PROGRESS OF PRESBYTERIANISM.—Our London correspondent, in his letter to be found on the inside of the present number, speaks of two new Presbyterian church edifices in England. The Weekly Review, August 12th, mentions three others in different English localities; one at Croydon, in the suburbs of London, where a temporary building was to be opened by Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of the English Presbyterian Church; another in Liverpool, also connected with the E. P's.. the corner stone of which was laid August 7th; another, belonging to the U. P's., at Claughton, the corner-stone of which was was variously estimated. The crowd laid August 11th, all of which are new enter-The new building in Liverpool, call ed the Everton Valley Church, of brick with stone dressings, capable of accomodating 1000 persons, with lecture-room in the rear, having a tower 130 feet high, will cost but 4,920 pounds. Rev. James Paterson, of St. Peter's, Liverpool, in laying the corner-stone explain ed the circumstances of the new enterprise

"The present church—St. Peter's, in Great Oxford-street—has all its available sittings let; it has a membership of about 700. Enough, and more than enough, to tax the energies of any one minister. The great majority of the present congregation live in this air Mission, to the Royal Agricultural Show, immediate neighborhood; it is, therefore, has proved, through the co-operation of seveproposed to plant the new church here, to ral Christian ministers and laymen at Ply accommodate them and others who may join; while the old church is to be left with its also to many hundreds of the inhabitants and schools and Christian agency for those who remain, and for others who may be gathered out of the district. With the consent of my schools and Christian agency for those who remain, and for others who may be gathered out of the district. With the consent of my presbytery I shall follow my congregation to this new church, while another minister will be settled in St. Peter's, to carry on evangelistic work in that locality. There is at present £1,000 of debt on St. Peter's, but it is consistent to close off that dabt before we our intention to clear off that debt before we leave; indeed, we include the debt as part of our new church scheme.

"The large employers of labour in the district have shown their deep interest in the moral and spiritual welfare of their men, by contributing liberally to the building fund. Ten years ago there were nine congregations in Liverpool and Birkenhead connected with the various Presbyterian denominations; this makes twenty-two—namely 8 United Presby-terian, 2 Established Church of Scotland, 1 Presbyterian

The U. P. Church'at Claughton, is named "Trinity United Presbyterian," the first word being designed to distinguish it from the remnants of a former Presbyterian church in England, which like Congregationalism in parts of New England, fell away into Uni-

The new church will be in the decorated or middle-pointed style of architecture, and will accommodate 850 persons. It will be joined to the present lecture-hall, and, like will be built of yellow Stourton stone, with red bands, and red and white arches over the doors and window. The plan will consist of nave and aisles, with shallow transepts, the west end having an engaged tower and spire at the north-west angle. Church and lecture-room will cost £7,000. Dr. McLeod, the pastor, in laying the corner-stone, declared as his belief, that "the present seems very auspicious for the advancement of those great principles of church freedom for which the puritans of England, the Covenanters of Scotland, and we ourselves, have contended and on which the wellbeing and growth o the universal church depend. At home, to mention only a few of these signs of a better time, there is that blessed yearning after union in the various sections of the Presby-terian body. Almost beside it there is that closer wedding together of congregations, by district associations, in the great Baptist and Independent denominations, that reaching out to and following after the ideal of a unity which shall bind all these congregations into one. Not far away there are the unrest and dissatisfaction with formulas and restraints of law in the Church of England, and the to as Dr. Pusey, of the great question of a free Episcopal Church. "If we had only bishops to head the movement," he said this very year. Abroad in India the ever memovery year. Abroad in India the ever memorable proclamation of our beloved Queen, at the close of the mutiny, has resulted in the lose of the mutiny. establishment of free churches and perfect religious equality. Only the other day, if there was no other good result from Colenso's trial, there was this, that the Episcopal Churches of the Cape were authoritatively declared by the highest legal voice in England to be as free as our own. Free churches have been established and are spreading in Canada, in the United States, in all our colo nies. In all these places there is healthy national Christianity, without a sectarian national church. The problem around which. in this country, the churches have been contending since the Reformation, has actually been solved by our Anglo-Saxon race in other parts of the world. And he who has ears to hear may hear the rustling of the wings of the English solution of it in every breath of public opinion which blows. Cherish the glory of God, that he knew man after man, bublic opinion which blows. Unerish the hope of it, therefore. The day is coming, my friends, the all-blessed day, when Christ shall deliver the church in this land from the change that had been wrought upon them.

churches of that denomination in that vicinity (called "Patrick.") It is only a few months had never been prostrated, and who was now since a new place of worship was opened for worshipping God in his own house twice a another congregation of the same denomination in Patrick; and the one now in the course of erection will form, when completed, one of the finest buildings in the place. The preached. Far from being credulous about church, which is early Gothic in character, is a simple oblong in plan, the interior dimensions being 51 by 79 feet. At the south end will be placed the tower. The tower and spire will rise to a hight of one hundred and ninety-five feet, and will form a conspicuous feature in the landscape. Immediately adjoining the church there is to be a large hall or class-room, 28 feet by 521 feet; and officer's house, vestry, session house, and ladies' waiting room are to be above the hall. The building is estimated to cost upwards of

The edifiee which the congregation vacate is to be handed over to a flourishing mission enterprise in that vicinity which they have in charge, and which numbers one hundred and forty members, with an ordained minister, to whose support the mission itself contributes £100 per annum. One of the speakers referring to the history of the parent church and its pastor said :- "When Mr. Lawrie came among them, young and inexperienced, twenty-four years ago, they were but a feeble flock, struggling under difficulties, and nigh to sinking under their burdens; but that from his ordination their progress had been onward, until they were now able to assist another congregation with an annual sum which would have been wealth to their then sorely troubled and perplexed managers. They had increased under his pastoral care from a membership of about one hundred to over six hundred, with more than eight hundred sittings let, and an an-

nual income of £1086.

following day. Large audiences were secured in Jail-square, opposite the prison, both on that morning and the previous and succeeding nights. Among the preachers were the Rev. R. Howie, of Charlotte street, Free Church, and Mr. Wells, of the Wynd Church, Gordon Forlong, Duncan Matheson, Harrison Ord, Mr. Dixon, of Dublin. W. P. Mackay. Robert Cunningham, (known as "the Glasgow flesher," i. e. butcher,) and others. A substantial portable pulpit was brought out from the Charlotte Street Free Church and a from the Charlotte Street Free Church and a large banner displayed, similar to those used was variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000. They behaved well, and, in this respect, were a striking contrast to similar gatherings at Newgate. One thing which struck me, as a stranger, was the large number of women and children who came into the crowd without shoes or stockings. Another thing was, to see people, especially women and girls, pull out their Bibles, and turn to the texts as the preachers named them. I noticed this, not only in the church, and ordinary open air services, but even in the execution

The same kind of effort was also employed t an agricultural show. "The visit of at an agricultural show. "The visit of brothers Hopkins and Blow, from the Openmouth, most satisfactory to themselves and the dense masses in the showground, and also in the two spacious fields adjoining, in which fairs were held containing numerous raceshows. Large placards, with Scripture texts, arrested the attention in various places; 1200 Bibles and Testaments were sold under cost price both within and without the show ground; and four of our largest chapels were opened alternately for special services every evening from Tuesday to Friday of the past week. The effect already produced, under the divine blessing, has been two fold; nega tively, the minds of more than 100,000 per sons have been awed into such submission that scarcely an instance of swearing or drunk enness was heard or seen throughout the week; and positively, the solemnity observed Reformed Presbyterian, and 11 English at the open-air religious services and other movements was such that it has been rather a holy week than a holiday week."

REGISTER OF EVANGELISTS.—A committee of responsible and true men, organized March. 1864. to register the names of Evangelists properly recommended to them, and to facilitate their movements and labors by corres pondence with those desiring their services and by providing for their travelling expenses, (nothing more,) have recently made their report, an abstract of which appears in the Revival. Since March. 1864, the names of about 130 evangelists have been placed on the list. During the year, upwards of 600 meetings have been held by persons sent forth from the Register, and from upwards of forty towns and villages invitations have been re ceived requesting special visits of evangelists, in many of which places weekly services have been continued ever since. Many series of services have also been held in and around London, and have been weekly supplied from the Register up to the present time.

Richard Weaver has been holding open-air services in Annan, Scotland. The audience on a Sabbath, was from three to five thousand. In the evenings he presided in the U. P. Church, which was thronged, and interesting inquiry meetings followed. Mr. W. went to Glasgow, August 6, and commenced holding ervices in the circus.

LONDON CABMEN.—The London City Missionary to the Cabmen says that "the six-day cabs increase in number every year; six-day cabs increase in number every year, and I have good cause for hoping that ere very long we shall find the majority of the cabs plying in London are those which are worked only for six days in each week. The total number of cabs in this city has not yet reached six thousand; and of these two thousand one hundred or more are six-day ones.'

IN THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL appointment of one or two ordained evangelists; affirmed, from very recent inquiry. that there were many permanent spiritual results from the revival of 1859; and lamented that there was at the same time spiritual declension. A lively discussion followed. Acknowledging the declension, some speakers urged that it was so grave a matter as to engross the thought and attention of the church. One clergyman, Mr. Nelson, attacked the entire movement of 1859; reiterated that he had never believed it; complained that his own conversion had been prayed for at public meetings; and declared he was ready to prove the so-called Year of Grace to be a Year of Disgrace. He was immediately her various sections apart at present, and mar their beauty and their strength."

In Glasgow, the "Memorial Stone" of a new U. P. Church was laid August 7th, belonging to one of the most flourishing of the He could take them to many a wife who changed from his former state, although he had never been prostrated, and who was now pay, and giving of his means to the support of the Gospel. The same Gospel was preached that year that had been always spiritual phenomena, ministers went from house to house warning the people against delusions. He would suggest that, instead of listening to a refutation of errors, which were only embraced by a few weak-minded and eccentric individuals, the Assembly should rather sing the 85th Psalm, from the 6th verse. The vast body immediately rose up, and sang these solemn verses with enthusiasm; and at the usual conference on the State of Religion on one of the following mornings, Mr. Berkeley's opinions were abundantly corroborated.

The most important business before the Church, says the Christian Work, was the appointment of Professors to the Magee College which is to be opened at Londonderry in autumn. It is proposed to affiliate the College either with the London University, or possibly with the Queen's University for Ireland. The Assembly also reconstructed the Home Mission of the Church, and decided that there should be three Boardsone to take charge of the mission to Roman Catholics; one for Church Extension, to organize and foster new congregations until their endowment; and one for the Sustenta-tion of Assistant Ministers, and of Endowed Ministers, whose annual stipend is less than £50, and of whom it was stated that there are over one hundred.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE was held in Paris during the month of June. There are at present under its direction 193 places of OPEN AIR MEETINGS.—The Revival, Aug-worship, 26 pastors and proposants, 14 school-ust 10, contains a letter from the secretary of the Open-air Mission who writes as follows: 1658 members, 168 candidates, 6 day-schools

On Thursday, July 27, I trod on Scottish soil for the first time. The occasion was the execution of Dr. Pritchard at Glasgow on the following day. Large audiences were secured.

On Thursday, July 27, I trod on Scottish soil with 215 scholars, 37 Sabbath-schools with afterwards assumed the title of the Free linerease of 69 in the candidates and members, and 1859 pupils. There is an increase of 69 in the candidates and members, and of about 100 A wary full statement of the doctrines.

On Thursday, July 27, I trod on Scottish soil with 215 scholars, 37 Sabbath-schools with afterwards assumed the title of the Free linerease of 69 in the candidates and members, and of about 100 A wary full statement of the doctrines. of 11 places of worship, and of about 100 Sabbath-school scholars. The money collected in the different circuits, independently of alms, amounts to 48,597 francs 50 cents. The consecration of a pastor, M. Galland, was a season of great interest.—Christian Work.

THE CONFERENCE OF PASTEURS of the rationalistic fraction in the National Church took place at Nismes on the 6th and 7th of June. About fifty pastors and laymen attended. All except one moderate belonged to the advanced party. The meetings were presided over by Pastor Gallup, of Clairac. The subject under discussion was: "The connection of the supernatural with faith and Christian life;" and the conclusion was, that "the soul which perceives God in itself, which contemplates Him in his works, and discovers Him in history, has no need of miracles to enter into communion with Him.

THE PILLAR OF THE PAPACY.—The Romsh papers in Italy announce with pride that France is one of the strongest pillars of the Papacy, and the French aristocracy the most liberal, having, in the beginning of Lent, been able to send for the Peter's pence one million of francs (\$200,000) which were obtained in a single street in Paris, Chausee d'Antin. That large sum was collected during the gay season, by an agreement among the ladies to devote the usual yearly among the ladies to devote the usual yearly amount expended for parties. The Society de Propaganda, in Italy, obtained by volun-tary contributions 3,750,000 francs in 1864, two-thirds of which came from France.— Christian World.

Paris.—Two interesting ceremonies took blace, near Paris, on Sabbath, June 11th, at the solemn opening of two places of worship—one at Duplessis-Marly, the venerable residence of Duplessis Mornay, undestroyed by past persecutions, and now an asylum for twenty-five Protestant orphans who are taught agriculture. A numerous auditory, mostly of Romanists, listened with great apparent interest to the sermon of Pastor Dhombres. The other edifice has been erected at Juoy, near Versailles. A Chapel has also been opened at Chateau Ponsac, Haute Vienne; services have also been commenced at Lamarche, Vosges, in one of the public halls, granted for this purpose by the Mayor.

Geneva.—The Protestant community in Geneva numbers 40,000 souls, according to

the correspondent of the Christian Work. THE BASLE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE has been celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. This is, at present, the largest Protestant establishment in Continental Europe. Its budget exceeds 700,000 francs. But a thing perhaps still more gratifying than the prosperity which it enjoys, and the success which God allows to the labors of its missionaries, is the Christian interest which it excites, as well in witzerland as in the parts of Germany near Basle, that is Wurtemburg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Monsieur Tronchin.—Says the Geneva correspondent above referred to:—"We have recently lost a man whose piety and great wealth enabled him to play a distinguished part in our religious affairs. Monsieur H. Tronchin belonged to the Free Church; but he had founded, on one of his estates in the country, an asylum for convalescents, which was open to all. He was also known in the Protestant world by the magnificent and almost royal archives in his chateau at Savigny, in the canton of Vaud, containing a prodigious number of manuscripts relative to the history of Protestantism in France and Switzerland They have come down to him from Theodore Tronchin, who was deputy from the Church of Geneva at the Synod of Dordrecht in 1618. Now this Theodore had married Theodora Rocca, the adopted daughter of Theodora dore de Bize, and with her he inherited, as Bize had no other children, all his books and manuscripts. Such was the origin of these precious archives, which have been continually enriched since that time by acquisitions who was nevertheless constant to the faith of

ITALY.

LARGE CLAIMS are still being made by this interesting country upon the attention, prayers, and liberality of Protestant people everywhere. Amid many peculiar difficulties, the Gospel is still making progress. The Free Italian Church has, until recently, been a movement in the direction of Protestantism, without organization, and therefore liable to disorder and irregularities which have given it a bad name. It enjoys the great advantage of a purely peninsular origin, and recommends itself most effectively to the favor of a people who are over sensitive to foreign influences. In May last it undertook to form into an organized body. Rev. who come to mass and to confession. This is WM. CLARK, of the A. and F. Christian Union writes to the Christian World, Milan, in a population of 270,000. Again: the Communication of 270,000. May 24, of this movement as follows:meeting last week at Bologna of all the Free Italian Churches was one of great interest, and, as I believe, of great importance to the evangelization of Italy. Over thirty delegates from churches in all parts of the country met together to form a bond of union, and take steps to form a more perfect organization. The meeting continued for three days, and during this time many and varied questions were discussed relating to the general name they should adopt, the form of church organization, the relation of the different churches to each other, their educational and evangelical work, their relations to the State, &c., the entire discussion being conducted in a very fraternal and truly Christian spirit. The result was, they formed themselves into one church, to be called the Free Christian Church in Italy, leaving, however, to each individual church its independence, yet all adopting a uniform and an evangelical confession of faith."

In the number of the Christian World for August, appears an article on the Free Italian Church which, the editor says, has been prepared by Mr. CLARK after many months of careful investigation. We quote a number of sentences upon the origin, character and position of this body of Christians in Italy.

"The Free Italian Church took its rise in the city of Florence under most bitter persecution from the Government. It may be truly said of it that it owes it origin solely to the will and power of God. When some first began to think of making the Gospel known in Florence, there was already there a communion of more than eighty persons, who daily met in little groups, sometimes in one house and sometimes in another, so as to elude the suspicious vigilance of the police, in order that they might study the word of God. In 1851, when the Tuscan Government began to feel itself insecure, and when it sought every means to take away from the people every indication of liberty, many persons were exiled for the Guspel, and these very persons formed part of what was afterwards called the Free Italian Church, to which they still remain faithful. Influenced by the spirit of Christianity, and doubtless by the will of God, these exiled Florentines, having taken refuge in Turin and Genoa, began to publish the joyful tidings of the Gospel, and by their means the Lord made known to many of

A very full statement of the doctrines taught, with some variations, in these Free Churches, is given by Mr. Clark. They are thoroughly evangelical, breathe the very spirit of the Reformation and they embody. although without giving it prominence, the Calvinist doctrine of Election.

The writer (Mr. Clark) in a letter to the "Nice Committee" nearly a year since, in defence of the Milan Free Church evangelists against the charge of Plymouthism, which had unjustly been preferred against them, used these words: "I can assure you that I have full confidence in the evangelists, that their views are sound in all the essentials of a truly spiritual religion and a healthy church polity. It is the policy of these excellent evangelists in Milan to preach Christ and Him crucified, and to be brotherly with the Waldenses and all true Christians of every name. They preach the doctrines of the Gospel faithfully and cornection. pel faithfully and earnestly. I would not say that they preach them in the completeness I could wish; but they are not men of a unit versity education, neither have they graduated at any divinity schools; but I regard them as honest and skillful expounders of Gospel truth. Their only aim is apparently to preach Christ: and in all their preaching that I have heard, at perhaps forty or fifty different times, I have never heard anything sectarian. Do not understand me, in defence of the brethren of Milan, as a partisan of the Free Church. I think it has many imperfections, but it is improving. It is in a forming state, and, if sectarian controversies are not pressed upon it, the Lord will guide it in the right way. The spiritual work in this Church in way. The spiritual work in this Unuren in Milan is of wonderful power. The ark of God is with it, and God forbid that I should be the spiritual work in this Unuren in Milan in the spiritual work in this Unuren in Milan is of work in the William is of work in the William is of work in the William in the William in the William in the William is of work in the William in

stretch forth my hand just now to steady it."
Mr. Clark further testifies that "those who have studied the religious reforms in Italy and made extended observations, especially in those places where the religious movemen has been most marked, are convinced that the native Italian evangelical church agency is, by far, the most acceptable to the Italian people generally; and also, that it is the agency to which Christians must mainly look for the evangelization of this country. The people wish to be called evangelical Italians and their church an Italian Evangelical Church, not a Waldensian, or a Wesleyan, or a Presbyterian; they wish no denominational name, but to be called simply Evangelical and Italian. This feeling is intensely strong among Italian Christians generally. They deprecate all attempts to introduce a foreign church, or a foreign denominational name For instance, the Italians wish not the Waldensian brethren to insist upon calling those churches they form in Italy, Waldensian churches, to be controlled by a Synod confined mostly to the Waldensian valleys. They would willingly be evangelized by the Wal-densians, but not to be called Waldensians themselves, or their churches Waldensian, but Italian. So with respect to the Wesleyan agency of England and Scotland, the Italians would be truly grateful for it, but wish not to be called Wesleyans themselves, or their churches Wesleyan." This organization he says has received far less assistance than either o the other agencies—and has depended mainly upon small contributions, made by individua friends, and two or three evangelizing com-mittees. With the small means it has received, great results, however, have been ac

complished. Twenty two churches joined the organiza tion at Bologna, with a membership of two with the membership, are those of Florence 300, Turin 60, Genoa 100, Pisa 80, Spinetta 60, Fara 60, Como 80, Bologna 150, Naples 100, Melon 800.

There are numerous preaching places where no church has been organized. Twenty-five evangelists and ministers are connected with the body, among whom are the distinguished Dr. De Sanctis and the Prof Mazzarella, appointed by Victor Emmanuel's Government Professor in the University of Bologne.

The relations of the missionaries of the American and Foreign Christian Union to the FREE CHURCH are very cordial, as it is not a part of their work to urge upon the Italians the acceptance of any particular form of church government. We are sure, says the Christian World, that the American churches of all denominations will warmly sympathize with this, the youngest child and heir in the kingdom of our Lord. Certainly if the people desire a church of their own, and assure the Christian public that it shall be founded upon the Bible alone, no one will raise his

voice in opposition. Of the marked progress of the evangelical work in Milan, Mr. Clark says he could give many proofs, some of which are the following: It is acknowledged by the Catholic authorities that there has been a falling off in Milan of 70,000 during the past year of those in a population of 270,000. Again: the festival of "Corpus Domini," one of the most solemn and magnificent of the Catholic Church, this year in Milan was a miserable failure. The authorities thought at first of confining it to the brotherhood, but at length decided to permit it to be public. Little notice, however, was taken of it. The clergy, followed by peasants from the country, and a few of the rabble, constituted all the processing the country. Nothing could better indicate the desion. cay of Catholicism. The increased access of our evangelical agents among Catholic families is another sign of progress. For instance, the few Bible-women in Milan, supported by friends in America, are doing a noble work among families either Catholic, or that have not yet openly declared themselves evangeli-cal. And they are constantly being invited to visit new families that they have never before seen. Entering these families, some times, they are constrained to spend the entire day in answering the questions eagerly put to them, and in explaining the principles of the evangelical religion.'

GERMANY.

We regret to see that the Pastoral Conference that met in Berlin a few weeks ago, took most emphatic steps against the party of the people whom the King of Prussia and his ministers are madly and tyranically endeavoring to crush, in defiance of the plain letter of the Constitution. They presented to the King an address which strongly reproved the liberal members of the House of Representatives for their behavior during the debates, endeavoring in particular to show that they had been guilty of transgressing the command to honor our Father, and complaining that the subscribers could scarcely go on using with a good conscience the prayer appointed to be read for parliament during its sittings. The whole affair was a great mistake, and is regarded as such by many even of the conservative party. The rationalists and religious radicals in Germany who invariably side with the cause of the people, have thus a great advantage over these timid flatterers of he powers that be. Romanists and orthodox Protestants come to be classed together as alike the enemies of popular liberty and human rights.

means the Lord made known to many of their countrymen His wondrous power and love towards mankind. There is no doubt that the three cities above mentioned were the first places in Italy (with the exception of the places in Italy (with the exception of the valleys of the Waldenses) in which it pleased

neglected, and its people left to grope their way, unenlightened by Divine revelation. I cannot account for it in any other way than as the result of the backwardness of Protestant Christians in acknowledging Roman Catholics to be a heathen people.

We have had occasion to test the merits of speer's Samburg Port Wine lately in one of hose complaints for which it is recommend ed, and are convinced that it must eventually take the place of port and the adulterated stimulants prescribed heretofore it cases of debility. H. H. Hay has just received a large invoice of the wine direct from the vineyard.

—Portland Advertiser.

Special Aotices.

23-The Synod of Minnesota will hold its ext annual meeting in Chatfield, commencing at 71/20'clock P. M., on the last Thursday of September, 1865. JAS. S. LE DUC, Stated Clerk.

at Montrose, on Tuesday, the 12th of September next, at two o'clock P. M. G. C. BEAMAN, Stated Clerk.

TO ALL WHO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN ITS WORK.—It is the purpose of the Executive Committee to publish a History of the Christian Commission, and also a Collection of Authentic and Valuable Incidents, such as will prove a worthy memorial of its work.

and also a Collection of Authentic and Valuable Incidents, such as will prove a worthy memorial of its work.

We would respectfully ask all who have wrought in the service of the Commission, and all who have witnessed its operations, to forward any materials that will assist in giving value and completeness to these Memorial Records. All who can furnish reminiscences, facts, and incidents, that will illustrate the spirit and method of the Christian Commission, at home and in the field, will please communicate them at their earliest convenience.

We are especially anxious to obtain any and all notices of labors similar to those of the Commission prior to its organization. We desire also the reports of personal enterprises and local associations that preceded the formation of the Commission, and afterwards became identified with it.

The History will be prepared by Rev. Lemuel Moss, Home Secretary.

The volume of Incidents, by Rev. E. P. Smith, Field Secretary.

Communications may be sent to either of the Secretaries above named at the rooms of the United States Christian Commission, 13 Bank Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

GEO. H. STUART, Chairman.

July 28, 1865.

Anburn Theological Seminary.—The Fall Term opens on Wednesday the 6th of September. The Faculty meet for the examination of candidates at 2 P. M. The Seminary rooms are being put in a state of complete repair. Each room is newly papered and painted, and furnished with a new carpet, mattress, bureau, and other articles.

Other important improvements have been made in the Seminary grounds, so that the convenience and comfort of the students are better provided for than ever before.

comfort of the students are better provided and ever before.

Liberal provision is also made for meeting the expenses of a course of study. Those students, whose circumstances require it, can be aided to the amount of at least two hundred dollars. Viz. one hundred and sixty dollars from the General Assembly's Committee, and forty dollars or more from the Seminary funds.

SAMUEL M. HOPKINS, 1003-44 Clerk of Faculty.

The Synod of Wisconsin will meet in the Presbyterian Church of Neenah, on Thursday, he 24th day of September next, at 9 o'clook, A. M. n the evening, the opening sermon will be preached y the Moderator, the Rev. H. H. Kellogs.

Discourses on various topics will be preached duragt the meeting of Synod by the persons previously ppointed. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be ob-lerved on Sabbath morning, and in the afternoon here will be exercises in connection with the Sab-agth-schools. ath-schools.

In is expected that arrangements will be made with ome of the Railroad Companies to reduce the fare.

B. G. RILEY, Stated Clerk.

LODI, Wisconsin, August 17, 1365.

Daily Union Prayer Meeting Removed to No. 1210 Chestnut Street.

Prayer was appointed to convey The blessings God designs to give, Long as they live should Christians pray, For only while they pray, they live.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR
RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect
preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.
It is a vegitable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.
IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
It will keep the hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp and makes hair soft, lustrous
and silken.

It cleanses the scalp and and silken.
It is a splendid hair dressing.
No person, old oryoung should fail to use it.
IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE
FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
FOR Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer,
and take no other.
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AT Is Still to be Had.-Notwithstanding the nany Imitations of this article, and many other medicines in the market, pretending to answer the ame purposes, yet the sale of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer is more than the whole of them put together. It is one of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be. Try it.—Brunswick Telegraph.

Miscellaneous.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY Family Boarding School for Boys. MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE CO., DELAWARE.

MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE CO., DELAWARE, REV. CHAS. H. HOLLOWAY, Principal.

MISS G. F. MUSSEY, Assistant.

This Institution will enter upon its thirty-ninth year, on the 4th day of September next. A limited number of young men or boys will be admitted to the Boarding Department. The year is divided into two Sessions of five months each. Terms, per session \$150, one-half payable in advance, the remainder near the close of the session.

The present Principal is a graduate of Amherst College, and is possessed of ample testimonials as to ability, &c. The Assistant, who takes charge of the Primary Department and Drawing, is a well-educated lady, of Western New York, thoroughly acquainted with all the duties and responsibilities of her position.

The Institution is designed to give a thorough English, Mathematical, Classical, and Commercial Education. It is located in Middletown, about fifty miles south of Philadelphia, in a beautiful and healthy country; and is connected with Philadelphia and Baltimore by the Peninsular Railway Line.

For further information, apply to the Principal.

Rev. W.S.TYLER, Prof. of Greek in Amherst College. Rev. SYL. COWLES. Randolph, N. Y. Rev. EDW. STRAT FON, Greenport, N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX. New York City. Rev. D. H. EMERSON. St. Georges, Del. 106-3m.

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