Air Mission" organization reports for the four months, in addition to the ordinary street preaching, the visitation of twentythree races, thirteen fairs, two executions, and three other special gatherings. The secretary had, during the same period, preached at twenty-four different places in London and twenty-eight in the country. The spirit of hearing was as good as ever. Opposition from the Romanists was becoming less audacious, but in some localities about London, that from infidels had in-creased. — At Bradford an interesting work is in progress, the leading instrument being Joshua Poole, formerly a dissipated charac-ter, but now earnestly at work among his former vicious associates, to lead them to Christ. He has with him his wife as a co-Worker her between configured chiefer worker, her labors being confined chiefly to her own sex. The hall in which the meet-ings are held is crowded, and souls are brought to Jesus every night. Fighters and other low characters come to hear what Joshua Poole has to say, and remarkable in-stances are recorded of those who come to scoff, returning to pray. Some abandoned females are among the number who evinge the deepest contrition, and have hope in -Mrs. Daniell writes from the Mis-Christ.sion Hall in Aldershott, that, for the year past, God has wrought wondrously among the soldiers, and that he is working still. During soldiers, and that he is working still. During the month of September very many had been awakened and brought to Jesus---officers, ladies and men all sharing in the showers of his blessed grace.----At the Brimingham Jonion Fair, attended by thousands, Mr. 1 "Usher disposed of about one thousand copies of the Bible, preached Christ for three days to the wicked ones assembled, and had glorious testimonies that God owns and blesses his work. Some who professed Christ last year, came forward and stated that they dated their conversion from the preaching at his their conversion from the preaching at his Bible stall at the last year's fair.—An ex-Bible stall at the last year's fair.—An ex-perience-meeting was lately held at the Cow Cross Mission, Clerkenwell, a part of London chiefly occupied by costermongers, drovers, and slaughtermen, mostly very poor, though not eminently vicious. Forty were present. Among them was the reporter of a local paper, who first attended the meeting for the purpose of taking notes. At the meeting just mentioned, he took the platform, and said:—"Dear people, look at me. I-have been a disciple of 'Iconcelast.' I have read greedily the works of Hume and Paine; but greedily the works of Hume and Paine; but I must say, the simple, but forcible testimony from one and another in this hall to night has made such an impression on me, I can and do say, that I see the plan of salvation now; and, God helping me, from to-night-here-now, I do believe in Christ, and mean to live for Him, and Him alone. At Liecester a meeting of great interest has

been held in the circus-about three thousand present—about twenty hopefully con-verted the first evening, and a mighty work expected. Interesting accounts come also from Nottingham, Derbyshire, Ipswich, Stowmarket, Islington, and more places than we can well mention.

In Scotland, several preachers held open-In Scotland, several preachers held open-air meetings in connection with the annual cattle show in Inverness. Banners, with the summer of last year, taking Bray for a Scripture texts, were borne about the streets. The same company afterwards visited Elgin, Aberdeen, Dundee, and several other places, attended, in all cases, with the blessing ot God. Their last report is from Glasgow, where, say they, "hundreds of precious souls have been brought to Christ during the past three months, as different laborers have been engaged in this great work."

A Nobleman at an Open-Air Meeting.-A Scotch paper says:—"On Sabbath last, evangelistic services were held on the Mar-ket-green of Keith. Rev. Mr. Forres-ter, who presided, opened the services ter beld during the week. The work at Bray had so many encouraging features about it, that he trusted next year to repeat the experiment in some other part of the diowith praise and prayer. The Earl of Kintore then addressed the meeting from Luke xix. 1-10. He spoke of the call to Zaccheus as a sovereign call, an awa- not been carried out. This species of church kening call, an humbling call, a constraining call, and an abiding call. Each of these thoughts was beautifully and impressively illustrated. Some anecdotes were told with illustrated. Some anecdotes were told with thrilling effect, and the people listened with great interest and evident impression." On the evening of the same day, in the United Presbyterian Church, after regular preaching by Mr. Fullarton, "Lord Kintore again gave an address from these words, 'His blood be upon us and our children.' This address, like the former, was simple, and beautiful, and very impressive." and very impressive.' Temperance.-In a highly interesting report of God's gracious work at the Free Tab-ernacle, Notting Hill, it is said :---- I cannot dismiss this part of our report, without re-ferring to a great power for good that God hath given us. I mean unswerving identity with total abstinence. Stalking with giant strides, guarded by legislative enactment. daring to claim respectability, the liquor traffic is destroying more souls and blasting more fair prospects than united Christian effort doth to save ; and so long as God gives me being, no worldly policy shall stay my voice against its condemnation. Few churches but are silenced by the guilty share that deabut are silenced by the guilty share that dea-cons, influential members, brewers, and dis-tillers have over them concerning this sin. Thank God, we are free. We can spare men, if our faithfulness offends them; let them go. But the drink traffic, common enemy of God and man, we'll spare it never. Great Father, help us to be faithful against this and every form of sin." Evangelical Alliance-British Branch. -The Anniversary was held at Hull, com-mencing September 26, and was marked by the harmony and practical shape of its proceedings. Rev. Dr. Blackwood, rector of Middleton Tyas, presided, and delivered the annual address, in the course of which he took occasion to remark :---- "The pertinent question for them seemed to be, not what were they going to do, but what was the present condition of their prime purpose of Christian union? Were churches or denominations be-coming more or less selfishly sectarian, more or less generously catholic, etc? After considering this point at some length, the rever-end doctor observed that the question still cropped up, whether something of more direct and visible Catholic effort could not now be attempted than has yet been attained to. He besought their especial attention to this remark : Is it possible to get the branches of the Church visible, or at least many of them, to confer together in one, and to act unitedly for the promotion of objects in which they are all agreed? If this proved practicable, as he ventured to hope it might, would not such united action be more powerful by far than that of individuals united in the Alliance? The annual report stated that, since the The annual report stated that, since the subjects of such miracles are young girls, last Conference, 120 members had been received by the Committee in London -28 of them being ministers of the Gos--28 of them being minister and the subjects of such miracles are young girls, motional about ailments, and of excitable imagination. Still others give indistinct mutterings about wholesale fabrications. pel connected with evangelical denominations, including 10 of the Church of England. Reference was made to the very general observance of the week of prayer at the opening of the year, throughout the Christian world, and to the great results of good which world, and to the great results of good which had followed. In one instance, in India, from 150 to 200 conversions were reported as the evident fruit of the meetings. It was stated that the services of the Alliance had been especially beneficial in securing religious

spoken of. Rev. T. D. H. Battersby, M. A., of the English Church, delivered an address on "The Privileges of Believers, and the Need a Stronger Faith to obtain Mightier Re-He concluded with an earnest exsults. hortation, the key note of which was: "Let us expect more, and we shall get more." Rev Dr. McCosh, of Queen's College, Bel-fast, read an address on the Broad and Narrow Church in all Denominations. Much time was devoted to the progress of the work of Cod in farcing countries and also a the God in foreign countries, and also to the securing of religious liberty in those countries. The proposed Fifth General Conference of Christians of All Nations, to be held in Holland next year was warmly endorsed.

The closing session was held on the even-ing of the 29th, when Rev. T. R. Birks, Rector of Kelshall, addressed the meeting on The Duty of Every Church to conduct its Evangelical Labors in a Spirit of Charity, Forbearance, and Kindly Appreciation toward All Other Christians." Rev. Eustace Con-der, of Leeds, spoke of the Alliance as at once creating and bringing out the sentiment of Christian Union. Pastor Beskow. of Stockholm, spoke for his country, and Rev. J. Gostick, of Hull, congratulated himself and his fellow townsmen on the presence of the Conference. The closing address was from Lord Radstock.

English United Presbyterian Synod.-We have before mentioned the existence in England of two distinct bodies of Presbyterians—the one the English Presbyterian Church, a purely English organization, and the other the United Presbyterian Church in England, which maintains an ecclesiastical relation with the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and is largely aided from its Domestic missionary funds. Each of these churches has an English Synod, in both of which bodies a desire for an ecclesiastical

Archbishop Trench on Revivals.—The new Archbishop of Dublin has recently de-ivered, in the dioceses of his province, his moters of so-called revivals erred, was not so much in the premises they started from, as in the methods they used to draw conclusions from these premises. Then only there was mischief when the means employed for the reviving of a flagging interest in spiritual things became merely sensational appeals to the feelings. In themselves, revivals presented themselves to him as good and profit centre, and including, so far as possible, the neighboring parishes in the scheme. During this period sixteen sermons were preached in the churches of Bray; the holy communion

cese Other Irish Items.-The threatened suppression of Jotteries 10 Komish ch derry has been opened with a public festival, for thanksgiving after a bountiful harvest.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD. Iberty. The Constantinople case was cited; also the case of a Swiss, from whose house five children had been carried away, because the parents declined having the youngest baptized according to papal form. They have subsequently been restored to their home. four months, in addition to the case of the parents of the world were also the parents without to all religious faith. At the Bern Con-gress, Dr. Ed de Pressense gave these men a desperate thrust, the keenness of which was shown by the tremendous uproar which an-the parents without food. The parents the parents of the world were also In the religion of the future, towards which the world is striding, and whose shape is dimly shadowing in the distance, the followers of Jesus will probably be persecuted, not as in times past, as revolutionists turning the world upside down, but as narrow-minded opposers to liberty. The spirit of hate is rife. All things are boiling up in the seething cauldron.

> A New Sect.-The Work has the account of a sect in the south, originated by a Christian woman of warm affections and imagination, slender education, and little judgment. The persons who follow her consider her to be one of those of whom the Prophet Joel speaks as to prophecy in the latter times. To a blameless life they have added works of active charity, and their crude theological theories and undoubted errors do not seem to overbalance their Christianity; they are known by the name of Hinchites, from their fonn-dress—an appellation which they repudiate.

#### GERMANY.

General Meeting of the Gustavus Adolphus Society.—This association, one of the most influential instrumentalities for the ex-This pressure upon evangelism from the counter side does not imply the lessening of Roman Catholic persecution. The material tension of evangelical religion throughout all the German countries, met in Dresden on the 5th of September. The meeting is propower still remaining in the hands of the lat-ter, may be judged from the following exhibit forwarded by Mr. Hall, as copied from a pub-lic statement. "In Italy there are 84 re-ligious orders; of which 80 are possessed of property, and 4 are begging friars or nuns. nounced by a Frankfort correspondent of the Evangelical Christendom, as one of the most remarkable in the whole history of its anniversaries. The Important increase in its means, its<sup>e</sup> missions, and its efficiency, constituted no mean element in the interest of the occasion. Thus, while in 1864, six hun-dred and seventy churches had been assisted, to the extent of 179,000 thalers, this year 195,600 thalers have been distributed among seven hundred and twenty-three churches. The auxiliary societies have increased by seventeen, as well as by seventeen ladies' as The societies founded among the sociations. students of universities are also in progress, as also are the donations collected by the children of the schools. Places whe e Protestant churches are on sufferance, and in behalf of which the society was chiefly founded, now count it an honor to contribute to the funds of the institution in aid of others. As it regards the results obtained in the course of the year, the report makes mention of the inauguration of twenty-one churches, built, for the most part, at the cost of the society. Many others are in process of erection. Moreover, the first steps have been taken for augmenting the salary of a large number of Bohemian and Moravian pastors, who suffer all the privations of poverty, as well as to ensure relief for the

widows and orphans of such. A considerable portion of the time of two days was occupied in listening to addresses from the delegates of auxiliary societes, depicting the needs and general condition of the communities represented by them, scattered over all parts of Europe, and even in Africa and America. These are usually a feature of high interest in the meetings of the societies, each speaker being a living witness of the vastness of the enterprise. his year their number was so great, that, although but ten minutes was allowed to each. only about one-half of those set down could be heard.

"mother houses," nearly 400 deaconesses,

and 106 stations, making the numbers re-spectively 22, 1600, and 386. Their present

annual income, foreign stations included is about 350,000 thalers. The late Dr. Flied-

ner was a very efficient agent in securing

somewhat from his fellow-countrymen in his

methods-he was a thorough beggar. Our

German brethren are much too delicate on

work; forgetting how many are slow to con-

sider, and feel, and act; and that no greater

favor can be conferred on such people than to

positions in Prussia, said not long ago, "No-body was offended with Pastor Fliedner for

General Meeting of Roman Catholic Societies at Treves.—This took place in

September. The meeting was an assembly

of delegates from numerous associations of

Catholics for the promotion of the charitable

interests of their Church. It is held yearly

Catholic States. A scheme has been on foot to found at Frankfort a central office for the

ject must be given up. Interest, money, writers, and everything else required, was wanting. The Church and School question

grievance that, while the state enforced the

instruction of all children, the public schools

were under the direction and influence of the Protestant Church, leaving as their dilemma,

either to place their children under. Protes-

energetic appeal in behalt of the Roman loan.

I have been convinced at Rome," he said,

that the temporal power of the Pope is in

ll Catholics.

Divine service.

egging so hard.'

wash their hands of any participation in a sacrilegious government. So they left the Sabbath Movement.-In some of the agicultural districts, the Sabbath rest allowed State in the hands of the Liberals. But the communions, addresses to the communicants delivered. In the surrounding churches seventeen sermons were preached: Besides this, two numerously attended conferences of the elergy, both within and without the dio-cese, were held during the week. The work at Bray had so many encouraging features about it, that he trusted next year to repeat prospect of a sweeping off of the revenues of the idle orders in the church has roused them to a desperate effort for the control of the legislative department. So Italy has become the scene of a fierce electioneering contest. The platform of the anti-Papal party, as de-fined by one of its champion candidates, the estates—among them some of the best names of the Prussian nobility, men known for their personal piety, and also men holding high excommunicated Canon Lusebis Reali, is as follows :-"1. The power of the clergy is not a polipolitical offices. Another measure-an offitical or juridical power, but one exclusively cial order by the Government at Berlin, gives moraì. great satisfaction to the friends of the Sab-bath. It suppresses, after the first of next April, the so-called Sunday-schools—not Christian Sabbath-schools, but schools held ne territorial domination of the head of the Church is a violation of liberty of conscience, and with it of all civil liberties. "3. Ecclesiastical properties cannot be conon the Sabbath for imparting purely secular instruction, and held at the usual hour for

ITALY. The Trying Time.—In connection with the great political changes which gave birth to the Italian kingdom, there were obvious rage, protection is now enforced. reasons why the cause of evangelical religion, as the best known counter-influence to the papacy, should enjoy a public favor which would be of uncertain continuance. The anti-papal sentiment, so far as it was unsanctified, and merely political, would be likely to find other objects more congenial to the depraved heart. Symptoms of this appear in the following extract from the report of the evangelist at Carrara, communicated by Rev. E. E. Hall, the American and Foreign Chris-tian Union's well known superintendent at Florence, to the Christian World. "The most powerful enemies of the Gospel do not appear to be Catholics, but the consequences of Catholicism; that is to say, indifference, neredulity, practical atheism, rationalism, and the great number of vices to which Roman Catholics are addicted. It appears to be our duty to sow the seed of Divine truth with a diligent hand, in the hope that, with the blessing of God, it will hereafter bring forth fruit. As almost all the Italians are

recent marriage of parties of different caste, under the auspices of the radical wing, brought the two parties into open collision. The radicals also proposed that no one who recog-nizes caste, should henceforward take a leading part in the divine services of the Samai. The conservatives were resolute in opposition to these measures. Both parties were strong in the character and influence of their members, but the trustees, who were invested with the legal authority by the late Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, the founder of the Society, all belonged to the, conservatives, and they closed the contest, so far as it was an internal indifferent, or superstitious and immoral, our efforts ought to be directed to the religious one, by clearing the Samaj of all the radicals who proved inveterate. But even this sumnstruction of the children. The present will mary disposal of the question in the Society is expected to awaken fresh discussion, and be the time for sowing the word of truth, and the next generation will gather the beautiful fruits of the Gospel." give impetus to the reform in the outside

circles.

#### MISSIONARY ITEMS.

INDIA,

Decline of Caste.—The Calcutta "Brah-mo Samaj," a Hindoo Reform Society, con-tains a conservative and a radical party—the

first being for compromise, and opposed to

any decisive action against *caste*, lest the shocl

should prejudice the Hindoo mind, while the other were for the boldest type of reform. A

The American Baptist Missionary, Dr. Kincaid, has bid farewell to Burmah, after a residence there of thirty-five years. He has been a worthy successor of Judson. It is sad to see so many of the grand old missionaries -Duff, Mackay, Anderson, Winslow, Ewart, The 80 orders occupy 1724 religious houses, yalued at 40,000,000 francs; the four beg-Kincaid, taken away from India by sickness or death.——The London Missionary Socie-ty's mission at Amoy reports an addition, ging orders occupy 658 buildings. There are 1506 monasteries, which contain 15,494 cleri-cal, and 4,466 lay members; a total of 19,960. within six months, of thirty-three members to the native churches. This makes a total There are 876 convents, which contain 25,869 within the city and surrounding stations, of occupants, of whom 18,198 are professed nuns, 7,671 lay sisters. Of the total 45,829 friars and nuns, there are about 20,000 who 413 native Chinese members, ——Rev. Albert Bushnell, missionary of the American Board, writes from the Gaboon, West Africa misbeg. The income of the orders possessing sion :--- "Our congregations are generally property amounts, according to official re-turns, to 16,216,642 francs, of which 7,049,463 pretty good and attentive, and our schools are prosperous. I have a class of religious inquirers, numbering about twenty persons, francs are from land rents, 2,129,067 francs from houses, 868,813 francs from money variously invested, 5,453,213 frances from land mortgages, and 710,386 francs from the pub-lic funds. The church in Italy possesses an annual income of 76,266,766 francs; and that and from this number occasionally one or more persons are baptized and received to the Church. I am now engaged in translat-ing the Epistles, and have already finished thirteen of them."——Rev. W. Ellis arrived sum, if capitalized at the rate of 4 per cent., in London last month from Madagascar. He gives the enormous total of 1,906,669,400 francs. This statement, I believe, does not include that portion of Italy still under Papal rule. When the bill for the abolition of regives a most encouraging account of the spread of Christianity among the people of Antananarivo. Notwithstanding the reports of political disturbance which have since arligious houses is passed, as it doubtless wil ved, he has firm confidence in the stability be this winter, the number of these drones of the present government. He regards the recent treaty between the British and Madawill not be increased, and probably many of them will be driven from their hives, and gascar governments, as securing civil and reobliged to submit their necks to the common igious freedom to both the native Christians and the missionaries.—The John Williams, the seventh missionary ship owned by the London Missionary Society, was launched at Aberdeen on the 5th ult. The ship having The Political Contest.-A brisk election eering campaign for a new Italian legislature has been in progress. The issue is substantially between the old ideas of the Papal subeen built and paid for by subscriptions in premacy, and a free catholicism. In the last election, the policy of the Papal party was non-interference. The government of Victor the Sabbath-schools throughout the kingdom, a peculiar interest attached to the launch.——The contributions of the poor in-Emanuel was a sacrilege, the Italian kinghabitants of Savage Island, Polynesia, (pop-ulation 5,000) to the London Missionary So dom was a robbery of the rights of the holy, the king was excommunicated and the king-dom accursed, and all good Catholics should ciety for general objects and the new ship, amount, this year, to £324. Towards this sum the children alone raised nearly 10,000 pounds of cocoa-nut fibre. Liberal subscriptions have also been forwarded from other islands.

the Protestants from this appointment. In Ensurance Companies.

# AMERICAN

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#### FRANCE.

these supplies. The Berlin writer, before mentioned, says of him, that he deviated Moderating Tendencies in the Franco-Papal Church.—The Paris correspondent of the Christian Work speaks of "a movement among the deep thinkers of Romanism tothis point. They deem it sufficient to state a case publicly, and leave it to do its own wards union of heart with believers in revelation, belonging to other forms of church government." This feeling finds expression in the phrase, "The times of St. Peter, and of St. Paul are passed; now is the time of St. John." They look upon the Gallican awaken or even pester them into giving. As a gentleman, occupying one of the highest St. John." They look upon the Gallican Church as being, despite of its traditional impassibleness, on the eve of some great internal change, and the question arises whether, if saved at all or if religion in any form be saved to the Empire, it must not be done independent of the Papacy-whether in the revival of atheism, the inter Christian senti-ment should not be one of love, instead of hate; condentration, rather than dispersion. A moiety of this feeling is imputed even to for common conference. The attendance this year was large. One sitting was devoted to the press. In spite of all the efforts of the Archbishop of Paris. On a recent public occasion, if correctly reported, he expressed remarkably liberal views, desiring his clergy these societies, it is a notorious fact that the political press of Germany is but little favor-able to Ultramontane Catholicism, even in the

to rise to the level of the age, in order to bring it to the doctrines of faith; to put aside prejudice, and avoid misunderstandings and exaggeration. This speech has intensified the previously existing hostility of the Jesuitical faction towards him.

Catholic press. To the dismay of the meet-ing, their Committee reported that the pro-In the meantime, the ultra-montane party, with their usual insane disregard of the popuwith their usual insane disregard of the popu-lar discernment, continue crowning statues, fabricating miracles, casting firebrands of hate right and left, and keeping time with the follies and excesses of the Pope. Thus the Bishop of Metz has published, with much was also a prominent one. Little, however, could be done, except to reiterate the chronic parade, the account of a recent miracle wrought by the Holy Sacrament-no less than the instantaneous cure of a paralyzed young girl, who, in her great faith in the real presence in the eucharist, was, at her earnest entreaty, tant teaching, or to sustain teachers out of their private means. It also appeared, from carried to the cathedral, where, for three hours, she knelt before the Holy Sacrament, and prayed with great fervor. Then, sud-denly exclaiming, "I am cured ! I am cured !" she rose and walked with as much ease as an extended report, that the prospect of realizing another cherished prospect, that of founding a German Catholic University, is decidedly poor. In the course of the meet-ing, Dr. Cramer, of Amsterdam, made an any other person. Of course the Bishop's story has believers, but, even in the church, the number is increasing who shake their heads, and ask why it generally happens that the greatest danger, unless the finances of the Holy Father are powerfully supported by

Deaths.—Prussia has recently lost two minent and useful men-Dr. Niedner, Pro-Atheistical Societies and Tendencies. fessor of Church History successively in Leipzig, Wittenberg, and Berlin, who died at the age of 68, and Stuler, a Christian ar-On the other extreme, the pure Gospel is be set with openly infidel and irreligious organi zations, such as the Solidaires and Libre Penseurs, who abjure all religious rite and dogma, and who take an oath that they and among the recent dead.

sidered as privileged possessions. "4. Moral corporations in which the bond of union is exclusively religious cannot receive Hospitals, Institutions for the Sick and iuridical sanction, nor consequently a recog Needy, and Protestant Deaconesses, are nition of civil existence. making good progress in Germany. The increase of the latter from 1861 to 1864, was "5. Science, theology included, cannot be

yoke of labor, as a means of living.

the monopoly of a caste or of any authority whatever, least of all, of the ecclesiastical authority "Before the eyes of the State the priest should disappear, and only the citizen be re-

cognized. This declaration of principles may be taken as a specimen of the mode of thinking on ecclesiastical questions which, in' this election

crisis, is prevailing amongst the liberal, popular, and not atheistic section of the Italian politicians. Our readers are aware that the anti-papal party was overwhelmingly success

#### TURKEY.

A Strange But Important Movement. The Koran was originally written in Arabic-not the present spoken Arabic, but the most beautiful Arabic of the past, and by the com mon consent of all good Mussulmans, it has SECOND. been held a most sacred obligation to pre-serve it exclusively in that version, and hence a sacrilege to attempt its reproduction in the THIRD. common language of the people. This fact imparts meaning and interest to the follow-ing sentences from a Constantinople letter to the Evangelical Christendom :— FOURTH.

"The American missionaries have actually been advised by Turks of the new school (who are really infidels, and no more Christians than they are Mussulmans) to translate the Koran into common Turkish, and print it for circulation, as a sure means of destroying its sanctity in the eyes of the people. they declined to do, the Imperial Government has now done officially. By order of the highest authorities, the Koran has been translated into Turkish, and has just been issued from the Government printing estab lishment. It is a strange and unaccountable step. I understand that Ethem Pasha, who ordered the execution of the work, was ques-tioned about it the other day, and replied that its translation had become a necessity. Protestants had begun to circulate the Bible among the people in their own language, and as a means of self-defence, they could do nothing less than give the people the Koran. We can ask nothing better than this. Let the people have the Koran. Let them read itiside by side with the Bible. Let them compare the two and judge between them. It will not require great learning or skill to decide which is the Word of God speaking to the soul, and which is the work of man."

The Protestant Community.-Ghazaros Effendi has received the appointment of Vakeel, or Civil Head of the Protestant Community, filling a vacar cy created by the death of his immediate prodecessor. The new Vakeel was educated in the school of the American mission at Bebek, was for some years a teacher there, and was afterwards in the employ of the Church Missionary Society. chitect, the author of the plans of some two hundred churches. Carl Von Raumer, the author of an extensively-read work on Pales-tine, and a valuable contributor to the evan-gelical theological literature of Germany, is nity. No doubt is entertained of an improve-nity. No doubt is entertained of an improve-

ment in the administration of the affairs of 1014-6m

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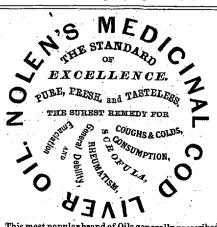
They are the "PERFECTION OF ME-CHANIM." Each machine being as carefully and accurately finished as a watch. They are adapted to the GREAT-IST RANGE OF WORK, and will use successfully either cotton, silk, or linen thread. They make the patent "TWISTED LOOP STITCH," which is the most beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known. beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known. They are "GLORIOUSLY SIM-PLE," as readily comprehended as a pair of scissors, and not more liable to derangement. They are ENTIRELY NOISELESS and "might safely be used in a sick-room, or by the cradle of a sleeping infant." They are run with PERFECT

Infant." They are run with PERFECT EASE, scarcely an effort being re-quired to sew a thousand stitches per

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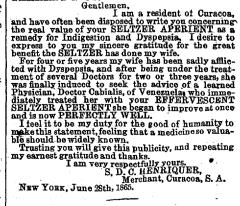
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