THE RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD.

GREAT BRITAIN. ITEMS OF EVANGELISTIC WORK.—From building capable of holding 1000 persons. It has been purchased and repaired by friends of evangelical effort, and convertto the Revival of August 31st, as follows: "To see numbers of the roughest of the children, without shoes or stockings, collected together receiving spiritual instruction twice on the Sabbath, and several hundred people, including many of the lowest pastors, school teachers, &c., to Tahiti. and most abandoned characters, assembled Great activity has been shown by Protestant three times on the Sabbath to hear the gos- women in France, in "making coats and the Augsburg Confession and the Helvepel in this hall (but for which many of garments" for the American freedmen. tian, recognized by law and received—in them would never be brought under the Large boxes of clothing have been sent, and word of God,) is indeed truly pleasing, and the Atlantic Company has freed their carcalls forth our warmest thanksgiving to our riage. Others are reaching Paris from the Heavenly Father for leading his servants to purchase this large building, that his name opened for Protestant worship lately at everywhere corresponding churches, of the might be glorified in the conversion of immortal souls to Christ, whose command to many pastors, and of the authorities; more churches. The number of the regular pastors. his church is, Go ye into the streets and lanes, and compel them to come in, that my than 600 persons filled the edifice many of lanes, and compel them to come in, that my them Roman Catholics.—The Francois lains and candidates) to 85. The Reformhouse may be filled. It is hoped that at de Sales Association utters a cry of warnleast 250 precious souls have been convert-

remain with the theatre mission." Lord Radstock preached an open-air discourse in Shirley, near Southampton, August 22d, an hour and a half long, tounded on the excuses of those invited to the King's supper. "Jesus was exhibited to in 1850. "Evangelical dissent has a stimuthe people in all the shame and glory of lating effect. It raises a testimony for the the cross, the tale of divine love being illustrated and its truths enforced by personal narratives and incidents, such as rivetted the attention of the people and elicited their most lively interest.

ed to God through the use of the means

Successes of evangelists and open-air the Penitentiary of Newcastle, in Ipswich,where the Corn Exchange, holding over a to maintain it, which have recently appeared thousand persons, is regularly crowded, and in the National Protestant Church. where 300 conversions, mostly among the young, are reported; in Dover and other places.—There has been a separate mission among the cabmen of Bristol for ten years. Mr. Darling visits all the drivers. horse-keepers, etc., and lends them tracts and religious periodicals. Three rooms have been opened in different parts of the town, where the men are gathered together three times a week to hear the gospel, and one of the rooms, provided by the kindness of the Great Western Railway Company, answers the purpose of a reading and dining room ----At Aberdeen there were open air services, August 13th, on the "Links.' The evangelists, Ord, Hambleton, Cunningham, and others, were present, with about 6000 persons in attendance.——At Hounslow Heath, a feeble woman, lately converted to Christ, commenced house to house efforts among the poorer women and the soldiers, and was the means of establishing quite an extensive mission among the neglected classes there.

ROMANISM IN ENGLAND.—Perverts to Romanism among the Higher Classes .-Romish authorities reckon within the last 20 years, 867 converts "among the highest, the most gifted, and the most distinguished in the land," and 213 clergymen, and other "leading dignitaries of the Protestant Church." Among the first named list we McIlvaine's "Evidences of Christianity," find a great multitude of noble ladies, including Queen Victoria's mother, the Duchess of Kent, and many lords, titled gentlemen and M. P.'s., including such wonderful relation of what Popery is in its names as DeVere, Roscommon, Hamilton, Lothian, Kenmare, Talbot, Argyle, Athol, Buccleuch, Douglass, Teeds, Duff Gordon, Norfolk, Alan, McNab, Palgrave, (the traveller who has very recently renounced popery at Berlin,) Sutherland, etc. Among the Protestant clergy we find Dr. Newman, Archdeacon Manning, Archdeacon Wilber-force, Canon Oakley, Rev. Dean Dodworth, Rev. H. Anderson, M.A., &c. This is truly a formidable array, and must be regarded as a proof of the degeneracy of the higher classes of that country. We imagine that with the lower classes the current is setting. quite the other way. And on the whole, we suppose the excessive tendencies to liberalism in religion and science prevailing in all classes, will more than counteract any

leaning Romeward among the higherranks. -Unceremonious Treatment of Romish Innovations-The Bishop of London, a few weeks ago, was called on to consecrate a church in Shoreditch, called "St. Michaels and All Angels." There were four bunches of flowers on the communion table. The Bishop asked what was the meaning of them, and at once ordered them consecrate. Next, we are told, "surveying the assembled clergy, most of whom were Ambrogio, mounted the steps of the temple to be removed before he would proceed to habited in surplices, with richly embroidered stoles, and other (?) 'High Church' insignia, he said quietly, but sternly, 'The clergy here of my diocese must appear in the simple dress of clergymen of the Church of England." After an awkward pause, in which it is said the clergy looked at one another very innocently, as though at a loss to comprehend his meaning," he is reported to have said somewhat peremptorily, "I must ask you to take off those ribbons gentlemen." The "ribbons" accordingly were taken off. He then objected to a small cross in polished oak, which had been in Hard Words.—A new journal is an-placed at the top of the wardrobe; "he nounced, to be called The Apologetic Maplaced at the top of the wardrobe; "he asked what it meant," and being answered, "Nothing," ordered it to be taken down and "put in the cupboard." He also observed supply defences of Christianity. Prof. Dr. "that it was a great pity that the arrangements were not completed at the time of the inspection, so that the objections might have been then raised, and all unpleasant- have promised co-operation. The odium postremo Catholicam' (make the Hunganess on the day of consecration avoided." When he reached the church, he noticed a rough sketch in charcoal of the Crucifixion on the reredos, which gave him great the Rationalists. Dr. Schenkel, in his offence; and he refused to proceed with Zeitschrift, complains that Strauss, in a rethe consecration till a written undertaking cent controversial work, applies to him had been entered into on the part of the such designations as the following: "turn-

FRANCE.

A CHRISTIAN COMMISSION FOR EUROPE. hospitals, and all connected with the care of the wounded of whatever nation, bellige- Oscar Schmidt, a Protestant, has recently for the affairs of the Pro-

rent or not, and recognizes the one flag and been chosen rector, and the choice has been testants, also a yearly budget of 95,000 in reference to any department of scientific important decree, as well as the formation of free bands of crusaders of peace and late numbers of The Revival, we cull the following:—The Theatre at Derby is a are owing to the efforts of M. Henry Dunant, one of the active Christians of Switzerland, who formed the plan after witness ing the horrors of the field of Solferino ed into a Gospel Hall. A visitor writes after the battle. He is one of the deep Bible students of the continent.—Christian

ITEMS. The Paris Missionary Society 12000 francs, and would send two French ing to all who frequent watering-places, because earnest Protestants find there the thus employed, many of whom are connected with Christian churches, while others opportunity of speaking and working, and it enumerates various spots as peculiarly dangerous. 🔻 🧳

EVANGELICAL DISSENT.—The Ü. Mission Record thus speaks of the effect of tricts for each Confession; each district, the secession of Monod and his friends from the national Protestant church of France in 1850. "Evangelical dissent has a stimulating effect. It raises a testimony for the cies of the Augsburg Confession number truth; it holds up the example of a pure and zealous church; and thus, while it checks the progress of error and decline, it congregations, whose representatives are diffuses a reviving influence. This has happily been the case in France; for one of of these, again, are the superintendential the most hopeful features in the religion of preachers are recorded in many towns, in that great country is the increased regard for purity of doctrine, and the efforts made tendencies as a whole. The convent is held

ITALY. FREE THINKING SOCIETIES.—A society with the title B Associatione de liberi Pensatori, has for some time existed in Milan. which illustrates one of the tendencies of the Italian mind rebounding from its ages of subjection to priestly tyranny and intolerance. The members bind themselves to dispense with the priest in every circumstance and event of life, and to live as galantuomini, without appertaining to any particular church, or holding any dogmas of religious belief. Baptism, marriage, and sepulture, for instance, are to be recognized simply so far as civil law requires, without any consecrating act to hint at supernatural sanction or relations with a life beyond this. Some crowded meetings of the society have been held in Milan, and kindred associations have been formed at Naples and at Turin, in which latter place it is said that the clover but erratic deputy and author, Brofferio, holds and presides at the meetings in his own apartments. A Rationalist publishing-house (Casa Editrice Razionalista) has been established, and has commenced a series of issues, in Milani-Christian Work.

The Claudian Press in Florence, from which lately issued a translation of Bishop is still busy. The last issue is an extended and thorough work by De Sanctis, called regal seat and at its fountain head; and if They have not despised science hitherto. ever the name of blasphemy, branded by the spirit of prophecy on the brow of the beast, received comment and illustration, it is in this work of De Sanctis.

Other types are also busy in the great war against Popery. "The Jesuits judged by Themselves," "Political Portraits of the Popes," and a work by Abate Reale on Church and State, are among the publications originating among Italian thinkers tions withdrawn. Only since seventy years independently of any direct influence from can they be said to have enjoyed undisturbindependently of any direct influence from Protestant evangelists.

THE WALDENSIAN COLLEGE -Within the last month three students from the Waldensian College in Florence have passed their last examinations and received gublic ordination to the ministry of the Gospel of Christ in that Church. A fourth should have been ordained, who had studied, not at Florence, but at Geneva, but was rejected on account of unsound views on vital matters of faith.

Don Ambrogio confounds the Priests or Turin.—On the occasion, when from one of the principal churches in Turin a the Seminary buildings and a library. The procession should have been formed to traand harangued the assembled people to such good effect that the priests dared not make their appearance, and the auditory itself, instead of following round the city some consecrated bit of rag or bone, formed a phalanx round the intrepid preacher, and from under the eyes of the police, who had come to arrest him, carried Don Ambrogio in triumph to his lodgings.—Cor. Christian Work.

GERMANY.

THE PRESS .- The Rationalists dealing gazine, designed to meet, in a popular way, current objections to revealed religion, and Zockler, of Giessen, and Secy. Grau, of theologicum, which has well nigh vanished from the circles of the Orthodox, burns incumbent and church warden, that the coat, spiritual demagogue, parson in the cartoon" should be removed.—Guardian. red church coat, man with unclean hands, mocker, yelping cur."

TOLERATION is making progress. The The Monitour has published the decree Jews of Prussia who, in any town, open promulgating the important international and gustain a public school on their own convention signed last year in Geneva, rela- account, are to be freed from taxes for their tive to the wounded in battle. It neutralizes schools and churches. In the Roman Cath-

the first case of the kind in Austria.

HUNGARY.

Among the cringing, willingly-dependent, Erastianized State Churches of Protestant Europe, it is refreshing to meet with such noble exceptions as the Reformed and Lutheran churches of Hungary A long, instructive, and admirably written letter from the former of these churches to the United Presbyterian Synod of Scotland appears in the Record of that Church for September: appeals for money and men. It is in debt We make copious extracts, only regretting that we cannot find room for the whole. In Hungary, excluding Transylvania, there

> common life tolerated. The Augsburg Confession numbers 825,387 souls; in 562 mother congregations and 805 flial congreed number 1,557,952 souls, in 1439 mother congregations and 1036 daughter congregations, with 1462 pastors and 240 assisttant pastors. Every mother congregation possesses one church or more, the filial congregations together possess about 100. The whole land together forms four church diswhich is called a superintendency, falls 34, those of the Helvetian 38 seniorates. Each seniorate consists of more or fewer the senioral assemblies; the representatives assemblies, and the deputies of the last form the convents' (assemblies) of the superinyearly by those of the Augsburg Confession; by those of the Reformed at uncertain times. There the unity prevails; here the decentralization. The churches are everywhere well attended. Where on Sabbaths in the forenoon there is sermon, in the afternoon catechising is held; on week-days there is a prayer-meeting daily, morning and evening; twice a week also is a ming for exposition publicly held. In family circles the Bible is diligently read, also various difficults. rious edifying publications; for and this in general we can say with joyful gratitude

> to God -among the members of our Church, with ut distinction of sex, one will seldom be found who cannot write and read. In Transvlvania, there are 538 mother congregations, 455 filial congregations, and 318,-493 Reformed. The Evangelicals of the Augsburg Confession possess there 267 mother congregations. abroad to foreign universities, and "bur-

saries" exist for them at Jena, Halle, Tufor them at Zurich and Edinburgh. Lately, political difficulties were thrown in the way, and the rising importance of the vernacu-lar unnited Hungarlans for instruction in foreign universities, even when the Latin tongue was the medium. Hence, both Confessions united in establishing a theological school which has 69 pupils, but which is in danger of failing from lack of funds necessary funds are not furthcoming. In pehalf of both these objects they ask help. sists in great part of Protestants, and in every branch of learning the Evangelicals. the history of their church for centuries has been a history of suffering. The Evangelicals at three different times were robbed of hundreds and hundreds of churches, their schools were closed, and their foundaed toleration. Hence, few congregations are able to do a great deal for outside en-Reformed superintendency reached \$6000 in the year of famine, 1863. \$1000 is annually contributed to missions in Wallachia; \$4000 are annually given to the, Orphan House at Pesth; \$4000 annually since 1855 to the Theological Seminary. Nearly \$70,000 have been raised for educational purposes besides in connection with

people are crushed by taxes and the want are beginning to appear among some of the of a circulating medium, the yearly tax being greater than the sum of money in circulation at any one time. Thousands, and thousands are deprived of their property, who, particularly in Transylvania, emigrate to Turkey. In the famine year, 1863, when on 1400 square miles, four millions of inhabitants were without crops, the distress was not so much from want of supplies, there having been a surplus previously, as from want of money. The congregations are burthened with a special tax paid to the State on buildings, property, founda-tions, and even house furniture. Pastors and teachers pay a special tax at each new election, as also at each translation from

one congregation to another. "An Austrian statesman, a Primate of Hungary, in the seventeenth century, put together in the following words the Austrian Government policy to be followed Marburg, are named as editors. Many of with the Hungarians:—' Hungariam facere rian Church first poor, then German lastly Roman Catholic). The first point in this with terrible intensity in the quarrels of terrible utterance is nearly being realized; and if land and nation, with destruction before them, in vain strnggled, much less could our Church naturally do to the avert-

ing of the disaster." In spite of these great and crushing accumulation of burdens the Hungarian forger, schoolboy, street lad, grimacing Church has preferred to maintain its spiritual independence rather than exchange it for Government aid. The letter continues:—"The Evangelical Church of supported pecuniarily by the Government. In the year 1859, it is true, the Govern-

badge for universal acceptance and pro-tection, a red cross on a white field. This the first case of the kind in Austria. Hungary, in lawful possession of the 'autonomie' (self-government) of the church, would not exchange their pledged historical rights for a pecarious 'octroi,' and refused with decision the desire of the Government, mostly from the principle that talking about is an object-glass with onethe church autonomie is, under all cir- fiftieth of an inch focus, recently made by cumstances, to be safely guarded; by the less radical from wise precaution, while they feared to grant in the affairs of the Evangelical Church free scope to a Government which, for almost three centuries short time since. The object glass posses and a half, had showed so little goodwill to the Evangelical Church. At least, were so lately told, and by so great an of the 1439 Reformed congregations, not a

single one accepted the imperial patent."
Noble Hungarians! We do not wonder that a Church like the United Presbyterian of Scotland, which sincerely believes in the duty of the Church by Divine help to keep clear of political entanglements and take care of itself, should feel an interest in an organization, which in the heart of Europe is illustrating and honoring this principle, in the face of so much suffering and diffi-

MISSIONARY.

JAMAICA. The U. P. Record for September, presents the following statistics: Out of a population of 441,248, 127,978 attend religious worship. The children in the colony attending any day or evening school are 26,270. More than half the heathch. It is true much has been done, many missionaries and ministers labor among the people; but still it is as true that thousands of the population do not avail themselves of the gospel, though placed within their reach. There are 200 ministers and missionaries in the island Church of England, 90; Wesleyans, 28 United Methodists, 6; Baptists, 28; Methodist Association, 3; London Missionary Society, 8; Moravian, 14; Catholics, 5 Jews, 1; United Presbyterian, 20; Ameri can Mission, 5. These 200 ministers di vide amongst them something less than 800 people each, whereas, if reaching the whole population, each would have a charge of over 2200 souls.

CHINA.—A missionary of the English Presbyterian Church writes as follows :-It is fearful to contemplate the vast array of agents which the Church of Rome has at work all over China. Their success is also very great, and it will never do to pooh pooh it. It is one of the most formidable facts with which Protestant missions have to grapple. The self-denial, patience, energy, laboriousness of Romish missionaries are fitted to make one blush: Whatever else of Bible teaching Rome has laid aside, she has learned the wisdom of the serpent. Would that Christians were more alive to the claims of this vast empire. A few missionaries, settled down mostly with Formerly, Hungarian students went families at the treaty ports, are no match for men who live and labor among the native population all throughout the interior. bingen, Utrecht, and provision is also made China is the greatest heathen empire in the world, and are we to expect it to be won without a gigantic struggle, and that struggle must be one of self-denial on our part. Would that more men of the right stamp were raised up for this great work,

and glorious privilege." Education as part of Mission Work.— The question of the due prominence of schools in missionary work, is still under There is also great need of a "philosophi-discussion in Great Britian. A pamphlet cal institution," (College) for which the has lately appeared in Edinburgh, from the pen of Alexander Forbes, late editor of the igal Harkuru, in Calcutta, which in a most derogatory manner of Dr. Duff's The Hungarian Academy of Science con- work in India, and of that branch of missionary labor in general. The writer calls upon the Church "boldly to sweep away all their can show their men of consideration. But educational establishments and send forth the missionaries to preach," claiming that "money spent on Educational Missions is absolutely thrown away." A copy of the pamphlet has in some way been sent to every minister of the Free Church, with the evident purpose of counterworking Dr. Duff's plans, new that he is at home. The missionaries of the Free Church at Calcutta have replied to the pamphlet, provterprises. Yet giving is an established ing the great amount of good effected by Christian custom with them. Aid is sent Dr. Duff's extraordinary and successful to Transylvania. Collections for church, efforts for a Christian education of the building are annually made, which in one youth of India, as well as exposing the ignorance and recklessness of statement betrayed by Mr. Forbes. The Scottish Missions in Calcutta, Bombay, Poona, and Madras, show an increase of two hundred and ninety-one per cent. in the ten years. 1851-1861; the total increase in all the other missions, Burmah excepted, in the same period, was twenty-seven per cent. The consequences of a neglect of education

> Missions. The most discouraging feature in the Chota Nagpore Mission, as well as in those of Burrissal, Dacca, Jessore, Krisnaghur, and Tinneyvelly, is the low state of education. Great efforts have already been made in the last mission to remedy this defect but the majority of the Christian children have hitherto grown up in a state of lamentable ignorance, and unless this state of things is altered, the Native Churches must continue in a very unsatisfactory condition. In Chota Nagpore, not only has an earnest appeal just been made to the European community, to assist them in bestowing a plain vernacular education on the children of Christians who are growing up in ignorance, but the Mission now finds itself compelled to establish a school for training TEMPLE OF ART native Catechists and preachers. They feel that there is danger of error creeping in and being propagated by ill-instructed

NEW AND POWERFUL MICROSCOPE.

A foreign journal says :- It is not many months since one of the most eminent of living microscopists expressed his conviction that in the production of object-glasses, with a one-twenty-fifth of an inch focus the microscope had reached its utmost attainable limit of perfection. He added that "it appears impossible to separate or define lines more numerous than ninety thousand in an inch, on account either of the decomposition of light, or some other Hungary has not been, since it existed, cause. It therefore seems beyond our power ever to discover more of the ultimate composition of bodies by means of the

ousness has been demonstrated within so short a period as in the present case. The above extract is taken from a journal, dated December 10, 1864; and yet already the one thing which microscopists are now Messrs. Powell and Lealand, which was described to the Royal Societies by Dr. Lionel Beale the other day, and was exhibited at the annual conversazione of that society a es double the power of the one which we authority, was the most powerful we must ever expect to possess, and defines with wonderful distinctness; particles which the latter cannot render visible at all. It magnifies three thousand diameters, with the low eye-piece, fitteen thousand diametersthat is to say, in popular parlance, one thousand five hundred of millions of times! It must immensely increase our knowledge of the lower organisms, and even aid our researches into the ultimate constitution of matter. And who shall say that even its powers may not be exceeded in time?

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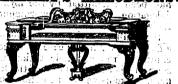
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