

send their gifts to the orphans. As much as \$2100, and as little as 1d., have been received at once, and the present report mentions one donation of £5000 during the year. The list of donations is very interesting, showing the great variety of sources from which the Lord provides for this work. A shipowner, instead of insuring his vessel, sends the insurance money, £210, to Mr. Mueller; a baker gives 10s., being "one penny on each sack of flour baked," a donor at Hylke forwards £1 10s., "made up by putting shilling during the summer, 1d. out of every penny of butter, and 3d. for every couple of chickens;" £20 "for a corner stone" comes "as an acknowledgment of the hand of God in affliction;" 11s. are sent "instead of insuring plate-glass windows;" one poor man bestows 2s. 6d., the produce of a little tree in his garden, he having "given the tree to the Lord, and the fruit to his glory;" another donor sends £10, stating that he began many years ago to give to the Lord 5 per cent. on his gross earnings, that as his business increased he gave 10 per cent., and as it has further increased he now gives 15 per cent. as the minimum; "a poor blind man" sends 3s. 6d., a daily "governess gives" a "tithing offering" of £4 "as a token of gratitude for God's mercies;" from an anonymous friend is received 2s. 6d., with the brief information, "onions sold;" from the sale of a little book called "The Golden Pot of Mana" come a good many pounds at different times; a donor at Omagh, Ireland, sends 1s. 5d. as "a month's produce of the orphan's hen;" and an aged Christian widow in Cumberland sends a gold watch and gold key as a "thank-offering to the Lord for all his benefits to her, a poor widow, whose wants have been provided for in her declining years."

But the most pleasing gifts of all are those of the orphans themselves, many of whom, after they have been placed in employment, send their mites to the institution with grateful little letters, thanking Mr. Muller for the kindness shown to them, and sometimes testifying their love to the Saviour, whom they found while at the Orphan Home. The other objects of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution are not less important than the care of the orphans. These are—

1. To assist and establish day, Sabbath, and adult schools, in which instruction is given in Scriptural principles. Six day schools, with four hundred and eighty-five children, are entirely supported by the institution, and eleven others, with two hundred and twenty children, are assisted with money or books; one Sabbath school, with two adult schools are supported, and five Sabbath-schools assisted with books. These schools are in different countries.
2. To circulate the Holy Scriptures. Bibles and New Testaments are sold to poor persons at reduced prices, or given gratuitously, the particular aim being to seek out the poorest of the poor. Many servants of Christ in various parts of the world have received copies of the Scriptures for circulation among the poor. About 6500 Bibles and Testaments have been thus sold or given away during the year, many in foreign languages.
3. To aid missionary efforts. During the past year \$5669 were expended for this object, chiefly in gifts to one hundred and twenty-two evangelists in the British Isles and in other countries, the sums given to each varying from £20 to £140. The report contains numerous extracts from the letters of laborers thus assisted. The letters from Madrid are especially interesting. The brothers who are there working quietly but earnestly in the dissemination of the truth, are able to give encouraging reports of their labor.
4. To circulate tracts and books. During the year 21068 were expended for this object, and 2,659,016 tracts and books were circulated, above 1,600,000 of which were given gratuitously.

The orphan work completes the objects of the institution. Destitute children born in wedlock, who have lost both their parents by death, are received in the order of application, from their earliest days, and are kept till they are qualified to earn their living. The girls are trained for service, and rarely leave the institution till they are eighteen or nineteen years of age; the boys are generally apprenticed; both sexes are well educated, and do well in the world. The Scriptures, through which many, it is believed, have become wise unto salvation.

For all these various objects, Mr. Muller received during the first fourteen months of the existence of the institution, £617; during the past year the total income was £30,030 4s. 11d. Since the commencement of the work the sum of £212,872 11s. 1d. has been sent to him for the orphans, and £24,407 0s. 6d. for other objects of the institution, without any one having been previously applied to by him for anything. With these facts before them, who can doubt that God answers prayers?

RECONSTRUCTION POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The mystery which has hung over the course of the Administration toward the South is cleared up. In what we published last week, and now publish, President Johnson finally speaks out. He declares his purpose to rapidly relieve the Southern States of the presence of national troops, and allow them to substitute for United States soldiers, armed-State forces of their own, to enforce loyalty to the General Government. He will not interfere in the matter of qualifications for the right of suffrage, except in cases where amnesty proclamations do not apply, an exception which is almost unfeigned in the canvass, while pardons are being distributed broadcast, and a general amnesty is probably at hand. Upon this basis of suffrage, conventions are being assembled, constitutions are to be constructed, and congressional elections held. Questions of Federal sovereignty and State rights are to go back into statu quo unsettled and alive for strife. The negro, in all but nominal slavery, is to be left to the tender mercies of his former haters and oppressors. The character of the reconstructing constituency is a moral guarantee against any ratification of the Emancipation amendment by one reconstructed State. Kentucky and Delaware as yet remain legally slave States, and manifest no purpose to yield the point. Nothing remains but for New Jersey to persist in her record of shame, and all this flourish that has gone over the world that we have extirpated slavery from our soil, recoils upon us in burning scorn. Meantime, at the present rate of progress, before the first of September, the Southern delegations to Congress will be filled with men of intensely Southern spirit, and perhaps the Southern States well armed. And so, says the President, in his speech to a Southern delegation, we shall be governed by a spirit of generous conciliation, become mutually forbearing, and forgiving, return to our old habits of fraternal kindness, and become better friends than ever.

It would have been felt by this nation, amid the already sufficient gloom of that hour, as the coming on of the blackness of darkness. We take it more calmly now. This people is, at the present moment, an illustration that "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." We feel ourselves passing through a fearful experiment, and, if our President, whose personal loyalty we do not undertake to question, can, in this way, bear us through the storm, and bring about the expected accomplishments of our long season of trial, we are content. We can but wait.

The Ledger of this city, which of late is assuming the tone of a Philadelphia semi-official of the Administration, has a Washington "special" correspondent who seems to make it his vocation to divide the hitherto united sentiment of the loyal North, on the vital issues of the war. Simply to show the drift of things, we copy, without additional comment, and without knowing whether he has authority for one quarter that he says, the whole of his letter of September 13.

The President will fight this radical war to the bitter end. Within one month after the inauguration of our new President, I advised you, on high authority, that in no event would the radical element be favored, and the whole course of Mr. Johnson since has proved the correctness of that assertion. There is no colder quarter of the city to the destructive faction than the White House. Representatives therefrom have called and called, sent in card after card, but in most cases the President is too "busy" to attend to them; he is "engaged!" Their calls are less frequent of late, and they have opened the war outside.

It will be futile, though not without probable serious embarrassment to the President in carrying out the work of "restoration" he has so boldly commenced. This is the "new danger" that threatens us. As long ago as the 4th of July the Executive saw the cloud of opposition to his policy rising, and then used the above words. His sagacity—far-seeing and penetrating—saw it all. To meet the contest he armed at once, and planted himself square upon the bulwark of the Constitution. To a well-known Southernist last week, he said, "My chart is the Constitution. I shall not deviate from it a hair's breadth if I can help it. On that Constitution the States must be restored, and the privileges which it confers must be theirs. They are entitled to them, and they shall have them!"

The President is firmly anchored there, and it is because he has so fast a hold upon the helm of the national ship, that the waves of fanaticism and discord dash about him. They would beat him from his position, but it will be "thus far and no farther," and they who think otherwise do not know the pilot they are dealing with.

The list of radical complaints thus far made out, and to be presented immediately after the opening of Congress, is as follows: 1st. Refusal to extend negro suffrage. 2d. The appointment of secessionists as Provincial Governors. 3d. The free exercise of the pardoning power, wherein were included many who should have been hanged. 4th. The introduction of arms into the Southern States. 5th. The disbanding of the colored regiments. 6th. The refusal to order a sweeping confiscation. 7th. The restoration of the Southern churches. 8th. The refusal to arraign Lee, the leader of the rebel hosts, after he had been indicted for treason. 9th. The refusal to try Davis by a Military Court. 10th. The apathy shown in the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine as applicable to Mexico.

REBELS NOT TO BE TRUSTED WITH POLITICAL POWER.

FROM HON. CHAS. SUMNER'S SPEECH AS CHAIRMAN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION. The topic of this eloquent and earnest production is Security for the Future. The inviolability of the National Debt, and the legally recognized Equality of the Freedmen are the chief elements of this security in the view of the speaker. We commence our extracts with a striking and impressive comparison.

THE DIKES OF HOLLAND.

And here allow me to present an illustration, which, unless I mistake, will make our duty clear. You do not forget the immense and costly dikes, built by Holland against the sea; but, perhaps, you may not call to mind their origin and importance. Before these embankments were constructed the whole country was in constant danger. At an early period there was an irruption which destroyed no less than forty-four villages, followed very soon by another which destroyed eighty thousand lives. In the fifteenth century there was still another which swept away one hundred thousand persons—a terrible sacrifice, and greater in proportion to the population of Holland at that time, than what we have been called to bear from the bloody irruption of slavery. At last the dikes were constructed as safeguards, and down to this day they are preserved at a large annual cost. Precautions of all kinds are superadded. A special corps of engineers, educated at Delft, is constantly employed in the work of renovation. Watchmen patrol the walls, and alarm-bells are ready to ring. The gratitude of the people shows itself even to its unconscious protectors, and the work, which, resting here on his right from Africa, destroys the very thing that weakens and saps the dikes, is held in veneration, so that to kill a stork is looked upon as little less than a crime. Such are some of the defenses by which Holland is guarded against danger from the sea. But how petty is her danger compared with ours! We too must have our dikes, with engineers to keep them strong—with watchmen to patrol them—with alarm-bells to ring; and we too must have our storks to destroy the vermin that weakens and saps our embankments. What shall be our defenses? How shall we guard against destructive irruptions? And where shall we establish our security for the future? Our embankments must not be of earth. Walls of stone will not do. Towers, ramparts, and buttresses will be impotent against our vindictive tide. The security we seek must be found in organic law with irreversible guarantees; and these irreversible guarantees must be co-operative with the danger.

PRACTICAL POINTS—WAYS NOT TO OBTAIN GUARANTEES. In obtaining these guarantees there are certain practical points which must not be disre-

garded. Knowing what we need, and satisfied with regard to the powers of the National Government, the path will be easy. As there are ways to obtain guarantees, so, also, there are ways not to obtain them.

And, first, of the ways not to obtain them. (1.) Irreversible guarantees cannot be obtained by haste. No State must be precipitated back to the Union. Precipitation back precipitates less fatal than that original precipitation which plunged the country into the abyss of war. Why haste? Why haste? Therefore, prudence, care, and watchfulness will be needed to see that the National interests are not imperilled by any sudden transformation.

(2.) Irreversible guarantees cannot be obtained merely by Executive action. Something more is needed. No President can safely say, "The State—it is I." He is only a part of the State, and, on this account, there is a new motive to reserve. What he does is subject to the correction of Congress, and therefore cannot be final.

(3.) Irreversible guarantees cannot be obtained by yielding to the pressure of the hour, and insisting upon the separation of the races. A voice from the West—God save the West!—re-voices the exploded theory of colonization, partly to divert attention from the great question of Equal Rights. To that voice I reply, first, you ought not to do it; and, secondly, you cannot do it. You ought not to do it, because, besides its intrinsic and fatal injustice, you will thus deprive the country of freedom, on the spot, are better even than mineral wealth. But, even if you let him share the product, and through him that general industry will be established which is better than anything but virtue, and is, indeed, a form of virtue. It is vain to say that this is the country of the "white man." It is the country of Man. Whoever disowns any member of the Human Family as Brother, disowns God as Father, and thus becomes impious as well as inhuman. It is the glory of Republican Institutions that they give no room to this irresistible principle.

If any body were to be sent away, let it be the guilty, and not the innocent. The exit of leading rebels will be a public good. As long as they continue here they will resist the establishment of guarantees; but it is little short of madness to think of exiling loyal persons, whose strong arms are needed, not only for the cultivation of the soil, but also for the protection of the Government itself.

(4.) Irreversible guarantees cannot be obtained by oaths. All oaths are uncertain. Political oaths have become a proverb, whether in England or France. They have been taken in vain, and broken without hesitation. The Milanese, in reply to the Emperor Barbarossa, said, "You have our oaths, but we never swore to keep it." Our rebels have been taught the same duplicity. They have been told authoritatively, that the oath was unconstitutional, and, therefore, not binding; and so they take it easily. But who can find a guarantee in such a performance? A Swedish priest lately poisoned the sacramental wine, and so these counsellors have poisoned this sacred obligation. But if an oath be taken, it must not stop with the support of the Proclamation of Emancipation. It must embrace those other objects of the National freedmen, and of the National equality. Each of these is a test of loyalty. But at a moment like the present, the close of a ferocious rebellion, when hatred and passion are only pent up, and not extinguished, an oath is little better than a ointment spread for a cable to hold a brigate scourged by a northwester. The Hollanders might as well undertake to swear each individual wave that beats upon their coasts. They did better. They made dykes. "Gone to swear a peace," says Congress, most scornfully, as he denounced an oath of pretended allegiance. "And shall we be content merely when our rebels" swear a peace?

WAYS TO OBTAIN GUARANTEES.

Such are some of the modes to be rejected. And now, in the second place, consider the ways in which guarantees may be obtained. (1.) Time is necessary. There must be no precipitation. Time is the gentlest, but most powerful, revolutionist. Time is the surest reformer. Time is a peace-maker. Time is necessary to growth, and it is an element of change. For thirty-years and more this wickedness was maturing. Who can say that the same time will not be needed now to mature the conditions of permanent peace? Who can say that a generation must not elapse before these rebel communities have been so far changed as to become safe associates in a common government? Plainly, and to the common sense of Wellington, exclaimed, "We did that night of Blucher had come!" Time alone was a substitute for a powerful ally. It was more through time than battle that La Vendee was changed into loyalty. Time, therefore, we must have. Through time all our guarantees may be obtained; but time itself is a guarantee.

PRESENT EXCLUSION OF REBELS FROM POLITICAL POWER.

(2.) Meanwhile we must follow Congress in the present exclusion of all rebels from political power. They must not be voted for, and they must not vote. On this principle I take my stand. Let them buy and sell. Let them till the ground; and may they be industrious and successful. These things they may do; but they must not be admitted at once into the co-partnership of our Government. As well might the respectable Mr. Ketchum reinstate his son at once in the firm which he has betrayed, and invest him again "with all the powers of a co-partner" in the father's received business, and invite him to sit at the same table with his former desk in Wall street. And yet Edward Ketchum had robbed and forged on an unprecedented scale, is as worthy of trust in the old banking-house as our rebels in the government of the country. A long probation will be needed before either can be admitted to his former fellowship. The state of loyalty is the present condition of each, and this condition must not be hastily relaxed. Congress has already set the example by excluding from "any office of honor or profit" under the Government of the United States, and also by excluding as counsellor at law, from any court of the United States, every person who has given "aid or countenance" to the rebellion, or who has "sought or accepted any office whatever" under it, or who has yielded to it, any "voluntary support." By this act (July 2d, 1862), and the supplementary act, all rebels are debarred from holding any office in the United States, or from practicing in the courts of the United States. This exclusion, thus sanctioned by Congress, must be the pole-star of our national policy. If rebels cannot be officers under our Government, they ought not to be voters. They should be politically disfranchised, purely and simply as a measure of self-defence, and in order to prepare the way for those guarantees which we seek. "Vipers cannot use their venom in the cold." These are words of political wisdom as well as of scientific truth, and a great Italian writer did not hesitate to inculcate from them the same lesson as I do now.

Surely recent rebels who led in secession and held office under the rebellion are poor engineers to rally these communities to the support of the national freedmen and the national creditors, and generally to the establishment of those guarantees which are essential to security. Reason and experience warn

us to postpone our trust in any such persons. Overcome in battle, they wrap themselves in professions of loyalty, confirmed by an oath. "As they who go to sea for Paradise, Dying, put on the weeds of Dominic, or in Franciscan think to pass disguised."

But character is not changed in a day, and against a Southern heart" which was "fired" will be the nation still preserves its vindictive violence. Even if for a moment controlled, who can tell how long it will continue in this mood? There is an exquisite fable of La Fontaine, where a cat was turned into a beautiful woman; but on the night of her marriage, hearing the sound of a mouse on the floor, she sprang from the bed with all her original feline nature; and so a rebel, turned by an oath into a loyalist, will suddenly start in full cry to run down a National freedman or a National creditor. So strong is nature. Horace tells us: Drive it out with a pitchfork, and it will return. Therefore, I insist, do not let political trust in that man who has been engaged in warring upon his country, be harsh. There is nothing humane which I would reject. I am for gentleness, I am for a velvet glove; but I wish the hand for awhile of iron. I confess that I have little sympathy with those hypocrites of magnanimity, whose cry for the rebel master is only a barbarous indifference towards the slave. Pardon if you will. Nobody shall use the me in clemency. But do not trust the rebel politically. The words of Shakespeare do not picture too strongly the danger of any such attempt.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Such are practical points to be observed in obtaining the much-needed guarantees. Congress will soon be in session; and to its courageous action, in the exercise of unquestionable authority, we all look with hope and trust. Meaningful, the President, as commander-in-chief, has large military powers, which may be exercised without control until a meeting of Congress. To him I now appeal. Let me speak from this platform—surrounded by this course of his friends—and giving voice to the sentiments of my heart, in harmony with the sentiments of Massachusetts. I cannot fail in respect or honor, while I address him with that plainness which belongs to Republican Institutions.

Sir, your power is vast. A word from you may make an epoch. It may advance at once the cause of Universal Civilization, or it may quicken anew the Satanic energies of a fearful Barbarism. It may give us the means of reconciliation for the future; or it may scatter uncertainty and distrust; while it postpones that *Trust of God*, which is the long-ling of our hearts. As your power is vast, so is your responsibility. Act, we entreat you, so that our country may have no fresh sorrow. Do not hazard Emancipation, which is the day-star of our age, and the special jewel in the crown of your martyred predecessor, by any concession to its enemies. Do not put in jeopardy all that we hold most dear; by any premature attempt to bring back into the co-partnership of the National Government, any of those ancient seceders, who have warred upon their country. Let them wait. You have said that "reason is a crime," and not merely a difference of opinion. Do not let the criminals bear sway. Congress has already set the example of excluding them. For the present follow Congress. Follow the Constitution, which knows no distinction of color, and do not sacrifice a whole race by reasserting an offensive Black Code, inconsistent with the National Security and the National Faith. We also see the Declaration of Independence, and the words of Abraham Lincoln, which he penetrated every cabin and every by-way, if you will not stand in its light. Above all, do not take from the loyal black man and give to the disloyal white man; do not confiscate the political rights of the freedman, who has shed his blood for us, and laid them upon his rebel master. And remember that justice to the colored race is the sheet anchor of the national debt.

CONCLUSION.

For myself, fellow-citizens, pardon me if I say that my course is fixed. Others may hesitate; others may turn away from those great truths, which make the far-reaching brightness of the Republic; others may seek a temporary favor by a temporary surrender. I shall not. The victory of blood, which has been so painfully won, must be confirmed by a great victory of ideas. So that the renowned words of Abraham Lincoln, which he said, "This Nation under God shall have a new birth of Freedom, and government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." To this end I seek not merely formal Union, seething and smothered curses; but a practical, moral, and political Unity, founded on common rights, knit together by common interests, and inspired by a common faith, where our Constitution, interpreted anew, shall be a covenant with life and a league with Heaven, and Liberty shall be everywhere not only a right, but a duty. John Brown, on his way to the scaffold, when he was asked to give life for a deed of self-sacrifice, stooped to take up a slave child. That closing act was the legacy of the dying man to his country. That benediction we must continue and fulfill. The last shall be first; and so, in this new order, Equality, long postponed, shall become the master principle of our system and the very frontispiece of our Constitution. The Rebellion was to beat down this principle, by founding a government on the alleged "inferiority of a race." Taking up the gauntlet, I now insist that the insolent assumption of the seceders shall not prevail. This is not the first time I have battled with the Barbarism of Slavery. I battle still, the bloody monster retreats to its last citadel, and God willing, I mean "to fight it out on this line, if it takes" what remains to me of life.

PROPHECY FULFILLED.

Simon Cameron, in talking with Jeff Davis about secession in 1860, told Davis that if the Southern States seceded, ruin would follow them, slavery be abolished, and he would with his own hands plant corn in the streets of Charleston. Last spring Mr. Cameron planted the corn in Charleston, as he predicted, hired a soldier to attend to it, and has lately received four ears of grain as the product.

REMOVAL OF THE BODIES OF DECEASED PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS LYING IN VIRGINIA.

The following notice, interesting to those concerned, comes from Harrisburg.—The time for the disinterment and removal of the dead bodies of Union soldiers buried in the Department of Virginia will commence on October 1st. This information is communicated to Col. Gregg, chief of telegraphing and transportation, by an officer in command in the Department of Virginia. It should be understood by persons going to Virginia to remove the bodies of soldiers, that when graves are near the stations of troops who are supplied with wagons, the use of such vehicles will be given for the purpose of bringing in the dead bodies to the stations, and from there transportation can be obtained. All applications for transportation to and from Virginia, for the removal of the dead bodies of Pennsylvania soldiers for burial within this State, should be addressed to Col. Charles F. Gregg, Chief of Transportation, Harrisburg, Pa.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY-BROOME.—In Wilmington, Delaware, on the 12th inst., by Rev. George F. Wiswell, Dr. E. B. Bailey, Surgeon U. S. A., to Miss S. Cornelia, daughter of the late Hon. Jacob Broome of Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

HAWES.—At Oakfield, N. Y., on Monday, August 28th, Genevieve, daughter of Dr. P. and Celia Hawes, aged one year and ten months.

Special Notices.

Third Presbytery of Philadelphia stands adjourned to meet in the Pottsville First Church, on Tuesday, October 24th, at 3 o'clock P. M. J. G. BILDER, Stated Clerk.

HARTLEY-SWENEY.—On the 14th inst., by Rev. J. Garland Hamner, Charles Hartley and Miss Lydia Marie Sweney, all of this city.

EWING.—At Newtown, Bucks County, on the 19th of September, Mrs. Catharine M. Ewing, widow of the late Dr. James S. Ewing, of Philadelphia.

The Presbytery of the District of Columbia will meet in the Western Church, Washington, D. C., on the 3d of October, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. MOLAIN, Stated Clerk.

September 14, 1865.

Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Vineland First Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, October 10th, at 10 o'clock P. M. T. J. SHEPHERD, Stated Clerk.

September 22, 1865.

Synod of Western Reserve.—The next meeting of the Synod of Western Reserve will be held at Erie, Lorain County, Ohio, Friday, October 13th, 1865. The Sessions commence at two o'clock with public worship. Sermon by the Moderator, Rev. Franklin Masterson.

By order of Synod. KENOPHON BETTS, Secretary, Oct. 9th, 1865. Stated Clerk.

The Synod of Pennsylvania will hold its next annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Syracuse, N. Y., second Tuesday, October 10th, at 10 o'clock P. M. Opening sermon by Rev. G. N. Boardman, of Hamilton. It is expected that Wednesday evening, October 11th, will be devoted to the singing of hymns, and returned Foreign Missionaries. The Synod will also receive special attention to the following: L. LEWIS H. REID, Stated Clerk.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1865.

The Synod of Minnesota will hold its annual meeting in Chatham, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M., on the last Tuesday of September, 1865. JAS. S. LE DUC, Stated Clerk.

The Synod of Wisconsin will meet in the Presbyterian Church of Neenah, on Thursday, the 24th day of September, next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The evening, the conference session will be presided by the Moderator, the Rev. H. K. Kellogg.

Discussions on various topics will be preached during the meeting, and by the persons previously appointed.

The Lord's Supper will be observed on Sabbath, and the evening prayer will be held there will be exercises in connection with the Sabbath-school.

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

E. D. WILSON, Secretary, Stated Clerk.

Loft, Wisconsin, August 17, 1865.

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

Prayer was appointed to convey.

The blessing God designs to give.

Long as they live should they 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 vegetable 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 elastic.

It is a splendid hair-dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

Nashua, N. H., Proprietor.

For sale by all druggists. 1000-6m

Is Still to be Had.—Notwithstanding the many imitations of this article, and many other medicines in the market, pretending to answer the same purposes, yet the sale of Perry Davis' Vegetable Ointment is more than ever, and the whole of them put together, is one of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be. Try it.—Bismarck Telegraph.

OXFORD STREET CHURCH.

The inauguration of the Oxford Street Church Enterprise, together with the FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath School, organized Feb. 18th, 1861, will take place on Saturday, September 30th, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the new building, No. 10, at the corner of Columbia Avenue, Seventeenth street above Chestnut.

For the purpose of the Sabbath School, arrangements are requested to occupy seats on the Platform.

The Ladies of the Oxford Street Church are invited to the Fifteenth Street Passenger Railway, and to the Oxford Street Church, on the day of the inauguration.

Have been made with the Company, to convey the members of the School, invited for three cents each way. Scholars can enter at any point on the line.

The Chapel now in process of erection at the Corner of Broad and Oxford Streets, will be completed early in the coming year.

The following Sabbath Schools, with their Officers and Teachers, are cordially invited to participate in these exercises, all of which will be held in the new building, No. 10, at the corner of Columbia Avenue, on Washington Square.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Clinton Street, near Broad.

Oliver Presbyterian Church, North Broad Street, near Chestnut.

Tabor Presbyterian Church, North Broad Street, near Chestnut.

North Broad Street Church, North Broad Street, near Chestnut.

Wharton St. Presbyterian Church, Wharton Street, near Chestnut.

Merrill Street Sabbath School, Merrill Street, near Chestnut.

This invitation is endorsed by the Rev. Wm. Wagner, who desires that as many as can, will make the Sabbath School, on the day of the inauguration, a special object of their devotion. Also, to visit the Museum, containing a large collection of coins, medals, and specimens in Natural History, Mineralogy, &c., and Sabbath School, First Presbyterian Church.

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE.

LEEDOM & S.H.A.W., No. 910 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Are constantly opening a new and choice collection of CARPETS, OF ALL THE VARIOUS QUALITIES.

Housekeepers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing. 1009-3m

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW AND POPULAR WORK.

GRANT AND SHERMAN: THEIR CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS.

By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, Author of "Washington and his Generals," "Sacred Mountains," &c.

In One Octavo Volume—over 600 Pages, WITH 30 STEEL PORTRAITS, Battle Scenes and Maps.

Comprising an account of the Battles, Sieges, and adventures in connection with the GREAT REBELLION, from a triumphant close. Mr. Headley's popularity as a historical and accurate account of the war, and the interest of the work beyond a doubt.

The Campaigns of Grant and Sherman have found a popular historian in the Hon. J. T. Headley, who will produce an advance sheet, giving evidence of the writer's skill in word-painting.—Springfield Republican.

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