

score of pike heads, made by a solitary armorer working in a stable in a back yard; a dozen or two of revolvers, and a cigar box full of cartridges, stolen, one guesses, from some of the sweepings of one of your arsenals; a score of volumes on drill and some fragments of books or pamphlets on the warlike science; such drill as could be done after work hours in a drawing-room, or in a bog in the darkness before, at, or after midnight—that, and an unlimited stock of ignorance and impudence, is about the sum of the great rebellion which a dozen policemen, without the use of any implement but their fists, have already made an end of—abolishing it completely, "entirely," as they would say.

And really it was time that the sparks should be trodden out. They had smouldered long enough. Nobody of any common sense in this country ever troubled himself about the thing in the least degree; but it was far better for the many fools who were being led astray, and the handful of rogues who were at the head of the movement, to be shaken out of the dreamy sleep into which they had fallen, and set to work in peace. There is no doubt that a good many idle scoundrels in your country have made all the profit that is to be reaped by the business. Beyond question "the head centres," and tail centres, in New York, and elsewhere, have taken good toll of the money gathered weekly from their miserable dupes. The wonder is that so much money, visible, hard cash, should actually have been remitted to Ireland. The Government already has its hands on upwards of £5000, which they have intercepted; how much has been received by "the centres" and circumference in America and in Ireland, and of that sum how much has been retained? The great rebellion of 1865 is not likely to get so far as the cabbage garden in which the last so ludicrously terminated.

CATTLE PLAGUE.
"The cattle plague" is the next subject of interest. Day by day it spreads. Sheep, pigs, and even, they say, horses, are also liable to the infection. It assumes very serious importance. Around Edinburgh, the mortality has been so great that butter has already risen 4s. to 6d. a pound. Butcher meat is also rising to famine prices. And as yet no cure has been even suggested with anything like a reasonable hope of success. Each day brings a record of new cases, and of new places where the plague has broken out. Thousands of suggestions are offered by newspaper correspondents, but their very number goes to prove their worthlessness. We are under God's chastening hand, and we must be still and know that he is God. Meanwhile the admirers of a liturgy are shut out from the possibility of all public prayer. The Archbishop of Canterbury is out of town, or was. The Queen is in Scotland. One cause or another hinders a new prayer from being yet made, and so, as far as the Established Church of England is concerned, the people's mouths are gagged and bound, and they are prevented from giving public utterance to the general cry of their hearts in the great congregation.

SUDDEN DEATH.
Last Sabbath, a clergyman of the Church of England was preaching a very earnest, able, and eloquent sermon in a church close to mine. Towards the close of his discourse, he suddenly stopped and said, "I feel faint and cannot preach." He fell, was then carried to the Vestry, thence to St. George's Hospital, and died at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day without having ever uttered another word. He was in the prime of life and looked well, I am told. Here is a lesson first of all to me, but let the voice go across the Atlantic and preach once more the old caution, "Be ye also ready."

CHOLERA—THE SEASON.
There is a fear, moreover, lest cholera also be among us. It has raged with fearful violence and virulence in the East. It has literally decimated Constantinople; and after the plague, the fire has followed and licked up many acres of houses. On to Malta, to Gibraltar it has come. It has landed on the French coast, and beyond all doubt, it is more or less prevalent in the south of France, and it is creeping northward, us-ward. We have had one or two very decided cases at Southampton, but hitherto that is all. Every day now we may look for the setting in of cold weather, and then there is less likelihood of the disease making headway among us. For up to this time this has been an entirely exceptional summer both here and on the Continent. I found it nearly as hot when I landed at Liverpool as I had left it at New York. They have had it exceptionally hot too all over the Continent. It has been a rare season for the Vine. The vintage is reported as most remarkable, both as to quantity and to quality, and the heat still continues; rivers are dried down to below the very driest dry marks, the Moselle is lower than it has been for thirty years past. Snow has been melted higher up on the Alps than ever before has been seen; long droughts here and there have burnt up the pasture and put man and beast to sore straits for water. By this time of the year and long before it, every tree in London is usually bare. But the leaves are still upon the trees in and around London. A fine old pear tree in the garden, under my eye as I write, has on it old fruit, old leaves, new leaves and blossoms. So that our summer and autumn are very exceptional. Still

London is very healthy, the deaths this week having been about a score below the corrected average for the increase of population. The alarmists say, this weather portends a fearful outbreak of plague—cholera is sure to come. We are in God's hand, and there we are safe.

CHURCH-OF-ENGLAND CONGRESS AT NORWICH.

The Church Congress, as it is called, i. e., a gathering from all parts of Church of England ministers commenced its sittings at Norwich yesterday. I regard this as another sign of the times. It is a disturbance of the old dead level of the Church of England. These gatherings are now become annual necessities. It is an embryo General Assembly, let us hope. Deans and dignitaries meet and mingled for a time with plain "presbyters" as they call themselves, and the Archbishop of York preached, what from the reports seems to have been an excellent, earnest, evangelical sermon at the opening and in the Cathedral. And *mirabile dictu*, "The Times," had a pretty full report of the whole proceedings with a list of clergymen present, occupying more than a column of small type; even the sermon was decently reported.

OPENING OF THE ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

Last night I went to the opening of our own Presbyterian College. I think I told you that we have only two regular Professors, Dr. McCrie, son of the Dr. McCrie, who wrote the life of John Knox, and Dr. Lorimer. In addition to these two regular professors there is a resident tutor, Mr. Hunter, and there are occasional lectures, Dr. Duncan doing a good deal in that way. Last night, the winter session was opened by a lecture from Dr. McCrie. The subject was, "The Christian Ministry is not a Priesthood," and it was earnestly and ably handled. A good audience assembled in the hall, consisting of some of our most influential laymen, and many ministers from other denominations. After the lecture, it was announced that there were sundry brethren from the sister churches of America, and so we had four short, pithy, brotherly speeches from no fewer than four American Presbyterian divines, Dr. Jacobus, Dr. Wylie, and another whose name I did not catch, besides the Rev. Dr. Bliss, President of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. The audience seemed greatly delighted at the unexpected presence of so many dear brethren from America, and the joy appeared mutual. Each of the speakers expressed himself as having been greatly gratified with Dr. McCrie's introductory lecture, Dr. Bliss offering, if it should be printed, to circulate it by the hundred.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.
The only organ in the newspaper way of Presbyterianism in England, is a paper now called *The London and Edinburgh Weekly Review*. It is edited by Mr. P. Pter Bayne, who succeeded to the editorship of the *Witness*, after the death of Hugh Miller. Mr. Bayne left the *Witness* to edit a paper called *The Dial*, which prophesied and promised great things. He soon left *The Dial*, however, and established *The Weekly Review*, which widened out to embrace Edinburgh, is now, as I said, the only newspaper published in England that even so much as notices Presbyterianism, except in the veriest incidental way. *The Witness* is now extinct, and after various fortunes, Mr. Drummond, who most ably reported for *The Witness* almost from its commencement, has now joined the staff of *The Weekly*, as sub-editor and reporter. This is a great accession. And we may now look for at least respectable printing and getting up, which hitherto we have only sometimes had. I am sure you will join me in wishing long life and prosperity to *The London and Edinburgh Weekly Review*.

ITEMS.
P. S.—It is just possible that the name of Dean Close may be known in America. He was a great man and popular, once, in Cheltenham, where he had a charge in the Church of England. He used to fight fiercely against horse-racing, against tobacco, against strong drink; he was a popular and always acceptable orator at all public meetings, and his name, as one of the speakers, would have filled Exeter Hall at any time. Mr. Close was dubbed D.D., and created Dean of the Cathedral at Carlisle, with nothing to do but uphold his dignity and consume his £1000 a year. The Dean has just issued a pamphlet on the daily cathedral services, which has by no means raised him in the estimation of his *quondam* evangelical friends. He confesses that though once opposed to the daily musical cathedral service, he has at least read himself into a change of mind, and now thinks it a very admirable thing, and goes on to express his wonder that in Carlisle there should be no more of an average audience than "five or six old men and women." It is surprising, certainly; but to me the surprise is that there should be found so many. I once heard a magnificent "service" musical, perfect, in Salisbury Cathedral, and was the solitary component part of the "audience."

Canon Stowell, of Manchester, with Dr. Hugh McNeile, of Liverpool, have long been known as two of the most unflinching and able opponents of the papacy among the Church of England's clergy. Your readers will learn with sorrow that Canon Stowell is dangerously ill. He is one of the few men in the ranks of the Church-of-England clergy whose loss would be bitterly felt by all classes and

all denominations in this country. God spare this useful and valuable life to us. The Free Church of Scotland, has, of late, suffered much by the heavy hand of death. I could fill this sheet with the names of beloved and honored brethren in the eldership whose loss will be very keenly felt in their own neighborhood, but whose names would be utterly unknown to your readers. Suffice it to chronicle the fact.

The arrests on behalf of the Fenian conspiracy now number about 190. Of these, only eight were made in England. The money is reported to have been almost wholly gathered from dupes in America.

A paragraph, said to have been copied from the "New York Herald," has been going the round of our newspapers, giving a list of names and of the amounts subscribed by influential individuals in this country to the Confederate loan. Among them, Mr. Delaine, the editor of the *Times*, figured for £10,000. A leading article in this day's impression, (October 5,) gives a flat contradiction, and in very severe terms, to the assertion. The editor never invested a penny in the loan. Another contradiction appears for Mr. Beresford Hope, whose name figures for £50,000. He never possessed a single farthing's worth of the "stock." The Hon. Evelyn Ashley also denies the charge in the *Times*. The whole matter is a pure fabrication. The truth is, I believe, what of "the stock" was held in this country was held by individuals as a simple investment of money. I know personally many gentlemen who bought in as a mere commercial speculation when the stock was for sale at a very low figure, and who laugh at their loss.

I must stop, or you will think I am preaching heresy, and trying to make up by quantity for quality. The weather remains unchanged—sunny, hot and dry. No rain has fallen for many weeks. All things look parched, bare and weary.

Yours very truly,
PHILADELPHOS.
LONDON, October, 1865.

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1865.
The past week has been barren of any exciting or memorable event. We have had the Tunisian Embassy as the guests of the Government, and the usual ceremonies and courtesies have been gone through with, but everything has been of a strictly formal character. At a time like the present, the President and the various heads of departments are too much occupied with more important matters than the fettering and feasting of such heathens as the Tunisians.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.
As the time for the meeting of Congress draws near, the important questions which are to come up for decision are receiving greater attention. Everybody is inquisitive as to what action will be taken on the admission of the members who have been elected in the late rebellious States. As in all similar cases, most persons have formed their own judgment of what ought to be done, and not a few have concluded that events will be as predicted by them. When Congress meets, you need not be surprised if some persons are disappointed in its action with reference to many of the subjects now under popular consideration. There are indications that the old evil of our political history, the spirit of compromise, will have much to do in deciding the admission of the Southern members.

THE CONGRESSIONAL OATH.
The great barrier to the admission of these members is the well-known oath of office, passed in 1862, which all members of Congress, no matter from what State, are required to subscribe. That oath, it will be remembered, provides that no person shall be eligible to any position of power or trust under the United States Government, who has, in any way, voluntarily aided in the rebellion. I am informed by Southern men now here, that not one in ten of these gentlemen who have been nominated and elected in the South, can, conscientiously take the oath. In South Carolina there is not a man who can be put forward as eligible for Congress under existing laws, and the same is true in nearly all the other States, with the exception, perhaps, of Virginia. The first thing to be done, therefore, prior to their admission, is the modification or abolition of this oath. The Democrats are in favor of abolishing it entirely, the "radicals" are opposed to disturbing it in any manner, while the majority of the Union party incline towards a modification. It is altogether useless to predict, which of these theories shall prevail, but some change must be made in this oath before any Southern Congressmen can take their seats.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.
Considerable time has been wasted in the discussion of the question, whether or not, Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the last House of Representatives, will place the names of the Southern members upon his roll. Should he do so, the only result would be that they would have a vote in the organization of the House—the election of Speaker, Clerk, etc. After that their right to a seat must be decided by the majority of the House itself. Now it has been ascertained upon careful calculation, that should all the Southern members be admitted, and all vote with the Northern Democrats, they would be powerless for harm, being in the minority against the solid vote of the Union

side of the House. So far as the action of McPherson is concerned, however, no friend of the country need entertain any fears. He has no intention of placing the names of the Southern Congressmen upon the roll. Looking upon the matter as he does, as one beyond his control, and with which, as an officer of the House, he has no business, he will not be coerced into it by either promises of preferment or threats of displeasure.

THE PRESIDENT
has been engaged for sometime on his annual message. He is a man who keeps his own counsels very closely, and the most inquisitive have been unable to obtain anything that might foreshadow the action which he will recommend to Congress. The pardon seekers, in the meantime, are unable to have their cases settled, because the Executive admits very few visitors, and those only having business with him of importance. Notwithstanding this, the city is full of penitents, and any morning you can see hundreds of them wending their way to the White House, only to meet with disappointment. J. M.

SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Narrative of the State of Religion, Reported and Adopted October 19, and Ordered to be Published and Read in the Churches.

The task of presenting our Annual Narrative of the State of Religion within the bounds of the Synod this year, is by no means an unimportant one. The year now closed has been eventful. It has brought to the loyal and devoted people of our churches some sorrows, and in the shadows and tears of that great one, the death of the beloved and revered late President of the nation. But it has brought to them great joys also, especially in the triumph of the cause of Government and freedom, and the close of a war which, with all its burdens and bereavements, they sustained as a holy and patriotic duty. And at its close, as at its beginning, with a considerable advance in strength and prosperity, they are still firm for the right and looking trustfully to God for the overruling and sanctifying influences of His grace, both upon themselves and the whole country.

Our five Presbyteries have sent up their usual reports of the state of religion in their churches. The picture which they present is one whose light is not unmingled with a few shades of darker hue. But the light predominates, and the incentives therefore to gratitude and joy exceed those to sadness and despondency.

One of these reports speaks of "a want of faith in Christ as the great obstacle in the way of the Church's progress," of the "limited supply" to meet the pressing demand of the church for laborers, and of the ill health of two of the most active and able members of the Presbytery. Another records the absence of any "marked seasons of revival, as in some places and in former years," and the want of harmony in one of the churches, expressing, however, the hope that the "breach will soon be healed." Another mentions the fact that "all our pastors find occasion for alarm at the general spirit of worldliness manifested even among professed disciples of Jesus, and that in almost every community temperance, profane Sabbath breaking, and kindred evils are widely prevalent. While yet another deplors the prevalence of the spirit of indifference amongst our members, and the increase of worldliness and sinful indulgences on the part of the impenitent."

These are the shades from which, trusting that even they may be so toned by the grace of God as that light may arise in the midst of them, we would turn to the bright side of our picture, and contemplate with grateful joy the prosperity and blessing with which in some degree the Master has visited most, and in a large degree a number of our churches. In the matter of material prosperity there is reason for rejoicing. One Presbytery, churches, Tabor and Olivet, completed and furnished without debt during the year; the laying of the foundations of another impenitent edifice, Oxford street; and the freeing from debt and improving of several. Another Philadelphia Fourth, reports the completion of a church edifice in the flourishing town of Vineland, New Jersey, and progress made in furnishing another, Kenderton, which for some years has been in an unfurnished condition. "Another, Harrisburg, speaks of large amounts having been contributed for the extinguishment of church debts in two churches, Carlisle and York, and of a spirited enterprise in the erection of a tasteful and commodious house of worship, the church at Williamsport. While at other, Wilmington, alludes to the erection of one of the noblest chapels by the churches of that city for mission Sabbath schools and missionary operations.

In addition to these items it is worthy of note that in the matter of ministerial support there has been gratifying improvement. And in that of collections for benevolent objects, especially the causes recommended by our General Assembly, though some of our churches,—"be it spoken"—to their shame,"—are still delinquent, a marked and pleasing advance, many of our churches having this year exceeded the largest amounts ever reached before; in some cases, indeed, as in that of the First Church of Harrisburg for the cause of Foreign Missions, double the former amounts. The regular contributions to the cause of Foreign Missions are in excess of the last year by about one thousand dollars. And those to Home Missions by about four thousand. "It is a cause of profound thanksgiving," says the Narrative of the Philadelphia Third Presbytery, "that a single Presbytery have been able to offer to the Lord during one year, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars."

It may be noted also that our churches have generally enjoyed the regular means of grace, that the attendance upon the ministrations of the word has been at least as good as the average for some years past, and in some instances better. The interest of our churches in Sabbath schools and Bible classes is not diminishing but increasing. Some new schools have been organized, one of which at least, that of the Oxford street enterprise, promises to be the foundation and nucleus of a flourishing church. And in Wilmington, our churches there have "girdled the entire city with appliances for instructing the young and training them for Christ."

But the brightest lights in our picture are those which gleam from the record of the doings of the Holy Spirit in some of our churches. There has been indeed no general and all-pervading revival of religion within our bounds during the year. In regard to such a work our ministers and churches are in a state of hopeful expectation, and we trust earnest prayer. But upon some of our churches the Spirit has been graciously poured, and most blessed results have followed. The Presbytery of Harrisburg reports "interesting cases of conversion," especially in the Church at York. The Presbytery of

Wilmington reports considerable accessions to a number of its churches, and the return of the Elkton Church with its pastor—both being lately in connexion with the United Synod—to its former fellowship and home. In the Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery, the Wharton Street Church closes its first year with an addition to its membership of eighty-eight. But the most interesting and encouraging record is that from the Philadelphia Third Presbytery, which is so lucid in its language and cheering in its statements, that we think it better to let it speak for itself, and therefore incorporate a portion of it in our Narrative.

"Our people have listened to the preaching of the word with increasing interest and solemnity. The attendance upon the weekly meetings has been growing steadily, and our prayer meetings have been unusually tender. Teachers of Sabbath schools and Bible classes have been praying and laboring for immediate results, whole classes in some instances having been converted. The disposition to visit from house to house and converse personally with the ungodly, has been more general than in previous years. The interest in many of the churches has called for special services during the spring months, which have been blessed with many conversions, and the stimulating of the faith of Christians. The Lord has added to our churches at nearly every communion during the year. About six hundred members in all, two-thirds of them at least on confession of faith, an average of forty-three to each church. The majority of these are young persons, many of them children of tender age, every one of whom, so far as known, has proved faithful." A remarkable record surely for these days of death and deadness. One full of light, and of encouragement for hope and effort on the part of all our churches in all our Presbyteries.

On the whole the additions during the year to the churches of our Synod number some hundreds. To some extent there have been the usual ecclesiastical changes. One candidate for the Gospel ministry has been licensed. One licentiate ordained. Four pastors have been dismissed from their charges, and six installed. But the somewhat unusual fact is recorded, that but a single ministerial member of the Synod has been removed by death, Rev. Nicholas Patterson, of the Presbytery of Wilmington. With this exception, all who were with us last year are still among the living to praise God, and the most of them to labor and toil in His service for the edification of the church and the salvation of men. May such, like the great Apostle to the Gentiles be ever able to say—
For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain!

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM T. EVA,
Chairman of Committee.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and
Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence, and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and
Whereas, Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people;

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that they do observe and observe the first Thursday of December as a day of national thanksgiving to the Creator of the universe for these deliverances and blessings.

And I do further recommend on that occasion the whole people make confession of our national sins against His Infinite Goodness, and with one heart and one mind implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the nineteenth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

A meeting of the new American Christian Commission, initiated at Cleveland, was held at the Bible House, New York, week before last. Twenty-four members of the Committee of Sixty were present. The objects of the meeting were to organize and locate the central office, determine the plan for work, perfect a system for providing the necessary funds, elect officers and appoint standing committees.

Rev. Dr. Durbin presided. A committee of seven was appointed to report upon the organization, and the following report of the committee was submitted and adopted:

Whereas, The American Christian Commission was formed at a convention of Evangelical Christians, held in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th and 28th of September last; and

Whereas, The authority for its organization, and the general principles for its guidance in its proper work are set forth in the resolutions and suggestions adopted at the convention;

Resolved, That the American Christian Commission, invoking the blessing of Him, "without whose Spirit nothing is strong, nothing is holy," do now proceed to organize and to engage in the great and good work responsibly devolved upon it.

Resolved, That this Commission appoint an Executive Committee, to be intrusted with the following service:

1. The instituting a correspondence with individuals and local benevolent institutions of our land and other lands, to receive information showing the moral and spiritual wants of the country, and also the best methods of labor now in operation for saving the perishing, correcting social evils, and, as far as possible, extending the kingdom of Christ.
 2. The diffusing their information with the design of inciting and aiding the efforts of our brethren, and of increasing the various gifts and labors in the extension of the Gospel of Christ.
 3. The offering of themselves as a medium of communication between the various sections of the Church and the land, and between individuals seeking to be employed in doing good, or seeking laborers for particular fields of service.
- Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, was elected permanent President, and Chief Justice Chase, Rev. Drs. Kirk and Durbin, Vice Presidents.
- Rev. W. E. Boardman was elected Recording Secretary of the Commission, and requested to act as temporary Corresponding Secretary. The following gentlemen were then elected as the Executive Committee. Rev. J. T. Durfee, Chairman; Rev. H. G. West-

on, D. D. G. H. Stuart, Esq., Joseph Storey, Esq., Jay Cooke, Esq., Dr. Fowler, William Reynolds, Esq., Rev. Bishop James, Rev. S. H. Tng, Jr., Rev. Dr. Kirk, Rev. R. J. Parrin, Mr. Sutphen, J. Chamberlain, Esq., J. W. McIntyre, Esq.

New York was chosen as the location of the Commission.

Funds sufficient to carry out the objects of the Commission were pledged.

NEW COUNTRIES have wants and habits peculiar to themselves. In our widely extended and sparsely settled territory, medicines ready prepared are more employed, and are, in fact, a greater necessity than in the old countries. Dr. Ayer's preparations have given the public more confidence in this class of remedies than had ever been felt before. Physicians instead of discarding them, really favor the use of such ready at hand antidotes for disease, when they can be depended upon. And we want our readers to know that in publishing J. C. Ayer & Co.'s advertisement, or any others of like reliable character, we think we are furnishing them as useful information as any with which we can fill our columns.—
Louisville Courier.

MARRIAGES.

DICKSON—BOGGS.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 2d, in the Presbyterian church, Fairlee, N. J., by Rev. James Boggs, assisted by Rev. Charles F. Diver, of Gettysburg, Mr. David Dickson, of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary M. Boggs, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DEATHS.

OBITUARY.
Died at Pike, Wyoming County, New York, on the 5th ult., EZRA SMITH, aged 68 years.
The subject of this notice had resided in this town about forty years. As a neighbor and citizen, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow men in an eminent degree. In the sacred and endearing relations of domestic life, as a husband, father, brother, and friend, he was honored and loved; and his removal by death was deeply mourned and sincerely regretted. Strong and true in his principles, a stranger to angry resentments, kind and gentle to the erring, ever ready to counsel and aid the unfortunate—he held and wielded an influence that was greatly to be desired. As a Christian, he was humble, devout, active, persevering. With him religion was a living principle, the deepest and highest of his heart, the source of all which he lived and wrought, and in the rich consolation of his faith he found his strength and support. He had been for nearly forty years a member of the Presbyterian church in this place, and for the most of the time one of its officers—at first deacon, but for several years past one of the elders. His piety and responsible office he was true and faithful, the "beloved elder," working more by love than fear; ever seeking the wandering and leading them gently back to the fold. The young loved and trusted him, for he was their true friend—ever aiming by precept and example into the paths of virtue and holiness. His death is a sad loss to the Church, and deeply mournfully do we feel the bereavement; but our prayer is that his descending mantle may rest upon those who shall illustrate his zeal and devotion to the cause of Christ.

Special Notices.

The Twenty-second Anniversary of the Society for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. The annual meeting of the Society for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, in connection with the Board of Trustees will commence on Tuesday at 10 o'clock P. M., and the Annual Discourse be delivered in the evening by the Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., of Albany, N. Y. Individuals who desire that can be furnished with accommodations during the meeting by the Rev. M. M. G. Dana, Chairman, or by the Secretary, T. BALDWIN, Secretary. New York, Oct. 28, 1865.

French Evangelical Church.—The Rev. D. Conner, Pastor, will preach, D. V., every Sabbath, at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M., in the corner Spruce and Seventh Streets. The public are cordially invited, to hear the truths of the Gospel in the pure French language.
This French Church established in this city in 1860, has continued ever since that time, and now, with the aid of national aid, has been able to purchase a corner Spruce and Seventh Streets. The public are cordially invited, to hear the truths of the Gospel in the pure French language.
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HALL'S VEGETABLE SCISSOR SOAP.
RENEWER has provided itself with the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatsoever.
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 is a splendid hair dressing.
No person, old or young, should fail to use it.
IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FINEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY AND BY THE MOST EMINENT SURGEONS.
Ask for Hall's Vegetable Scissor Soap Renewer, and take no other.
R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, 1066-G St. For sale by all druggists.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT,
REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED, IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE.
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE ON THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.
For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH GREAT SUCCESS.
SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended by the most eminent Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.
Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.
Sold every where in the United States, and in Foreign Countries, at 25 cents per box.

Medicinal.

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FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
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Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, in malarious districts, and among them are Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Biliousness, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterical Pains in the Bowels, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Nervous and all of which originate in this cause; and on the intermittent type, or become periodic. The miasmatic poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effective remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is safe, and moreover, is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as before. It is a good medicine, and it is so said of another cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over-estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine, but he is a dealer in a bottle cures a whole neighborhood.
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