word of God in secret. In addition to all this, the Vaudois are receiving constant demands for new evangelists to other parts of Italy, and their college at Florence, with its seventeen students—one of them an ex-priest and another a monk—cannot supply half the number of men whom the new openings in Italy are ready to receive. The discussions in their Synod were conducted with all the freedom that marks those of a Church Court in our own land. We found them on their first business day discussing the subject of Sabbath sanctification. There is no representative of a hostile government now sitting in their Synod and watching their every word and deed. Hours were spent by us in anxious and prayerful deliberation with their leading men in reference to their future action upon Italy, and the conviction was produced in all our minds to an extent and with a depth which could only be produced by actual oversight—that the time for giving the Gospel to Italy had come, and that these were, in the meantime at least, the chief men to be its heralds. The only thing in which these Waldenses are wanting is money. They are for the most part an agricultural people, small proprietors of the soil, and they are for the most part poor. But, speaking for Scotland, we said to them, "If you will go down to the pit, we will hold the ropes." They have taken us at our word.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—A Liverpool merchant, Mr. A. Balfour, writes to the *London Weekly Review*, under date of July 3, as follows:—"I may be excused for the freedom of addressing you, if I mention that my purpose is to interest in the spiritual condition of a people in a quarter of the globe with which I am connected in business, viz., South America. "I am well aware that the Republics of South America claim little notice from the public here; and, as a field for Presbyterian missionary enterprise may be considered as unknown. But numbers of Scotchmen are engaged on the West Coast of South America in commercial and mechanical pursuits, while, in the Argentine Republic, on the eastern side of the continent, there are a considerable number of Scotch employed as above, and also settled as sheep farmers. In the Argentine Republic there are three Scotch congregations supplied by ministers from the Scotch Established Church. "From Valparaiso, in Chili, a call has recently come for a Copastor to be supplied, if possible, from the Scotch Disestablished Presbyterian Churches, and which, as far as the Kree Church is concerned, has meantime failed. "But I do not despair, and hope that matters may yet get into such shape that shall lead to a response from the churches in question. "This I would regard of great value, not only looking to the results to our own countrymen, but to the bearing it might ultimately have on the welfare of the Spanish-American people, whose minds, though darkened by superstitions, are found at present in many cases in a highly interesting condition. I am most anxious the facts should be known by the Presbyterian Churches. "I propose being in London on Thursday, and would call at your office during the afternoon, and show you certain papers that have recently come home, in case you should decide on making them public. "A ROMAN CATHOLIC GOVERNMENT SUPPRESSING THE POPE.—Pius IX., the "Holy Father" has a troublesome family beyond the sea. Recently he took offence at some of the civil arrangements of the Columbian Republic, and, after his manner, sent over to them a roaring bull. Mosquera, the President, thereupon issued a calm, but very resolute proclamation, reminding the people and the Roman Pontiff also of the distinction between the spiritual authority of the latter, and the temporal supremacy of the Government. "We have," he says, "come forward as the guardians of the public liberties, and as defenders of the sovereignty and independence of the nation, in repelling, as we do repel, and writing which is infamous, the name of an encyclical, with the following considerations and reasons, which we give in conformity to the constitution and the law that the same may not be complied with." Among the complaints in the encyclical was one based upon the law of the State requiring the ministers of religion to acknowledge allegiance to the Government, misconstruing at the same time the law upon the subject. To this the President replies: "But what the law ordains is: that before a clergyman can exercise his office he must promise to obey the civil power and not to acknowledge any thing contrary to the sovereignty of the nation, because the clergy having attempted to usurp the public authority in many nations and especially amongst ourselves, it was therefore necessary to revive the laws which command such obedience, it is therefore a very different theory to that which Pius IX. asserts." In another part of the proclamation the President says:—"It is almost incredible that in the face of the world Pius IX. says that the Columbian Government thinks to trample upon and destroy the holy Catholic religion, its venerable rites, doctrines, and the worship of its several ministers; this assertion is both false and injurious. Does Pius IX. believe that by bitter declarations he can subvert the country with the view that his worn and temporal supremacy may take refuge in the virgin soil of America, and in the example of other sanguinary Popes and usurpers of the civil power, which they call temporal, as the famous Gregory the VI., and others, whose acts have blackened the pages of Italian and German history, and destroyed these peoples. As men we have religion, and our religion is the Catholic and Apostolic taught by Jesus Christ, whose unity we preserve in conformity with the evangelical doctrine by the union of the Episcopate with the successor of Peter, but this unity does not go to make the Roman Pontiff absolute lord of the earth; when he is nothing more than the disciple which the Saviour selected as a symbol of union and charity; and not to usurp the kingdom of the earth, because the Son of God did not come to the world, except to save it by the Christian civilization of peace, humility, and charity. We do not believe, and we are not filled with affliction, and behold the Bishop of Rome, Primate of the Church, breaking those dogmas which he ought to sustain, and defending with bitter and unworthy words a material power which is not that with which the man God invested his Apostles, but ordained them to obey Caesar." The proclamation closes with the following many utterances. They are the echo of the rising sentiments of Catholic countries—a pronouncement that the haughty arrogance of the Papacy will soon be a thing of the dark past. "Inasmuch as our authority emanates from the people and the constitution of the nation which we have sworn to defend, we regret the Encyclical of Pius IX., given on the 17th September, 1863; we abrogate and suspend it, as being contrary to the public peace and the imperishable rights of the nation, we remind all the national authorities and the States of the commandment of the law of the 18th November, 1862, to proceed against all or any who may pretend to obey or comply with the orders of the Encyclical which is a tissue of falsehoods and a scurrilous document unworthy of a priest, who is called the Vicar of Christ on the earth. In conclusion, we will prove once and for ever, the preservation of peace in opposition to the hostile conduct of the Roman Pontiff, who is not owner of Columbia. And, as Christians, we cite him from the present before the All Powerful on the Day of His Judgment in the valley of Jehozaphat—on which day, not as Pontiff or Magistrate, will we stand in the presence of God, in whose mercy we confide that Columbia will be vindicated and the Roman Curia condemned in the person of its Prince of the Three Crowns."

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EDW. CLARENCE SMITH, A.M., Principal.

TESTIMONIALS. From Major-General GARFIELD, M.C. Hiram, Ohio, March 20, 1865. Having learned that E. Clarence Smith is about to establish a boarding school for young ladies 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 to enter the ministry of the Gospel. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. I know of no man to whom I would more confidently commend the education of young men.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865. Edward Clarence Smith pursued the full course of studies at this college, and was one of the first to enter the ministry of the Gospel. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. I know of no man to whom I would more confidently commend the education of young men.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, New York. I cordially recommend the Rev. Edward Clarence Smith as a superior scholar and admirable teacher. He is in the highest rank of his profession, and is a Christian 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 in the year 1858. I received him as a superior scholar, and more than usually correct and elegant writer. I presume him, therefore, adequate to the duties of a boarding school instructor in any department he may undertake.

JOHN W. BASSON, Professor of Rhetoric. The Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this College in the year 1858, and was one of the first to enter the ministry of the Gospel. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. I know of no man to whom I would more confidently commend the education of young men.

Rev. E. E. Adams, D.D., Rev. Frank L. Robbins, Rev. J. M. Mitchell, Rev. T. D. Conrad, D.D., Rev. James Y. Mitchell, Rev. Daniel March, D.D., Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Joseph Allison, Alexander Wilson, Esq., Thomas Potter, Esq., H. P. M. Kirkbride, Esq.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, FOR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOLARS, Southeast Corner of Church and Miner Streets, WEST CHESTER, PA.

MRS. C. C. CHISMAN, Principal. This Seminary is designed to unite a liberal and thorough education, literary, scientific, and practical, with careful attention to health, and faithful religious instruction. Competent Teachers are employed in the various Departments of Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Needlework. The school will be under the direction of Rev. W. M. MOORE. The duties of this school, (now in its second year), will be to receive and educate young ladies of superior talents, and continue forty weeks, with a short interval at Christmas. For terms apply to the Principal.

REFERENCES. Rev. W. M. MOORE, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, 11th and Arch streets. 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 those 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, and the scholars may understand the principles involved in every investigation. The classes are arranged in three departments:—Primary, Intermediate, and College. 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, will be sent on application to the Principal, at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Chisman, 1001-3rd Street, West Chester, Pa. The rooms will be ready for examination about the first of September.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, NORTHWEST CORNER OF CHESTNUT AND EIGHTEENTH STREETS. REV. CHARLES A. SMITH, D.D., PRINCIPAL.

This Seminary has been in successful operation for several years at No. 1829 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 those 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, and the scholars may understand the principles involved in every investigation. The classes are arranged in three departments:—Primary, Intermediate, and College. 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, will be sent on application to the Principal, at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Chisman, 1001-3rd Street, West Chester, Pa. The rooms will be ready for examination about the first of September.

THE BANGKOK RECORDER.—The first two numbers of this bi-monthly, published in Bangkok, Siam, have reached this country. It is printed partly in English and partly in Siamese. The editor is Rev. N. A. McDonald, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board, and formerly a student of the Western Theological Seminary. We rejoice to see such evidence of progress in that far-off land, and tender the editor our hearty congratulations. The terms are eight dollars per annum, in advance.

MISSIONARIES AT CANTON.—The missionaries in Canton have been established weekly paper for the people of Chinese. It is called the Chinese Standard, and is published by the Foreign Office of the Presbyterian Board. The paper of Shanghai pays an American missionary \$2500 a year to teach several Chinese youths English, and an English school has been opened for the same purpose in Peking, at the cost of the imperial authorities.

CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA. Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will re-open their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at 1615 Chestnut Street, on WEDNESDAY, September 13th. Particulars from Circulars. 1000-101st

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Next Session will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 6th, 1865. For Circulars containing full particulars, apply to W. W. WESTON, at 491 Broadway, New York.

STOVES. EDDY'S KEROSENE COOKING AND HEATING STOVES AND RANGES. THESE COOKING STOVES WILL Bake, Boil, Stew, Fry, and Roast, with the greatest economy and facility, and without heating the room in which they are used. They are perfectly simple, operating like an ordinary kerosene stove with a chimney, and are the only kerosene stoves that burn without smoke or odor. They have been perfectly adapted to see what a labor-saving, dirt-saving, and heat-saving institution is Eddy's Patent Kerosene Stove. Taking the cost of running it, and the result attained, it is the best present in the market. Worcester Daily Advertiser. Our Heating and Cooking Stoves are very convenient and economical, especially where a fire is required but a few hours at a time. Orders for Stoves may be sent through the American Advertising Agency, 289 Broadway, New York.

LESLEY & ELLIOT, MANUFACTURERS, No. 494 Broadway, N. Y. Send for Illustrated Circular.

CHARLES BURNHAM, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN FRUIT-PRESERVING CANS AND JARS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.

TORREY'S ARCTIC ICE CREAM FREEZER. The manufacturers of the ARCTIC FREEZER 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. 4th. They will make cream smoother and lighter than any other freezer. 5th. They will make cream smoother and lighter than any other freezer. 6th. They will make cream smoother and lighter than any other freezer. 7th. They will make cream smoother and lighter than any other freezer. 8th. They will make cream smoother and lighter than any other freezer. 9th. They will make cream smoother and lighter than any other freezer. 10th. They will make cream smoother and lighter than any other freezer. Wholesale and Retail, No. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.

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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, New York. I cordially recommend the Rev. Edward Clarence Smith as a superior scholar and admirable teacher. He is in the highest rank of his profession, and is a Christian 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 in the year 1858. I received him as a superior scholar, and more than usually correct and elegant writer. I presume him, therefore, adequate to the duties of a boarding school instructor in any department he may undertake.

JOHN W. BASSON, Professor of Rhetoric. The Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this College in the year 1858, and was one of the first to enter the ministry of the Gospel. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. I know of no man to whom I would more confidently commend the education of young men.

Rev. E. E. Adams, D.D., Rev. Frank L. Robbins, Rev. J. M. Mitchell, Rev. T. D. Conrad, D.D., Rev. James Y. Mitchell, Rev. Daniel March, D.D., Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Joseph Allison, Alexander Wilson, Esq., Thomas Potter, Esq., H. P. M. Kirkbride, Esq.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, FOR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOLARS, Southeast Corner of Church and Miner Streets, WEST CHESTER, PA.

MRS. C. C. CHISMAN, Principal. This Seminary is designed to unite a liberal and thorough education, literary, scientific, and practical, with careful attention to health, and faithful religious instruction. Competent Teachers are employed in the various Departments of Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Needlework. The school will be under the direction of Rev. W. M. MOORE. The duties of this school, (now in its second year), will be to receive and educate young ladies of superior talents, and continue forty weeks, with a short interval at Christmas. For terms apply to the Principal.

REFERENCES. Rev. W. M. MOORE, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, 11th and Arch streets. 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 those 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, and the scholars may understand the principles involved in every investigation. The classes are arranged in three departments:—Primary, Intermediate, and College. 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, will be sent on application to the Principal, at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Chisman, 1001-3rd Street, West Chester, Pa. The rooms will be ready for examination about the first of September.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, NORTHWEST CORNER OF CHESTNUT AND EIGHTEENTH STREETS. REV. CHARLES A. SMITH, D.D., PRINCIPAL.

This Seminary has been in successful operation for several years at No. 1829 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 those 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, and the scholars may understand the principles involved in every investigation. The classes are arranged in three departments:—Primary, Intermediate, and College. 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, will be sent on application to the Principal, at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Chisman, 1001-3rd Street, West Chester, Pa. The rooms will be ready for examination about the first of September.

THE BANGKOK RECORDER.—The first two numbers of this bi-monthly, published in Bangkok, Siam, have reached this country. It is printed partly in English and partly in Siamese. The editor is Rev. N. A. McDonald, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board, and formerly a student of the Western Theological Seminary. We rejoice to see such evidence of progress in that far-off land, and tender the editor our hearty congratulations. The terms are eight dollars per annum, in advance.

MISSIONARIES AT CANTON.—The missionaries in Canton have been established weekly paper for the people of Chinese. It is called the Chinese Standard, and is published by the Foreign Office of the Presbyterian Board. The paper of Shanghai pays an American missionary \$2500 a year to teach several Chinese youths English, and an English school has been opened for the same purpose in Peking, at the cost of the imperial authorities.

CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA. Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will re-open their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at 1615 Chestnut Street, on WEDNESDAY, September 13th. Particulars from Circulars. 1000-101st

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Next Session will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 6th, 1865. For Circulars containing full particulars, apply to W. W. WESTON, at 491 Broadway, New York.

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